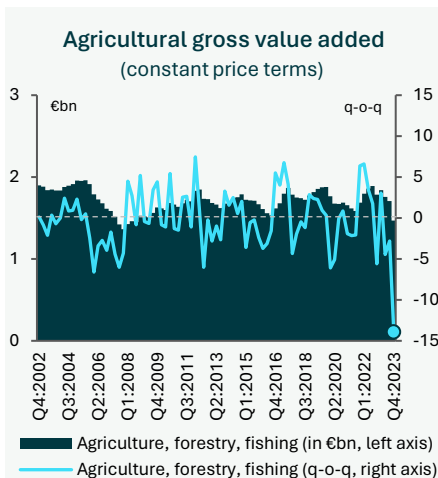


Flood-related agricultural production losses and a temporary weakening in fixed capital investment, weighed on Q4:2023 activity, but GDP growth is expected to regain momentum in 2024 exceeding 2.5%

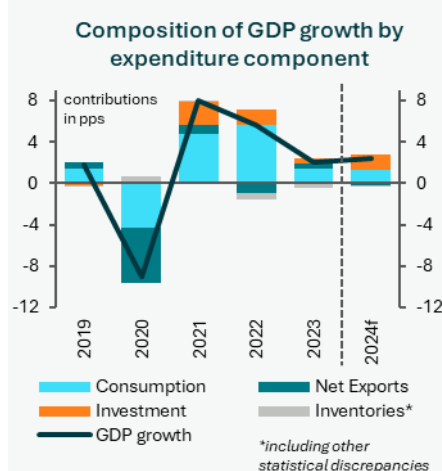


- Greece’s GDP increased by 2.0% y-o-y in FY:2023 outpacing the euro area average (+0.4% y-o-y) for a 3rd consecutive year.
- GDP growth eased to 1.2% y-o-y in Q4:2023, as the flood-related drag was larger than initially expected.
- GVA data on sectoral production, in constant price terms, showed an unprecedented fall in agricultural production by 17.6% y-o-y in Q4:2023 (-13.9% q-o-q, s.a), which subtracted 0.55 pps from GDP in Q4:2023 and 0.15 pps in Q3:2023. The combined drag on FY:2023 GDP from the destruction of agricultural output reached an estimated 0.35 pps.
- On a positive note, private consumption accelerated to 1.8% y-o-y in Q4:2023 (adding 1.3 pps to GDP growth) from 1.2% y-o-y in Q3:2023, supported by favorable labor market conditions and rising non-labor income.
- Net exports also had a positive contribution to economic growth (0.8 pps y-o-y in Q4 and 0.5 pps in FY:2023), with total exports – led by tourism – increasing by 2.1% y-o-y, in constant price terms, in Q4 (+2.8% in FY:2023) outpacing total imports. Total exports climbed to an all-time high of 38.4% of GDP, in constant price terms, in FY:2023.
- A drop in GFCF by 5.7% y-o-y in Q4:2023 – for the first time since Q2:2020 – subtracted 0.9 pps from Q4 GDP growth. It resulted mainly due to very negative base effects on residential construction as well as investment on machinery and ICT equipment, and a backloading of PIB spending. It is considered temporary.
- Indeed, deferred investment from 2023 (including reconstruction projects in Central Greece), the acceleration in RRF and FDI-related capital expenditure, and the expected easing of monetary policy from mid-2024, are going to support a double-digit GFCF growth in 2024 (10.2% y-o-y).
- Private consumption is also set to strengthen further in 2024 (growing by c. 2.0% y-o-y from 1.6% in 2023) on the back of higher real disposable income growth, comprising both rising employment and wages (including a new increase in the minimum wage in April 2024 and the first adjustment in public servants’ wages in 13 years applied in January 2024), as well as lower CPI inflation (estimated at 2.5%, or lower, in 2024 from 3.5% in 2023).
- Available information from a limited number of leading and conjunctural indicator releases for Q1:2024 (ESI and sectoral business components, manufacturing PMI, labor force survey and industrial production trends) bodes well for an acceleration in GDP growth to 1.8% y-o-y (0.7% s.a q-o-q, according to the latest estimate of the NBG economic analysis “nowcasting” model) and to c. 2.5% in FY:2024.

