



Economic Analysis Division Emerging Markets Analysis

Bi-Weekly Report 2 - 15 June 2020



NBG - Economic Analysis Division
<https://www.nbg.gr/en/the-group/press-office/e-spot/reports>

Emerging Markets Analysis

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ROMANIA 1

A looser fiscal stance helped moderate the impact of COVID-19 on Q1:20 GDP growth (up 2.4% y-o-y)

However, there is limited fiscal space to offset increasing recessionary pressures in the coming quarters

BULGARIA 2

GDP growth slowed to 1.2% y-o-y in Q1:20, as COVID-19 took its toll

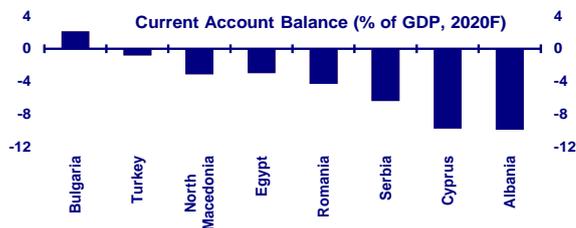
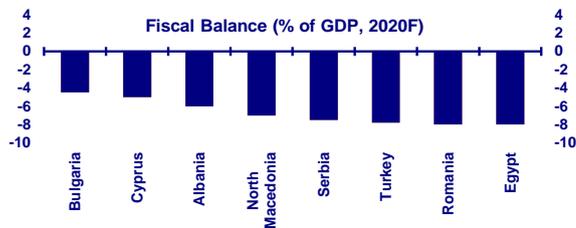
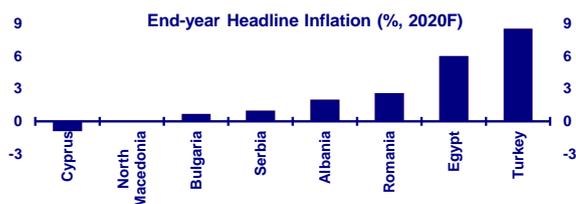
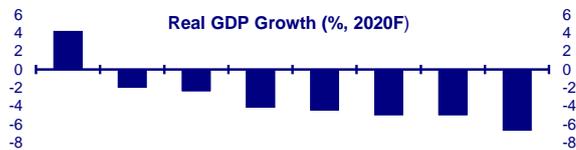
Bulgaria braces for a deeper downturn in Q2:20, due to declining private consumption, especially of services, and investment, and a slow recovery thereafter

CYPRUS 3

Banking system profitability improved in FY:19, in line with lower provisioning

COVID-19 should put banks' profitability under pressure in FY:20

APPENDIX: FINANCIAL MARKETS 4

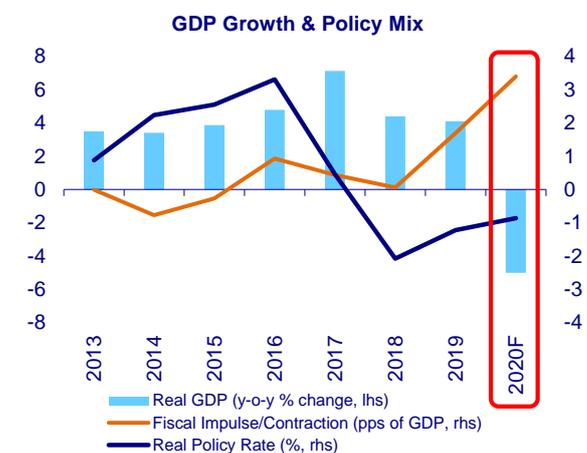
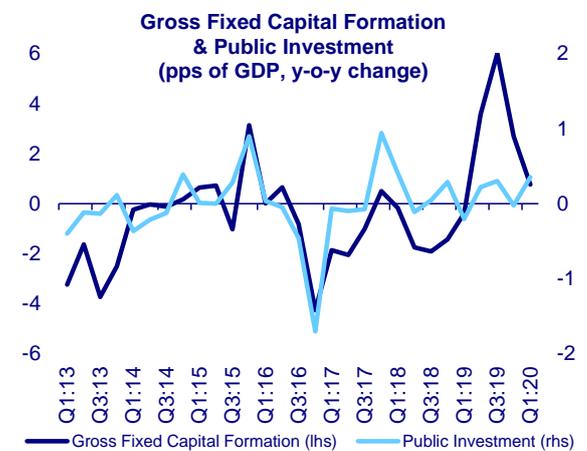
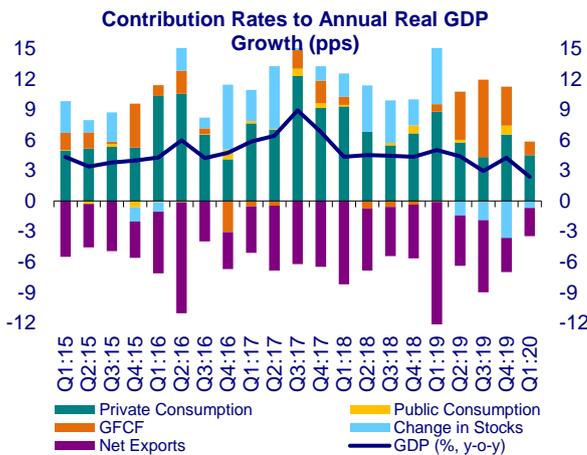


Sources: National authorities, IMF & NBG estimates



Romania

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



	15 June	3-M F	6-M F	12-M F
1-m ROBOR (%)	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0
RON/EUR	4.84	4.87	4.90	4.95
Sov. Spread (2024, bps)	295	275	255	200

	15 June	1-W %	YTD %	2-Y %
BET-BK	1,596	-1.1	-15.7	-3.5

	2017	2018	2019	2020F	2021F
Real GDP Growth (%)	7.1	4.4	4.1	-5.0	4.0
Inflation (eop, %)	3.3	3.3	4.0	2.6	3.1
Cur. Acct. Bal. (% GDP)	-2.8	-4.4	-4.6	-4.3	-4.0
Fiscal Bal. (% GDP)	-2.8	-2.9	-4.6	-8.0	-5.0

A loose fiscal stance helped moderate the impact of COVID-19 on Q1:20 GDP growth (up 2.4% y-o-y). Following a strong start to the year, economic activity was hit hard in March, when the pandemic erupted and the first lockdown measures were introduced. As a result, the annual pace of economic expansion slowed to 2.4% y-o-y in Q1:20 -- well above consensus expectations (up 1.9%) and far better than the EU average (down 2.5%) -- from 4.3% in Q4:19.

Specifically, private consumption and investment, albeit both slowing, continued to expand in Q1:20 (adding 4.5 pps and 1.3 pps, respectively, to overall growth, against 6.6 pps and 3.9 pps in Q4:19), sustained, *inter alia*, by a loose fiscal policy (including a 15% rise in pensions and a boost in public investment). The moderation in domestic absorption was partly offset by slower de-stocking (shaving 0.7 pps off overall growth in Q1:20 against a negative contribution of 3.6 pps in Q4:19).

