Global Markets Roundup

National Bank of Greece | Economic Research Division | September 05, 2017

NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE

US labor market remains solid

- US GDP growth for Q2:17 was revised up to 3.0% qoq saar, the fastest pace since early 2015. The pace of job gains remains consistent with further declines in the unemployment rate, despite a weaker-than-expected figure in August (see Economics section). Strong GDP growth, if confirmed, should start putting pressures on inflation (currently: 1.7% yoy).
- In the euro area, above-trend growth continues, with GDP at 2.5% in Q2:2017 (annualized rate). Actual and survey-based inflation data show signs of accelerating, with core CPI above the 1% mark recently (1.2% in August). Nevertheless, the sharp appreciation of the euro, if sustained, could brake inflation dynamics (+5% in nominal trade-weighted terms since mid-May).
- Thus, we do not expect any major policy announcements by the ECB on Thursday. A QE exit strategy is expected to be revealed most probably in October. The concurrent management of interest rate expectations will be a challenge.
- Indeed, according to former Fed Chair Bernanke (Brookings, January 2017), much of the "taper-tantrum" reaction (10-year UST yields rose by 90 bps to 3.0% between May and December 2013) came through the signaling channel, as some market participants inferred that slower asset purchases by the Fed would also imply a faster increase in short-term interest rates.
- Global corporate earnings continue to recover, and equities offer a superior return compared with bonds as the Equity risk premium (12 month forward Earnings Yield (inverse of P/E) minus real yield of US 10Y bond) remains above long-term averages (currently: 4.1% vs a 20-year average of 3.4%).
- Nevertheless, (i) investors believe that equities are expensive and (ii) central bank liquidity, that supported equities since 2009, will be gradually reversed during 2018. For now, we retain a small overweight in equities (see page 4).
- US Equities have over-performed their DM peers year-to-date (360 bps vs Eurostoxx & 760 bps vs Nikkei225) in local currency terms. In our view, strong US growth in Q2/Q3 and the USD decline of 8% in NEER terms year-to-date could offset diminishing expectations for aggressive tax cuts.
- Euro area equities lag (in local currency terms – see graph), with the Eurostoxx down by c. 4% since its peak in May (7.0% ytd), with the strong euro taking its toll on earnings expectations. Domestic-focused sectors, including Banks (29% foreign exposure vs 43% market-average) may benefit compared with their export-oriented peers, assuming that the EUR strength continues.
- EM assets (equities & bonds) continue their strong performance vs DM assets, overperforming by 1360 bps (equities) and 667 bps (government bonds), both in $ terms, ytd. However, emerging economies growth has slowed recently (according to the IIF tracker 5.1% vs peak 6.7%), portfolio inflows have stalled during the past 3-4 weeks, and investor pessimism regarding the Fed (that resulted in lower USD & yields – both supportive factors for EM assets) may reverse.

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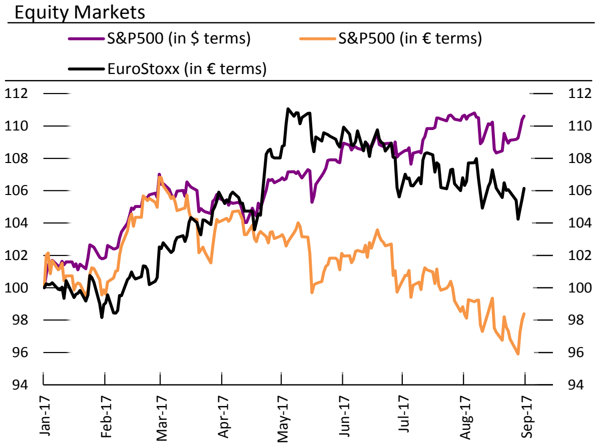
Table of Contents

Charts of the week

Equity Markets



Source: NBG Research, Bloomberg, January 2017=100

Chinese Economic Indicators

High Frequeny Indicators	August	July	Q2:17	Q1:17
Industrial Production	-	↓ 6,4%	6,9%	6,5%
Retail Sales	-	↓ 10,4%	10,8%	10,9%
Fixed Asset Investment	-	↓ 8,3%	8,7%	8,7%
Consumer Prices	-	– 1,4%	1,4%	1,4%
Official PMI Manufacturing	↑ 51,7	– 51,4	51,4	51,6
Markit PMI Manufacturing	↑ 51,6	↑ 51,1	50,1	51,3

Source: NBG Research, Bloomberg - Figures for Q2, Q1:17 columns are 3-month average values

See page 14 for disclosures and analyst certification

US labor market weaker than expected

- **The pace of job creation and wage growth moderated in August, albeit we maintain our view that the labor market will continue to tighten further, alongside above-trend GDP growth.** It should be noted that August data tend to be volatile and underperformed consensus estimates in the past 6 years, prior to subsequent upward revisions. Specifically, nonfarm payrolls increased by 156k from 189k in July (consensus: 180k, while net revisions for the previous two months were a negative 41k). The less volatile 3-month average stands at a still strong 185k. Manufacturing and professional/business services led the increase, each adding circa 36-40k. Average weekly hours worked by total employees fell to 34.4 in August from 34.5 in July.

- Total household employment (which also includes the self-employed and agricultural workers) declined by 74k. As a result, the unemployment rate (U-3) increased by 0.1 pp to 4.4% from a 16-year low in July (4.3%). 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) was stable at 8.6% (but is down 1.1 pp yoy). Wage growth decelerated to 0.1% mom, from +0.3% mom in July, below expectations (0.2% mom). As a result, the annual change in wages was unchanged at 2.5%.

GDP growth was revised up, mainly due to private consumption

- **The 2nd estimate of US GDP growth for Q2:17 was revised up by 0.4 pps to 3.0% qoq saar, the fastest pace of expansion since Q1:15 (1.2% qoq saar in Q1:17).** The result was mainly due to higher-than-previously-estimated private consumption, which rose by 3.3% qoq saar in Q2:17 (versus 2.8% in the 1st estimate), contributing 2.3 pps to overall growth. Business investment growth was also revised up, to 6.9% qoq saar (from an already robust 5.2% qoq saar in the 1st estimate and +7.2% qoq saar in Q1:17), adding 0.9 pps to the headline figure and further underlining the fundamental strength for the US economy. The other main components (residential investment, net exports, government consumption and inventories) were not revised significantly and had minor impacts to overall growth. Recall that data to hand so far suggest that the positive momentum for private consumption and business investment will carry over into Q3:17, with the Atlanta Fed's GDPNowcast model pointing to GDP growth of 3.2% qoq saar.

US corporate profitability accelerated in Q2

- **Corporate profits increased in Q2, after a distorted by legal settlement payments outcome in Q1:17.** Specifically, corporate profits of public and private companies (NIPA accounts) for Q2:17 rose by 7.0% yoy (1.3% qoq), following a rise of +3.3% yoy (-2.1% qoq) in Q1:17. The rise was due to domestic non-financial activities that increased by +7.7% yoy (+5.4% qoq), from a weak -6.3% yoy (+0.3% qoq) in Q1:17, that was held back by a fine to a subsidiary of Volkswagen regarding violations of environmental regulations. On the other hand, domestic financial activities decelerated to +4.6% yoy (-6.2% qoq).

Euro area core inflation remains stable

- **Headline inflation picked up in August, while core CPI remained unchanged.** The flash estimate for headline CPI was 1.5% yoy, up from 1.3% yoy in July. The rise was solely due to energy prices, which accelerated to 4.0% yoy from 2.2% yoy previously, reflecting a monthly increase in oil prices in August (Brent: +5.6% yoy in euro terms in August versus +3.6% yoy in July). Indeed, core CPI was stable at 1.2% yoy, in line with consensus expectations, slightly higher compared with 1.0% yoy in H1:17 and 0.9% yoy in 2016 (on average). The aforementioned still appears insufficient evidence of a sustained convergence of inflation towards the ECB target ("below, but close to, 2%"). Furthermore, the recent appreciation of the euro, if maintained, could pose challenges to inflation dynamics (+7% since mid-April 2017 in nominal trade weighted terms).

