NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE

Global Markets Roundup

Economic Analysis Division | September 23, 2024

The synchronization of global monetary easing (Fed, PBOC) supports sentiment

- Risk assets behaved orderly following a relatively big-size cut by the Fed in the past week. Global equity markets increased and corporate bond spreads narrowed, albeit in a volatile fashion. The MSCI ACWI rose by +1.3% wow (+15% YtD), while the S&P500 posted fresh all-time highs (5719). On Tuesday 24th, the PBOC lowered interest rates and reserve requirements, *inter alia*, in order to support the Chinese economy. As a result, the CSI 300 surged by +4.3% (-2.3% ytd).
- Short-term government bond yields were broadly flat as the Fed decision has been discounted. Long-term yields rose across the board, albeit remain significantly lower compared with their end-July levels (US 10-Year yield: +8 bps wow to 3.73% | German 10-Year yield: +7 bps wow to 2.22%). On Monday 23rd, following significantly weaker-than-expected PMI data, German government bond yields declined, as expectations for a more dovish ECB monetary policy response increased.
- Specifically, the German 2-Year yield declined by -9 bps to 2.16%, while the 10-Year yield fell by -5 bps to 2.17%. As a result, the yield curve dis-inverted for the first time since November 2022 (see graph page 3). The French-German spread has widened anew (78 bps), as political uncertainty offset the downward pressures from the weak French PMI data, with 10-Year OAT and Bonos yields neck to neck for the first time since 2007 (2.95%).
- The euro area composite PMI, released on Monday 23rd, revealed a more subdued outlook for economic activity. The index fell below the expansion/contraction threshold of 50.0 in September (48.9) for the first time since February, undershooting consensus expectations for 50.5. New business declined for a 4th consecutive month, while the new orders component recorded its steepest decline since January, suggesting weak growth prospects.
- The Federal Reserve lowered the policy rate by -50 bps to a range of 4.75% - 5.0%. The reduction is the first following a 14-month period of the FFR being held steady at the multi-year highs of 5.25% - 5.5%. The decision was not unanimous (11-1 in favor of a -25 bps cut).
- The Fed lowered the FFR due to greater confidence that inflation is moving sustainably towards the 2% target and due to concerns regarding the labor market (see graph below). The risks to achieving the employment and inflation goals were viewed as having come roughly in balance.
- Following the latest decision, the Fed's median interest rate assumption (FFR) for 2024 and 2025 moved significantly lower (effectively by -75 bps), to 4.4% & 3.4%. Note that the median "dot plot" masks a somewhat less dovish composition of assumptions. Derivatives tied to the FFR point to investors' expectations for -75 bps by end-2024 and further -125 bps during 2025 to end the year at 2.75% - 3.0%.
- The Bank of Japan (BoJ) stood pat, as expected, with the short-term rate at +0.25%. BoJ Governor K.Ueda suggested that rate hikes are on the cards if the economy evolves as anticipated.
- Finally, the Bank of England (BoE) also stood pat, as expected (Bank Rate: 5.0%). The strong consensus in the Committee (8 members versus only one dissenting in favor of a -25 bps cut), suggests a high bar for a rate reduction to come as soon as in the next meeting on November 7th.

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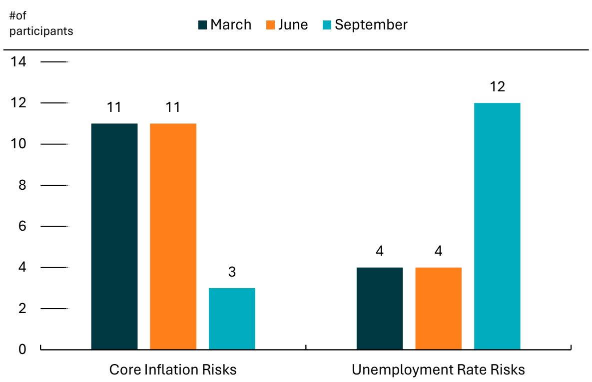
Table of Contents

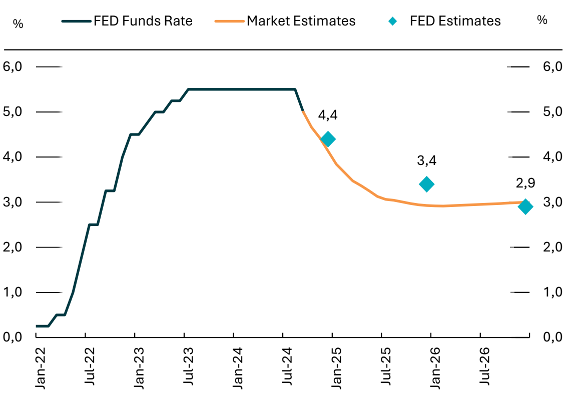
Charts of the week

FED: Participants' assessments of Upside risks around their projections



Source: NBG Economic Analysis Division, FED

FED Funds Rate: Market Pricing & FED Estimates



Source: NBG Economic Analysis Division

See page 11 for disclosures and analyst certification

Fed macroeconomic projections were maintained stable for real GDP, while being revised down for inflation, especially in the short term

- **Recent GDP data have been broadly consistent with the Federal Reserve's outlook and as a result, the 19 participants in the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) left roughly unchanged their respective projections compared with three months ago.** Indeed, the median estimate for 2024 real GDP growth (Q4/Q4), came out at +2.0% yoy versus +2.1% yoy in June's projections, while the respective ones for Q4:2025 and Q4:2026 were maintained, also at +2.0% yoy. The newly introduced estimate for Q4:2027 was also +2.0% yoy, as well as the long-term one (unrevised).
- On the labor market, the recent easing in the pace of job creation and the uptick in the unemployment rate (4.2% in August versus 4.0% in May and 3.7% in early-2024), prompted an upward revision compared with June's FOMC projections for the unemployment rate. In the event, the median projection hovers between 4.3% and 4.4% up to 2026 (and 4.2% in Q4:2027) instead of 4.0% and 4.2% previously, with the long-term projection being maintained at 4.2%.
- **On inflation, the FOMC's outlook was revised down, especially in the short term, as actual data for PCE inflation have been lower than previously envisaged.** Note that the annual growth of the headline PCE Price Index, held steady in July, at +2.5% yoy. According to the Fed, taking into account the deceleration of CPI in August (-0.4 pps to +2.5% yoy) and other data, PCE inflation will come out at +2.2% yoy in August and +2.3% yoy on average in Q4:2024, instead of +2.6% yoy (Q4 average) as envisaged in June's projections. The respective median FOMC projection was also revised down for Q4:2025, by -0.2 pps to +2.1% yoy. Headline inflation is still foreseen to align with the target by Q4:2026, with the respective estimate being maintained at +2.0% yoy (matching the newly introduced projection for Q4:2027 and the – also unrevised – longer term projection). Similarly, the estimates for core PCE growth (+2.6% yoy for a 3rd consecutive month in July), were revised down by -0.2 pps for Q4:2024 to +2.6% yoy, by -0.1 pp to +2.2% yoy for Q4:2025, while being left unchanged at +2.0% yoy for Q4:2026 (also +2.0% yoy for Q4:2027).
- **The macroeconomic outlook is conditioned on the Fed proceeding with a lower path for the Federal Funds Rate (FFR) compared with the one in June's projections.** In the event, following also the latest decision for a -50 bps reduction in the FFR, the median of FOMC participants' respective assumptions came out at 4.4% by end-2024 instead of 5.1%, suggesting further -50 bps of cuts to a target range of 4.25% - 4.5%. The respective FOMC median moved down to 3.4% in end-2025 (instead of 4.1%) and to 2.9% in end-2026 (instead of 3.1%). The newly introduced assumption for end-2027 was also 2.9%, as was the longer-term one (instead of 2.8%).