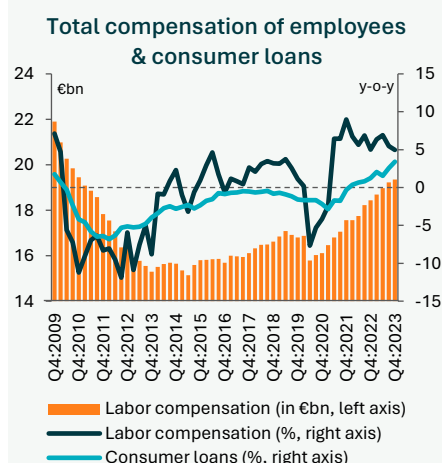
The Greek economy continued to outpace the euro area average for a 3rd consecutive year



GDP growth slowed to 2.0% in FY:2023 as the post-Covid 19 surge in spending dissipates and the flood in central Greece took its toll on Q4 activity



Labor compensation up by 5% y-o-y in Q4 and consumer credit growth at a 14-year high, supporting private consumption



Flood-related agricultural production losses and a temporary weakening in fixed capital investment weighed on Q4:2023 activity, but GDP growth is expected to regain momentum in 2024 exceeding 2.5%

Greece’s GDP increased by 2.0% y-o-y in FY:2023, broadly in line with our updated estimate (+2.1% in NBG “Greece Macro Flash” report, December 2023) outpacing the euro area average (+0.4% y-o-y) for a 3rd consecutive year, despite the drag on activity from the catastrophic flood in central Greece. GDP growth eased to 1.2% y-o-y in Q4:2023, below our October 2023 estimate of 1.6% y-o-y (see NBG Special Focus report, 5 October 2023), as the direct flood-related drag on Q4:2023 GDP reached -0.55 pps compared with an estimated -0.30-pp by NBG. Moreover, activity – from the expenditure side – weakened further by a fall in gross fixed capital formation that mainly reflected temporary factors. On the other hand, private and public consumption and net exports posted solid growth and were the main drivers of the 0.2% increase in Q4 GDP in s.a. q-o-q terms (-0.1% q-o-q in Q3:2023).

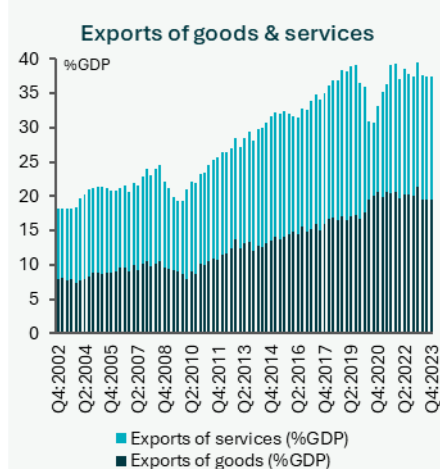
Specifically, private consumption accelerated to 1.8% y-o-y in Q4:2023 in constant price terms (1.4% q-o-q s.a.) from 1.2% y-o-y in Q3:2023, on the back of:

- i. supportive labor market conditions (total nominal compensation of employees was up by 5.0% y-o-y in Q4:2023),
- ii. rising non-labor income (rents, interest and dividends),
- iii. higher consumer credit (+3.4% y-o-y in December 2023 from 1.5% in June 2023), as well as,
- iv. positive wealth effects from increasing financial and real asset prices (house prices up by 11.8% y-o-y in Q4:2023 and 13.4% y-o-y in FY:2023).

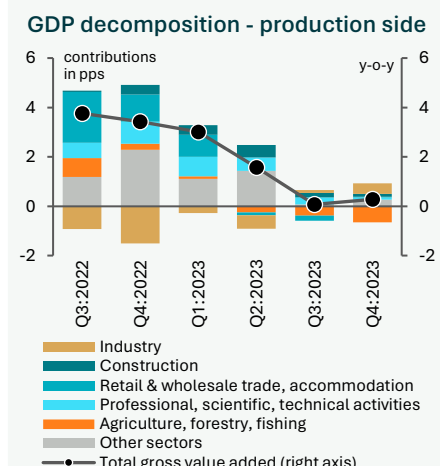
Regarding the composition of private consumption, spending on services by residents continued to significantly exceed consumption of goods. The decline in retail trade volume of 3.5% in Q4:2023 implies that consumption of services increased at an annual pace of c. 5.0% y-o-y. Public consumption increased by 2.7% y-o-y in Q4 (1.6% y-o-y in FY:2023) mainly due to payments of social allowances and a part of aid to the flood victims.

