Global Markets Roundup

National Bank of Greece | Economic Research Division | January 09, 2018

NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE

Global equities carry their 2017 momentum into early 2018 amid global growth optimism

- Global equities entered 2018 on a strong footing, reaching new all-time highs due to optimism that the broad-based and synchronized improvement in global growth -- evident throughout 2017 -- will continue (see page 3 for G4 economies & China GDP estimates). The MSCI World index rose by 2.7% wow (following a 22% increase in 2017, the best annual performance since 2009).
- The US ISM manufacturing surged to 59.7 in December (the 3rd highest level since mid-2004) and euro area PMIs stand at their highest levels since February 2011. Consensus analysts, as well as central banks (Fed, ECB) increased materially their GDP forecasts for 2018 during the previous month.
- Note that the minutes of the December 2017 Fed meeting (released on January 3rd) reflected increased growth optimism, *inter alia*, due to the prospective changes in federal tax policy where the corporate tax-rate will be lowered to 21% (effectively from 2018) from 35%. The entire distribution of FOMC officials' projections for 2018 real GDP growth was shifted up (see graph).
- In the euro area, net purchases by the ECB under its Asset Purchase Programme (APP) will be reduced to a monthly pace of €30bn as of January 2018 from €60bn as of December 2017, and continue at this level (at least) until September 2018. However, reinvestments from maturing securities will be substantial (€146bn in 2018), dampening the negative effect from lower purchases.
- Nevertheless, alongside lower ECB purchases, hawkish commentary by ECB members, with Cœuré highlighting the likelihood of no extension in the net asset purchases beyond September 2018, has supported the EUR (+2.4% against the USD since mid-December to $1.203). Moreover, euro area government bond yields have also increased by circa 10-15 bps (Bunds at 0.45%) since mid-December, with Italy at the vanguard due to pockets of political uncertainty.
- Indeed, the Italian Parliament was dissolved on December 28th, with general elections to take place on March 4th 2018. Based on polls, the composition of a new government coalition is unclear. 10-Year government bond yields have increased to 2.01% from 1.65% in mid-December, with the spread over the Bund up by 22 bps to 157 bps for the same period.
- The S&P 500 made a strong start to the year, increasing by 2.6% wow, as the earnings' backdrop remains very supportive. Consensus analysts have revised significantly upwards their projections for 2018 S&P500 EPS to $148 (see graph), with 2018/2017 EPS growth at 12%, up from 10% in 2017.
- The EuroStoxx rose by 3.1% wow with Banks up by 3.0% wow, aided by a smooth implementation of the new legislative framework for financial markets (MiFID II), while Energy stocks overperformed in both US and euro area (+3.9% and +4.1% wow, respectively) amid oil prices reaching 3-year highs.
- Oil was among the top asset performer in 2017 (Brent: + 20.6% to $66.8/barrel) on the back of OPEC production cuts combined with strong global growth. Further gains were recorded entering 2018 (+1.9% wow to $68.1/barrel) amid political upheaval in Iran. The extent to which higher oil prices will prompt a rise in US oil production (12% of global) will remain a key theme in 2018.

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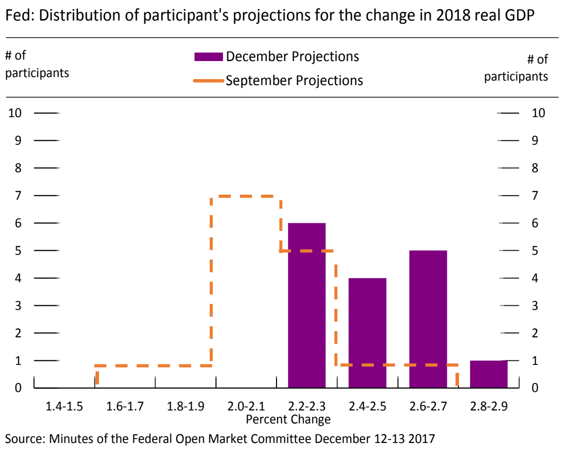
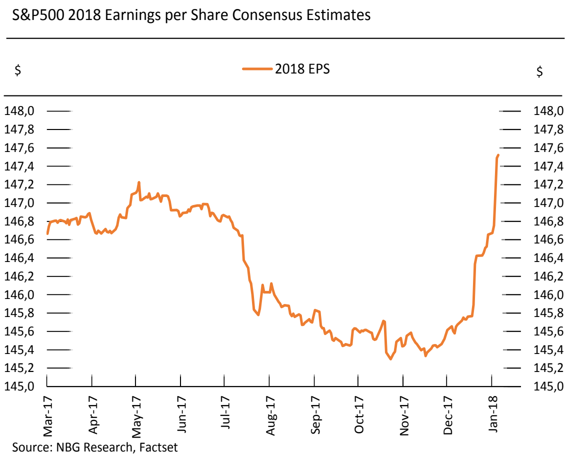
Table of Contents

Charts of the week



Source: Minutes of the Federal Open Market Committee December 12-13 2017



Source: NBG Research, Factset

See page 14 for disclosures and analyst certification

US nonfarm payrolls still at solid levels

- **Job creation undershot expectations in December, but the overall positive labor market assessment remained in place.** Specifically, nonfarm payrolls increased by 148k from 252k in November (consensus: 190k), while net revisions for the previous two months were minor (-9k). The less volatile 3-month average stands at a strong 204k. The best performing sectors throughout 2017, led the increase in December. Indeed, in December, professional/business services added 19k (+527k in 2017), education/health services 28k (+438k in 2017), leisure/hospitality 29k (306k in 2017), construction 30k (210k in 2017) and manufacturing added 25k. Note that the latter recorded the sharpest improvement across sectors in 2017 (+196k versus -16k in 2016).

- The unemployment rate (U-3) was broadly unchanged at 4.1%, a 17-year low. A broader measure of labor market slack, the U-6 unemployment rate (which includes the unemployed, part-time workers for economic reasons, and those workers marginally attached to the labor force) increased slightly, by 0.1 pp to 8.1% (but is down 1.0 pp yoy). Wage growth stood at a satisfactory 0.3% mom, from 0.1% mom in November, in line with consensus expectations. The annual change in wages was +2.5% yoy, from +2.4% yoy in November.

Leading indicators suggest a positive outlook for the US business sector

- **US business surveys ended Q4:17 on a mixed note, though still suggesting a still healthy momentum for the sector overall.** The ISM manufacturing index rose by 1.5 pts to 59.7, well above analysts' estimates for a flat outcome. Furthermore, the improvement was led by the more forward-looking component of new orders that recorded a sharp increase of 5.4 pts to a 14-year high of 69.4. On the other hand, the ISM non-manufacturing index was down by 1.5 pts, albeit at a still healthy 55.9 (consensus: 57.6). Note that both surveys overall improved in Q4:17, from already solid levels in Q3:17, with the ISM manufacturing index averaging 58.9 (58.6 in Q3) and its non-manufacturing peer 57.8 (56.3 in Q3), consistent with the view for another strong quarter for business investment (+4.7% qoq saar in Q3:17). **Overall, consensus estimates for US GDP growth stand at 2.3% in 2017 and at 2.6% in 2018 from 1.5% in 2016**.

Euro area core inflation remains subdued…

- **Despite strong activity and improving labor markets in the euro area, underlying price pressures continue to undershoot expectations.** The flash estimate for headline CPI stood at 1.4% yoy in December, compared with 1.5% yoy in November, while more importantly, core CPI was stable at 0.9% yoy, undershooting consensus expectations for 1.0% yoy. The trend appears flat, with core CPI averaging 1.0% yoy in 2017 (while remaining stable at 0.9% yoy during the past three months) compared with 0.9% yoy in 2016.

…whereas bank lending growth climbed to multi-year highs

- **Euro area economic activity continues to find support from the credit cycle.** Regarding the two major private sector components: i) loan growth to households (adjusted for sales and securitizations) reached 2.8% yoy in November, from 2.7% yoy in October, the highest since March 2009; and ii) loan growth to non-financial corporations accelerated to 3.1% yoy, from 2.9% yoy previously, the highest since May 2009. On a country-by-country basis, the trend remains divergent, with the annual growth rate of loans to non-financial corporations in Germany (+4.7%) and France (+5.8%) strongly outpacing that of Italy and Spain (both around zero). **According to consensus estimates, euro area GDP growth in 2017 is expected to be a particularly strong 2.3%, while a robust performance of 2.1% is expected for 2018, compared with 1.8% in 2016.**

UK consumer credit growth cools

- **Total lending to households increased at a steady pace in November (4.0% yoy), albeit consumer credit growth continues to decelerate in recent months from exceptionally high levels.** Specifically, the annual growth rate of mortgage lending stood at 3.3% (euro area: 3.3% yoy) from 3.2% in October and that of consumer credit at 9.1%, from 9.5% in October, 9.8% in September and 10.4% in May 2017 (euro area: +7.0% yoy / US: +5.5% yoy). Recall that, since June 2017, the Bank of England's Financial Policy Committee (FPC) has highlighted the need for the rapid pace of increase in consumer credit (10% of GDP) to slow, citing that UK banks are placing too much weight on current benign economic and financial conditions as an indicator of future risks, thus underestimating the losses they could incur in a downturn. In that context, (i) the easing of consumer credit growth is expected to continue and combined with (ii) squeezed real incomes due to a combination of high inflation (CPI: 3.1% yoy in November) and lagging nominal wage growth (2.3% yoy in October), will cloud the outlook for private consumption. **Overall, consensus expects GDP growth to be 1.5% in 2017 and 1.4% in 2018 compared with 1.9% in 2016 (UK was the only major advanced economy where growth decelerated in 2017)**.