US retail sales modestly beat expectations in August

- **Nominal retail sales were up by +0.1% on a monthly basis in August (+2.1% yoy),** following an upward revised (by +0.1 pp) +1.1% mom sa gain in July (+2.9% yoy). The latest performance is compared with consensus expectations for -0.2% mom. At the same time, the so-called "control group", as it feeds into the calculation for GDP (i.e., excluding autos, gas, food services and building materials) was up by +0.3% mom (+3.9% yoy) from an upward revised (by +0.1 pp) +0.4% mom in July (+3.6% yoy), in line with consensus estimates. In all, the Atlanta Fed's GDPNowcast model points to solid growth of +3.7% in quarterly annualized terms for real private consumption in Q3:2024 (+2.8% yoy), from +2.9% qoq saar (+2.7% yoy) in Q2:2024.
- Meanwhile, the University of Michigan's index of consumer sentiment rose modestly by +1.1 pt to 69.0 in September (consensus for 68.5), albeit remaining relatively subdued (average of 81.9 since 2001). Note that the respective index deriving from the consumer survey of the Conference Board, stood at 103.3 in August, above an average of 93.0 since 2001, **with the relatively larger weight being assigned to employment conditions, likely playing a role**.
- In the University of Michigan's survey for September, respondents' inflation expectations in the 1-year ahead horizon, eased for a 4th consecutive month, to +2.7% (the lowest since December 2020), from +2.8% in August (and +3.3% in May 2024), comfortably within a range of +2.3% to +3.0% in the two years prior to the pandemic. Still, respondents' longer run inflation expectations slightly rose in September, by +0.1 pp to +3.1% in the 5-year ahead horizon. Such an outcome remains within the tight 2.9% - 3.1% range which has been in place for 33 out of the last 38 months, albeit still above the 2.2% - 2.6% range in the two years prior to the pandemic.

UK inflation held steady in August, as expected

- **The annual growth of headline CPI came out at +2.2% for a 2nd consecutive month in August** (peak of +11.1% in October 2022, the highest since 1981). The respective trend for the energy sub-index remained deep in negative territory (-13.2% yoy in August from -10.9% yoy in July). Prices of food, alcoholic beverages & tobacco posted a modest +0.2% on a monthly basis. That development, combined with negative base effects (+0.7% mom in August 2023), resulted in the annual growth decelerating to +2.5% from +2.9% in July. Importantly, core CPI's monthly growth was +0.4% in August, a "norm-like" outcome for the particular month, in the immediate aftermath of Summer sales (non-energy industrial goods rose by +0.5% mom). The core's annual growth was +3.6% from +3.3% in July, in line with consensus estimates. That acceleration is in a big part related to the highly volatile air fares which surged by +22.2% mom in August 2024 whereas fell -2.1% mom in August 2023. In all, the services component (+5.6% yoy), which is relatively more sensitive to wage costs, continues to be the major driver of core inflation (non-energy industrial goods: +0.3% yoy in August).
- Note that the annual (nominal) wage growth decelerated by -0.6 pps in July, albeit at a still resilient pace of +4.0%, while wage growth excluding bonus payments, was +5.1% yoy from +5.4% yoy in June. Finally, the unemployment rate was down by -0.1 pp to 4.1% in July.

China's economic activity in August undershot expectations

- **August's economic activity data were subdued.** In the event, the annual growth of retail sales (in nominal terms) decelerated to +2.1% from +2.7% in July, below consensus for +2.5%. Industrial production growth also decelerated, by -0.6 pps to +4.5% yoy, versus expectations for +4.8% yoy. At the same time, fixed assets investment growth eased by -0.2 pps to +3.4% yoy in August (consensus: +3.5%). Those readings came alongside overall credit annual growth, as measured by Aggregate Financing to the Real Economy (AFRE), decelerating to +8.1% from +8.2% in July (12-month average of +8.8% yoy), the lowest since 2003. Within AFRE, the annual growth of lending from financial institutions was +8.5% from +8.7% in July (12-month average of +10.0% yoy), the lowest since April 2001.

Equities

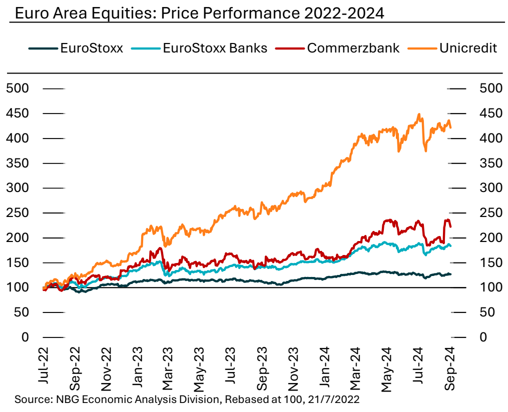
- **Global equity markets rose in fresh all-time highs (MSCI ACWI: +1.3% wow), following the FED's latest monetary policy decision**. The S&P500 increased by +1.4% wow (+20% ytd) and by a further 0.3% on Monday to a fresh record high (5719), led by the Banks (+4.3% wow), and Communication services (+3.7% wow). The rally was relatively broad, with the small-cap indexes outperforming. Specifically, the small-cap S&P600, ended the week up by +2.2%, c. 4% below the all-time high it established in November 2021. On the other side of the Atlantic, the EuroStoxx was broadly stable on a weekly basis (+4% ytd). Banks recorded strong gains (+2.7% wow), albeit Autos fall (-1.3%), following Mercedes-Benz decline (-3.9% wow, €54bn, 16% of the sector market cap). More specifically, the company cut its financial forecast for the year - adjusted returns in the main cars' unit are now expected in a range of 7.5% and 8.5%, compared with a prior forecast of 11% - due to a rapid deterioration of its business in China. Meanwhile, on Monday, Unicredit (+53% ytd) announced that it had increased its stake Commerzbank to around 21%. Commerzbank (+40% ytd) shares fluctuated heavily as the German government said it would retain its stake in the bank for now. In Greece, ASE index rose by +0.4% wow (+12% ytd). Meanwhile, on Monday Bank of Cyprus shares started trading in Athens Stock Exchange (opening price set at €4.78). Finally, Chinese equities overperformed in the past week, with the CSI300 rising by +1.3% wow (-7% ytd) and by a further +0.4% on Monday, following PBOC decision to lower the 14-day reverse repurchase rate by 10 bps to 1.85%. In addition, on Tuesday, CSI 300 rose by +4.3%, as China's central bank unveiled a broad package of monetary stimulus measures to revive the economy.

Fixed Income

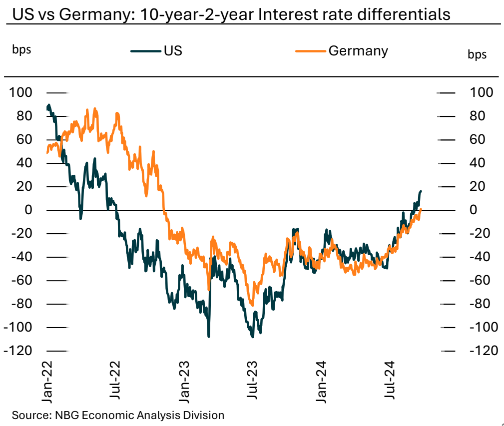
- **Long-term government bond yields rose in the past week, in the wake of the Fed's decision.** Specifically, the US Treasury 10-year bond yield rose by +9 bps wow to 3.74%, while its 2-year peer rose by 1 bp to 3.59%. In Germany, the 10-year Bund yield was up by +6 bps on a weekly basis to 2.21% and its 2-year peer rose by +2 bps to 2.23%. However, on Monday, yields declined by c. 4-7 bps, after the weaker-than-expected PMI data. As a result, the 10Y/2Y spread rose in a positive territory (+1 bp), for the first time since November 2022. Note that, recent comments from ECB policymakers (Lane, Nagel) indicated that further easing of monetary policy should be gradual, given persistent underlying services inflation pressures. Bond spreads in the 10-year tenor against the Bund were roughly stable in Italy at 135 bps and in Greece at 99 bps. **Corporate bond spreads declined in the past week, amid broader risk-off sentiment.** Specifically in the high yield spectrum, USD spreads declined by -22 bps wow to 315 bps and their EUR counterparts by -17 bps to 342 bps. In the investment grade spectrum both USD and EUR spreads fell by 6 bps to 93 bps and 112 bps respectively.