Similar trends were observed in FY:2023 GDP data, with private consumption increasing by 1.6% y-o-y in FY:2023 and total compensation of employees rising by 5.9% y-o-y (current price terms) to a 13-year high (c. +2.5% y-o-y in CPI deflated terms). Accordingly, private consumption added 1.1 pps to FY:2023 GDP growth and public consumption 0.3 pps.

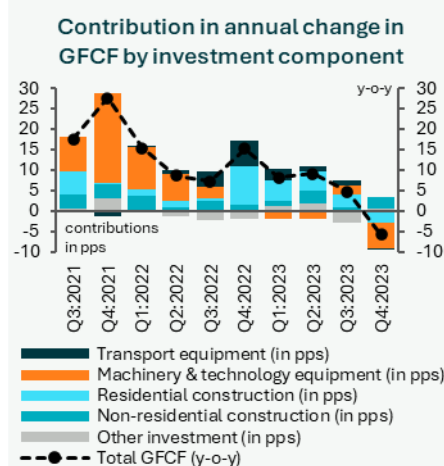
Exports of goods and services climbed to an all-time high of 38.4% of GDP resulting to a 0.5-pp boost from net exports in FY:2023 GDP growth



The catastrophic flood led to an unprecedented fall in agricultural production of -17.6% yoy lowering GDP by 0.55 pps in Q4 and by 0.35 pps for the FY:2023



The fall in gross fixed capital formation in Q4:2024 reflects transitory factors...



Net exports had a positive contribution to economic growth (0.8 pps y-o-y in Q4 and 0.5 pps in FY:2023), with total exports increasing by 2.1% y-o-y, in constant price terms, in Q4 (2.8% in FY:2023) outpacing total imports, which slowed to 1.4% in FY:2023, after two years of very rapid growth. The resilience of Greek exports, despite the poor performance of Greece’s major export markets, reflects the dynamism of tourism, which boosted services exports growth to 4.7% y-o-y in Q4 (4.0% y-o-y in FY:2023), whereas goods exports dropped by 1.6% y-o-y in Q4 but posted a positive growth of 1.7% in FY:2023. Higher market differentiation and the relatively low income elasticity of demand for Greek exports, comprising mainly basic goods, contributed to their resilience, with total exports rising to an all-time high of 38.4% of GDP in constant price terms in 2023 (in nominal terms there was a drop to c. 46% of GDP from c. 50% in 2022 reflecting terms of trade effects). The export performance would have been even stronger without the negative impact from the flood on Greek agricultural production, which led to lower exports and higher imports of agricultural products and related production inputs. This impact could be more accurately captured by examining the production-side decomposition of GDP.

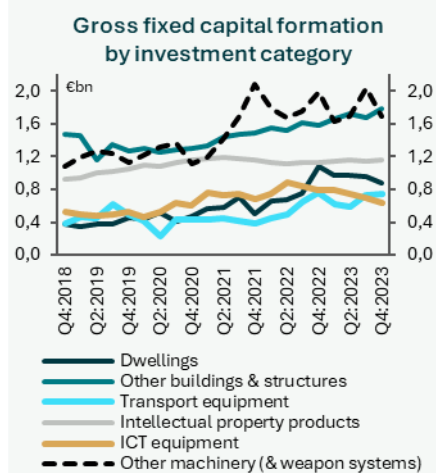
Indeed, GVA data on sectoral production, in constant price terms, showed an unprecedented fall in agricultural production by 17.6% y-o-y in Q4:2023 (-13.9% q-o-q, s.a), which subtracted 0.55 pps from GDP in Q4:2023 and 0.15 pps in Q3:2023. The direct drag of the flood on annual GDP growth in 2023, from the production side reached an estimated 0.35 pps and was largely translated into an equivalent weakening in net exports and inventories in the expenditure side of GDP decomposition.