Japan: Robust outlook for the business sector

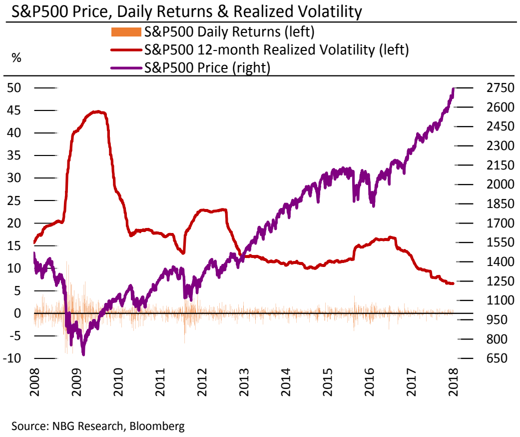
- **Industrial production in Japan rose for a 2nd consecutive month in November, mainly on the back of strong external demand amid a positive global economic backdrop.** Specifically, industrial production increased by 0.6% mom (+3.7% yoy) following a +0.5% mom (+4.1% yoy) in October. In addition, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry's estimate for December industrial production based on the survey outcome, points to (a still strong) +1.8% mom. Thus, business investment likely remained supportive of GDP growth also in Q4:17 (+4.3% qoq saar in Q3:17). **Overall, consensus expects GDP growth in 2017 to be 1.7% and 1.3% in 2018 compared with 0.9% in 2016.**

Chinese PMIs suggest steady growth momentum in Q4

- **PMI data for December are overall consistent with the view that GDP in Q4:17 grew at a similar pace compared to Q3:17 (6.8% yoy).** Official manufacturing PMI (which covers a broader range of industries) declined slightly, by 0.2 pts to 51.6, in line with consensus estimates and averaging 51.7 in Q4 compared with 51.8 in Q3. **Overall, consensus expects GDP growth in 2017 to be 6.8% (6.7% in 2016), with a modest deceleration to 6.5% in 2018** amid, *inter alia*, the authorities' efforts to stem excessive leverage, overcapacity and environmental pollution.

Equities

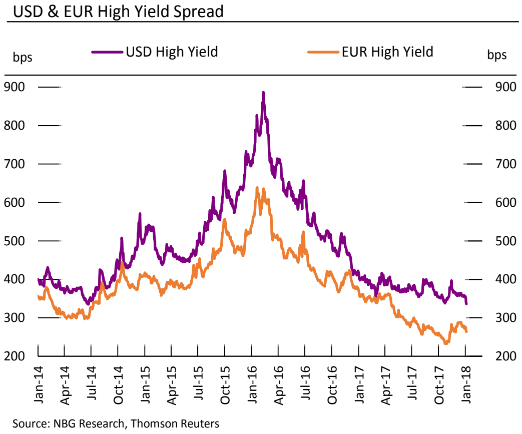
- **Equity markets entered 2018 on a strong note, supported by mounting global growth optimism.** The MSCI World index was up by 2.7% wow, with emerging markets overperforming their developed market peers (EM: 3.7% vs DM: 2.5%). The S&P500 recorded a +2.6% wow, with Information Technology (+4.2%), Materials (+4.0%) and Energy (+3.9%) leading the increase. Meanwhile, the US Q4:17 earnings season started on a positive note. Indeed, out of the 19 companies that have reported results so far, circa 84% have exceeded analyst estimates. Note that analyst expectations for EPS growth in Q4:17 stand at +10.6% yoy from +6.4% yoy in Q3:17. The EuroStoxx index rose substantially (+3.1% wow), with broad based gains across major euro area bourses (DAX 30: +3.1% wow, CAC 40: +3.0% wow, FTSE MIB: +4.2% wow, IBEX 35: 3.7% wow). In Japan, the Nikkei 225 overperformed, up by 4.2% wow, finding further support by a weaker Yen in the past week.



Graph 1.

Fixed Income

- **Government bond yields rose in major advanced economies, on the back of the positive global economic backdrop that also feeds through to firming inflation expectations.** The UST 10-year yield increased by 7 bps to 2.48%, with increases in both real yields (+2 bps) and inflation breakevens (+5 bps to 2.04%, a 10-month high). The UK's 10-year Gilt yield rose by 5 bps wow to 1.24%, while the German 10-year yield was slightly up by 1 bp to 0.44%. At the same time euro area periphery bond spreads over the Bund declined during the past week, amid increased risk appetite. Indeed, Italy's 10-year yield spread was down by 2 bps to 157 bps, Spain's by 6 bps to 108 bps and Portugal's by 1 bp to 150 bps. It should also be noted though, that spreads had recorded an increase of 10 bps in the final week of 2017 in both Italy and Spain, due to pockets of political uncertainty (Italian Elections on March 4th 2018, whereas the regional elections in Catalonia (December 21st) resulted in pro-independence parties holding majority in the Catalan Parliament (70 out of 135 seats)). In Greece, the downward trend in government bond yields continues, with the 10-year bond yield falling by 35 bps wow to 3.77%, the lowest since February 2006. **Corporate bond spreads declined substantially in the high yield spectrum in the past week, on account of increased investors' appetite for risky assets.** Specifically, euro area high yield spreads were down by 8 bps to 264 bps and their US counterparts by 22 bps to 336 bps, a 3½-year low, further aided by a 33 bps decline in the Energy sector (to 383 bps) due to higher oil prices. On the investment grade spectrum, spreads were little changed (euro area: -3 bps to 84 bps / US: unchanged at 98 bps).

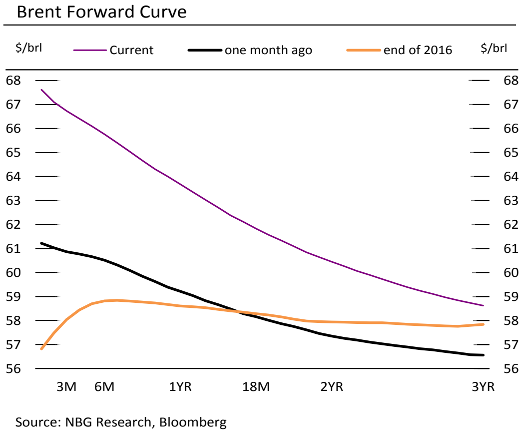


Graph 2.

FX and Commodities

- **In foreign exchange markets, the Japanese Yen depreciated in the past week (-0.9% wow in NEER terms), on account of weak safe haven demand and as the Bank of Japan lags its major peers regarding monetary policy normalization.** Indeed, the Japanese Yen was down by 0.3% wow against the USD to ¥113.06 and by 0.6% wow against the euro to ¥136.02. At the same time, the USD modestly depreciated against the euro in the past week, by 0.2% wow to $1.203, while reaching a 3-year low of $1.207 intra-week (-0.6% wow in NEER terms).

- **In commodities, oil prices retained their upward trend in the past week, reaching 3-year highs amid geopolitical tensions in the Middle East (Iran) and a weaker USD.** In addition, US oil inventories posted a 7th consecutive weekly decline, by 7.4 million barrels to 424 million barrels for the week ending December 29th. Overall, the WTI rose by 1.7% wow at $61.4/barrel and Brent by 1.9% wow to $68.1/barrel. The extent to which higher oil prices will prompt a rise in US oil production (12% of global) will remain a key theme in 2018. Note that the US Energy Information Administration currently expects US output to increase by 0.78 mb/d to 10 mb/d in 2018, compared with a rise of 0.38 mb/d in 2017.



Graph 3.

Quote of the week: "Given what we see in the economy, I believe that there is a reasonable chance that the extension of our asset purchase programme decided in October can be the last", **Member of the Executive Board of the ECB, Benoît Cœuré,** December 30th 2017.

Tactical Asset Allocation (3-month)

- **Equities**: We remain **Overweight** following strong gains in 2017. Synchronized global GDP growth and strong corporate earnings offset, for now, the anticipating peak of central bank (C/B) liquidity. O/W though reducing Euro area amid strong growth momentum. US tax-reform will add some fuel to equities (O/W US equities). Finally, O/W Euro area banks due to higher yields, steeper curves and still favorable relative valuations.
- **Government Bonds:** Higher yields due to less aggressive C/Bs, reduced liquidity and stronger inflation data. **Underweight Govies**. Steeper curves, particularly in Bunds.
- **Credit**: Credit spreads have less fuel to run. **Underweight position in credit** with a preference for banks.
- **Cash:** We increased our **OW position**, as a hedge, as well as a way of being tactical. 2018 is less likely to be as "risk on" as 2017.