FX and Commodities

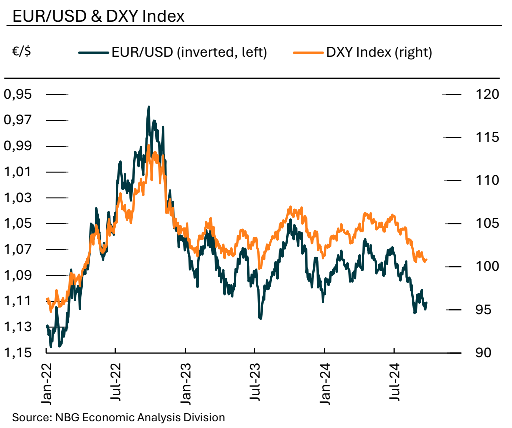
- **In foreign exchange markets, the US dollar depreciated in the past week against the euro by -0.8% wow (-1% ytd) to €/$1.116.** In addition, the British pound, rose in the past week (+1.5 against the USD to £/$1.33, at the highest level since March 2022), as the BoE kept policy rates on hold (current: 5.0%). Meanwhile, the Japanese yen declined in the past week (-2.6% against the USD to $/¥ 143.85), as the Bank of Japan left its key short-term interest rate unchanged at 0.25%, as had been widely anticipated. **In commodities, oil prices rose in the past week** as the Federal Reserve cut interest rates for the first time since 2020 while tensions in the Middle East continued to escalate. In addition, a decline in US crude inventories (-1.6 million barrels to 418 million barrels for the week ending September 13th) have contributed to a recovery in sentiment and demand expectations. Specifically, Brent rose by +4% wow to $74.5 (-3% ytd), while WTI increased by +4.9% wow to $71.9/barrel (0% ytd). Finally, gold prices reached a fresh record high (+1.7% wow to $2622/ounce, +27% ytd).



Graph 1.



Graph 2.



Graph 3.

Quote of the week: "The actual things that we do will depend on the way the economy evolves. We can go quicker if that's appropriate, we can go slower, if that's appropriate.", **Chair of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Jerome H. Powell, September 18th 2024**

Interest Rates & Foreign Exchange Forecasts

10-Yr Gov. Bond Yield (%)	September 20th	3-month	6-month	12-month
Germany	2,22	2,20	2,15	2,10
US	3,73	3,90	3,80	3,70
UK	3,90	3,90	3,80	3,70
Japan	0,87	1,30	1,40	1,60

Official Rate (%)	September 20th	3-month	6-month	12-month
Euro area	3,50	3,25	3,00	2,50
US	5,00	4,50	4,00	3,50
UK	5,00	4,75	4,50	3,75
Japan	0,25	0,35	0,50	0,60

Currency	September 20th	3-month	6-month	12-month
EUR/USD	1,11	1,08	1,09	1,10
EUR/GBP	0,84	0,83	0,83	0,84
EUR/JPY	161	161	156	156

	September 20th	3-month	6-month	12-month
USD/JPY	144	149	143	142
GBP/USD	1,32	1,30	1,31	1,31

Forecasts at end of period

Economic Forecasts

United States	Q1:22a	Q2:22a	Q3:22a	Q4:22a	2022a	Q1:23a	Q2:23a	Q3:23a	Q4:23a	2023a	2024f
Real GDP Growth (YoY) (1)	3,6	1,9	1,7	0,7	1,9	1,7	2,4	2,9	3,1	2,5	2,5
Real GDP Growth (QoQ saar) (2)	-2,0	-0,6	2,7	2,6	-	2,2	2,1	4,9	3,4	-	-
Private Consumption	0,0	2,0	1,6	1,2	2,5	3,8	0,8	3,1	3,3	2,2	2,3
Government Consumption	-2,9	-1,9	2,9	5,3	-0,9	4,8	3,3	5,8	4,6	4,1	3,2
Investment	7,2	-0,2	-4,3	-5,4	1,3	3,1	5,2	2,6	3,5	0,6	4,6
Residential	-1,8	-14,1	-26,4	-24,9	-9,0	-5,3	-2,2	6,7	2,8	-10,6	4,2
Non-residential	10,7	5,3	4,7	1,7	5,2	5,7	7,4	1,4	3,7	4,5	4,0
Inventories Contribution	-0,2	-1,9	-0,4	1,5	0,5	-2,2	-0,2	1,1	-0,4	-0,4	0,0
Net Exports Contribution	-2,6	0,5	2,5	0,3	-0,5	0,6	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,6	-0,3
Exports	-4,6	10,6	16,2	-3,5	7,0	6,8	-9,3	5,4	5,1	2,6	2,5
Imports	14,7	4,1	-4,8	-4,3	8,6	1,3	-7,6	4,2	2,2	-1,7	3,8
Inflation (3)	8,0	8,7	8,3	7,1	8,0	5,8	4,0	3,5	3,2	4,1	3,1

Euro Area	Q1:22a	Q2:22a	Q3:22a	Q4:22a	2022a	Q1:23a	Q2:23a	Q3:23a	Q4:23a	2023a	2024f
Real GDP Growth (YoY)	5,6	4,1	2,5	1,9	3,5	1,3	0,5	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,8
Real GDP Growth (QoQ saar)	2,4	3,6	1,8	-0,3	-	0,0	0,5	0,2	0,0	-	-
Private Consumption	0,4	3,9	5,1	-3,3	4,4	0,6	0,7	1,2	0,7	0,7	1,1
Government Consumption	1,7	-0,4	-0,7	2,5	1,6	-0,4	1,1	3,1	2,5	1,0	1,2
Investment	-1,5	0,0	4,5	-0,6	2,2	2,2	0,0	0,4	2,9	1,2	0,0
Inventories Contribution	0,6	0,3	0,0	-0,9	0,4	-2,0	1,5	-1,7	-1,1	-0,6	-0,3
Net Exports Contribution	1,5	1,3	-1,6	2,0	0,0	1,3	-1,6	0,5	-0,4	0,3	0,3
Exports	4,4	9,5	5,3	0,5	7,5	-1,7	-3,9	-4,9	1,5	-0,4	1,1
Imports	1,5	7,5	9,4	-3,4	8,2	-4,5	-1,0	-6,3	2,5	-1,1	0,6
Inflation	6,1	8,0	9,3	10,0	8,4	8,0	6,2	4,9	2,7	5,5	2,5

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

6-12-Month View & Key Factors for Global Markets

	US	Euro Area	Japan	UK
Equity Markets	+ Corporate profitability is expected to improve in 2024, with annual EPS growth of 10% + Households' balance sheets are healthy (low debt, still elevated excess savings) - Peaking profit margins - Recession risks remain - P/Es (Valuations) above long-term means, with a premium of 31%: Current P/E of 21x vs a 20-year average of 16x **Neutral**	+ Higher equity risk premium (lower P/E ratio) relative to benchmark market (US) + China's policy support measures could accelerate an export-led recovery - Geopolitical uncertainty (Ukraine-Russia, natural gas) could re-intensify - The economic backdrop remains muted - Fiscal policy will turn restrictive in 2024 **Neutral/Positive**	+ Higher equity risk premium (lower P/E ratio) relative to benchmark market (US) + China's policy support measures could accelerate an export-led recovery - JPY appreciation from ¥162 to ¥149 (+8%), if continues, could hurt exporters - Signs of policy fatigue regarding structural reforms and fiscal discipline **Neutral**	+ Significant exposure to commodities + Undemanding valuations in relative terms relative to other regions - Elevated domestic policy uncertainty **Neutral**
Government Bonds	+ Valuations appear somewhat rich, with term-premium, albeit increasing to -0.1%, remaining below 2000-2015 averages (1.4%) + Fiscal deficits to remain sizeable in following years + Underlying inflation pressures remain acute + FED: passive (lower rollover) Quantitative Tightening + Global search for yield by non-US investors (e.g. Japan, repatriation from EM Economies) could reverse - Safe-haven demand bid to support prices assuming geopolitical risks re-intensify - The Fed is set to cut rates this year **Slightly higher yields**	+ ECB to continue unwinding its balance sheet via its APP portfolio + Global spillovers from higher US interest rates - ECB QE "stock" effect, with government bond holdings of €3.6 trillion (26% of GDP) - The ECB has started cutting rates this year - Fragile economic growth outlook due to the war in Ukraine **Slightly higher yields**	+ Sizeable fiscal deficits + Global spillovers from higher US interest rates - Safe-haven demand - Monetary stance remains extremely dovish, despite the unexpected shifts in YCC policy QE "stock" effect, with government bond holdings of ¥590 trillion (102% of GDP) **Slightly Higher yields**	+ Inflation expectations could drift higher due to supply disruptions (persistent post Brexit, temporary due to China) + BOE: active (sales) Quantitative Tightening - Slowing economic growth post-Brexit - The BoE has started cutting rates this year **Slightly Higher yields**
Foreign Exchange	+ USD interest rate differential vs peers remain significant + Weaker global economic growth + Safe-haven demand status - US political uncertainty to increase - The FED is set to cut rates this year, which reduces potential USD upside **Broadly Flat USD against G10 FX**	+ Lower geopolitical uncertainty (Ukraine-Russia, natural gas) is positive for EUR + Economic growth could accelerate in 2024 - Global growth risks could abate **Range-bound with upside risks against the USD**	+ Safe haven demand + More balanced economic growth recovery (long-term) + Higher core Inflation rates could accelerate the shift of monetary policy (less accommodative) **Stronger JPY**	+ Valuations appear undemanding with REER close its 15-year average - Sizeable Current account deficit **Broadly stable GBP**