The negative production impact was not offset by a strengthening in other GVA components in Q4, such as construction or public sector-related GVA, or an increase in production subsidies. The main part of the boost to domestic GVA generation from reconstruction works and production subsidies, in conjunction with supportive base effects on agricultural production is expected to occur in 2024.

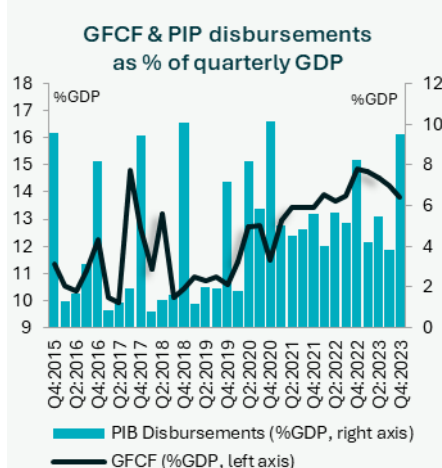
From the expenditure side, the drop in GFCF by 5.7% y-o-y in Q4 – for the first time since Q2:2020 when the Covid-19 impact peaked – subtracted 0.9 pps from Q4:2023 GDP due to the following factors:

- Lower investment in machinery and equipment (-16% y-o-y in Q4 including ICT and weapon systems and excluding transport equipment), which should be attributed to: a) an adverse base effect from increased activity in Q4:2022 including deliveries of weapon systems; and b) a further decline in capital

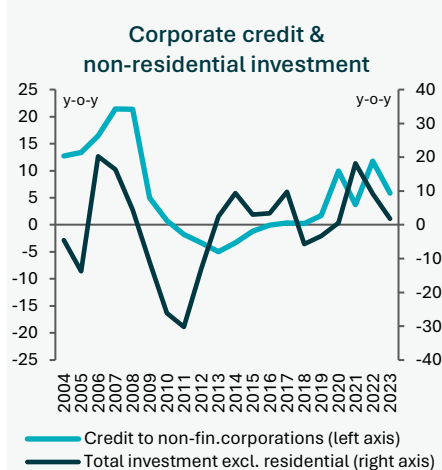
...and is primarily related to negative base effects on residential construction and a slowing in ICT investment following a surge in 2021-22



A backloading in PIB spending in 2023 is expected to boost investment in 2024



Increasing lending to NFCs in Q4:2023 bodes well for a pick-up in GFCF in H1:2024

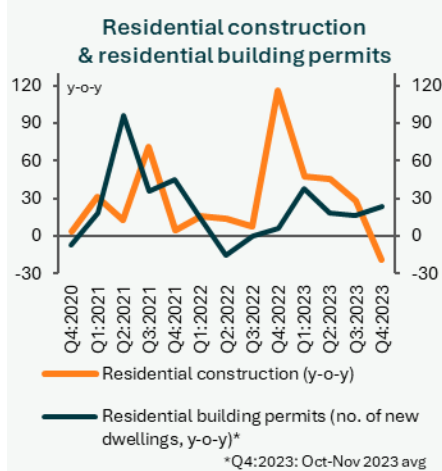


expenditure on ICT equipment, which peaked in 2021-22 following the Covid-19-related acceleration of digital transition and the completion of large telecommunication projects. In fact, the effective drag on GDP growth from the drop in the specific GFCF components was significantly smaller, as it has also led to lower imports. Spending on ICT equipment and other machinery is expected to gain traction in 2024-26, when most part of RRF-related digitization projects will be implemented.