Weak prospects for UK consumption

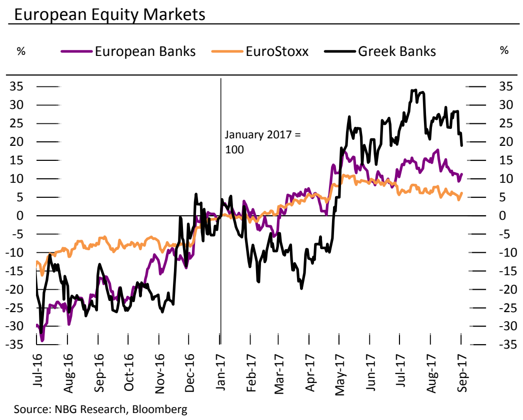
- **Consumer confidence in the UK continues to hover around 3½-year lows, while consumer credit growth appears to be easing, albeit from a strong pace.** Both developments argue in favor of private consumption remaining soft, at least in the near term, following a weak performance in Q2:17 (+0.1% qoq and +1.9% yoy), as higher inflation squeezes real incomes and, thus, purchasing power. Specifically, the GfK Consumer Confidence index was only up slightly, to -10 in August, from -12 in July. Recall that the July reading matched that of July 2016 (following the "Brexit" vote) – the lowest on record since December 2013. The weak consumer confidence could be feeding through to lower demand for credit. At the same time, the Bank of England's (BoE) recent focus on the rapid pace of increase in consumer credit (highlighting it as a risk for financial stability) appears to have had an effect on banks' lending behavior. Recall that in the latest BoE's Credit Conditions Survey, UK banks expected to decrease the availability of unsecured credit in Q3:17 (-16.2% / a negative reading indicates that the fraction of banks reporting less availability is greater than those reporting more availability). Indeed, the annual growth rate of consumer credit decelerated for a 2nd consecutive month in July, to 9.8% from 10.0% in June and 10.4% in May, albeit remaining strong (euro area: +6.6% yoy in July / US: +5.7% yoy in June). As a result, markets will monitor closely the results of the 2017 consumer credit stress tests, expected by end-September (brought forward by 2 months from the BoE's Financial Policy Committee).

UK housing market cools

- **House price growth has moderated in recent months.** The House Price Index, compiled by Nationwide, rose by 2.1% yoy in August, from +2.9% yoy in July, below consensus expectations for +2.5% yoy. The annual growth has hovered in the range of 2.1% - 3.1% in the past 5 months, down from 4.9% yoy on average in 2016. According to Nationwide, this moderation is consistent with signs of cooling both in the sector (housing transactions at an 8-month low in June) and the wider economy. The fact that both the stock of homes and mortgage rates remain close to record lows should provide support to house prices.

Equities

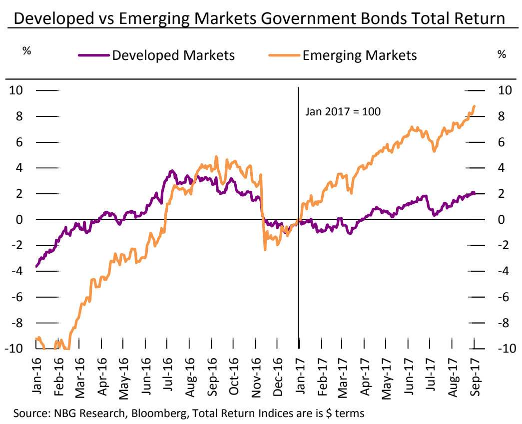
- **Global equity markets increased during the past week**, with the MSCI World index rising by 1.0% wow, mainly on the back of positive economic data (e.g. US GDP growth, euro area inflation), despite ongoing geopolitical tensions with North Korea. Indeed, developed markets over-performed their emerging market peers (1.1% vs 0.2%), with the US S&P500 index ending the week up by 1.4% (+10.6% year-to-date). On a sector level, Technology (2.2% wow) and Healthcare (3.0%) overperformed, while Telecommunications Services (-1.3%) lost ground. Financials remained broadly stable (-0.1% on a weekly basis), as nominal government bond yields were little changed over the week. In the euro area, the EuroStoxx index rose slightly by 0.2%, adding to its y-t-d gains (+7.0%), driven by Technology (1.2% wow) and Energy (1.5%), while the UK's FTSE 100 rose by 0.5% wow. In contrast, risk-off mode prevailed on Monday, following North Korea's nuclear test at the weekend, with Japan's Nikkei225 down by 0.9% and EuroStoxx down by 0.4% (MSCI World: -0.2%).



Graph 1.

Fixed Income

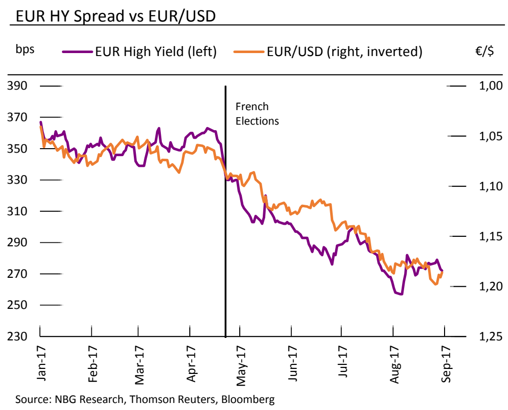
- **Government bond yields in major advanced economies were broadly unchanged on a weekly basis**, with growing geopolitical uncertainty mainly offset by robust economic data, suggesting resilience in major economies. Specifically, the US 10-year yield was stable wow at 2.17% and the UK's 10-year Gilt yield rose by 0.4 bps wow to 1.06%. Similarly, Germany's 10-year Bund yield was unchanged at 0.38%, while euro area periphery bond spreads over the Bund remained broadly stable. Indeed, Italy's 10-year yield spread narrowed slightly by 2 bps to 170 bps and Spain's 10-year yield spread was unchanged at 121 bps. Portugal's spread fell slightly, by 3 bps to 246 bps, and the Greek spread was down by 1 bp wow to 515 bps. In **corporate bonds, the High Yield spectrum continued to gain ground in the past week,** despite ongoing geopolitical concerns, mixed oil prices and stretched valuations, as the risk/reward trade-off likely remains compelling for investors in a low yield environment. Indeed, US HY bond spreads narrowed further in the past week by 7 bps to 382 bps and by 4 bps to 272 bps for their euro area counterparts. Meanwhile, investment grade (IG) bond spreads rose slightly, with US IG spreads up by 1 bp to 115 bps and euro area IG spreads up by 2 bps to 101 bps.



Graph 2. .

FX & Commodities

- **In foreign exchange markets, the euro paused for breath in the past week,** losing some ground both against the USD and in NEER terms, ahead of the ECB's meeting on September 7. Specifically, the euro declined by 0.5% wow against the USD at $/1.186 and by 0.3% in trade-weighted terms. Note that the euro's continued rally over the summer (from end-May to end-August: +5.9% vs the USD) could put downward pressure on inflation projections, with the ECB due to release its macro forecasts on Thursday following the Governing Council meeting. In contrast, the British pound recorded gains over the week (+1.0% against the euro to £/0.916 and +0.6% against the USD to £/1.295), likely assisted by manufacturing surveys data that surprised positively. Nevertheless, the pace of progress in Brexit negotiations remains slow according to the EU's chief negotiator, Michel Barnier (who recently stated that "no decisive progress" has been made in Brexit talks so far).



Graph 3.

- **In commodities, oil prices were mixed on a weekly basis**, with Brent up by 1.4% to $52.4/barrel and WTI down by 0.7% wow to $47.3/barrel. Meanwhile, US oil inventory data declined for a 9th consecutive week, by 5.4 mbs to 457 mb for the week ending 25 August, hovering at a 1½-year low since January 2016. Note that gasoline futures prices rose sharply in the past week (13.4% wow), due to severe damages caused by hurricane Harvey to the refining infrastructure.

Quote of the week: "The House and the Senate are now socializing the [tax] plan with their members...what's most important is that we end up with a competitive rate and we end up with a territorial system", **Secretary of the US Treasury, Steven Mnuchin**, August 31st 2017.