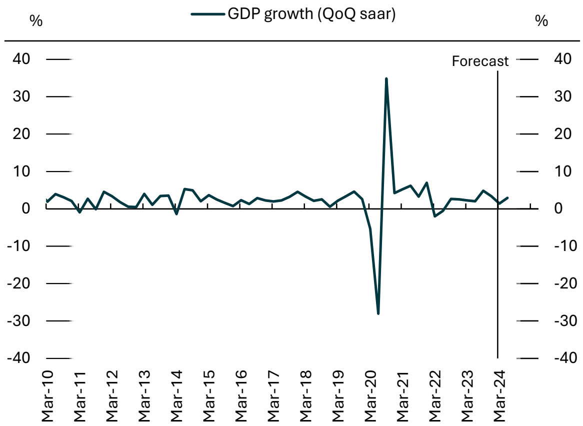
Economic Calendar

In the **US**, the 3rd estimate for Q2:2024 GDP is due, with a strong performance being anticipated to be confirmed. Meanwhile, US PCE inflation -- Federal Reserve's preferred measure of inflation -- for August is released on Friday September 27th. Mr. Powell noted that PCE came out at 2.2% yoy from 2.5% yoy in the previous month (core: 2.6% yoy in July). OECD publishes its interim economic outlook on September 25th.

In **Germany**, IFO business indicators are released on September 24th.

Finally, in **Japan**, September's PMIs will be monitored (September 24th). Recall, that composite PMI was at 52.9 in August (the highest level since June 2023).

US GDP Growth



Source: NBG Economic Analysis Division

Economic News Calendar for the period: September 16 - September 27, 2024

Monday 16

CHINA		S		A	P
Industrial production (YoY)	August	4.8%	-	4.5%	5.1%
Retail sales (YoY)	August	2.5%	-	2.1%	2.7%

Tuesday 17

US		S		A	P
Retail sales (MoM)	August	-0.2%	+	0.1%	1.1%
Industrial Production (MoM)	August	0.2%	+	0.8%	-0.9%
NAHB housing market confidence index	September	40	+	41	39
GERMANY					
ZEW survey current situation	September	-80.0	-	-84.5	-77.3
ZEW survey expectations	September	17.0	-	3.6	19.2

Wednesday 18

UK		S		A	P
CPI (YoY)	August	2.2%		2.2%	2.2%
CPI Core (YoY)	August	3.5%		3.6%	3.3%
US					
Housing starts (k)	August	1310	+	1356	1237
Building permits (k)	August	1410	+	1475	1406
Fed announces its intervention rate	September 18	5.25%		5.00%	5.50%

Thursday 19

UK		S		A	P
BoE announces its intervention rate	September 19	5.00%		5.00%	5.00%
US					
Initial Jobless Claims (k)	September 14	230	+	219	231
Continuing Claims (k)	September 7	1854	+	1829	1843
Existing home sales (mn)	August	3.90	-	3.86	3.96

Friday 20

JAPAN		S		A	P
CPI (YoY)	August	..		3.0%	2.8%
Core CPI (YoY) - ex. Fresh Food	August	2.8%		2.8%	2.7%
Bank of Japan announces its intervention rate	September 20	0.25%		0.25%	0.25%
EURO AREA					
Consumer Confidence Indicator	September	-13.0	+	-12.9	-13.4

Monday 23

EURO AREA		S	A	P
HCOB Eurozone Composite PMI	September	50.5	..	51.0
HCOB Eurozone Manufacturing PMI	September	45.6	..	45.8
HCOB Eurozone Services PMI	September	52.1	..	52.9
UK				
S&P Global UK Manufacturing PMI	September	52.5	..	52.5
US				
S&P Global US Manufacturing PMI	September	48.5	..	47.9

Tuesday 24

JAPAN		S	A	P
Jibun Bank Japan PMI Manufacturing	September	..	..	49.8
GERMANY				
IFO- Business Climate Indicator	September	86.0	..	86.6
IFO- Current Assesment	September	86.1	..	86.5
IFO-Expectations	September	86.3	..	86.8
US				
S&P Case/Shiller house price index 20 (YoY)	July	5.8%	..	6.5%
Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index	September	103.8	..	103.3

Wednesday 25

US		S	A	P
New home sales (k)	August	700	..	739

Thursday 26

EURO AREA		S	A	P
M3 money supply (YoY)	August	2.6%	..	2.3%
US				
Initial Jobless Claims (k)	September 21	225	..	219
Continuing Claims (k)	September 14	..	..	1829
Durable goods orders (MoM)	August	-2.6%	..	9.8%
Durable goods orders ex transportation (MoM)	August	0.1%	..	-0.2%
Pending home sales (MoM)	August	0.3%	..	-5.5%
GDP (QoQ, annualized)	Q2:2024	3.0%	..	3.0%
Personal consumption (QoQ, annualized)	Q2:2024	..	..	2.9%

Friday 27

EURO AREA		S	A	P
Economic Sentiment Indicator	September	96.5	..	96.6
Business Climate Indicator	September	..	..	-0.6
US				
Personal income (MoM)	August	0.4%	..	0.3%
Personal spending (MoM)	August	0.3%	..	0.5%
PCE Price Index YoY	August	2.3%	..	2.5%
Core PCE Price Index YoY	August	2.7%	..	2.6%

Equity Markets (in local currency)

Developed Markets		Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)	2-year change (%)	Emerging Markets	Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)	2-year change (%)
US	S&P 500	5703	1,4	19,6	29,5	47,9	MSCI Emerging Markets	67715	1,9	10,0	14,3	17,3
Japan	NIKKEI 225	37724	3,1	12,7	14,2	36,2	MSCI Asia	1049	2,3	12,9	16,2	19,7
UK	MSCI UK	2348	-0,6	6,0	6,1	13,4	China	58	4,4	3,2	-2,0	-6,8
Euro area	EuroStoxx	505	0,3	6,4	11,5	32,3	Korea	791	0,5	-4,8	0,3	11,6
Germany	DAX 40	18720	0,1	11,8	18,6	47,7	MSCI Latin America	94488	-1,5	-6,1	3,5	4,0
France	CAC 40	7500	0,5	-0,6	2,3	25,4	Brazil	314010	-2,5	-6,3	3,4	1,4
Italy	MSCI Italy	1091	0,5	13,4	17,4	58,1	Mexico	48871	0,0	-8,3	1,6	10,8
Spain	IBEX-35	11753	1,8	16,3	21,8	49,3	MSCI Europe	4193	0,0	11,2	22,6	84,0
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	18259	5,1	7,1	2,1	-2,8	Russia	2782	3,9	-10,2	-9,3	25,6
Greece	ASE	1425	0,4	10,2	18,7	70,9	Turkey	10836920	2,6	40,0	43,0	213,0