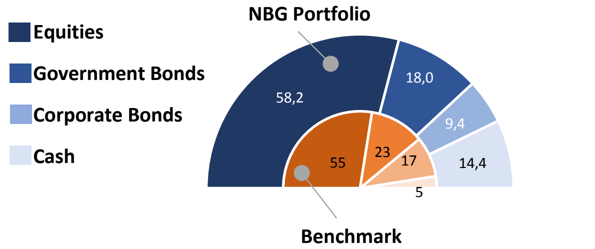
NBG Global Markets - Main Equity Sector Calls

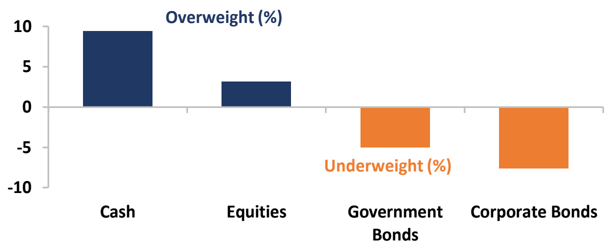
US Sector	Position	View/Comment
Banks	**Neutral**	Rising rates from low levels and low deposit betas will support interest margins. Less regulation also positive. Neg: Loan volumes are declining and curves are now flattening
Energy	**Neutral**	OPEC's deal extension until end of 2018 has supported oil prices. However, US oil production is increasing (at 2015 high levels) and expected RoE for Energy firms remains low. Light positioning and sizeable underperformance may present a buying opportunity
Cyclical / Defensives	**Neutral**	We remain neutral US stocks this month, with no bias within the sectors

EA Sector	Position	View/Comment
Banks	**OW**	Steeper curves and attractive valuations on P/B terms should offset bouts of volatility. Private sector loan growth is increasing and EPS Revisions remain strong
Energy	**UW**	OPEC's deal extension until end of 2018 has supported oil prices. However, US oil production is increasing (at 2015 high levels) and expected RoE for Energy firms remains low. Light positioning and sizeable underperformance may present a buying opportunity
Cyclical / Defensives	**Neutral**	We choose neutral positions across other sectors, for now

*Including Technology and Industrials
**Including Healthcare, Utilities, Telecoms

Total Portfolio Allocation





Detailed Portfolio Breakdown

Equities	Portfolio	Benchmark	OW/UW
US	53	52	1,0
Euro area	11	10	1,0
UK	7	7	-
Rest of Dev. Europe	5	5	-
Japan	7	7	-
Rest of Dev. World	8	8	-
EM Asia	7	7	0,0
EM Latin America	0,5	2	-1,5
EMEA	1,5	2	-0,5

Government Bonds	Portfolio	Benchmark	OW/UW
US	49	46	3,0
US TIPS	6	6	-
Germany	12	15	-3,0
UK	7	7	-
Japan	26	26	-

Corporate Bonds	Portfolio	Benchmark	OW/UW
US Industrials	22	32	-10,0
US Banks	22	12	10,0
US High Yield	12	12	-
EUR Industrials	5	9	-4,5
EUR Banks	14	9	4,5
EUR High Yield	4	4	-
UK Industrials	2	3	-1,5
UK Banks	5	3	1,5
Emerging Markets	16	16	-

Notes:

(1) The orange inner half-circle of the chart displays asset class weights for the benchmark portfolio. The blue-color representation (outside half-circle) shows asset class weights for the model portfolio.
(2) All figures shown are in percentage points.
(3) OW/UW: Overweight/Underweight relative to Benchmark.
(4) Green (red) color arrows suggest an increase (decrease) in relative asset class weights (portfolio vs benchmark) over the last week.

	US	Euro Area	Japan	UK
Equity Markets	✚ Likely fiscal loosening will support the economy & companies' earnings ✚ Solid EPS growth in H2:2017 & 2018 ✚ Cash-rich corporates will lead to share buybacks and higher dividends (de-equitization) – Demanding valuations – Peaking profit margins – Protectionism and trade wars – Aggressive Fed in 2018 ● **Neutral/Positive**	✚ Still high equity risk premium, albeit declining ✚ Credit conditions gradual turn more favorable ✚ Small fiscal loosening – EPS estimates may turn pessimistic due to higher EUR and plateuning economic growth – Strong Euro in NEER terms (2017 vs 2016) – Political uncertainty (Spain, Italy) could re-emerge ● **Neutral**	✚ Still aggressive QE and "yield-curve" targeting by the BoJ ✚ Upward revisions in corporate earnings – Strong domestic recovery in H1:2017 will continue – Signs of policy fatigue regarding structural reforms and fiscal discipline – Strong appetite for foreign assets – If sustained, JPY appreciation hurts exporters companies ● **Neutral**	✚ 65% of FTSE100 revenues from abroad ✚ Undemanding valuations in relative terms ✚ High UK exposure to the commodities sector assuming the oil rally continues – Elevated Policy uncertainty to remain due to the outcome of the Brexit negotiating process ● **Neutral/Negative**
Government Bonds	✚ Valuations appear rich with term-premium close to 0% ✚ Underlying inflation pressures ✚ The Fed is expected to increase its policy rate towards 1.5% by end-2017 and 2%-2.25% by end-2018 ✚ Balance sheet reduction, albeit well telegraphed may push term premia higher – Global search for yield by non-US investors continues – Safe haven demand ▲ **Higher yields expected**	✚ Upside risk in US benchmark yields ✚ Valuations appear excessive compared with long-term fundamentals – Political Risk – Fragile growth outlook – Medium-term inflation expectations remain low – Only slow ECB exit from accommodative monetary policy ▲ **Higher yields expected**	✚ 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% ● **Stable yields expected**	✚ Elevated Policy uncertainty to remain due to the outcome of the Referendum and the negotiating process ✚ Rich valuations ✚ Inflation overshooting due to GBP weakness feeds through inflation expectations ✚ The BoE is expected to increase policy rates to 0.50% – Slowing economic growth post-Brexit ▲ **Higher yields expected**
Foreign Exchange	✚ The Fed is expected to increase its policy rate towards 1.5% in 2017 and 2%-2.25% by end-2018 ✚ Tax cuts may boost growth, and interest rates through a more aggressive Fed – Mid-2014 rally probably out of steam – Protectionism and trade Wars ▲ **Long USD against its major counterparts ex-EUR**	✚ 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, covered bank bond purchases, Quantitative Easing) ● **Broadly Flat EUR against the USD with upside risks towards $1.20**	✚ 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% ▼ **Lower JPY against the USD**	✚ Transitions phase negotiations – The BoE to retain rates at current levels – Slowing economic growth post-Brexit – Sizeable Current account deficit (-5.5% of GDP) – Elevated Policy uncertainty to remain due to the outcome of the Referendum and the negotiating process ● **Flat GBP against the USD with upside risks short term**

	Turkey	Romania	Bulgaria	Serbia
Equity Markets	+ Attractive valuations − Weak foreign investor appetite for emerging market assets	+ Attractive valuations − Weak foreign investor appetite for emerging market assets	+ Attractive valuations + Low-yielding domestic debt and deposits − Weak foreign investor appetite for emerging market assets	+ Attractive valuations − Weak foreign investor appetite for emerging market assets
	▲ **Neutral/Positive stance on equities**	▲ **Neutral/Positive Stance on equities**	▲ **Neutral/Positive Stance on equities**	▲ **Neutral/Positive Stance on equities**
Domestic Debt	+ Low public debt-to-GDP ratio − Loosening fiscal stance − Stubbornly high inflation	+ Low public debt-to-GDP ratio − Easing fiscal stance − Envisaged tightening in monetary policy	+ Very low public debt-to-GDP ratio and large fiscal reserves + Low inflation	+ Positive inflation outlook + Precautionary Stand-By Agreement with the IMF − Large public sector borrowing requirements
	▲ **Stable to lower yields**	▼ **Stable to higher yields**	▲ **Stable to lower yields**	▲ **Stable to lower yields**
Foreign Debt	+ High foreign debt yields − Sizeable external financing requirements − Weak foreign investor appetite for emerging market assets	+ Strong external position − Large external financing requirements	+ Solidly-based currency board arrangement, with substantial buffers + Current account surplus − Large external financing requirements − Heightened domestic political uncertainty	+ Ongoing EU membership negotiations + Precautionary Stand-By Agreement with the IMF − Sizable external financing requirements − Slow progress in structural reforms
	▲ **Stable to narrowing spreads**	▲ **Stable to narrowing spreads**	▲ **Stable to narrowing spreads**	▲ **Stable to narrowing spreads**
Foreign Exchange	+ High domestic debt yields − Sizable external financing requirements − Weak foreign investor appetite for emerging market assets − Increasing geopolitical risks and domestic political uncertainty	+ Strong external position − Large external financing requirements	+ Currency board arrangement + Large foreign currency reserves and fiscal reserves + Current account surplus − Sizable external financing requirements − Heightened domestic political uncertainty	+ Ongoing EU membership negotiations + Precautionary Stand-By Agreement with the IMF − Sizable external financing requirements
	▼ **Weaker to stable TRY against the EUR**	▲ **Stable to stronger RON against the EUR**	● **Stable BGN against the EUR**	▼ **Weaker to stable RSD against EUR**

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Interest Rates & Foreign Exchange Forecasts