Tactical Asset Allocation (3-month)

- **Equities**: We remain **Overweight**, albeit locking in some gains. Strong corporate earnings offset, for now, the anticipating peak of central bank (C/B) liquidity. O/W Euro area amid strong growth momentum, albeit FX strength and higher rates start to weigh. O/W Euro area banks due to higher yields, steeper curves and positive earnings' revisions.
- **Government Bonds:** The trend of higher yields will continue reflecting less aggressive C/Bs, reduced liquidity and stronger inflation data. **Underweight Govies**. Steeper curves, particularly in Bunds. However, geopolitical risks (N. Korea), if escalated further, may boost prices (lower yields) due to safe haven demand.
- **Credit**: Credit spreads have less fuel to run, with slowing ECB CSPP purchases probably acting as a plateau for EUR IG. **Underweight position in credit** with a preference for banks.
- **Cash: OW position** in cash, as a hedge, as well as a way of being tactical.

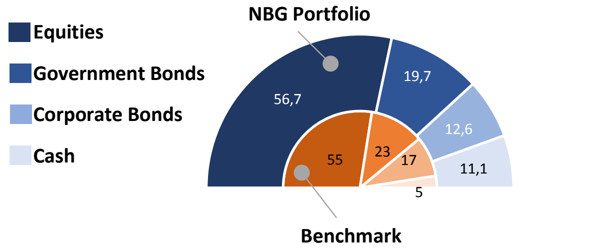
NBG Global Markets - Main Equity Sector Calls

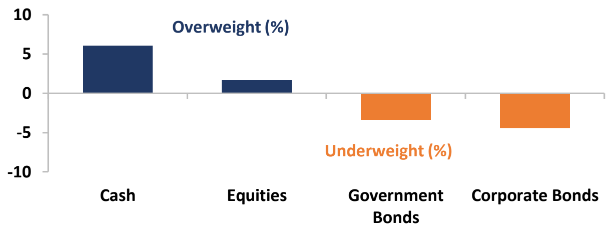
US Sector	Position	View/Comment
Banks	**Neutral**	Rising rates will support interest margins, less regulation also positive. (see US Treasury report) Neg: Loan volumes are declining and curves are now flattening
Energy	**Neutral**	OPEC's deal implementation (assuming a 9-month extension) remains a risk and oil price weakness has aggravated recently. US oil production is increasing (at 2015 high levels). Light positioning and sizeable underperformance may present a buying opportunity
Cyclical / Defensives	**Neutral**	We remain slightly under-weight 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 implementation (assuming a 9-month extension) remains a risk and oil price weakness has aggravated recently. US oil production is increasing (at 2015 high levels)
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	51	52	-1,0
Euro area	13	10	3,0
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. (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. (2) All figures shown are in percentage points.
3. (3) OW/UW: Overweight/Underweight relative to Benchmark.
4. (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	+ Fiscal loosening + EPS acceleration + Cash-rich corporates lead to share buybacks and higher dividends (de-equitization) − Demanding valuations − Peaking profit margins − Protectionism and trade wars	+ Still high equity risk premium, albeit declining + Credit conditions gradual turn more favorable + Small fiscal loosening − Sovereign debt crisis could re-emerge − EPS estimates may turn optimistic due to higher EUR − Strong Euro in NEER terms (2017 vs 2016)	+ Aggressive QE by the BoJ + Upward revisions in corporate earnings − Signs of policy fatigue regarding structural reforms and fiscal discipline − Strong appetite for foreign assets − If sustained, Japanese Yen appreciation hurts exporters companies	+ 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 Referendum and the negotiating process
	● **Neutral/Positive**	● **Neutral**	● **Neutral**	● **Neutral/Negative**
Government Bonds	+ Valuations appear rich + Underlying inflation pressures + The Fed is expected to increase its policy rate towards 1,5% by end-2017 − Global search for yield by non-US investors continues − Fed's commitment on gradual tightening policy − Safe haven demand	+ 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 − Gradually less accommodative monetary policy by the ECB	+ 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%	+ 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 cut rates or/and re-activate asset purchases − Slowing economic growth post-Brexit
	▲ **Higher yields expected**	▲ **Higher yields expected**	● **Stable yields expected**	▲ **Higher yields expected**
Foreign Exchange	+ The Fed is expected to increase its policy rate towards 1.5% in 2017 + Growth to remain slightly above-trend in 2017 + Destination-based taxation with border adjustment − Mid-2014 rally probably out of steam − Protectionism and trade Wars	+ 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)	+ 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%	+ 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
	▲ **Long USD against its major counterparts ex-EUR**	● **Flat EUR against the USD with upside risks short term**	▼ **Lower JPY against the USD**	▼ **Weaker GBP against the EUR and the USD**

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

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Interest Rates & Foreign Exchange Forecasts

10-Yr Gov. Bond Yield (%)	Sep 1st	3-month	6-month	12-month	Official Rate (%)	Sep 1st	3-month	6-month	12-month
Germany	0,38	0,55	0,75	0,95	**Euro area**	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
US	2,17	2,45	2,75	2,90	**US**	1,25	1,25	1,50	1,75
UK	1,06	1,25	1,41	1,61	**UK**	0,25	0,25	0,25	0,25
Japan	0,00	0,05	0,07	0,10	**Japan**	-0,10	-0,10	-0,10	-0,10
Currency	Sep 1st	3-month	6-month	12-month		Sep 1st	3-month	6-month	12-month
EUR/USD	1,19	1,17	1,17	1,18	**USD/JPY**	110	112	113	113
EUR/GBP	0,92	0,91	0,92	0,94	**GBP/USD**	1,30	1,29	1,27	1,26
EUR/JPY	131	132	132	134					

Forecasts at end of period

Economic Forecasts

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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017f	2018f
Real GDP Growth (%)						
Turkey	8,5	5,2	6,1	2,9	4,6	4,2
Romania	3,5	3,1	3,9	4,8	5,5	4,0
Bulgaria	0,9	1,3	3,6	3,4	3,7	3,5
Serbia	2,6	-1,8	0,8	2,8	2,6	3,6
Headline Inflation (eop,%)						
Turkey	7,4	8,2	8,8	8,5	9,2	7,8
Romania	1,6	0,8	-0,9	-0,5	2,0	2,6
Bulgaria	-1,6	-0,9	-0,4	0,1	0,8	1,4
Serbia	2,2	1,7	1,5	1,6	2,8	3,0
Current Account Balance (% of GDP)						
Turkey	-6,7	-4,7	-3,7	-3,8	-4,3	-4,2
Romania	-1,1	-0,7	-1,2	-2,3	-3,2	-3,6
Bulgaria	1,3	0,1	-0,1	4,2	3,3	2,5
Serbia	-6,1	-6,0	-4,7	-4,0	-4,3	-4,2
Fiscal Balance (% of GDP)						
Turkey	-1,0	-1,1	-1,0	-1,1	-3,0	-2,5
Romania	-2,5	-1,7	-1,5	-2,4	-3,8	-4,5
Bulgaria	-1,8	-3,7	-2,8	1,6	0,0	-1,0
Serbia	-5,5	-6,6	-3,7	-1,3	-1,2	-1,0

f: NBG forecasts

Stock Markets (in local currency)

Country - Index	4/9/2017	Last week return (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	2-year change (%)
Turkey - ISE100	110.010	-0,3	40,8	50,8
Romania - BET-BK	1.629	-2,0	21,2	21,9
Bulgaria - SOFIX	706	-1,2	20,3	54,6
Serbia - BELEX15	727	0,4	1,4	14,0

Financial Markets

	4/9/2017	3-month forecast	6-month forecast	12-month forecast
1-m Money Market Rate (%)				
Turkey	13,0	12,5	12,0	11,0
Romania	0,7	1,0	1,3	2,0
Bulgaria	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2
Serbia	3,3	3,4	3,5	3,8
Currency				
TRY/EUR	4,08	4,18	4,28	4,36
RON/EUR	4,60	4,57	4,55	4,55
BGN/EUR	1,96	1,96	1,96	1,96
RSD/EUR	119,5	121,4	122,0	122,5
Sovereign Eurobond Spread (in bps)				
Turkey (USD 2020)(*)	170	168	165	160
Romania (EUR 2024)	133	132	128	120
Bulgaria (EUR 2022)	55	56	58	60
Serbia (USD 2021)(*)	131	128	124	120

(*) Spread over US Treasuries

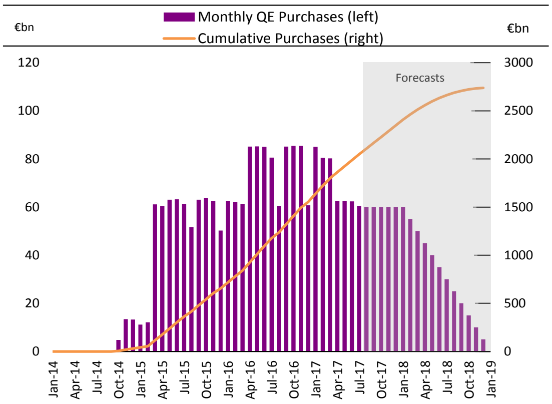
Economic Calendar

In the US, the ISM non-manufacturing index is expected to corroborate the view for a pick-up in business sentiment in August, already evident in the respective manufacturing survey.