World Market Sectors and Styles (MSCI Indices*)

in US Dollar terms	Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)	2-year change (%)	Investment Styles	Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)	2-year change (%)
Energy	253,6	3,0	3,8	-1,5	13,9	Growth (Developed)	5485,6	1,2	19,0	31,1	57,6
Materials	359,0	1,5	3,4	13,0	28,0	Value (Developed)	3809,6	1,1	13,0	19,2	30,5
Industrials	416,6	1,8	14,9	26,4	53,2	Large Cap (Developed)	2340,1	1,1	17,0	26,2	46,6
Consumer Discretionary	421,7	1,9	8,4	15,3	28,7	Small Cap (Developed)	572,6	1,7	8,3	18,6	26,4
Consumer Staples	296,8	-1,4	9,9	10,4	15,9	US Growth	3823,1	1,6	26,2	35,5	52,0
Healthcare	401,5	-1,0	13,6	16,9	27,3	US Value	1928,6	1,0	12,2	22,9	41,4
Financials	176,3	2,2	19,1	29,6	42,7	US Large Cap	5702,6	1,4	19,6	29,5	47,9
IT	744,4	1,0	24,3	43,8	83,1	US Small Cap	1415,1	2,2	7,3	21,3	23,9
Telecoms	111,6	1,4	15,9	24,6	42,2	US Banks	421,3	4,3	20,0	41,3	28,3
Utilities	176,4	1,0	18,5	20,4	13,7	EA Banks	146,0	2,7	23,3	30,1	70,7
Real Estate	1117,9	-1,0	9,4	20,8	12,7	Greek Banks	1219,9	0,3	14,9	33,4	114,6

Bond Markets (%)

10-Year Government Bond Yields	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average
US	3,73	3,65	3,86	4,35	2,42
Germany	2,22	2,15	2,03	2,70	0,61
Japan	0,87	0,84	0,62	0,73	0,19
UK	3,90	3,77	3,54	4,22	1,75
Greece	3,20	3,11	3,08	4,11	4,56
Ireland	2,58	2,53	2,38	3,11	1,12
Italy	3,56	3,51	3,70	4,45	2,25
Spain	3,00	2,94	2,99	3,75	1,62
Portugal	2,79	2,74	2,79	3,43	2,04
Emerging Markets (LC)**	4,23	4,26	4,67	4,93	4,57

US Mortgage Market	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average
30-Year FRM[1] (%)	6,15	6,29	6,71	7,31	4,61
vs 30Yr Treasury (bps)	208,0	217,0	273,0	291,0	172,5

Government Bond Yield Spreads (in bps)	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average
US Treasuries 10Y/2Y	15	7	-39	-77	52
US Treasuries 10Y/5Y	24	23	3	-17	29
Bunds 10Y/2Y	-3	-6	-37	-56	47
Bunds 10Y/5Y	14	13	8	-3	37

Corporate Bond Spreads (in bps)	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average
US IG	93	99	104	120	129
US High yield	315	337	334	377	439
Euro area IG	112	118	135	144	123
Euro area High Yield	342	359	395	412	404
Emerging Markets (HC)	192	202	244	250	306
EUR Senior Financial	126	132	163	174	129
EUR Subordinated Financial	199	211	258	290	246
iTraxx Senior Financial 5Y[2]	59	61	67	86	77

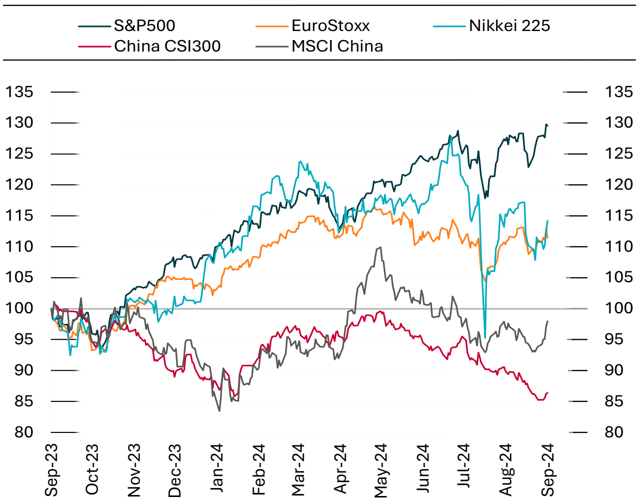
Foreign Exchange & Commodities

Foreign Exchange	Current	1-week change (%)	1-month change (%)	1-Year change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)
Euro-based cross rates					
EUR/USD	1,11	0,5	0,1	4,0	0,9
EUR/CHF	0,95	0,8	-0,2	-1,2	1,9
EUR/GBP	0,84	-0,5	-1,5	-2,9	-3,2
EUR/JPY	160,94	3,2	-0,7	1,7	3,3
EUR/NOK	11,73	-0,6	0,4	2,3	4,6
EUR/SEK	11,37	0,5	-0,1	-4,1	2,1
EUR/AUD	1,64	-0,7	-0,7	-0,6	1,3
EUR/CAD	1,51	0,5	0,0	5,2	3,9
USD-based cross rates					
USD/CAD	1,36	-0,1	-0,2	0,8	2,4
USD/AUD	1,47	-1,1	-0,8	-4,4	0,4
USD/JPY	144,44	2,7	-0,8	-2,2	2,5

Commodities	Current	1-week change (%)	1-month change (%)	1-Year change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)
Agricultural	361	0,1	5,0	-9,9	-6,6
Energy	236	4,1	-1,6	-22,0	-4,1
West Texas Oil ($/bbl)	73	4,5	-0,1	-18,5	1,2
Crude brent Oil ($/bbl)	74	4,0	-2,1	-21,0	-3,3
HH Natural Gas ($/mmbtu)	2,4	6,1	11,0	-11,3	-3,2
TTF Natural Gas (EUR/mwh)	34	-3,7	-7,3	-7,8	9,2
Industrial Metals	451	1,1	0,6	8,4	6,8
Precious Metals	3438	1,4	4,0	34,3	28,0
Gold ($)	2622	1,7	4,4	35,8	27,1
Silver ($)	31	1,5	5,0	33,8	30,9
Baltic Dry Index	1977	4,6	12,4	24,8	-5,6
Baltic Dirty Tanker Index	894	1,2	-4,8	16,4	-25,5

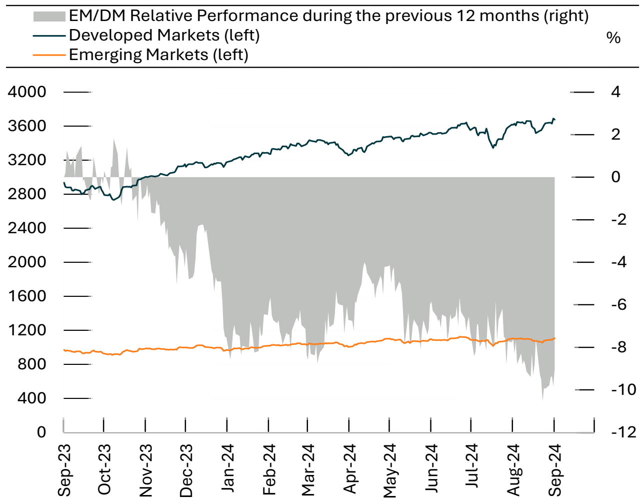
Source: NBG Economic Analysis Division, Data as of September 20th, *: Unless otherwise noted, [1] Fixed-rate Mortgage, **: Emerging Markets Sovereign Bond index has an effective duration of c.7 years, [2] The Markit iTraxx Europe Senior Financials index is made up of 5-yr CDS spreads on European financial companies.