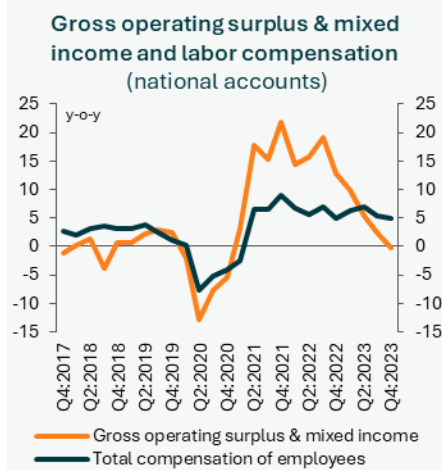
- A fall in residential investment by c. 19% y-o-y in Q4:2023 (a 0.4-pp drag on annual GDP growth in this quarter) – for the first time in 6 years – attributed to an extremely negative base effect from surging activity in Q4:2022, when the respective GFCF component had climbed to a 10-year high, in absolute terms (up by 116% y-o-y in Q4:2022). This spike reflected a backloading in annual construction activity in 2022, against a backdrop of surging production and energy costs, and materials shortages related to the war in Ukraine. The negative impact of residential investment on Q4:2023 GDP was fully offset by higher non-residential construction (+13.1% y-o-y). Notably, despite the drop in Q4:2023, residential investment was up by c. 20% y-o-y in FY:2023. The increasing supply-demand gap in the residential market sets the stage for higher investment in 2024; a conclusion supported by the increasing issuance of residential building permits (+23.6% y-o-y in 11M:2023 as regards the number of permits).
- A backloading in public investment in 2023 (including RRF), which increased to an all-time high of €11.2 bn from €11.0 bn in 2022, but with more than 40% of annual cash disbursements from the State Budget made in Q4 (c.25% in December) including c.€0.4 bn of compensation payouts to the flood victims allocated through the PIB. These payments came too late to impact activity in 2023. Accordingly, the main part of the related impulse on GFCF and final consumption has been shifted to 2024.

Admittedly, the 0.5-pp contribution of GFCF in annual economic activity in FY:2023 was significantly smaller than expected, reflecting annual investment growth of 3.9% compared with an annual average of 15.4% in 2021-22. Moreover, the small positive impulse to GDP was offset by a 0.4-pp drag from the decline in inventories. It should be noted that GFCF lost momentum over the course of 2023, recording four consecutive declines in q-o-q s.a. terms and showing high sensitivity to the backloading of public investment spending. Higher financing costs, due to the monetary policy tightening and an ongoing normalization in profit margins from their high levels in 2021-22,

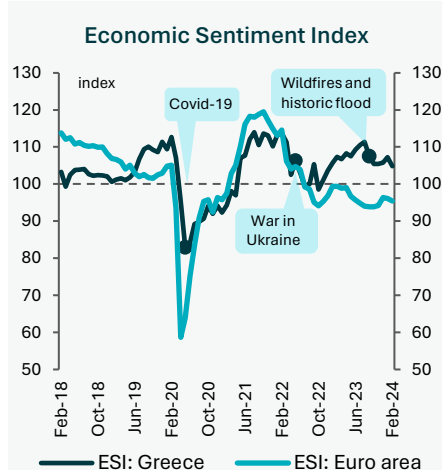
A very negative base effect led to a fall in residential GFCF, but new permits issuance points to strengthened homebuilding activity in 2024



Corporate profitability is slowing to more sustainable levels whereas labor income follows a stable growth path supporting consumption



The economic sentiment indicator edged up to 106.0 in 2M:2024 with services and construction sectors outperforming the market average



made firms more cautious in their investment decisions. Indeed, profits from entrepreneurial activity climbed to a 13-high in absolute terms in 2023, but their annual growth rate slowed to c. 4.0% in FY:2023 and became slightly negative in Q4:2023 (according to gross operating surplus and mixed income data). The pace of growth of entrepreneurial profits fell below labor income growth for the first time since 2020 with industrial firms reporting a weakening in their pricing power in recent quarters, according to survey data. On the other hand, profits in the services sector seem more robust.

Leading indicators of fixed investment point to a strengthening in GFCF. These include the pickup in demand for corporate credit in September-December 2023 – when 3/4ths of new loan disbursements for 2023 were made – in conjunction with rising IPOs, corporate bond issuance and M&A activity, following the return to investment grade. Deferred investment from 2023 (including reconstruction projects in Central Greece), the acceleration in RRF and FDI-related capital expenditure, and the expected easing of monetary policy from mid-2024, are going to support a double-digit GFCF growth in 2024 (10.2% y-o-y).