The main macro event in the euro area next week is the final estimate for Q2:17 as it is the 1st including detailed expenditure data. Markets though will focus mainly on the upcoming ECB meeting for potential monetary policy sequencing details, regarding QE purchases after December 2017.

In China, external trade data for August will provide further information on economic activity momentum.

ECB QE Purchases



Source: NBG Research, Bloomberg

Economic News Calendar for the period: August 29 - September 11, 2017

Tuesday 29

		S		A	P
US					
S&P Case/Shiller house price index 20 (YoY)	June	5.60%	+	5.65%	5.74%
UK					
Nationwide House Px NSA YoY	August	2.5%	-	2.1%	2.9%
JAPAN					
Unemployment rate	July	2.8%		2.8%	2.8%

Wednesday 30

		S		A	P
US					
ADP Employment Change (k)	August	185	+	237	201
GDP (QoQ, annualized)	Q2:17	2.7%	+	3.0%	2.6%
Personal Consumption	Q2:17	3.0%	+	3.3%	2.8%
JAPAN					
Retail sales (MoM)	July	0.3%	+	1.1%	0.2%
Retail sales (YoY)	July	1.0%	+	1.9%	2.2%
EURO AREA					
Business Climate Indicator	August	1.05	+	1.09	1.04
Economic Confidence	August	111.3	+	111.9	111.3

Thursday 31

		S		A	P
US					
Personal income (MoM)	July	0.3%	+	0.4%	0.0%
Personal spending (MoM)	July	0.4%	-	0.3%	0.2%
Initial Jobless Claims (k)	August 26	238	+	236	235
Continuing Claims (k)	August 19	1951	+	1942	1954
PCE Core Deflator (YoY)	July	1.4%		1.4%	1.5%
PCE Deflator (YoY)	July	1.4%		1.4%	1.4%
Pending home sales (MoM)	July	0.3%	-	-0.8%	1.3%
JAPAN					
Industrial Production (MoM)	July	-0.3%	-	-0.8%	2.2%
Industrial Production (YoY)	July	5.2%	-	4.7%	5.5%
EURO AREA					
Unemployment Rate	July	9.1%		9.1%	9.1%
CPI (YoY)	August	1.4%	+	1.5%	1.3%
Core CPI (YoY)	August	1.2%		1.2%	1.2%
GERMANY					
Retail sales (MoM)	July	-0.6%	-	-1.2%	1.3%
Retail sales (YoY)	July	2.9%	-	2.7%	2.6%
CHINA					
PMI manufacturing	August	51.3	+	51.7	51.4

Friday 1

		S		A	P
US					
Change in Nonfarm Payrolls (k)	August	180	-	156	189
Change in Private Payrolls (k)	August	172	-	165	202
Unemployment rate	August	4.3%	-	4.4%	4.3%
Average Hourly Earnings MoM	August	0.2%	-	0.1%	0.3%
Average Hourly Earnings YoY	August	2.6%	-	2.5%	2.5%
Average weekly hours (hrs)	August	34.5	-	34.4	34.5
Underemployment rate	August	..		8.6%	8.6%
Labor Force Participation Rate	August	..		62.9%	62.9%
ISM Manufacturing	August	56.5	+	58.8	56.3
Construction spending	July	0.5%	-	-0.6%	-1.4%
UK					
Markit UK PMI Manufacturing SA	August	55.0	+	56.9	55.3
CHINA					
Caixin PMI Manufacturing	August	51.0	+	51.6	51.1

Monday 4

		S		A	P
UK					
Markit/CIPS UK Construction PMI	August	52.0	-	51.1	51.9

Tuesday 5

		S		A	P
EURO AREA					
Retail sales (MoM)	July	-0.3%		..	0.5%
Retail sales (YoY)	July	2.6%		..	3.1%
UK					
Markit/CIPS UK Services PMI	August	53.5		..	53.8

Wednesday 6

		S		A	P
US					
Trade balance ($bn)	July	-44.6		..	-43.6
ISM non-manufacturing	August	55.5		..	53.9

Thursday 7

		S		A	P
US					
Initial Jobless Claims (k)	September 2	242		..	236
Continuing Claims (k)	August 26	1945		..	1942
Nonfarm Productivity (QoQ, annualized)	Q2:17 F	1.2%		..	0.9%
Unit labor costs (QoQ,	Q2:17 F	0.4%		..	0.6%
EURO AREA					
GDP (QoQ)	Q2:17 F	0.6%		..	0.6%
GDP (YoY)	Q2:17 F	2.2%		..	2.2%
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (QoQ)	Q2:17	1.0%		..	-0.5%
Household Consumption (QoQ)	Q2:17	0.5%		..	0.4%
Government Expenditure (QoQ)	Q2:17	0.5%		..	0.3%
ECB announces its deposit facility rate	September 7	-0.40%		..	-0.40%
ECB announces its intervention rate	September 7	0.00%		..	0.00%
GERMANY					
Industrial Production (sa, MoM)	July	0.6%		..	-1.1%
Industrial Production (wda, YoY)	July	4.6%		..	2.4%
JAPAN					
Coincident Index	July	115.8		..	117.1
Leading Index	July	105.1		..	105.9

Friday 8

		S		A	P
UK					
Industrial Production (MoM)	July	0.2%		..	0.5%
Industrial Production (YoY)	July	0.3%		..	0.3%
JAPAN					
GDP (QoQ)	Q2:17 F	0.7%		..	1.0%
GDP Private Consumption (QoQ)	Q2:17 F	0.9%		..	0.9%
GDP Business Spending (QoQ)	Q2:17 F	0.6%		..	2.4%
Eco Watchers Current Survey	August	49.5		..	49.7
Eco Watchers Outlook Survey	August	50.1		..	50.3
CHINA					
Exports (YoY)	August	6.0%		..	7.2%
Imports (YoY)	August	10.0%		..	11.0%

Monday 11

		S		A	P
CHINA					
CPI (YoY)	August	1.6%		..	1.4%

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	2477	1,4	10,6	14,1	27,1
Japan	NIKKEI 225	19691	1,2	3,0	16,3	8,8
UK	FTSE 100	7439	0,5	4,1	10,3	22,3
Canada	S&P/TSX	15192	0,9	-0,6	3,5	12,2
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	27953	0,4	27,1	20,7	33,5
Euro area	EuroStoxx	375	0,2	7,0	15,0	12,5
Germany	DAX 30	12143	-0,2	5,8	15,3	20,8
France	CAC 40	5123	0,4	5,4	15,4	12,5
Italy	FTSE/MIB	21859	0,5	13,6	29,2	1,1
Spain	IBEX-35	10326	-0,2	10,4	17,8	3,9

Emerging Markets	Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)	2-year change (%)
MSCI Emerging Markets	57687	0,2	21,1	19,3	31,6
MSCI Asia	869	0,2	25,5	22,3	36,3
China	82	0,4	40,2	32,5	46,3
Korea	699	-1,0	20,4	23,8	41,3
MSCI Latin America	83357	0,4	15,9	15,6	33,5
Brazil	244582	1,0	17,2	18,7	43,0
Mexico	48042	-0,6	11,2	7,6	17,4
MSCI Europe	5191	1,1	4,5	16,9	18,2
Russia	891	2,1	-10,8	3,1	15,3
Turkey	1534033	0,0	40,4	42,8	46,6