However, there is limited fiscal space to offset increasing recessionary pressures in the coming quarters. The bulk of the impact of COVID-19 should be felt in Q2:20, reflecting heightened uncertainty and severe disruptions from the lockdown measures. In this context, private consumption (accounting for a sizeable 103% of GDP) is set to be hit hard, due, *inter alia*, to a deterioration in labour market conditions and forced savings. Amid weaker business confidence and a drying up of liquidity, investment activity is also projected to drop, albeit modestly, as state-driven construction activity is set to continue, though at a slow pace. Importantly, despite the collapse in demand from the EU (accounting for 75% of Romania's exports) and disruptions in supply chains, the contribution of net exports to overall growth should improve, in line with weaker domestic demand (note that imports account for 114% of GDP as compared with 65% for exports).

Worryingly, considering Romania's weak starting fiscal position, it appears that the authorities have limited space to deal with the effects of the pandemic. To this end, they announced a relatively small stimulus package, worth 2.0% of GDP (against an EU-average of c. 4.0%). Key measures include additional funding for the healthcare system, wage subsidies and tax discounts for affected businesses. The implied fiscal impulse would be much larger, however, reflecting the impact of the sharp economic contraction, as automatic stabilisers kick in. Under no policy change, the budget would be also burdened by the cost of the planned 40% hike in pensions in September (c. 1.5 pps of GDP). All said, we see the budget deficit rising to a high of 8.0% of GDP in FY:20 from an already unsustainable 4.6% of GDP in FY:19.

Regarding monetary policy, the NBR cut its key rate by 75 bps to a low 1.75% (or c. -0.7% in a real *ex-post* terms) and launched a QE programme. Moreover, it introduced a 9-month moratorium on loan repayments. Looking ahead, with the risk of a credit rating downgrade looming (Romania is rated at the lowest investment grade with a negative outlook by all three major agencies), mainly due to its deteriorating fiscal position, we expect the NBR to remain cautious and focus on maintaining liquidity in the banking system and the debt market. The recent agreement between the NBR and the ECB for a repo line up to EUR 4.5bn (equivalent to 14% of its end-2019 FX reserves) should alleviate external financing concerns.

Assuming no second wave of the pandemic, we expect economic activity to recover, starting from Q3:20. In light of limited fiscal support, however, we project a slow recovery path. At the same time, we could see political uncertainty re-emerging ahead of the end-2020 legislative elections. The outcome of the latter will be crucial in determining the future fiscal consolidation path. All said, we expect GDP to fall by 5.0% in FY:20 against an expansion of 4.1% in FY:19.

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



Bulgaria

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

GDP growth slowed to 1.2% y-o-y in Q1:20, as COVID-19 took its toll. Although showing some signs of fatigue, economic activity was solid in the first 2 months of the year, sustained by a historically tight labour market and strong economic sentiment. However, this trend was interrupted in the March with the outbreak of COVID-19 and the introduction of containment measures. As a result, the annual pace of economic expansion decelerated to 1.2% y-o-y in Q1:20 -- still above that of the EU (down 2.5% y-o-y) -- from 2.9% in Q4:19.

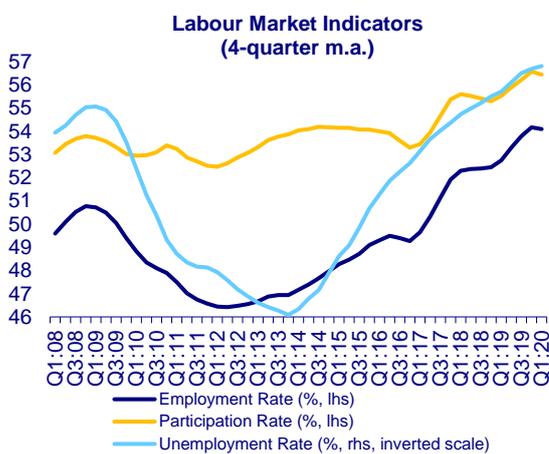
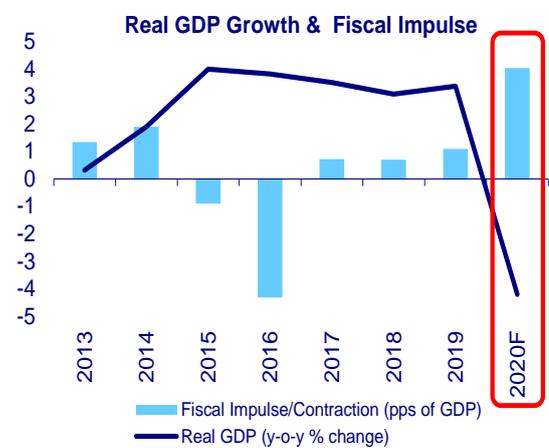
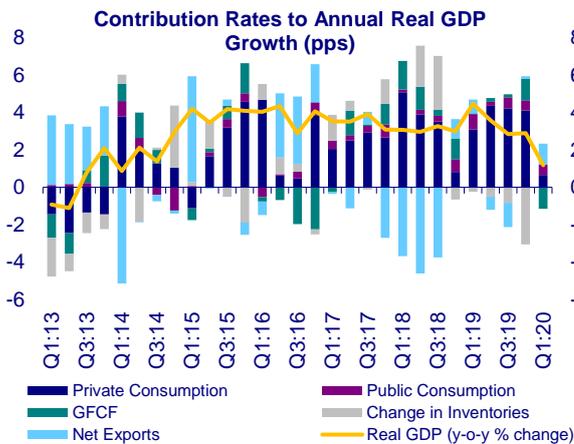
A closer look at the GDP breakdown suggests that private consumption decelerated sharply in Q1:20, but continued to sustain economic growth (adding 0.7 pps against 4.1 pps in Q4:19), while investment was a drag (shaving 1.1 pp off against a positive contribution of 1.1 pp in Q4:19). Importantly, with imports adjusting at faster pace than exports, the contribution of net exports to overall growth improved (temporarily) in Q1:20 (to 1.1 pp from 0.1 pp in Q4:19). The moderation in economic growth would have been sharper had the drawdown in inventories not been suspended in Q1:20 (after having subtracted 3.1 pps in Q4:19).

Bulgaria braces for a deeper downturn in Q2:20, due to declining private consumption, especially of services, and investment, and a slow recovery thereafter. Negative supply-side shocks from the lockdown and heightened uncertainty, together with the concomitant drop in demand, could deal a serious blow to economic activity in Q2:20. In this context, private consumption will be affected significantly, reflecting, *inter alia*, and a deterioration in the labour market, especially in the services segment (accounting for more than 60% of total employment), and increased savings. Similarly, against the backdrop of a liquidity squeeze and weak business confidence, investment is set to decline further, despite accommodative financing conditions. At the same time, net exports are set to deteriorate only modestly, as the impact of the drop in external demand (with the EU absorbing 66% of Bulgaria's exports) and disruptions in supply chains should be largely offset by a sharp adjustment in imports, on the back of the sizeable import content of exports and weaker domestic demand.