Equity Market Performance



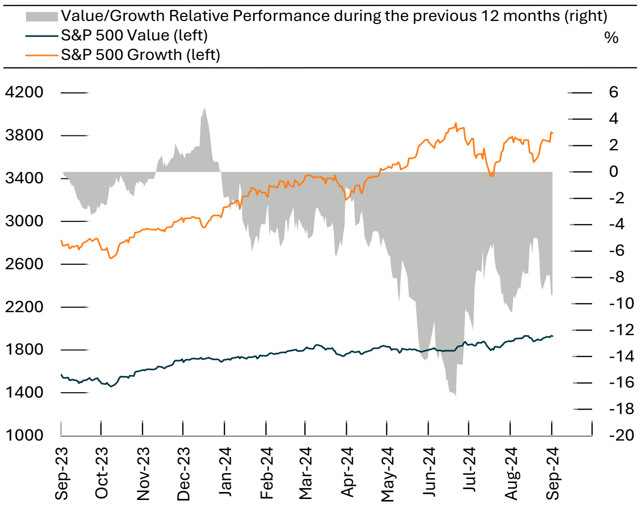
Data as of September 20th – Rebased @ 100

EM vs DM Performance in $



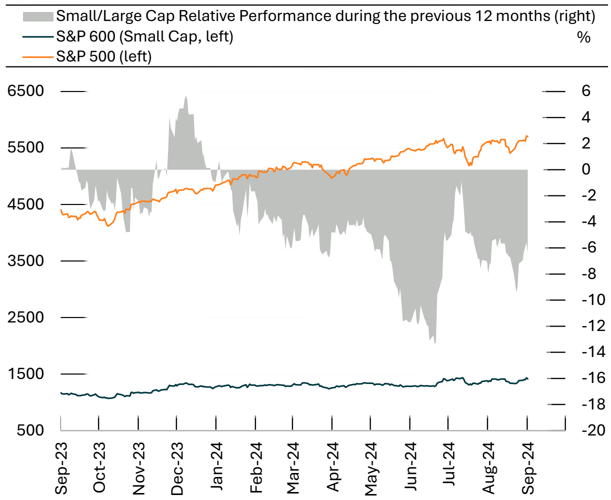
Data as of September 20th

S&P 500 Value & Growth Index



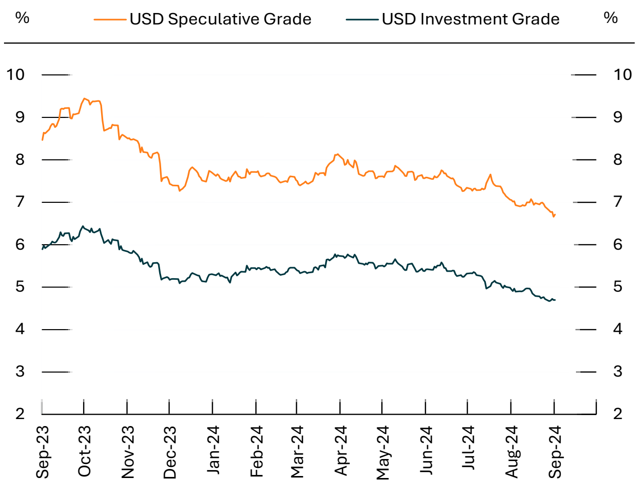
Data as of September 20th

S&P 500 & S&P 600 Index



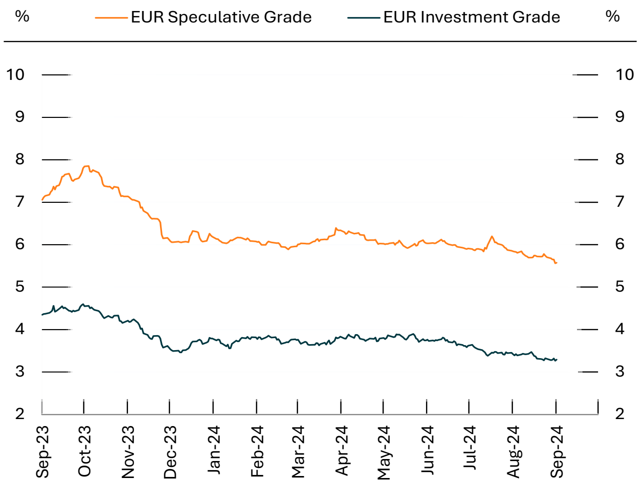
Data as of September 20th

USD Corporate Bond Yields



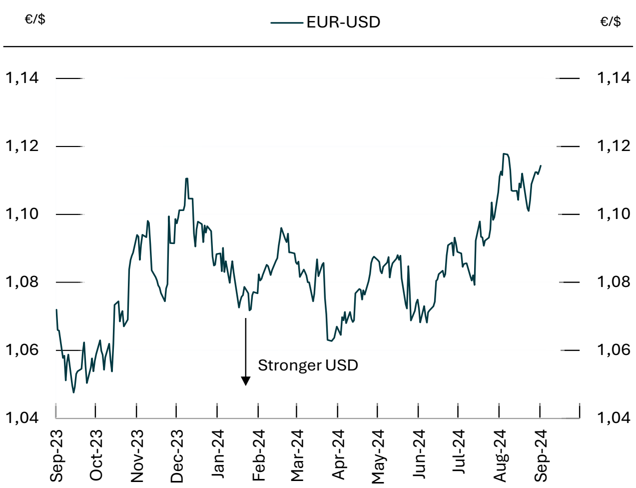
Data as of September 20th

EUR Corporate Bond Yields



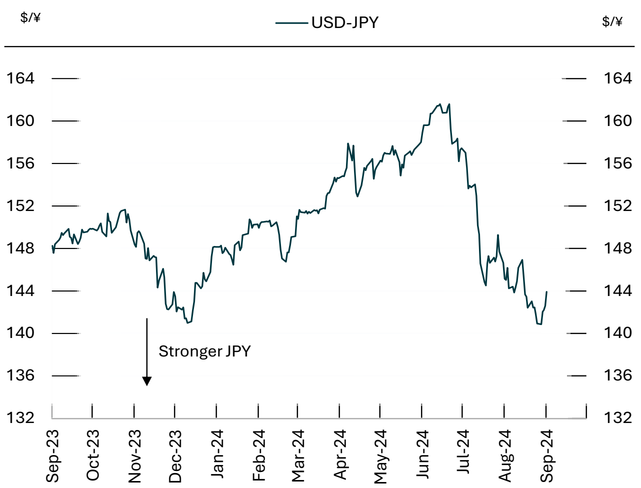
Data as of September 20th

EUR/USD



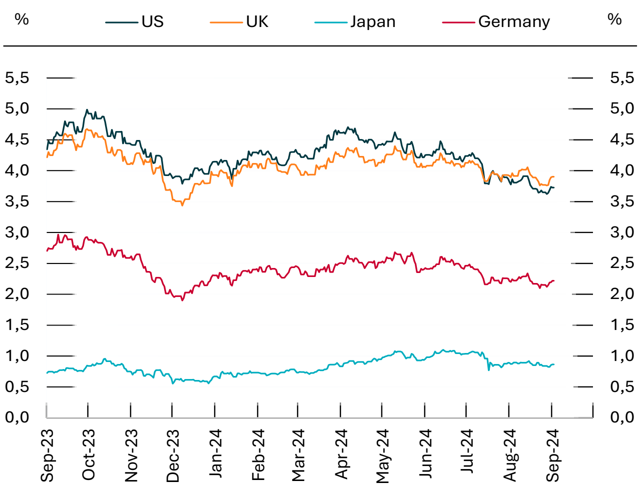
Data as of September 20th

USD/JPY



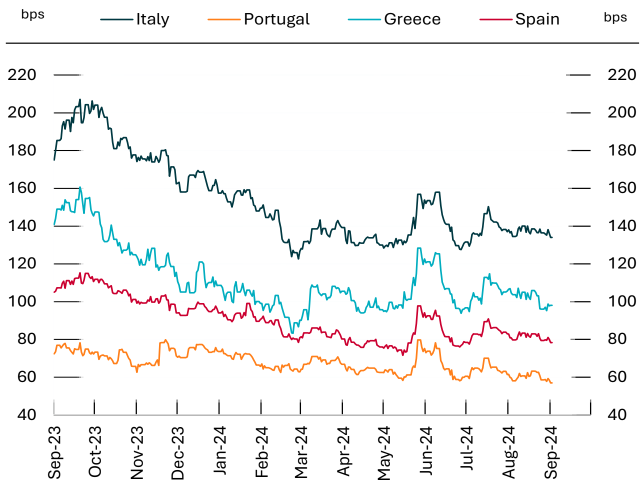
Data as of September 20th

10- Year Government Bond Yields



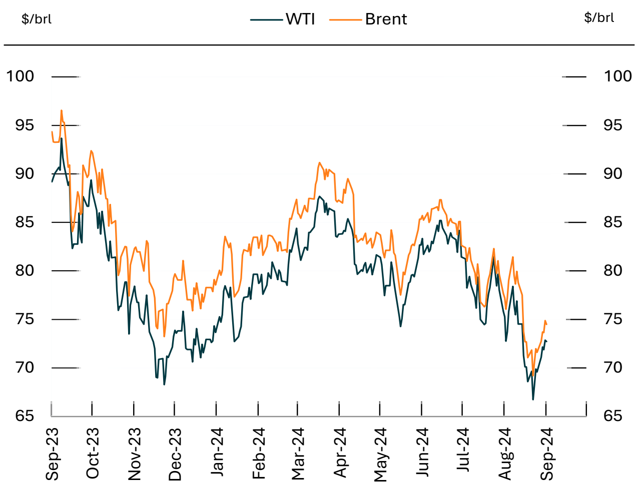
Data as of September 20th

10- Year Government Bond Spreads



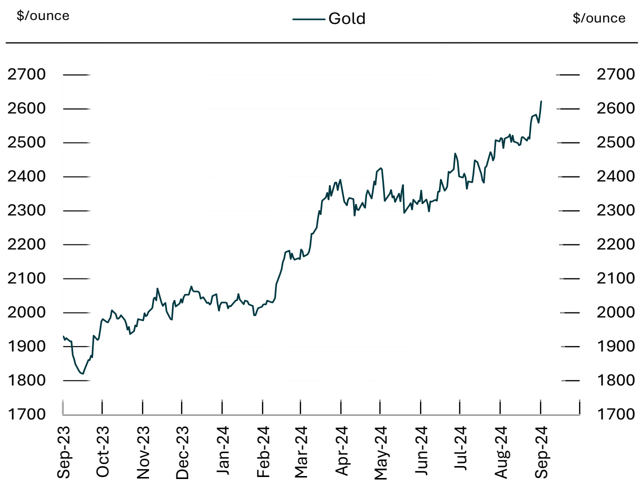
Data as of September 20th

West Texas Intermediate and Brent ($/brl)



Data as of September 20th

Gold ($/ounce)



Data as of September 20th

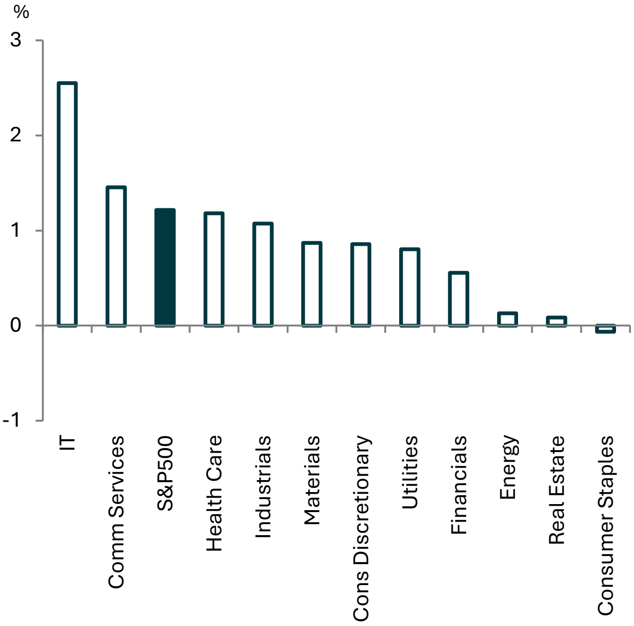
US Sectors Valuation

	Price ($)			EPS Growth (%)		Dividend Yield (%)		P/E Ratio				P/BV Ratio			
	20/9/24	% Weekly Change	%YTD	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	12m fwd	20Yr Avg	2024	2025	Current	20Yr Avg
S&P500	5703	1,4	19,6	9,9	15,2	1,4	1,4	23,4	20,3	20,8	16,0	4,6	4,2	4,7	3,0
Energy	677	3,8	5,7	-11,9	14,0	3,5	3,7	12,6	11,0	11,4	17,7	1,9	1,8	1,9	2,0
Materials	591	1,5	9,6	-3,7	18,4	1,8	2,0	22,1	18,7	19,4	15,7	2,9	2,7	3,0	2,8
Financials															
Diversified Financials	1297	2,2	18,9	16,7	9,1	1,1	1,2	21,0	19,2	19,6	13,8	2,8	2,6	2,8	1,5
Banks	421	4,3	20,0	0,9	5,3	2,9	3,1	11,4	10,8	11,0	12,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3
Insurance	819	0,2	28,1	23,2	11,4	1,6	1,7	15,0	13,5	13,8	11,1	2,4	2,2	2,5	1,4
Real Estate	279	-1,3	10,9	2,1	7,9	3,1	3,3	41,7	38,6	39,3	16,4	3,2	3,3	3,3	N/A
Industrials															