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	195,8	0,9	-10,6	-1,8	3,3
Materials	258,4	1,7	16,4	21,0	36,5
Industrials	241,4	1,3	13,6	15,8	30,3
Consumer Discretionary	219,5	1,2	11,8	12,9	17,9
Consumer Staples	228,9	0,4	10,3	3,2	17,9
Healthcare	223,7	2,4	16,0	9,5	7,7
Financials	117,0	0,0	10,1	23,6	22,8
IT	202,1	2,1	25,4	27,9	49,1
Telecoms	69,9	-0,6	0,5	-2,6	3,7
Utilities	131,9	-0,1	14,7	11,3	22,2

in local currency	Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)	2-year change (%)
Energy	197,8	0,6	-13,4	-2,9	3,8
Materials	240,9	1,6	10,2	19,2	33,3
Industrials	235,6	1,4	9,1	15,4	27,5
Consumer Discretionary	210,4	1,3	8,4	13,0	16,4
Consumer Staples	226,6	0,4	6,6	2,8	18,4
Healthcare	219,4	2,4	13,2	9,2	7,3
Financials	115,0	-0,1	5,5	22,0	20,4
IT	195,3	2,1	23,9	27,9	47,9
Telecoms	71,7	-0,6	-3,9	-2,9	2,8
Utilities	133,4	-0,2	11,0	10,5	21,7

Bond Markets (%)

10-Year Government Bond Yields	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average
US	2,17	2,17	2,45	1,57	2,65
Germany	0,38	0,38	0,21	-0,07	1,94
Japan	0,00	0,02	0,05	-0,05	0,82
UK	1,06	1,05	1,24	0,67	2,68
Greece	5,53	5,54	7,11	8,11	10,29
Ireland	0,71	0,74	0,75	0,46	4,41
Italy	2,07	2,09	1,81	1,17	3,70
Spain	1,60	1,61	1,38	1,06	3,69
Portugal	2,84	2,87	3,76	3,04	5,42

US Mortgage Market (1. Fixed-rate Mortgage)	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average
30-Year FRM[1] (%)	4,1	4,1	4,4	3,7	4,4
vs 30Yr Treasury (bps)	133	136	132	144	98

Government Bond Yield Spreads (in bps)	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average
US Treasuries 10Y/2Y	82	83	126	79	178
US Treasuries 10Y/5Y	43	41	52	39	91
Bunds 10Y/2Y	111	111	97	56	123
Bunds 10Y/5Y	71	69	74	44	74

Corporate Bond Spreads (in bps)	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average
EM Inv. Grade (IG)	156	155	181	175	271
EM High yield	445	444	510	611	819
US IG	115	114	129	139	202
US High yield	382	389	421	512	645
Euro area IG	101	99	124	107	170
Euro area High Yield	272	276	376	386	666

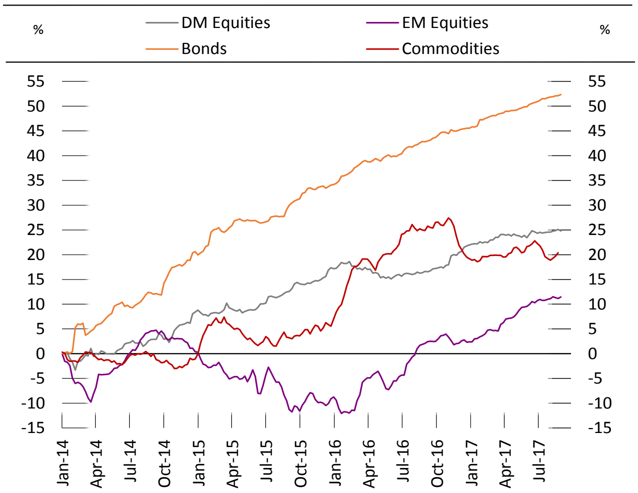
Foreign Exchange & Commodities

Foreign Exchange	Current	1-week change (%)	1-month change (%)	1-Year change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)
Euro-based cross rates					
EUR/USD	1,19	-0,5	0,1	5,9	12,8
EUR/CHF	1,14	0,4	-0,6	4,3	6,8
EUR/GBP	0,92	-1,0	2,2	8,6	7,4
EUR/JPY	130,76	0,3	-0,4	13,1	6,3
EUR/NOK	9,25	0,0	-1,2	-0,9	1,7
EUR/SEK	9,49	-0,1	-1,2	-1,0	-0,9
EUR/AUD	1,49	-1,0	0,0	0,4	2,0
EUR/CAD	1,47	-1,3	-1,4	0,2	4,0
USD-based cross rates					
USD/CAD	1,24	-0,7	-1,4	-5,4	-7,8
USD/AUD	1,25	-0,4	0,0	-5,2	-9,6
USD/JPY	110,27	0,9	-0,4	6,8	-5,8

Commodities	Current	1-week change (%)	1-month change (%)	1-Year change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)
Agricultural	386	0,7	-6,2	-10,1	-10,5
Energy	381	2,5	0,6	4,4	-12,5
West Texas Oil ($)	47	-0,7	-4,6	9,6	-12,0
Crude brent Oil ($)	52	1,4	1,1	16,1	-5,4
Industrial Metals	1375	3,1	9,4	35,4	22,5
Precious Metals	1606	2,7	4,4	-0,9	14,0
Gold ($)	1325	2,6	4,6	0,8	15,0
Silver ($)	18	3,9	6,9	-6,2	11,4
Baltic Dry Index	1183	-2,2	19,1	66,2	23,1
Baltic Dirty Tanker Index	682	6,1	7,9	32,7	-25,8

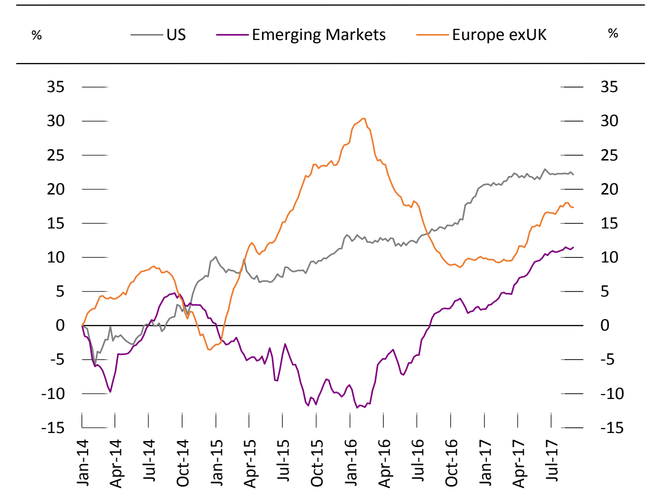
Source: Bloomberg, as of September 1st, S&P/Goldman Sachs Indices for Agricultural, Energy, Industrial & Precious Metals, BofA/ML Indices for Corporate Bond Spreads

Global Cross Asset ETFs: Flows as % of AUM



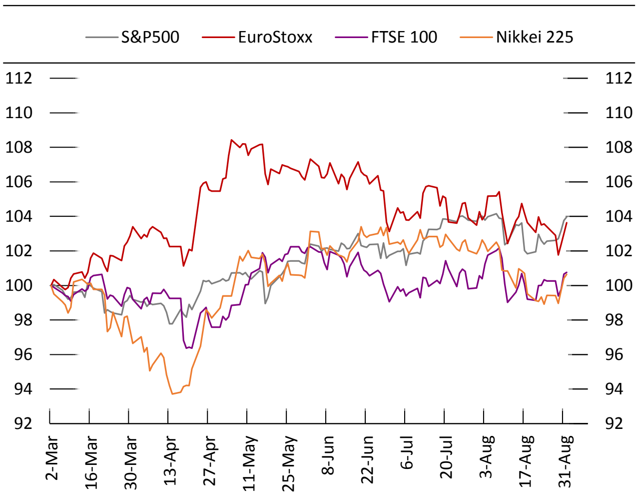
Source: Bloomberg, NBG estimates, Cumulative flows since January 2014, AUM stands for Assets Under Management, Data as of September 1st