The impact of the pandemic should be partially mitigated by the adopted fiscal stimulus. Besides increased spending for the health system, key measures include: i) wage subsidies and one-off income transfers to vulnerable groups; and ii) CIT deferrals and temporary (targeted) VAT reductions. The cost of the relief measures, together with the effect of automatic stabilisers, should boost the FY:20 budget deficit to 5.0% of GDP from 1.0% in FY:19. Considering Bulgaria's strong fiscal position (with a gross public debt of 20% of GDP at end-2019), the implied fiscal impulse appears relatively small, highlighting the importance of prudent fiscal policy in a currency board environment.

On the monetary front, the BNB adopted a series of measures aimed at boosting banks' liquidity and capital adequacy and secured a swap line with the ECB (worth EUR 2bn or c. 9% of its FX reserves) to support the currency board. Moreover, in a bid to enhance liquidity in the real sector, it announced a 6-month moratorium on loan repayments.

Assuming that COVID-19 dissipates, we expect a rebound in economic activity in H2:20. Note that, as of mid-May, the authorities have begun to lift gradually the containment measures. The high degree of "openness" of the economy, including a relatively strong dependency on tourism (accounting for 12% of GDP) and a high share of high value-added exports, points, however, towards a sluggish recovery. The large corporate debt overhang poses additional downside risks. On the other hand, Bulgaria's upcoming participation in the ERM-2 (likely by end-July) bodes well for investor sentiment. All said, we see GDP dropping by 4.2% in FY:20 against an expansion of 3.4% in FY:19.



	15 June	3-M F	6-M F	12-M F
Base Interest Rate (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BGN/EUR	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96
Sov. Spread (2024, bps)	156	150	145	130

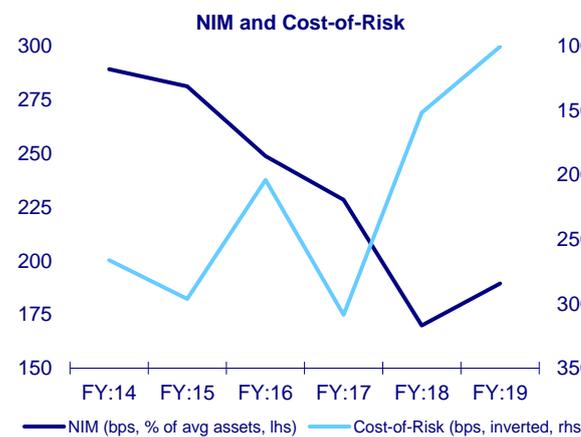
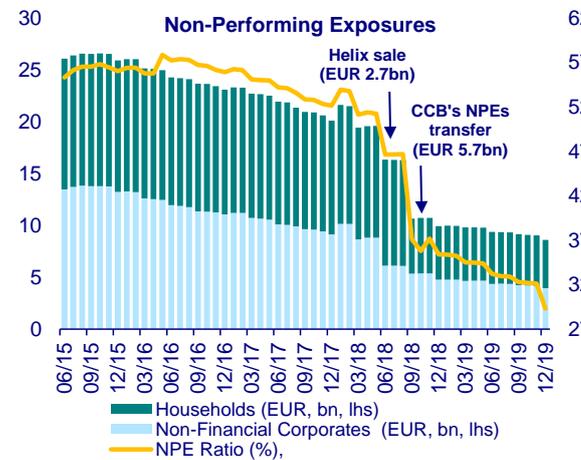
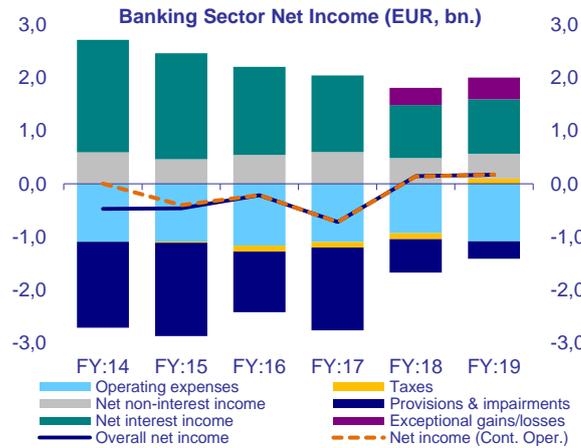
	15 June	1-W %	YTD %	2-Y %	
SOFIX	1,815	1.0	24.6	10.0	
	2017	2018	2019	2020F	2021F
Real GDP Growth (%)	3.5	3.1	3.4	-4.2	5.5
Inflation (eop, %)	2.8	2.7	3.8	0.7	2.7
Cur. Acct. Bal. (% GDP)	3.5	1.4	4.0	2.1	3.5
Fiscal Bal. (% GDP)	0.8	0.1	-1.0	-5.0	-1.8

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



Cyprus

BBB- / Ba2 / BBB- (S&P / Moody's / Fitch)



	15 June	3-M F	6-M F	12-M F
1-m EURIBOR (%)	-0.48	-0.48	-0.48	-0.45
EUR/USD	1.09	1.11	1.12	1.15
Sov. Spread (2025. bps)	193	180	170	145

	15 June	1-W %	YTD %	2-Y %
CSE Index	47	-3.0	-28.5	-29.1

	2017	2018	2019	2020F	2021F
Real GDP Growth (%)	4.4	4.1	3.2	-6.7	5.5
Inflation (eop. %)	-0.6	1.7	0.7	-0.9	0.6
Cur. Acct. Bal. (% GDP)	-5.1	-4.4	-6.7	-9.6	-7.5
Fiscal Bal. (% GDP)	2.0	-3.7	1.7	-5.0	-1.5

Sources: Reuters, CBC & NBG estimates

Banking system profitability improved in FY:19, in line with lower provisioning. The banking system posted profits of EUR 66mn (0.3% of GDP) in FY:19 (excluding Bank of Cyprus', BoC, exceptional gains of EUR 108mn, following the reversal of impairments related to deferred tax assets recognized in prior periods). Recall that profitability had been suppressed in FY:18, following the closure of Cyprus Cooperative Bank (CCB) and the acquisition of its performing loans and deposits by Hellenic Bank. The latter resulted in an exceptional accounting gain of EUR 298mn, adjusted for which FY:18 losses amounted to EUR 151mn. As a result, the (adjusted) ROAE and ROAA rebounded to 1.5% and 0.1%, respectively, in FY:19 from -3.1% and -0.2% in FY:18.