Capital Goods	1242	3,2	21,3	4,3	13,6	1,4	1,5	23,3	20,5	21,1	16,3	5,9	5,3	5,9	3,7
Transportation	1014	0,2	1,6	-3,6	24,1	1,8	1,9	20,0	16,1	17,0	16,3	5,0	4,3	5,1	3,9
Commercial Services	672	-0,8	16,1	12,0	10,6	1,2	1,3	31,3	28,3	28,7	19,5	9,7	8,6	9,8	4,3
Consumer Discretionary															
Retailing	4711	2,0	21,1	24,2	15,4	0,6	0,7	30,8	26,7	27,6	22,2	9,8	7,6	10,5	7,3
Consumer Services	1729	2,4	5,9	4,9	14,3	1,3	1,4	23,5	20,6	21,2	22,2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Consumer Durables	425	1,9	-1,8	1,9	9,8	1,1	1,2	16,7	15,2	15,6	16,0	3,6	3,2	3,5	3,2
Automobiles and parts	133	3,5	-2,4	1,9	10,0	0,5	0,5	26,8	24,4	24,9	15,1	3,8	3,4	4,0	2,9
IT															
Technology	4168	2,8	17,2	8,2	12,8	0,7	0,7	29,2	25,8	25,8	16,3	18,1	16,1	18,2	6,5
Software & Services	4809	1,3	13,2	16,2	10,9	0,7	0,7	33,6	30,3	29,9	20,5	10,4	8,3	10,2	6,0
Semiconductors	5226	-0,7	59,3	39,5	41,7	0,6	0,6	35,6	25,1	26,8	17,8	9,6	7,7	10,0	4,3
Communication Services	309	3,7	25,6	19,4	16,8	1,0	1,1	19,6	16,8	17,4	15,5	4,0	3,5	3,8	2,6
Media	1263	4,2	25,9	8,3	5,2	2,6	2,8	9,8	9,4	9,5	6,5	1,8	1,7	1,8	N/A
Consumer Staples															
Food & Staples Retailing	897	-1,0	27,2	2,9	6,4	1,9	1,2	28,9	27,1	27,6	17,5	7,0	6,3	7,2	3,6
Food Beverage & Tobacco	878	-1,7	10,1	3,3	6,5	3,3	3,5	18,6	17,5	17,8	17,0	5,5	5,1	5,5	5,2
Household Goods	925	-0,6	15,0	8,0	6,5	2,3	2,5	25,9	24,3	24,1	19,8	9,1	8,2	8,9	6,1
Health Care															
Pharmaceuticals	1493	0,0	17,0	7,1	29,4	1,8	1,9	24,0	18,6	19,7	14,5	6,3	5,6	6,3	4,4
Healthcare Equipment	2069	-1,4	9,0	6,4	11,0	1,2	1,3	20,1	18,1	18,6	16,1	4,0	3,6	4,1	3,1
Utilities	404	2,0	25,6	12,7	8,7	3,0	3,1	19,1	17,6	18,0	15,9	2,2	2,1	2,2	1,9

The prices data are as of 20/9/2024, while the EPS growth, Dividend yield, P/E ratio and P/BV ratio are as of 12/9/2024. 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 12-month Forward EPS

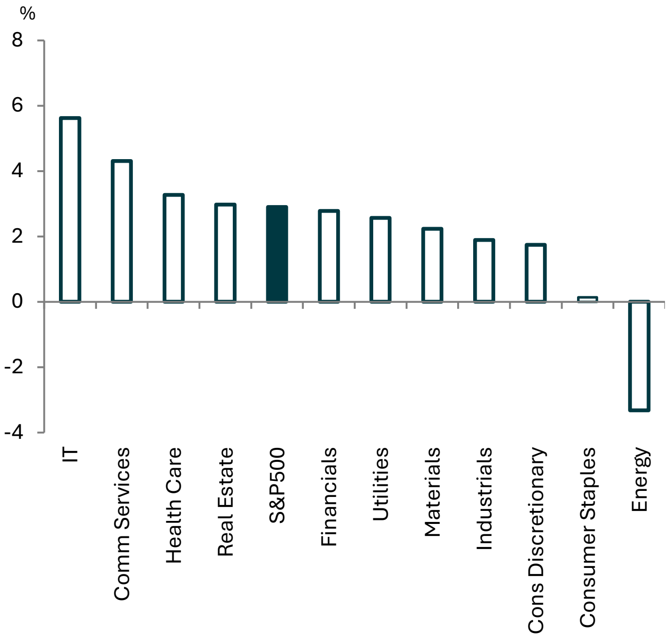
Earnings Revisions indicate 1-month change in 12-month Forward EPS