10-Yr Gov. Bond Yield (%)	Jan 5th	3-month	6-month	12-month	Official Rate (%)	Jan 5th	3-month	6-month	12-month
Germany	0,44	0,55	0,75	0,95	Euro area	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
US	2,48	2,65	2,75	2,90	US	1,50	1,75	2,00	2,25
UK	1,24	1,46	1,57	1,78	UK	0,50	0,50	0,55	0,70
Japan	0,06	0,04	0,06	0,18	Japan	-0,10	-0,10	-0,10	-0,10
Currency	Jan 5th	3-month	6-month	12-month		Jan 5th	3-month	6-month	12-month
EUR/USD	1,20	1,17	1,17	1,18	USD/JPY	113	116	116	115
EUR/GBP	0,89	0,89	0,90	0,92	GBP/USD	1,36	1,31	1,30	1,29
EUR/JPY	136	135	136	136					

Forecasts at end of period

Economic Forecasts

United States	2015a	Q1:16a	Q2:16a	Q3:16a	Q4:16a	2016a	Q1:17a	Q2:17a	Q3:17a	Q4:17f	2017f
Real GDP Growth (YoY) (1)	2,8	1,4	1,2	1,5	1,8	1,4	2,0	2,2	2,3	1,9	2,1
Real GDP Growth (QoQ saar) (2)	-	0,6	2,2	2,8	1,8	-	1,2	3,1	3,2	2,0	-
Private Consumption	3,6	1,8	3,8	2,8	2,9	2,7	1,9	3,3	2,2	2,0	2,4
Government Consumption	1,4	1,8	-0,9	0,5	0,2	0,8	-0,6	-0,2	0,7	0,7	0,1
Investment	3,9	-0,2	1,4	1,5	1,7	0,7	8,1	3,2	2,4	3,6	4,7
Residential	10,2	13,4	-4,8	-4,5	7,1	5,5	11,1	-7,3	-4,7	4,5	5,7
Non-residential	2,3	-4,0	3,3	3,4	0,2	-0,6	7,1	6,7	4,7	3,4	4,6
Inventories Contribution	0,2	-0,7	-0,7	0,1	1,1	-0,4	-1,5	0,1	0,8	0,2	-0,1
Net Exports Contribution	-0,7	-0,3	0,3	0,4	-1,7	-0,2	0,2	0,2	0,4	-0,4	-0,3
Exports	0,4	-2,6	2,8	6,4	-3,8	-0,3	7,3	3,5	2,1	2,3	3,0
Imports	5,0	-0,2	0,4	2,7	8,1	1,3	4,3	1,5	-0,7	4,0	4,4
Inflation (3)	0,1	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,8	1,3	2,5	1,9	1,9	2,1	2,1
Euro Area	2015a	Q1:16a	Q2:16a	Q3:16a	Q4:16a	2016a	Q1:17a	Q2:17a	Q3:17a	Q4:17f	2017f
Real GDP Growth (YoY)	2,0	1,7	1,8	1,7	1,9	1,8	2,1	2,4	2,6	2,3	2,2
Real GDP Growth (QoQ saar)	-	2,0	1,4	1,7	2,6	-	2,5	2,8	2,4	2,2	-
Private Consumption	1,8	2,9	1,2	1,4	2,2	2,0	2,1	2,2	1,3	2,3	1,9
Government Consumption	1,3	3,2	1,1	0,9	1,2	1,7	1,0	1,4	1,0	1,5	1,3
Investment	3,0	1,1	11,6	1,5	4,3	4,5	-0,4	9,0	4,3	5,2	3,0
Inventories Contribution	0,0	-0,5	-0,6	0,4	0,4	-0,1	-0,6	0,5	0,4	0,0	0,0
Net Exports Contribution	0,1	0,0	-1,1	0,0	-0,1	-0,5	1,9	-1,0	0,3	-0,5	0,3
Exports	6,1	1,5	5,2	1,9	6,7	3,3	5,4	4,1	4,7	3,3	4,5
Imports	6,5	1,6	8,4	1,9	7,5	4,7	1,5	7,0	4,5	4,6	4,1
Inflation	0,0	0,0	-0,1	0,3	0,7	0,2	1,8	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,5

a: Actual, f: Forecasts, 1. Seasonally adjusted YoY growth rate, 2. Seasonally adjusted annualized QoQ growth rate, 3. Year-to-year average % change

South Eastern Europe Economic Forecasts

Economic Indicators

	2014	2015	2016	2017f	2018f	2019f
Real GDP Growth (%)						
Turkey	5,2	6,1	3,2	6,8	4,2	3,8
Romania	3,1	3,9	4,8	6,6	4,2	3,6
Bulgaria	1,3	3,6	3,9	3,8	3,6	3,2
Serbia	-1,8	0,8	2,8	2,0	3,6	3,6
Headline Inflation (eop,%)						
Turkey	8,2	8,8	8,5	11,5	9,5	8,2
Romania	0,8	-0,9	-0,5	3,0	3,8	3,4
Bulgaria	-0,9	-0,4	0,1	2,2	2,6	2,8
Serbia	1,7	1,5	1,6	2,8	3,0	3,0
Current Account Balance (% of GDP)						
Turkey	-4,7	-3,7	-3,8	-5,0	-4,6	-4,4
Romania	-0,7	-1,2	-2,1	-3,6	-4,4	-4,7
Bulgaria	0,1	0,0	5,3	4,5	3,2	2,0
Serbia	-6,0	-4,7	-4,0	-4,4	-4,3	-4,1
Fiscal Balance (% of GDP)						
Turkey	-1,1	-1,0	-1,1	-2,0	-2,2	-2,4
Romania	-1,7	-1,5	-2,4	-3,3	-4,5	-4,8
Bulgaria	-3,7	-2,8	1,6	0,0	-1,0	-0,6
Serbia	-6,6	-3,7	-1,3	0,0	0,0	0,7

f: NBG forecasts

Stock Markets (in local currency)

Country - Index	8/1/2018	Last week return (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	2-year change (%)
Turkey - ISE100	116.305	0,8	0,8	64,7
Romania - BET-BK	1.699	2,9	2,9	30,8
Bulgaria - SOFIX	689	1,7	1,7	50,7
Serbia - BELEX15	768	1,0	1,0	21,3

Financial Markets

	8/1/2018	3-month forecast	6-month forecast	12-month forecast
1-m Money Market Rate (%)				
Turkey	13,8	13,5	13,0	12,0
Romania	1,6	2,4	2,6	2,8
Bulgaria	-0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2
Serbia	2,8	3,2	3,4	3,8
Currency				
TRY/EUR	4,48	4,50	4,44	4,36
RON/EUR	4,65	4,62	4,60	4,55
BGN/EUR	1,96	1,96	1,96	1,96
RSD/EUR	118,4	119,8	120,0	120,3
Sovereign Eurobond Spread (in bps)				
Turkey (USD 2020)(*)	153	174	165	150
Romania (EUR 2024)	104	114	112	110
Bulgaria (EUR 2022)	41	42	41	40
Serbia (USD 2021)(*)	107	123	122	120

(*) Spread over US Treasuries

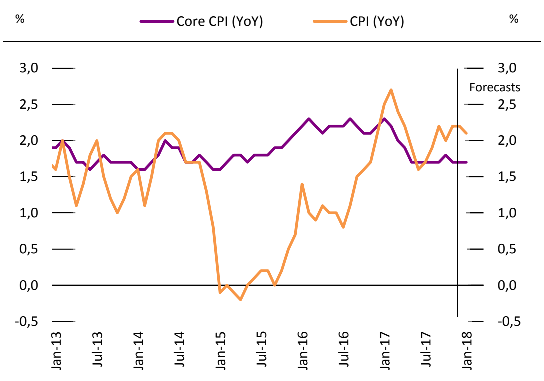
Economic Calendar

The main macro events next week in the US are retail sales (private consumption represents 70% of US GDP) and inflation data for January. Core CPI is expected to have remained stable at 1.7% yoy.

In the euro area, markets will focus on industrial production data for November. Industrial production is expected to increase on a monthly basis (+0.8% mom from +0.2% mom in October).

In China, external trade data for December will provide further information on economic activity momentum in Q4:17. On Wednesday, CPI data for December are released. CPI is expected at 1.9% from 1.7% in the previous month, remaining though below the official target of 3.0%.