Provisioning charges dropped in FY:19, in line with the continued (albeit at a slow pace) decline in the ratio of non-performing exposures (NPEs) and past over-provisioning. The clean-up of banks' balance sheets continued in FY:19 through a combination of write-offs and restructuring, with the NPE ratio declining further to 27.9% at end-2019 from 30.3% at end-2018 and a high of c. 50.0% in mid-2016. Note, however, that the pace of NPE reduction slowed significantly in FY:19 compared with FY:18, when large NPL sales pushed down the ratio by more than 13 pps. This slowdown can be mostly attributed to uncertainties related to the implementation of the *Estia* NPL subsidy scheme and the foreclosure framework. All said, against the backdrop of the declining NPE ratio, and in view of past over-provisioning, banks reduced provisioning charges (down 47.3%), with the cost of risk falling to 100 bps in FY:20 from 151 bps in FY:19.

Rising operating expenses put pre-provision earnings under pressure in FY:19 (down 16.2%). Despite the positive base effect from the carve-out of the CCB, operating expenses increased sharply in FY:19 (up 16.4%), driven by higher personnel costs. The latter was largely attributed to the hike in social insurance contribution rates and the launch of health insurance contributions. The increase in operating expenses was only partly offset by higher NII (up 2.6% in FY:19). Indeed, the increase in the NIM (up 20 bps to a still low 1.9% in FY:19) more than compensated for the drop in average interest earning assets (down 8.0% to 247% of GDP, on the back of continued deleveraging).

All said, the system remained well-capitalised, with a CAR of 19.6% at end-2019, up from 17.5% at end-2018. The improvement was supported by a change in the Tax Law, allowing the conversion of deferred tax assets to deferred tax credits, from which the BoC benefited.

COVID-19 should put banks' profitability under pressure in FY:20. Asset quality is set to deteriorate significantly this year, as the economy dips into recession, due to the COVID-19 shock. Indeed, assuming that the pandemic fades gradually, we see GDP contracting by 6.7% in FY:20, with the economy recovering its losses only by mid-2022. In this context, household and corporate balance sheets will come under pressure, affecting debt repayment capacity and eventually resulting in an increase in new NPLs.

However, the EBA's guidelines on the treatment of payment moratoria will help mitigate near-term asset quality deterioration. Recall that the Government has introduced such a moratorium for affected entities by end-year. The loan guarantees offered by the EIB and the state subsidy scheme for interest payments should also help alleviate credit risk.

All said, higher provisioning charges, together with impact of the debt-payment moratorium and lower business volumes, should lead to a sharp deterioration in profitability in FY:20, putting pressure on banks' capital. To this end, the CCB has allowed banks to operate temporarily below the regulatory capital levels (with the implied capital release amounting to EUR 1.4bn or 25% of banks' own funds).



FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKETS. JUNE 15TH 2020

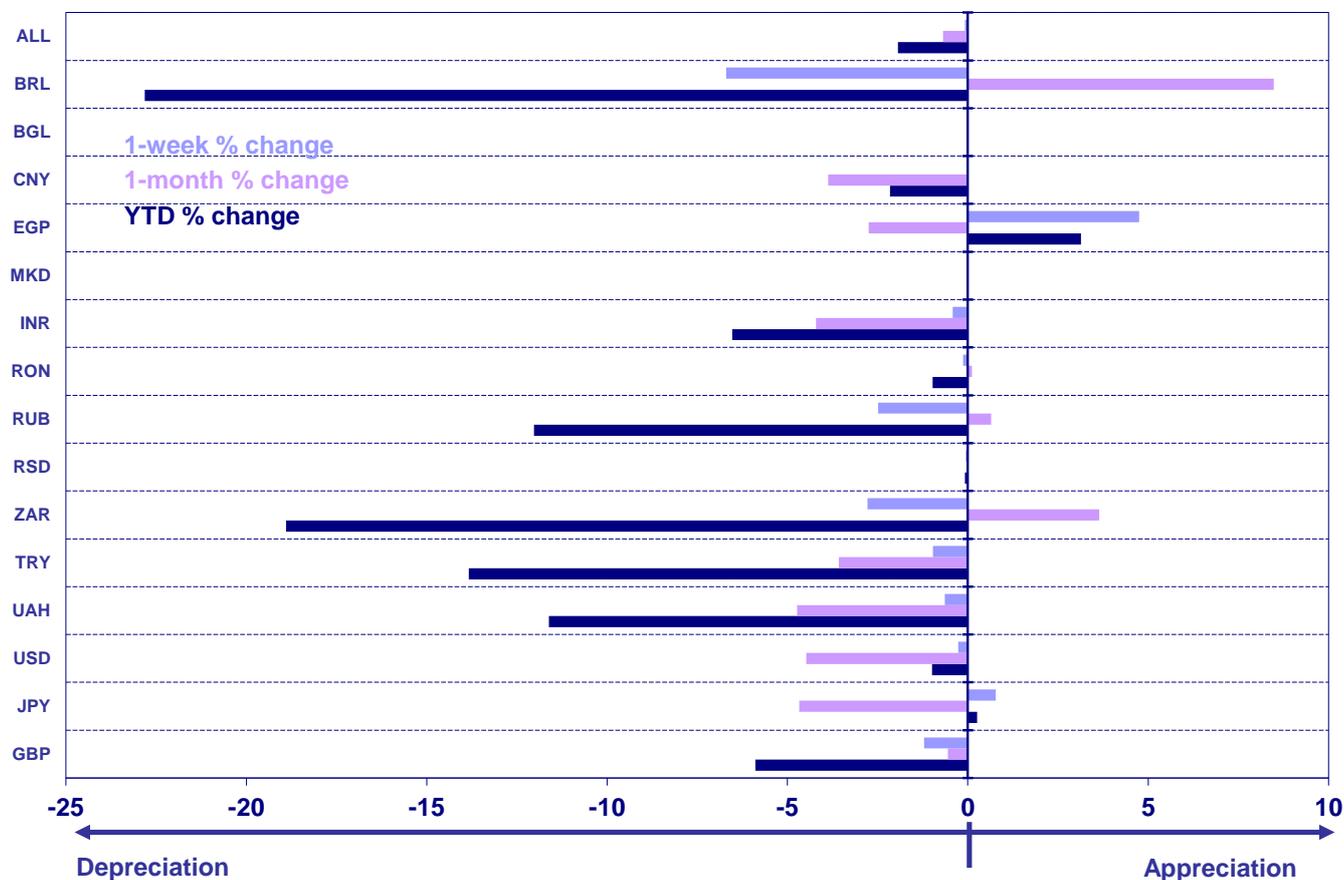
Against the EUR

Currency	2020											2019	2018
	SPOT	1-week %change	1-month %change	YTD %change*	1-year %change	Year-Low	Year-High	3-month Forward rate**	6-month Forward rate**	12-month Forward rate**	% change*	% change*	
Albania	ALL	124.0	-0.1	-0.7	-1.9	-2.0	121.9	129.3	124.0	124.0	123.8	1.4	7.8
Brazil	BRL	5.84	-6.7	8.5	-22.8	-25.3	4.48	6.49	---	---	5.99	-1.2	-10.7
Bulgaria	BGL	1.96	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	0.0	0.0
China	CNY	7.98	0.0	-3.9	-2.2	-3.1	7.54	8.08	---	---	8.17	0.6	-0.8
Egypt	EGP	17.37	4.8	-2.7	3.1	7.8	16.28	18.39	---	---	---	16.2	0.0
North Macedonia	MKD	61.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.3	61.3	61.3	61.3	61.3	0.0	0.0
India	INR	85.6	-0.4	-4.2	-6.5	-8.4	77.2	86.8	---	---	---	-0.3	-3.9
Romania	RON	4.83	-0.1	0.1	-1.0	-2.4	4.82	4.87	4.86	4.90	4.99	-2.8	0.6
Russia	RUB	78.9	-2.5	0.6	-12.0	-8.6	67.7	90.1	79.9	80.8	82.7	15.1	-13.4
Serbia	RSD	117.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.2	117.5	117.7	117.5	117.4	---	0.6	0.2
S. Africa	ZAR	19.4	-2.8	3.6	-18.9	-14.3	15.61	20.91	19.6	19.8	20.2	4.8	-9.9
Turkey	YTL	7.74	-1.0	-3.6	-13.8	-14.9	6.51	7.85	8.03	8.35	8.98	-9.2	-24.9
Ukraine	UAH	30.20	-0.6	-4.7	-11.6	-1.9	26.35	31.29	---	---	---	18.6	6.0
US	USD	1.13	-0.3	-4.5	-1.0	-0.9	1.1	1.1	1.13	1.14	1.14	4.6	0.7
JAPAN	JPY	121.5	0.8	-4.7	0.3	0.2	114.4	124.4	121.6	121.7	121.6	7.5	0.6
UK	GBP	0.90	-1.2	-0.6	-5.9	-0.4	0.8	1.0	0.90	0.90	0.90	-1.1	1.4

* Appreciation (+) / Depreciation (-)

** Forward rates have been calculated using the uncovered interest rate parity for Brazil, China, Egypt, India and Ukraine

Currencies against the EUR (June 15th 2020)



Sources: Reuters & NBG estimates



MONEY MARKETS. JUNE 15TH 2020

	Albania	Brazil	Bulgaria	China	Cyprus	Egypt	North Macedonia	India	Romania	Russia	Serbia	Turkey	S. Africa	Ukraine	EU	US
O/N	0.6	2.9	0.0	1.5	---	9.5	---	---	1.8	6.0	---	7.6	5.5	6.7	---	0.1
T/N	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	5.3	0.5	---	4.7	---	---	---
S/W	0.7	2.8	---	1.9	-0.5	---	1.1	---	---	5.4	0.5	---	4.2	7.3	-0.5	0.1
1-Month	1.0	2.3	---	1.9	-0.5	---	1.3	4.3	2.1	5.3	0.8	7.9	4.3	10.4	-0.5	0.2
2-Month	---	2.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.3	0.9	7.9	4.3	---	---	0.3
3-Month	1.5	2.2	---	2.0	---	---	1.4	4.8	2.2	6.3	1.1	7.9	4.2	12.0	---	0.3
6-Month	1.9	2.2	---	2.0	---	---	1.6	---	2.3	5.5	1.3	8.1	4.1	---	---	0.4
1-Year	2.2	2.5	---	2.2	-0.1	---	1.8	---	2.4	5.0	---	8.1	4.0	---	-0.1	0.6

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

LOCAL DEBT MARKETS. JUNE 15TH 2020

	Albania	Brazil	Bulgaria	China	Cyprus	Egypt	North Macedonia	India	Romania	Russia	Serbia	Turkey	S. Africa	Ukraine	EU	US
3-Month	1.2	---	---	---	---	12.4	---	3.4	---	4.7	---	8.1	---	9.0	-0.5	0.2
6-Month	---	---	---	---	---	12.4	---	3.5	2.6	4.5	3.3	8.0	---	9.5	-0.5	0.2
12-Month	2.0	---	0.1	1.4	---	12.5	---	3.8	3.0	4.2	1.8	8.4	---	10.7	-0.6	0.2
2-Year	2.6	---	---	2.2	---	---	---	4.3	3.1	4.7	---	9.1	5.2	10.8	-0.7	0.2
3-Year	---	---	0.3	2.3	0.2	---	---	4.5	3.5	4.8	---	10.1	7.1	---	-0.7	0.2
5-Year	3.7	5.5	---	2.5	0.5	13.7	---	5.4	3.7	5.2	2.5	10.1	7.9	---	-0.6	0.3
7-Year	4.1	---	0.7	---	0.9	14.0	---	5.9	3.7	5.4	---	---	---	---	-0.5	0.5
10-Year	---	6.7	0.4	2.8	---	14.0	---	5.8	4.0	5.6	---	11.9	9.4	---	-0.4	0.7
15-Year	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.5	---	6.0	---	---	9.9	---	-0.2	---
25-Year	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11.4	---	---	---
30-Year	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.6	---	---	---	---	11.4	---	0.0	1.4

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

CORPORATE BONDS SUMMARY. JUNE 15TH 2020

	Currency	Rating S&P / Moody's	Maturity	Amount Outstanding (in million)	Bid Yield	Gov. Spread	Asset Swap Spread	
Bulgaria								
	Bulgaria Energy Hold EAD 4.875% '21	EUR	NA/NA	2/8/2021	550	3.4	394	379
South Africa								
	Standard Bank of S. Africa Ltd '23	EUR	BB/Baa3	15/8/2023	7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Romania								
	Banca Transylvania SA 3.419% '28	EUR	NA/NA	28/6/2028	285	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Arcelik AS 3.875% '21	EUR	BB+/NA	16/9/2021	350	3.3	388	370
	Garanti Bank 5.25% '22	USD	NA/Ba3	13/9/2022	750	5.4	524	508
	Turkiye Is Bankasi 6% '22	USD	NA/B2	24/10/2022	1,000	6.0	581	566
Turkey								
	Vakifbank 5.75% '23	USD	NA/B1	30/1/2023	650	6.7	647	622
	TSKB 5.5% '23	USD	NA/B2	16/1/2023	350	6.9	668	637
	Petkim 5.875% '23	USD	NA/B1	26/1/2023	500	6.5	632	610
	Koc Holding 5.25% '23	USD	BBB-/Ba2	15/3/2023	750	5.2	499	485