Data as of September 12th
12-month forward EPS are 28% of 2024 EPS and 72% of 2025 EPS

3-month revisions to 12-month Forward EPS

Earnings Revisions indicate 3-month change in 12-month Forward EPS



Data as of September 12th
12-month forward EPS are 28% of 2024 EPS and 72% of 2025 EPS

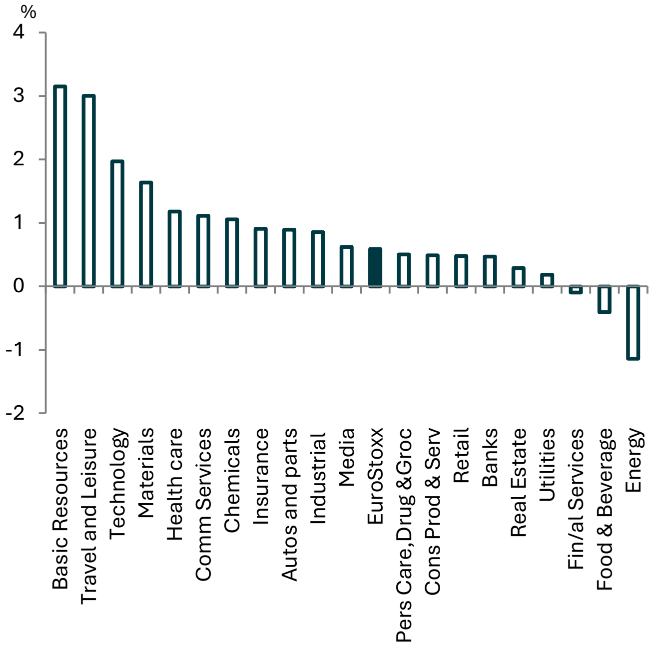
Euro Area Sectors Valuation

	Price (€)			EPS Growth (%)		Dividend Yield (%)		P/E Ratio				P/BV Ratio			
	20/9/24	% Weekly Change	%YTD	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	12m fwd	20Yr Avg	2024	2025	Current	20Yr Avg
EuroStoxx	505	0,3	6,4	2,3	10,7	3,5	3,7	13,3	12,0	12,3	12,8	1,7	1,5	1,7	1,6
Energy	124	2,0	1,1	-3,0	3,9	5,3	5,7	8,0	7,7	7,7	10,4	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,5
Materials	983	0,0	-5,5	9,5	22,9	3,3	3,5	17,8	14,5	15,2	14,2	1,5	1,4	1,5	1,8
Basic Resources	184	0,8	-16,7	-7,4	30,0	3,6	3,9	10,7	8,2	8,7	11,6	0,7	0,6	0,7	1,0
Chemicals	1503	-0,2	-3,0	17,3	20,3	3,2	3,5	20,4	17,0	17,7	15,1	1,9	1,8	1,9	2,2
Financials															
Banks	146	2,7	23,3	8,7	3,9	7,1	7,5	6,7	6,4	6,5	9,2	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9
Insurance	425	1,0	21,4	12,0	10,0	5,2	5,7	10,5	9,5	9,7	9,1	1,6	1,5	1,6	1,1
Financial Services	620	0,2	11,3	-20,9	7,1	3,0	3,1	13,7	12,8	12,9	14,3	1,5	1,4	1,5	1,5
Real Estate	161	-2,3	7,6	15,9	3,6	4,4	4,7	13,9	13,5	13,6	12,5	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,0
Industrials															
Industrial Goods & Services	1251	1,6	10,0	9,3	15,4	2,4	2,6	18,5	16,0	16,5	15,4	2,9	2,7	3,0	2,6
Construction & Materials	650	2,2	6,9	1,5	11,7	3,5	3,8	13,1	11,7	12,0	13,2	1,7	1,6	1,8	1,6
Consumer Discretionary															
Retail	909	4,2	30,3	14,4	11,4	3,5	3,9	22,5	20,2	20,9	17,3	5,0	4,7	5,1	2,9
Automobiles and parts	542	-1,3	-10,6	-13,6	10,3	6,2	6,7	5,6	5,1	5,2	11,2	0,6	0,6	0,6	1,1
Travel and Leisure	222	4,4	-0,5	-10,9	22,0	3,1	3,4	11,6	9,5	10,0	27,7	1,9	1,7	1,9	2,1
Consumer Products & Services	423	-0,9	-14,2	10,7	17,7	1,8	2,1	26,3	22,4	23,3	21,0	4,7	4,2	4,8	3,9
Media	365	0,0	11,5	7,0	8,5	2,3	2,5	20,0	18,4	18,8	15,5	3,5	3,3	3,5	2,3
Technology	1026	-0,5	8,0	-7,3	34,2	1,1	1,3	27,6	20,6	22,0	19,2	4,7	4,2	4,8	3,4
Consumer Staples															
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	162	-2,4	-1,5	5,3	11,9	2,3	2,4	20,1	18,0	18,5	17,7	1,8	1,8	1,9	2,9
Personal Care, Drug & Grocery	170	-0,2	-0,5	-0,1	10,8	3,5	3,8	13,4	12,1	12,4	N/A	1,9	1,7	1,9	2,2
Health care	833	-1,2	9,7	3,4	15,0	2,1	2,3	16,9	14,7	15,2	14,8	1,9	1,8	1,9	2,0
Communication Services	318	-1,5	14,6	12,2	9,8	4,1	4,4	15,5	14,1	14,4	13,0	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,9
Utilities	401	-1,0	2,4	-1,3	-4,5	5,1	5,1	12,4	13,0	12,9	13,0	1,6	1,5	1,6	1,5

The prices data are as of 20/9/2024, while the EPS growth, Dividend yield, P/E ratio and P/BV ratio are as of 12/9/2024. 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 12-month Forward EPS

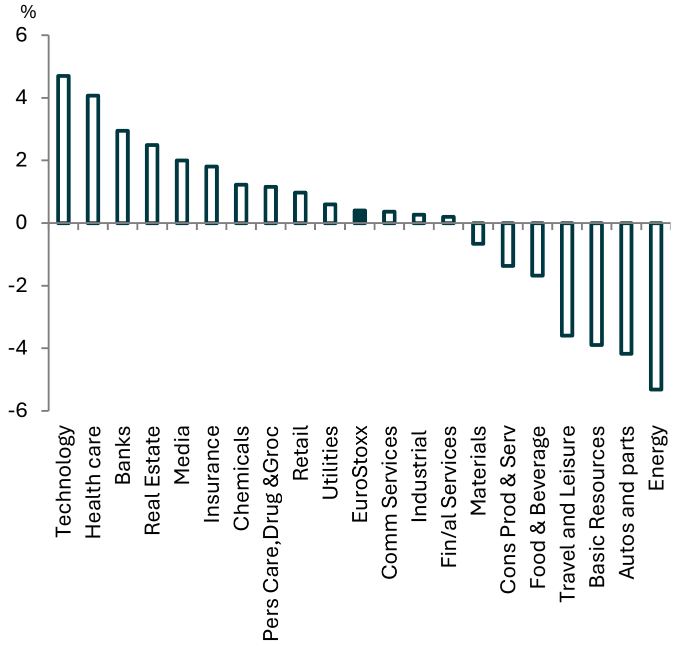
Earnings Revisions indicate 1-month change in 12-month Forward EPS



Data as of September 12th
12-month forward EPS are 28% of 2024 EPS and 72% of 2025 EPS

3-month revisions to 12-month Forward EPS

Earnings Revisions indicate 3-month change in 12-month Forward EPS



Data as of September 12th
12-month forward EPS are 28% of 2024 EPS and 72% of 2025 EPS

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