US Inflation



Source: NBG Research, Bloomberg

Economic News Calendar for the period: January 2 - January 15, 2018

Tuesday 2

		S		A	P
UK					
Markit UK PMI Manufacturing SA	December	57.9	-	56.3	58.2
CHINA					
Caixin PMI Manufacturing	December	50.7	+	51.5	50.8

Wednesday 3

		S		A	P
US					
Construction spending (MoM)	November	0.5%	+	0.8%	0.9%
ISM Manufacturing	December	58.2	+	59.7	58.2
FOMC Minutes	December 13				
UK					
Markit/CIPS UK Construction PMI	December	53.0	-	52.2	53.1

Thursday 4

		S		A	P
US					
ADP Employment Change (k)	December	190	+	250	185
Initial Jobless Claims (k)	December 30	240	-	250	247
Continuing Claims (k)	December 23	1928	+	1914	1951
UK					
Nationwide House Px NSA YoY	December	2.0%	+	2.6%	2.5%
Markit/CIPS UK Services PMI	December	54.0	+	54.2	53.8

Friday 5

		S		A	P
US					
Change in Nonfarm Payrolls (k)	December	190	-	148	252
Change in Private Payrolls (k)	December	193	-	146	239
Unemployment rate	December	4.1%		4.1%	4.1%
Average Hourly Earnings MoM	December	0.3%		0.3%	0.1%
Average Hourly Earnings YoY	December	2.5%		2.5%	2.4%
Average weekly hours (hrs)	December	34.5		34.5	34.5
Underemployment rate	December	..		8.1%	8.0%
Labor Force Participation Rate	December	..		62.7%	62.7%
Trade balance ($bn)	November	-49.9	-	-50.5	-48.9
ISM non-manufacturing	December	57.6	-	55.9	57.4
Factory Goods Orders	November	1.1%	+	1.3%	0.4%
GERMANY					
Retail sales (MoM)	November	1.0%	+	2.3%	-1.0%
Retail sales (YoY)	November	2.3%	+	4.4%	-0.9%
EURO AREA					
Core CPI (YoY)	December	1.0%	-	0.9%	0.9%
CPI Estimate YoY	December	1.4%		1.4%	1.5%

Monday 8

		S		A	P
EURO AREA					
Retail sales (MoM)	November	1.3%	+	1.5%	-1.1%
Retail sales (YoY)	November	2.4%	+	2.8%	0.2%
Economic Confidence	December	114.8	+	116.0	114.6
Business Climate Indicator	December	1.50	+	1.66	1.49

Tuesday 9

		S	A	P
GERMANY				
Industrial Production (sa, MoM)	November	1.8%	..	-1.4%
Industrial Production (wda, YoY)	November	4.0%	..	2.7%
EURO AREA				
Unemployment Rate	November	8.7%	..	8.8%

Wednesday 10

		S	A	P
UK				
Industrial Production (MoM)	November	0.4%	..	0.0%
Industrial Production (YoY)	November	1.8%	..	3.6%
CHINA				
CPI (YoY)	December	1.9%	..	1.7%

Thursday 11

		S	A	P
US				
Initial Jobless Claims (k)	January 6	245	..	250
Continuing Claims (k)	December 30	1920	..	1914
JAPAN				
Leading Index	November	108.6	..	106.5
Coincident Index	November	117.9	..	116.4
EURO AREA				
Industrial Production (sa, MoM)	November	0.8%	..	0.2%
Industrial Production (wda, YoY)	November	3.0%	..	3.7%

Friday 12

		S	A	P
US				
CPI (YoY)	December	2.1%	..	2.2%
Core CPI (YoY)	December	1.7%	..	1.7%
Retail Sales Advance MoM	December	0.5%	..	0.8%
Retail sales ex-autos (MoM)	December	0.3%	..	1.0%
JAPAN				
Eco Watchers Current Survey	December	55.1	..	55.1
Eco Watchers Outlook Survey	December	53.5	..	53.8
CHINA				
Imports (YoY)	December	15.1%	..	17.7%
Exports (YoY)	December	10.6%	..	12.3%

Monday 15

		S	A	P
EURO AREA				
Trade Balance SA (€ bn)	November	..	..	19.0
CHINA				
Money Supply M0 (YoY)	December	5.9%	..	5.7%
Money Supply M1 (YoY)	December	12.6%	..	12.7%
Money Supply M2 (YoY)	December	9.2%	..	9.1%
Aggregate Financing (RMB bn)	December	1500.0	..	1598.2
New Yuan Loans (RMB bn)	December	1000.0	..	1120.0

Source: NBG Research, Bloomberg
S: Bloomberg 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 (%)
US	S&P 500	2743	2,6	2,6	20,9	37,8
Japan	NIKKEI 225	23715	4,2	4,2	21,5	30,4
UK	FTSE 100	7724	0,5	0,5	7,4	27,2
Canada	S&P/TSX	16349	0,9	0,9	4,9	28,5
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	30815	3,0	3,0	37,2	46,9
Euro area	EuroStoxx	397	3,1	3,1	12,3	19,6
Germany	DAX 30	13320	3,1	3,1	15,0	30,4
France	CAC 40	5471	3,0	3,0	11,6	22,1
Italy	FTSE/MIB	22762	4,2	4,2	15,9	11,5
Spain	IBEX-35	10411	3,7	3,7	9,7	13,2

Emerging Markets	Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)	2-year change (%)
MSCI Emerging Markets	62690	3,0	3,0	29,3	45,7
MSCI Asia	953	3,2	3,2	35,0	48,9
China	94	5,6	5,6	55,9	66,3
Korea	763	1,8	1,8	30,4	48,6
MSCI Latin America	88162	2,8	2,8	19,5	53,4
Brazil	266128	3,4	3,4	23,9	75,2
Mexico	47030	1,0	1,0	6,4	19,4
MSCI Europe	5581	3,6	3,6	12,5	33,9
Russia	1005	5,3	5,3	1,2	31,8
Turkey	1593682	0,7	0,7	49,6	58,3

World Market Sectors (MSCI Indices)

in US Dollar terms	Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)	2-year change (%)
Energy	231,2	3,4	3,4	4,4	34,6
Materials	290,4	3,5	3,5	28,0	64,6
Industrials	269,3	2,9	2,9	24,9	45,0
Consumer Discretionary	246,5	3,0	3,0	23,1	32,4
Consumer Staples	238,6	0,4	0,4	14,1	16,8
Healthcare	234,4	3,0	3,0	18,4	14,1
Financials	129,8	2,0	2,0	19,7	39,1
IT	229,8	4,2	4,2	40,4	62,6
Telecoms	71,4	0,4	0,4	0,0	7,3
Utilities	126,5	-0,5	-0,5	9,7	14,4

in local currency	Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)	2-year change (%)
Energy	232,0	3,2	3,2	0,8	32,1
Materials	270,1	3,4	3,4	21,5	57,7
Industrials	263,3	2,9	2,9	20,5	40,7
Consumer Discretionary	236,5	3,0	3,0	19,9	29,7
Consumer Staples	235,3	0,3	0,3	10,2	15,1
Healthcare	229,8	3,0	3,0	15,7	12,4
Financials	127,3	1,8	1,8	14,9	34,2
IT	222,2	4,2	4,2	39,1	61,1
Telecoms	73,2	0,3	0,3	-4,1	4,4
Utilities	127,4	-0,6	-0,6	6,0	12,0

Bond Markets (%)

10-Year Government Bond Yields	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average
US	2,48	2,41	2,41	2,42	2,58
Germany	0,44	0,43	0,43	0,30	1,81
Japan	0,06	0,05	0,05	0,06	0,76
UK	1,24	1,19	1,19	1,38	2,55
Greece	3,77	4,12	4,12	6,86	10,31
Ireland	0,66	0,67	0,67	0,97	4,29
Italy	2,00	2,01	2,01	1,96	3,61
Spain	1,52	1,57	1,57	1,54	3,59
Portugal	1,94	1,94	1,94	4,05	5,34

US Mortgage Market (1. Fixed-rate Mortgage)	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average
30-Year FRM[1] (%)	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,3
vs 30Yr Treasury (bps)	144	151	151	131	95

Government Bond Yield Spreads (in bps)	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average
US Treasuries 10Y/2Y	52	52	52	121	178
US Treasuries 10Y/5Y	19	20	20	50	90
Bunds 10Y/2Y	104	105	105	102	126
Bunds 10Y/5Y	65	63	63	77	76

Corporate Bond Spreads (in bps)	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average
EM Inv. Grade (IG)	134	138	138	175	270
EM High yield	328	371	371	489	815
US IG	98	98	98	128	199
US High yield	336	358	358	398	640
Euro area IG	84	87	87	122	170
Euro area High Yield	264	272	272	355	661

Foreign Exchange & Commodities

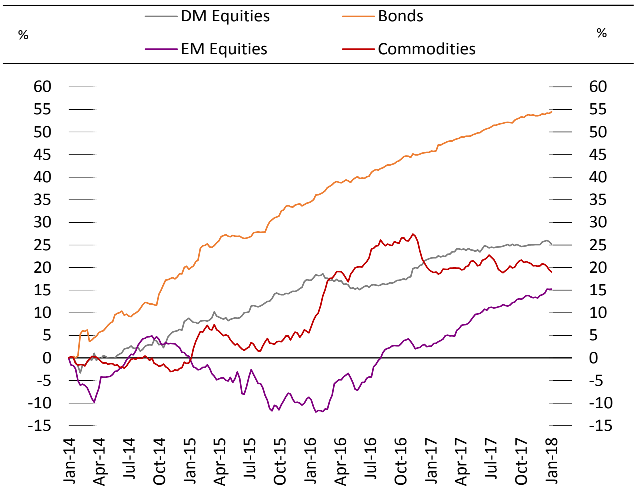
Foreign Exchange	Current	1-week change (%)	1-month change (%)	1-Year change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)
Euro-based cross rates					
EUR/USD	1,20	0,2	2,0	13,4	0,2
EUR/CHF	1,17	0,2	0,4	9,4	0,2
EUR/GBP	0,89	-0,1	0,7	3,8	-0,1
EUR/JPY	136,02	0,6	2,7	11,2	0,6
EUR/NOK	9,69	-1,7	-0,7	7,7	-1,7
EUR/SEK	9,82	0,1	-1,4	2,9	0,1
EUR/AUD	1,53	-0,4	-1,9	5,8	-0,4
EUR/CAD	1,49	-1,1	-1,0	6,4	-1,1
USD-based cross rates					
USD/CAD	1,24	-1,3	-3,0	-6,2	-1,3
USD/AUD	1,27	-0,6	-3,8	-6,7	-0,6
USD/JPY	113,06	0,3	0,7	-2,0	0,3