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAP SPREADS. JUNE 15TH 2020

	Albania	Brazil	Bulgaria	China	Cyprus	Egypt	North Macedonia	India	Romania	Russia	Serbia	Turkey	S. Africa	Ukraine
5-Year	---	258	44	55	100	533	---	76	146	99	102	477	295	475
10-Year	---	319	93	93	113	657	---	84	183	155	122	486	353	494

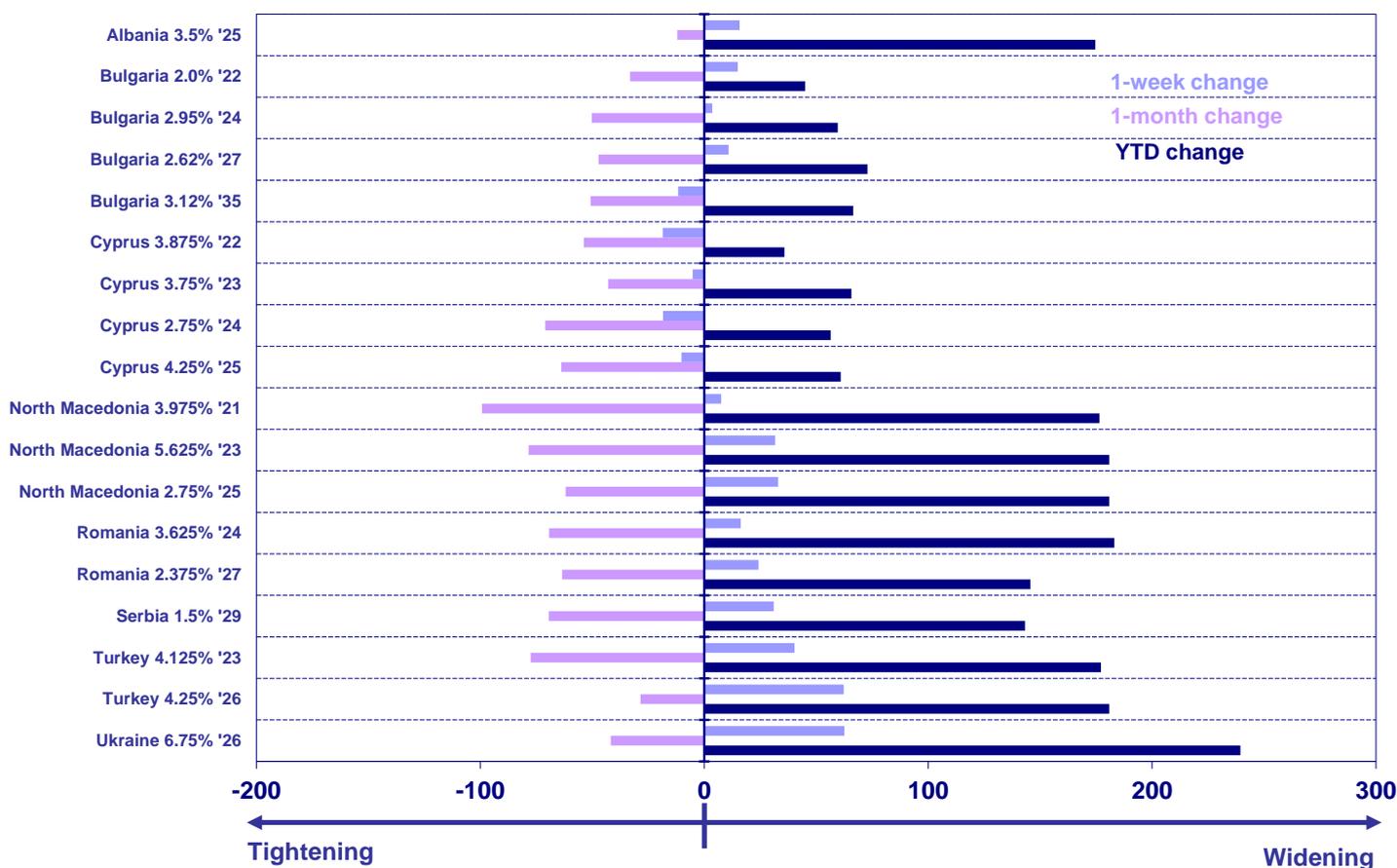
Sources: Reuters & NBG estimates



EUR-DENOMINATED SOVEREIGN EUROBOND SUMMARY. JUNE 15TH 2020

	Currency	Rating S&P / Moody's	Maturity	Amount Outstanding (in million)	Bid Yield	Gov. Spread	Asset Swap Spread
Albania 3.5% '25	EUR	B+/B1	9/10/2025	500	3.3	398	361
Bulgaria 2.0% '22	EUR	BBB-/Baa2	26/3/2022	1.250	0.3	93	65
Bulgaria 2.95% '24	EUR	BBB-/Baa2	3/9/2024	1.493	0.4	106	76
Bulgaria 2.62% '27	EUR	BBB-/Baa2	26/3/2027	1.000	0.6	123	92
Bulgaria 1.12% '35	EUR	BBB-/Baa2	26/3/2035	900	1.5	166	159
Cyprus 1.875% '22	EUR	NA/Baa2	6/5/2022	1.000	0.2	89	62
Cyprus 1.75% '23	EUR	NA/Baa2	26/7/2023	1.000	0.5	124	80
Cyprus 2.75% '24	EUR	NA/Baa2	27/6/2024	850	0.5	113	83
Cyprus 4.25% '25	EUR	NA/Baa2	4/11/2025	1.000	0.7	129	105
FYROM 1.975% '21	EUR	BB-/NA	24/7/2021	500	2.4	294	661
FYROM 5.625% '23	EUR	BB-/NA	26/7/2023	450	2.8	352	331
FYROM 2.75% '25	EUR	BB-/NA	18/1/2025	500	3.1	375	335
Romania 1.625% '24	EUR	BBB-/BBB-	24/4/2024	1.250	1.9	258	231
Romania 2.375% '27	EUR	BBB-/BBB-	19/4/2027	2.000	2.3	286	254
Serbia 1.5% '29	EUR	BB-/Ba3	26/6/2029	1.550	2.5	292	247
Turkey 4.125% '23	EUR	NR/Ba3	11/4/2023	1.000	3.9	462	424
Turkey 5.2% '26	EUR	NA/Ba3	16/2/2026	1.500	6.2	587	536
Ukraine 6.75% '26	EUR	B-/Caa2	20/6/2026	1.000	6.7	732	689

EUR-Denominated Eurobond Spreads (June 15th 2020)