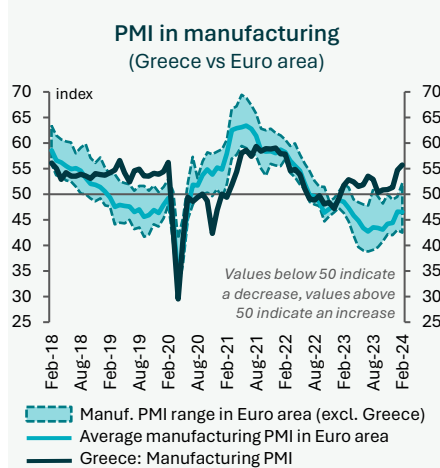
Private consumption is set to strengthen further in 2024 (growing by c. 2.0% y-o-y from 1.6% in 2023) on the back of higher real disposable income growth. This acceleration should reflect rising employment and an ongoing adjustment in wages (including a new increase in the minimum wage by c. 5.0%, to above €800 per month, taking effect in April 2024). The increase in public servants' basic wage by c.6% from January 2024 as well as a new increase in pensions (which are indexed to c.50% of nominal GDP growth), for a second consecutive year, are going to further bolster private consumption.

A further slowing in CPI inflation to below 2.5% y-o-y in FY:2024 (from 3.5% in 2023) should also support consumption. A notable deceleration in core inflation to a 21-month low of 2.7% in February 2024 and better than expected energy price prospects could lead to an even lower inflation rate in FY:2024.

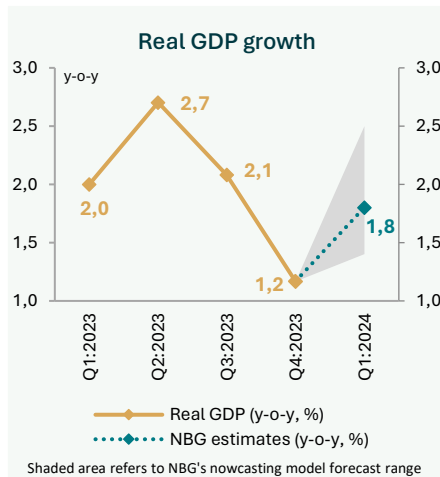
As regards the GDP trajectory in the near term, the FY:2023 GDP outcome leads to a positive carryover to Q1:2024 GDP growth of +0.3 pps. Available information from a limited number of leading and conjunctural indicator releases for Q1:2024 bodes well for a further strengthening in economic activity. Specifically:

- ✓ The economic sentiment indicator (ESI) edged up to 106.0 in January-February 2024, from 105.5 in Q4:2023 (euro area average of 95.8 in January-February 2024), with a sustained outperformance of the services sub-sector, a rebound in the construction sector's activity prospects, and resilient sentiment in industry and retail trade. Moreover, most sub-

The manufacturing PMI increased to a 2-year high of 55.7 in February 2024 remaining the highest in the euro area for a 12th consecutive month.



NBG Economic Research's nowcasting model points to an acceleration in GDP growth to 1.8% y-o-y in Q1:2024



Sources: ELSTAT, S&P & Economic Analysis estimates

indices of sectoral business surveys gauging activity prospects for the coming months recorded an even larger improvement in q-o-q terms.

- ✓ The manufacturing PMI for Greece increased further, to a 2-year high of 55.7 in February 2024 (55.2 on average in January-February, from 51.0 in Q4:2023), remaining the highest in the euro area for a 12th consecutive month.
- ✓ Manufacturing production growth increased by 5.4% y-o-y in January 2024 (+0.9% on a s.a. m-o-m basis), from 5.8% in Q4:2023, outpacing the euro area average at a steady pace.
- ✓ Employment growth picked up to 2.8% y-o-y in January 2024, from 1.2% in Q4:2023, with the unemployment rate stable at a 14-year low of 10.4% and a higher labor force participation rate (active population increased by 1.7% y-o-y).
- ✓ International arrivals in the Athens International Airport increased by 17.0% in 2M:2024, pointing to a strong start to the tourism season. First signs from early bookings for the core months of the season, and global tour operator surveys suggest that Greek tourism is headed to a new record year.

The above trends suggest an acceleration in Q1:2024 GDP to 1.8% y-o-y (0.7% s.a q-o-q, according to the latest update of the nowcasting model of the NBG economic analysis) and to c. 2.5% in FY:2024, in line with the respective annual forecasts published in December 2023. The major downside risks to this estimate include a recurrence of energy price pressures, resulting from geopolitical tensions, as well as a protracted weakening of the euro area's economic outlook due to the delayed impact of the monetary policy tightening, weakened economic sentiment and a further deterioration in global trade conditions.