Equity ETFs: Flows as % of AUM



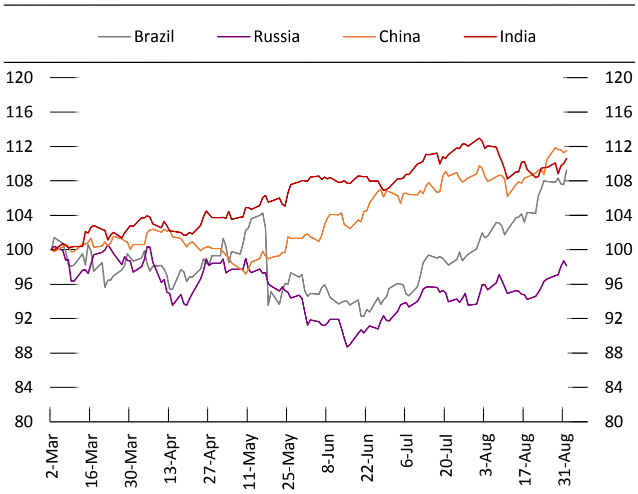
Source: Bloomberg, NBG estimates, Cumulative flows since January 2014, AUM stands for Assets Under Management, Data as of September 1st

Equity Market Performance - G4



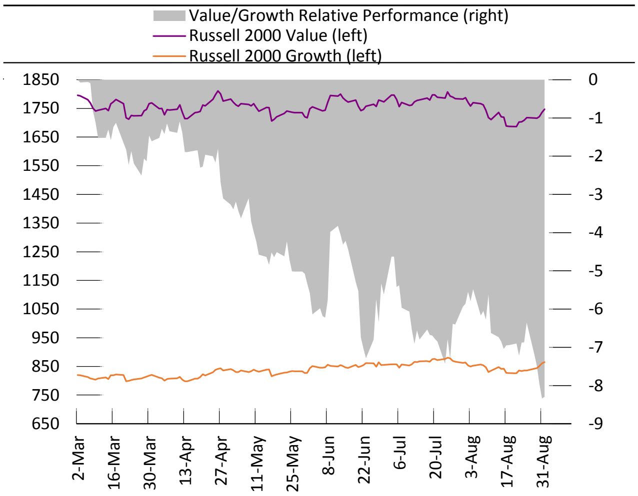
Source: Bloomberg - Data as of September 1st – Rebased @ 100

Equity Market Performance - BRICs



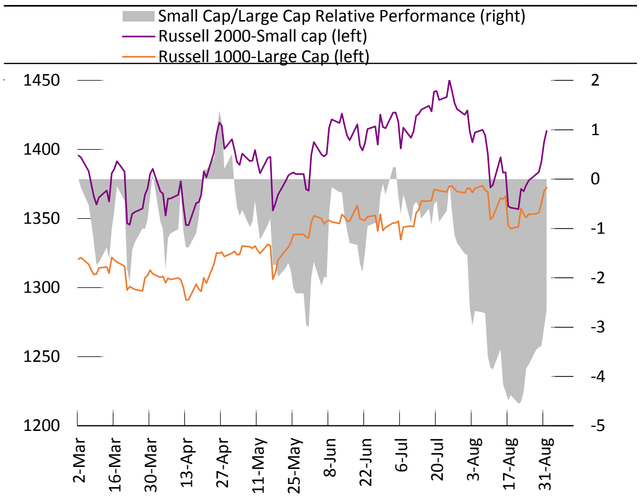
Source: Bloomberg - Data as of September 1st – Rebased @ 100

Russell 2000 Value & Growth Index



Source: Bloomberg, Data as of September 1st

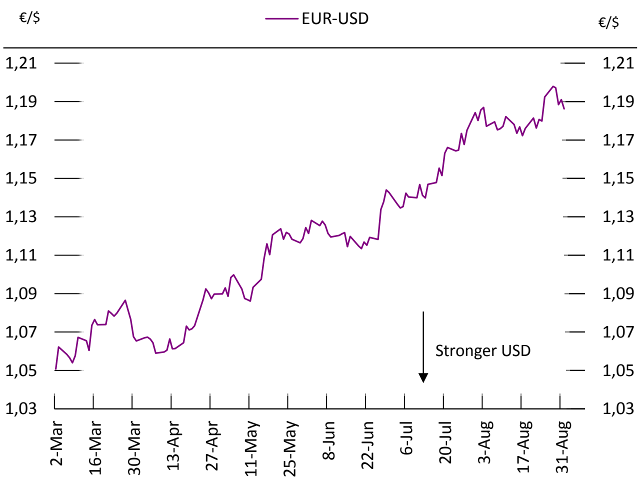
Russell 2000 & Russell 1000 Index



Source: Bloomberg, Data as of September 1st

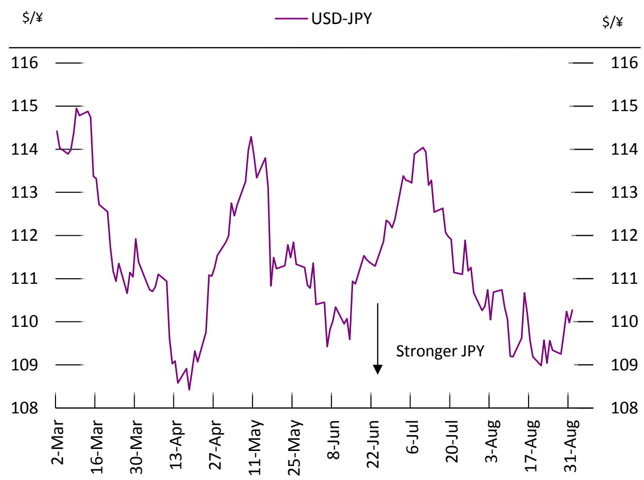
NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE

EUR/USD



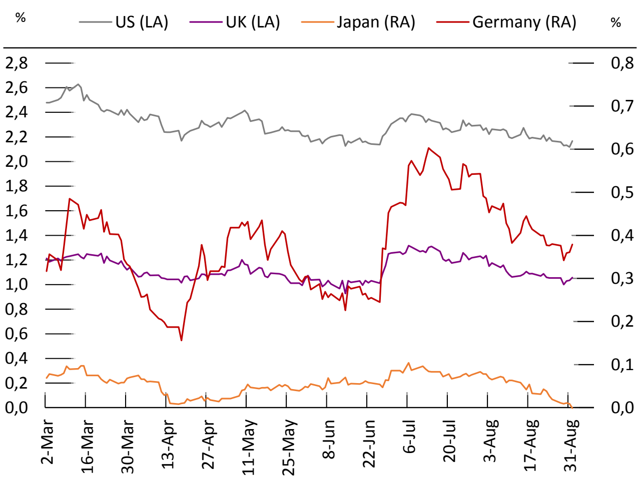
Source: Bloomberg, Data as of September 1st

JPY/USD



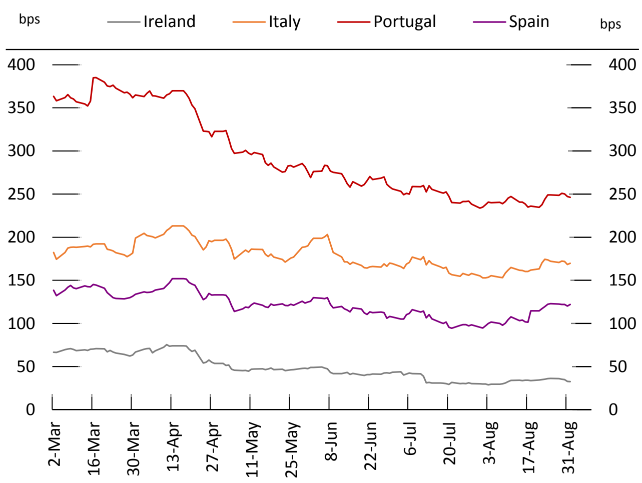
Source: Bloomberg, Data as of September 1st