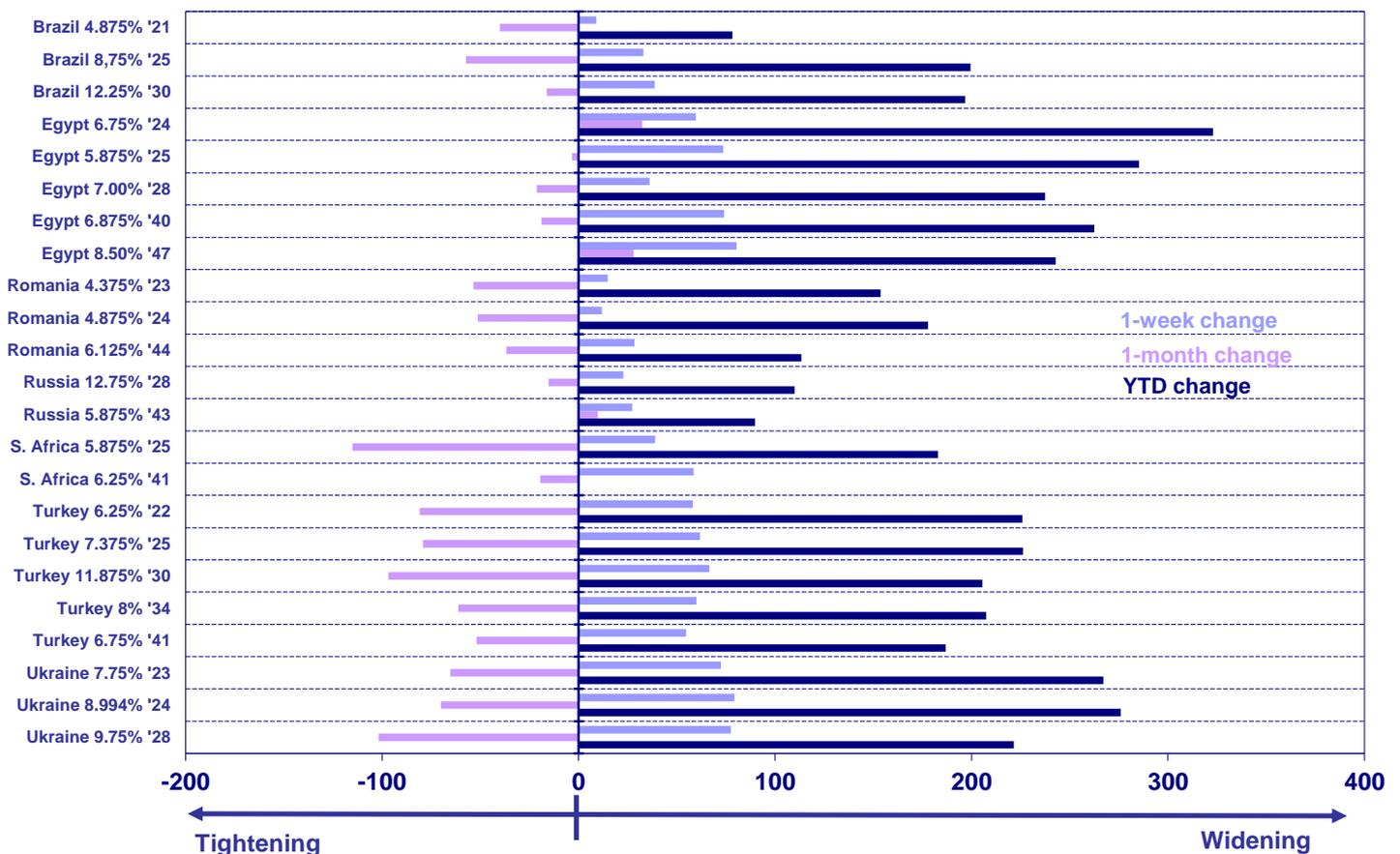
Sources: Reuters & NBG estimates



USD-DENOMINATED SOVEREIGN EUROBOND SUMMARY. JUNE 15TH 2020

	Currency	Rating S&P / Moody's	Maturity	Amount Outstanding (in million)	Bid Yield	Gov. Spread	Asset Swap Spread
Brazil 4.875% '21	USD	NA/Ba2	4/2/2025	2.713	1.5	131	118
Brazil 8,75% '25	USD	NA/Ba2	4/2/2025	688	3.5	313	346
Brazil 12.25% '30	USD	NA/Ba2	6/3/2030	238	N/A	424	560
Egypt 6.75% '24	USD	NA/B2	10/11/2024	1.320	6.3	595	590
Egypt 5.875% '25	USD	B/B2	11/6/2025	1.500	6.1	571	556
Egypt 7.00% '28	USD	NA/B2	10/11/2028	1.320	6.9	637	623
Egypt 6.875% '40	USD	B/B2	30/4/2040	500	8.3	707	661
Egypt 8.50% '47	USD	NA/B2	31/1/2047	2.500	9.0	758	766
Romania 4.375% '23	USD	BBB-/BBB-	22/8/2023	1.500	2.6	239	238
Romania 4.875% '24	USD	BBB-/BBB-	22/1/2024	1.000	2.7	243	243
Romania 6.125% '44	USD	BBB-/BBB-	22/1/2044	1.000	4.2	295	376
Russia 12.75% '28	USD	BBB-/Baa3	24/6/2028	2.500	2.7	216	296
Russia 5.875% '43	USD	BBB-/Baa3	16/9/2043	1.500	3.4	221	305
S. Africa 5.875% '25	USD	BB/Baa3	16/9/2025	2.000	4.4	405	408
S. Africa 6.25% '41	USD	BB/Baa3	8/3/2041	750	6.6	535	544
Turkey 6.25% '22	USD	NR/Ba3	26/9/2022	2.500	5.4	524	515
Turkey 7.375% '25	USD	NR/Ba3	5/2/2025	3.250	6.2	590	594
Turkey 11.875% '30	USD	NR/Ba3	15/1/2030	1.500	6.9	624	744
Turkey 8% '34	USD	NR/Ba3	14/2/2034	1.500	7.3	661	664
Turkey 6.75% '41	USD	NR/Ba3	14/1/2041	3.000	7.4	611	571
Ukraine 7.75% '23	USD	B-/Caa1	1/9/2023	1.355	6.5	630	628
Ukraine 8.994% '24	USD	B-/Caa1	1/2/2024	750	6.8	660	669
Ukraine 9.75% '28	USD	B-/Caa1	1/11/2028	1.600	7.5	700	738

USD-Denominated Eurobond Spreads (June 15th 2020)