Commodities	Current	1-week change (%)	1-month change (%)	1-Year change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)
Agricultural	382	0,5	0,8	-14,6	0,5
Energy	466	0,8	9,4	8,6	0,8
West Texas Oil ($)	61	1,7	9,8	14,3	1,7
Crude brent Oil ($)	68	1,9	11,0	20,7	1,9
Industrial Metals	1427	-1,6	8,7	25,9	-1,6
Precious Metals	1593	1,0	5,0	10,1	1,0
Gold ($)	1319	1,3	4,4	11,8	1,3
Silver ($)	17	1,1	7,3	3,3	1,1
Baltic Dry Index	1371	0,4	-17,9	39,5	0,4
Baltic Dirty Tanker Index	680	-17,8	-17,5	-33,6	-17,8

Source: Bloomberg, as of January 5th, S&P/Goldman Sachs Indices for Agricultural, Energy, Industrial & Precious Metals, BofA/ML Indices for Corporate Bond Spreads

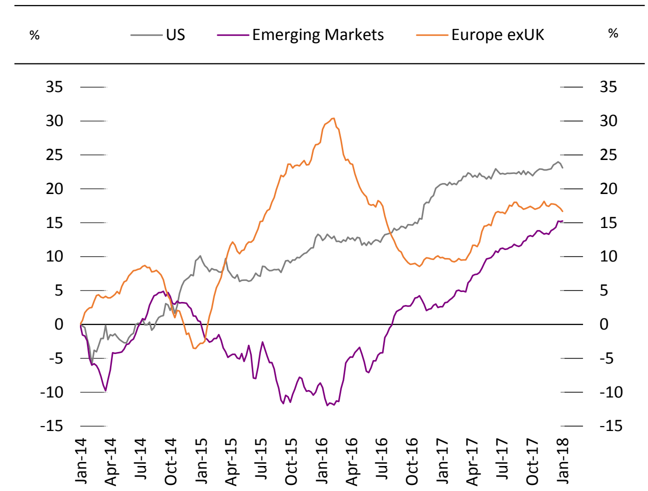
NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE

Global Cross Asset ETFs: Flows as % of AUM



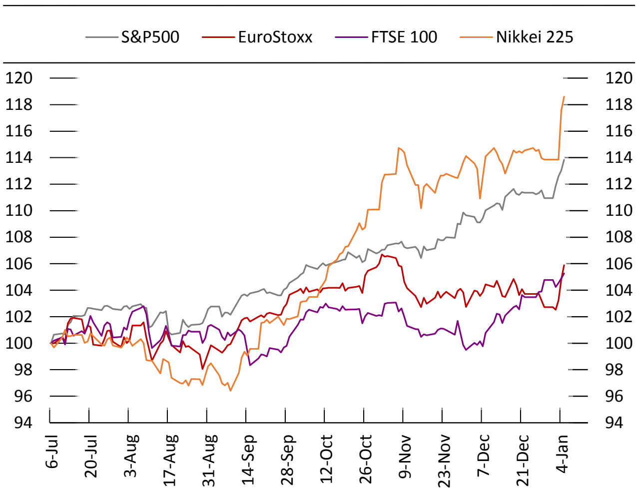
Source: Bloomberg, NBG estimates, Cumulative flows since January 2014, AUM stands for Assets Under Management, Data as of January 5th

Equity ETFs: Flows as % of AUM



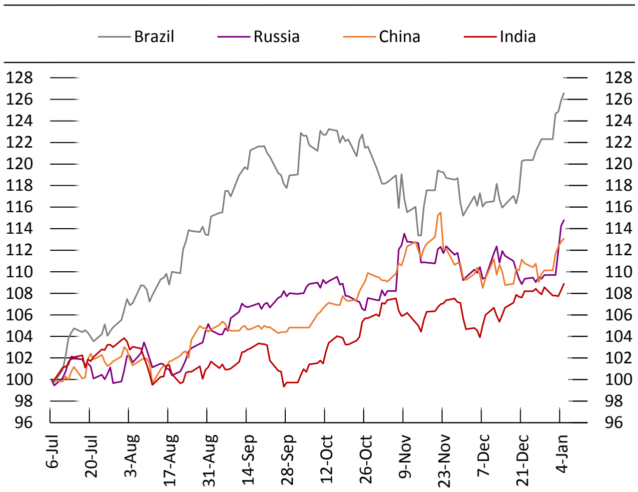
Source: Bloomberg, NBG estimates, Cumulative flows since January 2014, AUM stands for Assets Under Management, Data as of January 5th

Equity Market Performance - G4



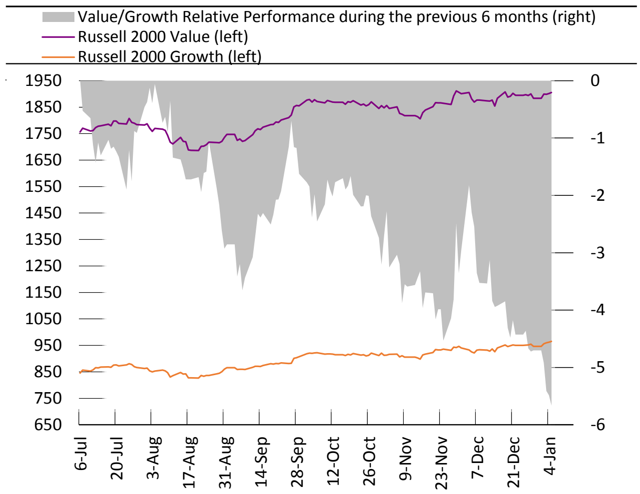
Source: Bloomberg - Data as of January 5th – Rebased @ 100

Equity Market Performance - BRICs



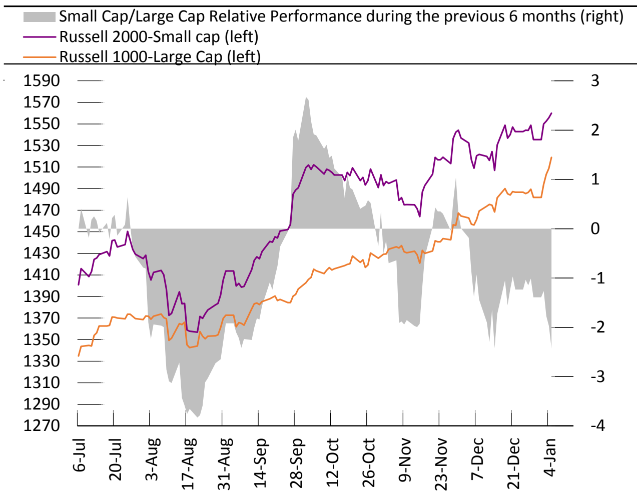
Source: Bloomberg - Data as of January 5th – Rebased @ 100

Russell 2000 Value & Growth Index



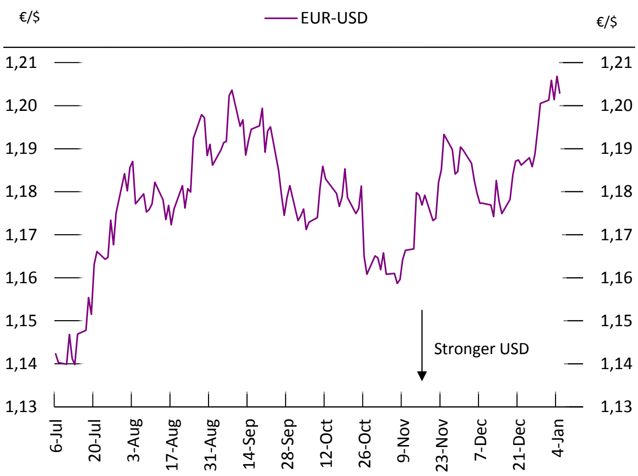
Source: Bloomberg, Data as of January 5th

Russell 2000 & Russell 1000 Index



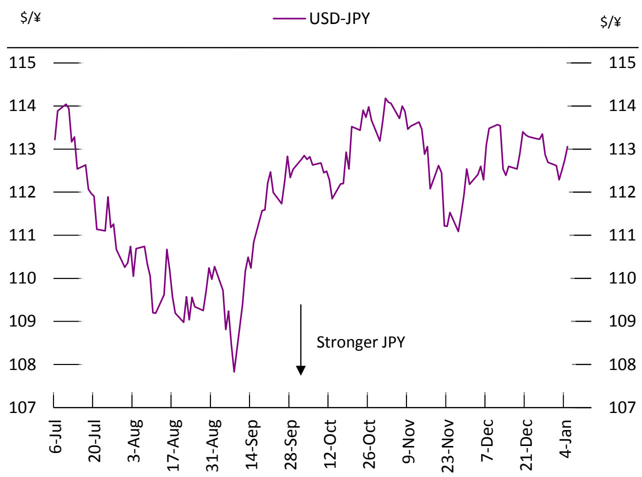
Source: Bloomberg, Data as of January 5th