10- Year Government Bond Yields



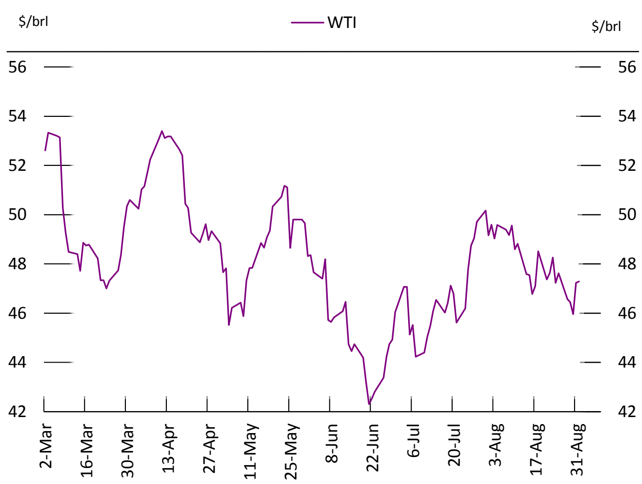
Source: Bloomberg - Data as of September 1st
LA:Left Axis RA:Right Axis

10- Year Government Bond Spreads



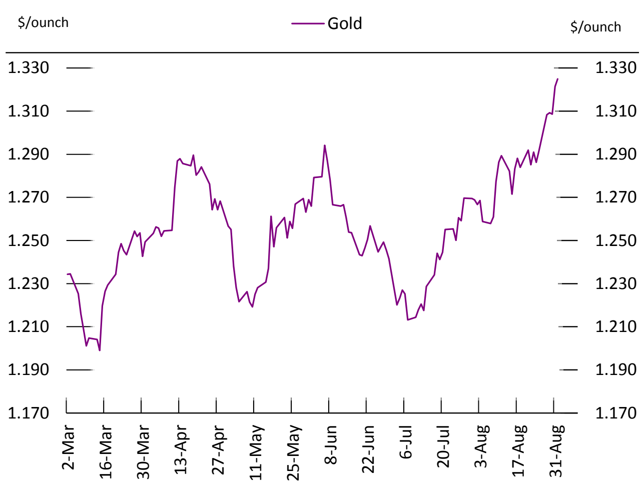
Source: Bloomberg - Data as of September 1s

West Texas Intermediate ($/brl)



Source: Bloomberg, Data as of September 1st

Gold ($/ounch)



Source: Bloomberg, Data as of September 1st

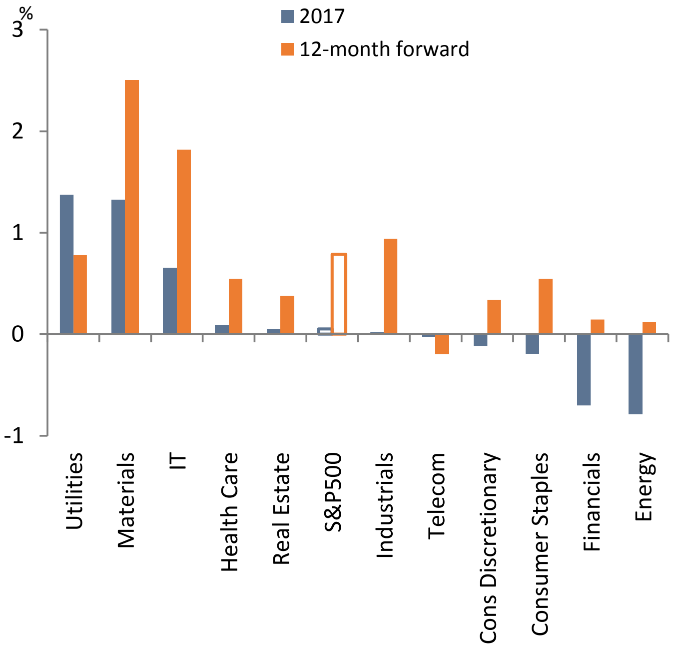
US Sectors Valuation

	Price ($)		EPS Growth (%)		Dividend Yield (%)		P/E Ratio				P/BV Ratio			
	1/9/2017	% Weekly Change	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	12m fwd	10Yr Avg	2016	2017	12m fwd	10Yr Avg
S&P500	2477	1,4	1,2	10,3	2,0	2,0	19,8	18,8	17,6	14,1	3,1	3,1	2,9	2,2
Energy	465	0,8	-74,4	233,5	2,7	3,1	127,3	34,2	28,0	18,9	2,0	1,8	1,8	1,8
Materials	347	1,9	-5,7	13,0	2,1	2,1	20,2	18,9	17,3	14,7	3,8	3,5	3,3	2,7
Financials														
Diversified Financials	599	0,5	5,7	10,2	1,3	1,4	18,1	17,0	15,8	13,5	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,4
Banks	294	-0,2	1,1	11,6	1,8	2,2	15,3	13,4	12,5	12,4	1,3	1,2	1,1	0,9
Insurance	379	-1,1	-4,2	21,1	2,0	2,1	15,6	13,3	12,7	9,7	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,0
Real Estate	203	0,4	8,0	1,7	3,9	3,3	18,8	18,9	18,1	17,2	3,0	3,3	3,4	2,5
Industrials														
Capital Goods	635	1,7	4,7	9,1	2,2	2,3	20,6	19,8	18,5	14,6	4,7	4,6	4,5	2,9
Transportation	633	1,1	-7,8	4,5	1,6	1,8	16,0	15,3	14,1	14,2	4,5	4,1	3,7	3,0
Commercial Services	250	1,1	8,5	3,7	1,4	1,5	22,9	22,4	21,0	17,9	3,9	4,0	3,8	2,9
Consumer Discretionary														
Retailing	1479	2,1	11,4	4,4	1,0	1,0	30,5	30,4	27,7	19,7	9,8	9,2	8,4	4,8
Media	553	0,6	2,6	8,7	1,2	1,3	20,8	19,3	18,0	15,0	3,2	3,2	3,1	2,2
Consumer Services	993	1,4	9,2	11,1	2,0	1,9	22,8	23,6	21,7	17,8	8,4	10,1	10,1	4,6
Consumer Durables	300	0,6	11,7	4,2	1,7	1,7	17,6	17,3	16,2	16,8	3,4	3,2	3,0	2,9
Automobiles and parts	129	4,2	10,6	-0,7	4,2	3,7	7,6	7,6	7,7	8,6	1,8	1,6	1,5	1,9
IT														
Technology	984	2,3	-2,8	7,5	1,9	1,9	15,0	15,8	14,7	12,5	3,8	4,3	3,9	2,7
Software & Services	1433	2,0	11,6	8,4	1,0	0,9	23,2	24,7	22,6	15,4	5,8	5,7	5,2	3,8
Semiconductors	806	3,0	12,9	30,3	2,0	2,0	17,5	15,2	14,6	16,7	3,7	3,7	3,4	2,7
Consumer Staples														
Food & Staples Retailing	367	1,6	1,2	1,6	2,1	2,7	17,6	17,1	16,3	14,9	3,2	3,2	3,0	2,6
Food Beverage & Tobacco	700	0,2	8,9	6,6	2,7	2,9	23,0	21,5	20,4	16,6	6,4	5,4	5,5	4,7
Household Goods	582	0,3	1,6	4,5	2,6	2,7	24,1	23,3	22,2	17,8	6,4	5,8	5,8	4,3
Health Care														
Pharmaceuticals	847	3,6	6,2	3,9	2,0	2,0	16,3	16,9	16,0	13,8	4,2	4,4	4,1	3,1
Healthcare Equipment	964	2,0	9,5	10,2	1,0	1,0	18,8	18,7	17,7	13,8	3,3	3,3	3,1	2,4
Telecom	157	-1,3	-7,4	-0,7	4,5	5,0	14,0	13,0	12,8	13,1	2,9	2,6	2,5	2,2
Utilities	276	-0,6	6,6	1,0	3,4	3,4	18,0	18,8	18,3	14,3	2,0	2,0	1,9	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 2017 & 12-month Forward EPS