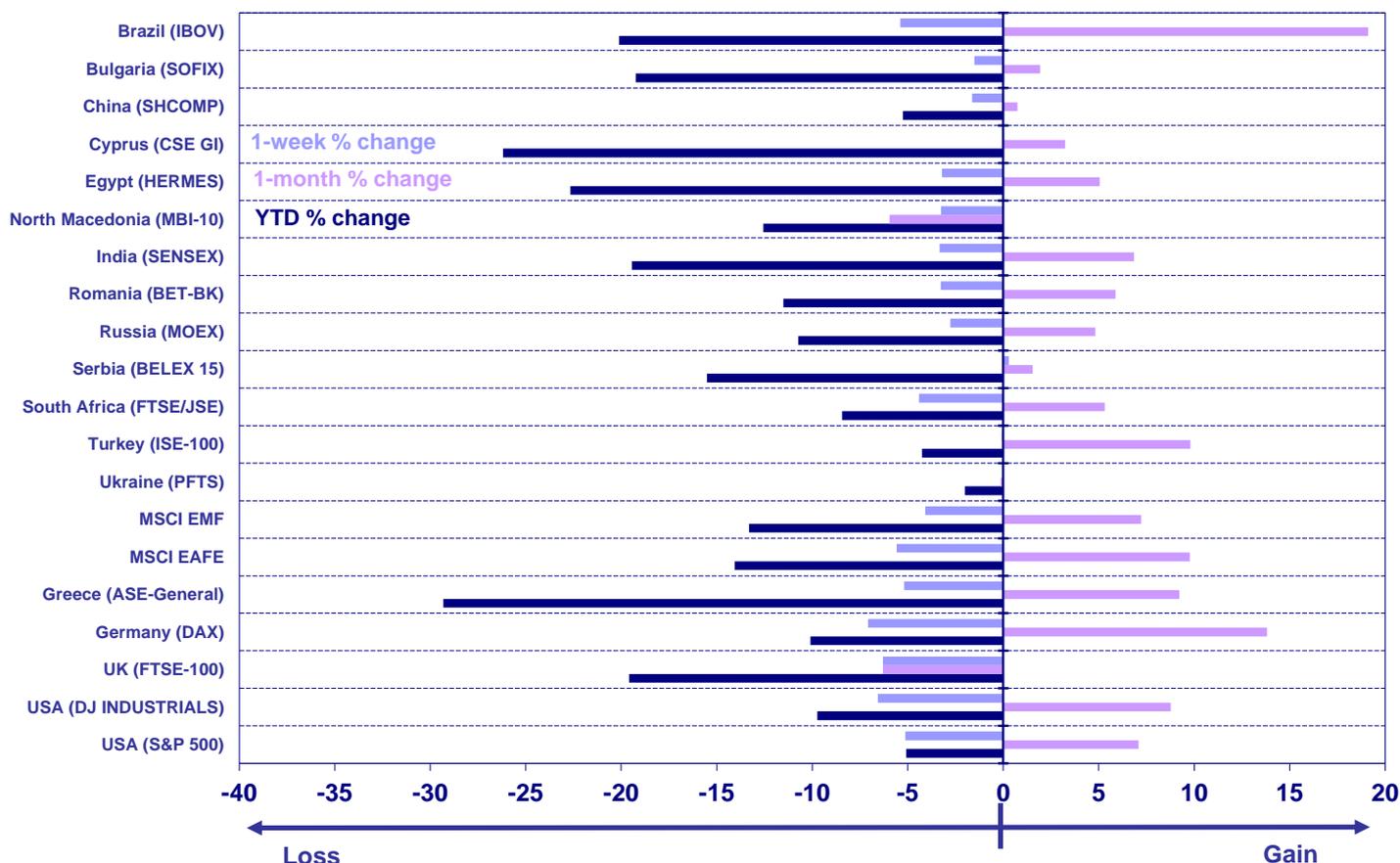
Sources: Reuters & NBG estimates



STOCK MARKETS PERFORMANCE. JUNE 15TH 2020

	2020							2019		2018		
	Local Currency Terms							EUR Terms	Local Currency Terms	EUR terms	Local Currency terms	EUR terms
	Level	1-week % change	1-month % change	YTD % change	1-year % change	Year-Low	Year-High	YTD % change	% change	% change	% change	% change
Brazil (IBOV)	92,376	-5.4	19.1	-20.1	-5.4	61,691	119,593	-38.4	31.6	0.8	15.0	2.5
Bulgaria (SOFIX)	459	-1.5	1.9	-19.2	-20.5	401	587	-19.2	-4.4	-4.4	-12.3	-12.3
China (SHCOMP)	2,890	-1.6	0.8	-5.2	0.1	2,647	3,127	-7.9	22.3	0.8	-24.6	-25.2
Cyprus (CSE GI)	48	0.0	3.2	-26.2	-30.5	46	68	-26.2	-2.6	-2.6	-3.9	-3.9
Egypt (HERMES)	992	-3.2	5.1	-22.7	-26.8	756	1,290	-20.2	0.4	0.8	-11.1	-11.1
North Macedonia (MBI)	4,065	-3.2	-6.0	-12.6	9.0	3,256	5,015	-12.6	34.0	34.0	36.6	36.6
India (SENSEX)	33,229	-3.3	6.9	-19.5	-14.7	25,639	42,274	-25.1	14.4	0.9	5.9	1.6
Romania (BET-BK)	1,675	-3.3	5.9	-11.5	3.0	1,356	1,979	-12.4	29.7	0.9	-11.6	-11.1
Russia (MOEX)	2,719	-2.8	4.8	-10.7	-0.6	2,074	3,227	-21.5	30.8	0.8	10.3	-3.9
Serbia (BELEX-15)	677	0.3	1.5	-15.5	-6.3	605	819	-15.6	5.3	0.8	0.2	0.5
South Africa (FTSE/JSE)	52,270	-4.4	5.3	-8.4	-10.2	37,178	59,105	-25.7	8.2	0.9	-11.4	-20.1
Turkey (ISE 100)	109,556	-0.1	9.8	-4.3	18.8	81,936	124,537	-17.5	25.4	0.9	-20.9	-40.5
Ukraine (PFTS)	499	0.0	-0.1	-2.0	-9.6	499	537	-14.0	-8.9	0.8	77.5	88.1
MSCI EMF	966	-4.1	7.2	-13.3	-4.4	752	1,151	-14.2	15.4	0.9	-16.6	-12.8
MSCI EAFE	1,751	-5.6	9.8	-14.1	-6.2	1,354	2,058	-14.9	18.4	0.9	-16.1	-12.3
Greece (ASE-General)	648	-5.2	9.2	-29.3	-23.5	470	949	-29.3	49.5	49.5	-23.6	-23.6
Germany (XETRA DAX)	11,911	-7.1	13.8	-10.1	-1.4	8,256	13,795	-10.1	25.5	25.5	-18.3	-18.3
UK (FTSE-100)	6,065	-6.3	4.6	-19.6	-17.6	4,899	7,690	-24.3	12.1	0.9	-12.5	-13.5
USA (DJ INDUSTRIALS)	25,763	-6.6	8.8	-9.7	-1.3	18,214	29,569	-10.6	22.3	0.9	-5.6	-1.3
USA (S&P 500)	3,067	-5.1	7.1	-5.1	6.1	2,192	3,394	-6.0	28.9	0.9	-6.2	-1.9

Equity Indices (June 15th 2020)



Sources: Reuters & NBG estimates



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