EUR/USD



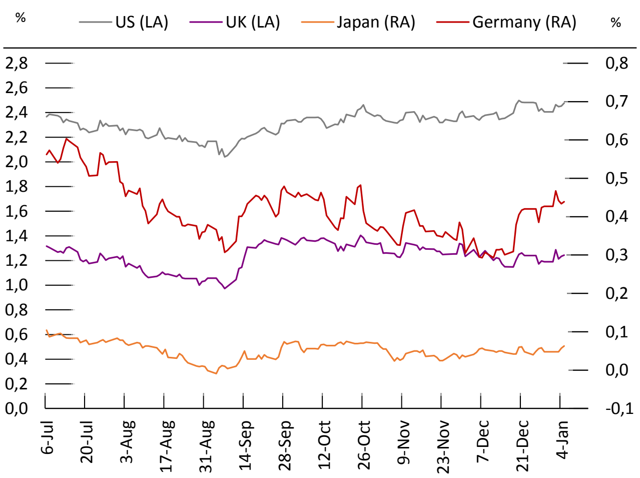
Source: Bloomberg, Data as of January 5th

JPY/USD



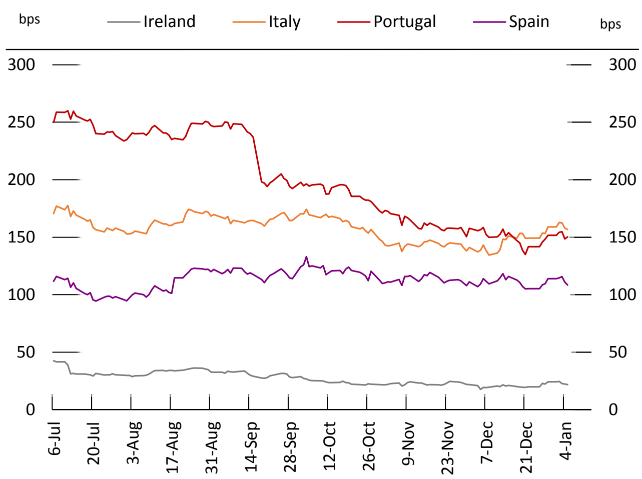
Source: Bloomberg, Data as of January 5th

10- Year Government Bond Yields



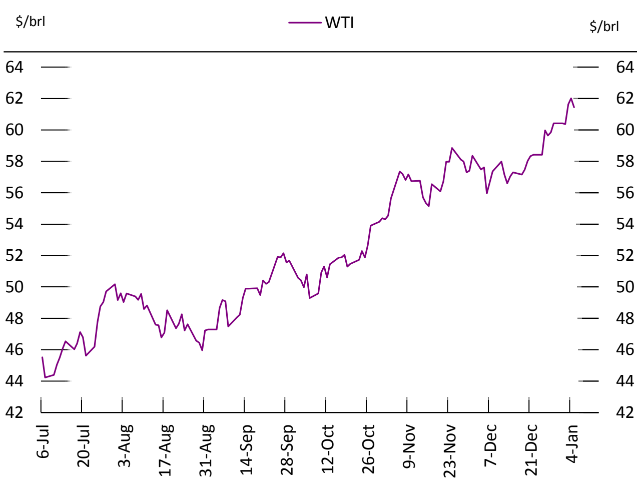
Source: Bloomberg - Data as of January 5th
LA:Left Axis RA:Right Axis

10- Year Government Bond Spreads



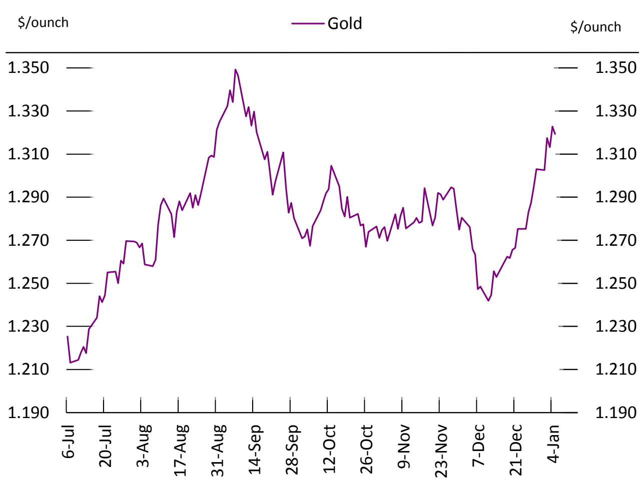
Source: Bloomberg - Data as of January 5th

West Texas Intermediate ($/brl)



Source: Bloomberg, Data as of January 5th

Gold ($/ounch)



Source: Bloomberg, Data as of January 5th

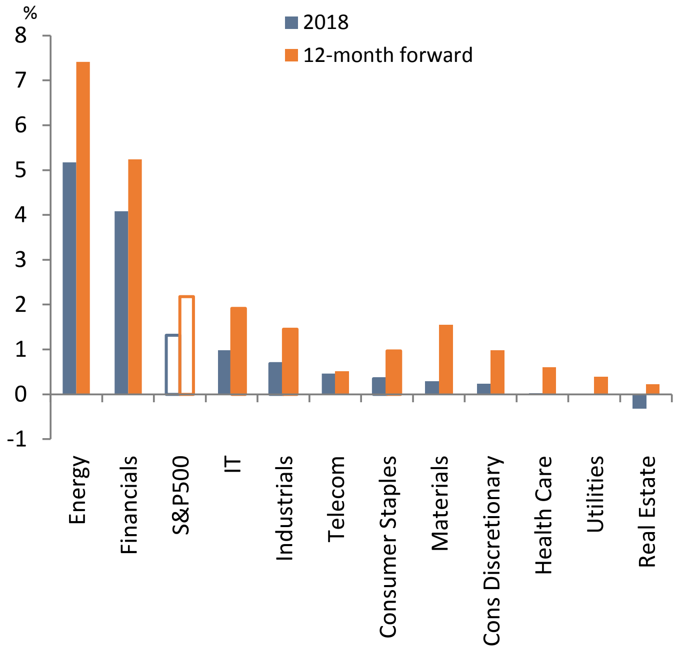
US Sectors Valuation

	Price ($)		EPS Growth (%)		Dividend Yield (%)		P/E Ratio				P/BV Ratio			
	5/1/2018	% Weekly Change	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	12m fwd	10Yr Avg	2017	2018	12m fwd	10Yr Avg
S&P500	2743	2,6	10,3	12,2	1,8	1,9	20,9	18,6	18,6	14,2	3,4	3,2	3,2	2,3
Energy	554	3,9	269,3	39,1	2,6	2,7	36,8	26,4	26,4	19,4	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,8
Materials	394	4,0	7,8	19,0	1,7	1,8	22,5	18,9	18,9	14,8	4,4	2,9	2,9	2,7
Financials														
Diversified Financials	691	1,8	9,7	16,7	1,2	1,3	19,7	16,9	16,9	13,6	2,0	1,9	1,9	1,4
Banks	348	2,1	11,7	17,4	1,8	2,2	15,9	13,6	13,5	12,5	1,4	1,4	1,4	0,9
Insurance	404	0,6	-0,7	32,1	2,0	2,1	17,3	13,1	13,1	9,9	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,0
Real Estate	200	-1,9	1,2	6,5	3,4	3,5	18,7	17,5	17,5	17,2	3,1	3,2	3,3	2,6
Industrials														
Capital Goods	705	2,7	5,3	8,7	2,1	1,9	22,7	20,9	20,9	14,8	4,9	4,7	4,7	2,9
Transportation	757	3,4	-0,4	12,8	1,5	1,6	19,2	17,0	17,0	14,2	4,9	4,4	4,4	3,1
Commercial Services	265	1,9	-3,8	7,8	1,4	1,5	25,5	23,7	23,6	18,1	4,2	4,0	4,0	2,9
Consumer Discretionary														
Retailing	1801	3,9	4,9	14,3	0,8	0,9	37,2	32,5	32,5	20,3	11,6	10,0	10,0	5,2
Media	563	2,9	6,9	9,0	1,3	1,4	20,0	18,3	18,3	15,1	3,3	3,1	3,1	2,2
Consumer Services	1082	1,4	11,4	13,2	1,7	1,9	25,2	22,3	22,2	17,8	10,5	10,9	10,9	4,6
Consumer Durables	333	2,5	-1,2	10,5	1,6	1,5	20,2	18,3	18,3	16,7	3,6	3,4	3,4	2,9
Automobiles and parts	148	6,3	2,3	-6,1	3,3	3,2	8,6	9,1	9,1	8,9	1,9	1,6	1,6	1,9
IT														
Technology	1081	3,4	10,1	13,0	1,7	1,9	16,9	14,9	14,9	12,3	4,8	4,2	4,2	2,7
Software & Services	1630	4,5	12,1	13,6	0,8	0,9	27,2	24,0	23,9	15,5	6,4	5,5	5,5	3,8
Semiconductors	979	4,4	41,0	12,1	1,6	1,9	17,0	15,2	15,2	16,6	4,5	3,9	3,9	2,7
Consumer Staples														
Food & Staples Retailing	411	2,2	-0,4	7,5	2,3	2,1	19,5	18,2	18,1	14,9	3,7	3,5	3,5	2,6
Food Beverage & Tobacco	717	-0,5	7,4	8,2	2,9	3,1	22,0	20,3	20,3	16,7	5,5	5,6	5,6	4,7
Household Goods	591	-0,5	4,1	7,5	2,7	2,8	23,7	22,1	22,1	17,9	5,9	5,8	5,8	4,3
Health Care														
Pharmaceuticals	862	2,9	5,3	5,5	2,0	2,1	16,9	16,0	16,0	13,8	4,5	4,1	4,1	3,2
Healthcare Equipment	1068	3,8	10,3	8,4	0,9	1,0	20,7	19,1	19,0	13,8	3,6	3,4	3,4	2,4
Telecom	164	-1,3	-0,8	1,0	5,1	5,2	13,3	13,2	13,2	12,8	2,6	2,5	2,5	2,3
Utilities	261	-2,5	0,9	4,7	3,6	3,8	17,7	16,9	16,9	14,4	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,5