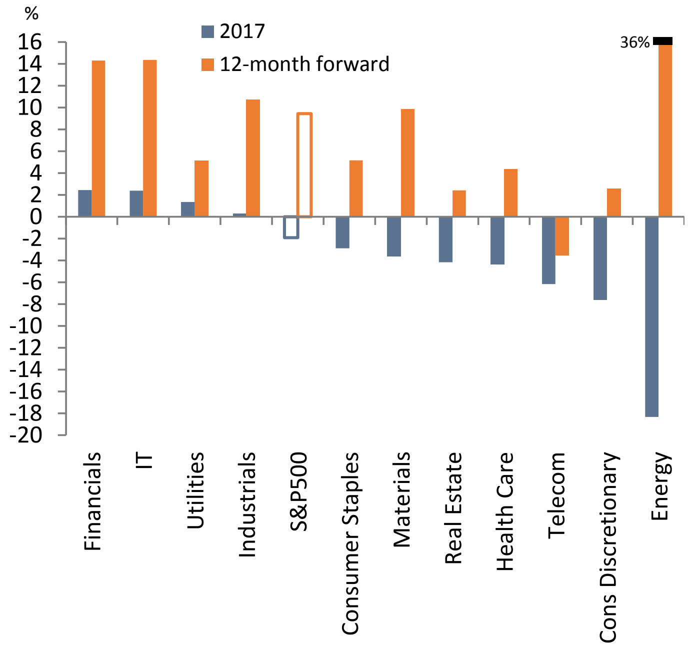
Earnings Revisions indicate 1-month change in 2017 & 12-month Forward EPS



Source: Factset, Data as of September 1st
12-month forward EPS are 33% of 2017 EPS and 67% of 2018 EPS

12-month revisions to 2017 & 12-month Forward EPS

Earnings Revisions indicate 12-month change in 2017 & 12-month Forward EPS



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Europe Sectors Valuation

	Price (€)		EPS Growth (%)		Dividend Yield (%)		P/E Ratio				P/BV Ratio			
	1/9/2017	% Weekly Change	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	12m fwd	10Yr Avg	2016	2017	12m fwd	10Yr Avg
STOXX Europe 600	376	0,6	-3,7	14,4	3,4	3,3	18,0	15,9	15,1	12,6	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,6
Energy	293	0,8	-30,3	59,0	5,4	5,4	26,9	15,8	15,0	10,9	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3
Materials	451	1,3	17,2	12,5	2,7	2,8	20,0	18,1	16,8	13,9	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,5
Basic Resources	434	3,0	271,8	67,1	2,2	3,2	21,7	13,3	14,0	12,5	1,5	1,6	1,5	1,4
Chemicals	890	-0,5	-2,0	10,2	2,7	2,9	18,0	16,5	15,8	13,8	2,4	2,4	2,3	2,1
Financials														
Fin/al Services	467	0,5	12,8	7,4	3,2	3,1	15,5	15,5	15,7	12,8	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,3
Banks	181	0,1	-35,0	46,2	4,3	4,1	16,9	12,4	11,6	10,4	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9
Insurance	277	-0,8	2,9	0,3	4,8	4,8	11,2	11,5	11,1	9,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0
Real Estate	169	0,9	6,7	0,9	3,7	4,0	20,7	20,4	21,0	18,1	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
Industrial	504	1,1	0,5	10,2	2,6	2,6	20,0	18,8	17,4	14,0	3,3	3,2	3,0	2,3
Consumer Discretionary														
Media	261	0,0	-0,8	4,4	3,2	3,3	18,6	16,5	15,5	14,1	3,0	2,7	2,7	2,4
Retail	290	-1,7	1,6	1,4	2,6	2,8	20,8	19,4	18,1	15,8	2,9	2,6	2,5	2,4
Automobiles and parts	533	0,3	17,1	16,3	3,0	3,4	9,3	7,8	7,6	9,2	1,3	1,1	1,1	1,0
Travel and Leisure	247	1,6	2,5	8,4	2,5	2,4	15,2	14,3	13,4	14,6	2,9	2,8	2,6	2,1
Technology	412	1,0	-1,9	9,7	1,5	1,5	23,3	22,5	20,5	16,6	3,1	3,2	3,1	2,6
Consumer Staples														
Food&Beverage	646	0,5	-4,4	4,1	2,8	2,7	23,5	23,3	21,8	17,0	3,2	3,4	3,3	2,7
Household Goods	843	0,8	5,3	10,1	2,5	2,6	22,2	20,5	19,3	16,5	4,6	3,5	3,9	3,3
Health care	731	1,1	6,6	-1,2	2,9	2,8	17,8	17,7	16,8	14,0	3,5	3,6	3,4	3,0
Telecom	284	0,3	0,6	11,4	4,8	4,3	20,1	17,7	16,4	13,3	1,8	1,9	1,9	1,6
Utilities	303	0,4	-8,8	-4,3	5,3	4,7	13,3	15,1	14,5	12,3	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,4

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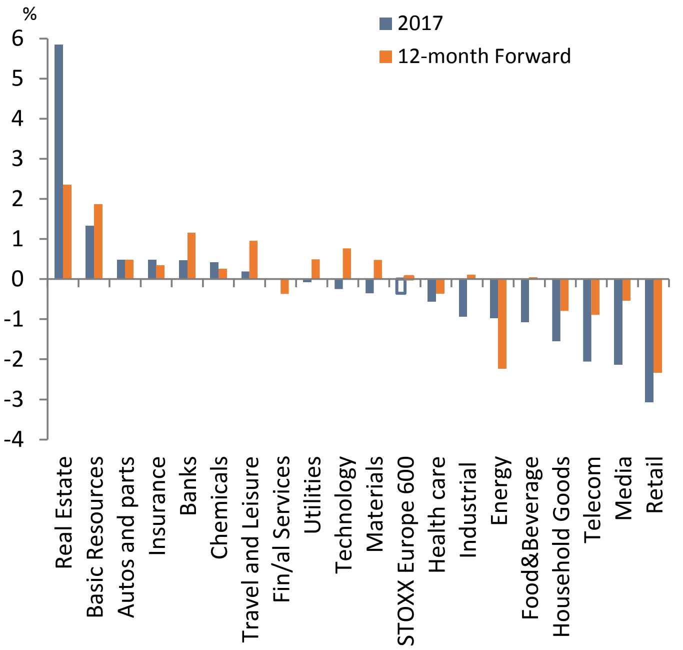

Source: Factset, Data as of September 1st
12-month forward EPS are 33% of 2017 EPS and 67% of 2018 EPS

12-month revisions to 2017 & 12-month Forward EPS

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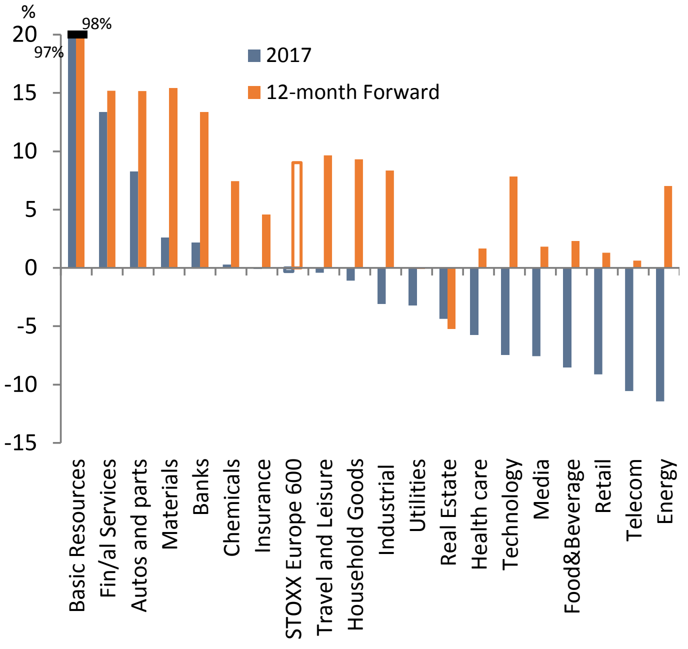

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