Source Factset, Blue box indicates a value more than +2standard devation from average, light blue a value more than +1standard devation from average. Orange box indicates a value less than -2standard devation from average, light orange a value less than -1standard devation from average

1-month revisions to 2018 & 12-month Forward EPS

Earnings Revisions indicate 1-month change in 2018 & 12-month Forward EPS



Source: Factset, Data as of January 5th
12-month forward EPS are 1% of 2018 EPS and 99% of 2019 EPS

12-month revisions to 2018 & 12-month Forward EPS

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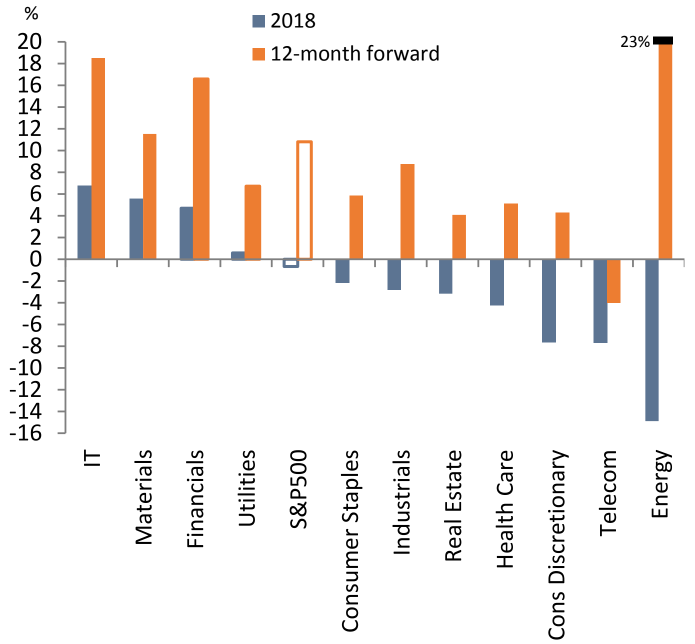

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12-month forward EPS are 1% of 2018 EPS and 99% of 2019 EPS

Europe Sectors Valuation

	Price (€)		EPS Growth (%)		Dividend Yield (%)		P/E Ratio				P/BV Ratio			
	5/1/2018	% Weekly Change	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	12m fwd	10Yr Avg	2017	2018	12m fwd	10Yr Avg
STOXX Europe 600	397	2,1	13,8	8,5	3,2	3,4	16,9	15,6	15,5	12,7	2,0	1,9	1,9	1,5
Energy	338	3,2	71,6	7,8	4,6	4,7	17,1	15,9	15,9	11,1	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,3
Materials	475	3,3	10,3	11,5	2,6	2,8	19,4	17,4	17,4	14,1	2,0	1,9	1,9	1,5
Basic Resources	476	1,4	82,9	-1,9	3,1	3,4	13,3	13,5	13,5	12,6	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,3
Chemicals	994	3,4	17,0	5,7	2,6	2,8	18,5	17,5	17,5	14,0	2,6	2,5	2,5	2,0
Financials														
Fin/al Services	497	2,4	2,8	0,9	2,9	3,1	17,3	17,2	17,2	13,0	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,3
Banks	187	1,8	44,7	8,6	3,9	4,4	12,8	11,8	11,8	10,8	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,9
Insurance	292	1,4	-9,8	17,7	4,6	4,8	13,4	11,4	11,4	9,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,0
Real Estate	182	0,4	4,2	-1,9	3,6	3,8	21,4	21,8	21,8	18,3	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
Industrial	550	3,0	8,3	13,1	2,3	2,5	21,0	18,5	18,5	14,3	3,5	3,2	3,2	2,3
Consumer Discretionary														
Media	278	0,9	2,5	7,3	3,0	3,5	17,5	16,3	16,3	14,0	2,9	2,8	2,8	2,4
Retail	309	1,4	0,1	10,3	2,7	2,9	20,8	18,9	18,9	15,8	2,7	2,6	2,6	2,4
Automobiles and parts	636	5,3	15,5	6,8	2,8	3,1	9,4	8,8	8,8	9,2	1,4	1,2	1,2	1,0
Travel and Leisure	268	0,4	14,5	6,3	2,2	2,4	14,2	13,4	13,3	15,2	2,9	2,6	2,6	2,0
Technology	449	3,9	7,6	16,7	1,5	1,6	25,1	21,5	21,4	16,7	3,3	3,2	3,2	2,5
Consumer Staples														
Food&Beverage	662	0,2	4,6	10,9	2,7	2,7	23,8	21,5	21,5	17,2	3,5	3,4	3,4	2,7
Household Goods	848	0,6	9,4	9,2	2,6	2,8	20,8	19,1	19,0	16,6	4,6	4,3	4,3	3,4
Health care	740	2,3	-3,4	5,6	2,7	2,8	18,0	17,0	17,0	14,0	3,6	3,3	3,3	3,0
Telecom	283	1,6	9,7	9,4	4,5	4,7	17,6	16,1	16,1	13,3	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,6
Utilities	299	2,3	-6,2	2,8	4,8	4,9	15,1	14,7	14,7	12,2	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4

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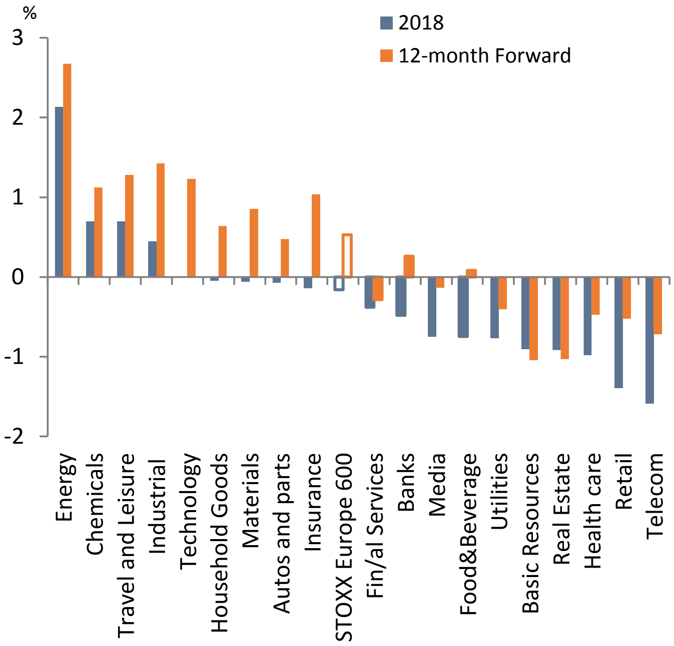

Source: Factset, Data as of January 5th
12-month forward EPS are 1% of 2018 EPS and 99% of 2019 EPS

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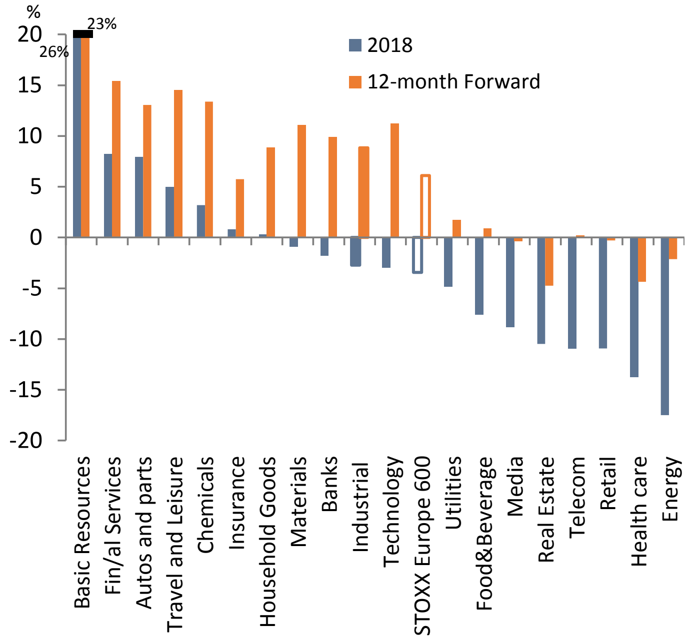

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