Greece: GDP Growth Decomposition & Outlook

	2022	2023	2024E	2022				2023			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GDP (real, % y-o-y, s.a.)	5,7	2,0	2,5	7,7	6,8	4,0	4,3	2,0	2,7	2,1	1,2
GDP (real, % q-o-q, s.a.)	2,3	0,4	0,5	1,1	0,0	1,1	-0,1	0,2
Domestic Demand (y-o-y)	6,3	1,4	2,5	8,0	6,5	5,0	5,8	0,7	2,2	2,5	0,4
Final Consumption (y-o-y)	6,3	1,5	1,4	10,8	7,0	4,6	3,0	1,8	1,6	1,1	1,8
Private Consumption (y-o-y)	7,6	1,6	1,9	13,1	7,8	6,1	3,7	1,1	2,1	1,2	1,8
Public Consumption (y-o-y)	2,3	1,6	-0,7	2,5	3,4	2,1	1,2	2,8	0,0	-0,4	2,7
Gross Fixed Cap. Formation (y-o-y)	11,6	3,9	10,2	15,4	8,7	7,3	15,2	8,2	9,2	4,8	-5,7
Residential construction	34,1	19,9	6,7	15,4	13,9	7,4	116,1	47,9	45,9	27,7	-18,7
Total GFCF excluding residential	9,2	1,8	10,8	15,4	8,2	7,3	6,4	3,8	5,0	1,9	-3,4
Inventories* (contribution to GDP)	-0,6	-0,4	-0,1	-3,1	-0,7	0,1	1,4	-2,1	-0,4	1,0	-0,3
Net exports (contribution to GDP)	-1,0	0,5	-0,2	-0,7	0,0	-1,2	-1,9	1,3	0,4	-0,6	0,8
Exports (y-o-y)	6,2	2,8	2,4	15,5	13,2	-1,1	-0,2	7,2	0,3	1,9	2,1
Exports of goods (y-o-y)	3,6	1,7	1,9	6,1	4,6	2,7	1,1	10,8	-0,9	-1,3	-1,6
Exports of services (y-o-y)	9,3	4,0	5,0	22,8	24,9	-1,5	-3,1	6,2	1,1	4,2	4,7
Imports (y-o-y)	7,7	1,4	2,5	15,3	11,4	1,6	3,9	3,3	-0,6	2,9	0,0

*also including other unallocated expenditure / Sources: ELSTAT & NBG estimates

Greece: Indicators of Economic Activity in high frequency

	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24
GDP (index level)	54.4	56.2	42.9	29.5	41.1	49.4	46.6	49.4	50.0	48.7	47.3	46.9	50.0	49.4	51.8	54.4	58.0	56.6	57.4	59.3	58.4	58.9	58.8	59.0	57.9	57.8	54.6	54.8	53.8	51.1	49.1	48.8	49.7	46.1	48.4	47.2	49.2	52.7	52.8	52.4	51.5	51.8	53.5	52.8	50.3	50.8	50.9	53.4	54.7	55.7
Industrial confidence (index level)	3.4	5.5	2.2	-8.4	-21.5	-21.2	-14.5	-16.4	-15.4	-6.4	-10.9	-6.6	-7.3	-6.7	-5.4	-6.2	4.7	1.0	8.7	11.7	4.7	10.7	9.4	8.7	13.8	10.4	10.3	2.3	5.9	-0.4	-2.0	-2.9	-3.6	-5.6	-4.7	0.3	4.6	5.3	2.6	2.4	0.2	4.1	1.3	3.7	-1.3	-5.0	-4.9	-5.7	-1.6	-4.4
Manufacturing production (y-o-y)	4.7	-1.0	1.4	-12.3	-9.3	-0.6	0.1	-0.9	-3.7	-2.4	7.1	0.8	1.3	2.3	3.3	23.0	14.5	7.1	5.8	6.3	12.9	15.1	10.4	7.1	1.9	9.1	5.4	-0.6	6.3	8.8	6.4	5.8	1.6	2.0	2.4	5.8	9.2	7.2	8.7	3.4	3.9	0.1	1.0	1.8	-0.8	9.3	2.9	5.1	5.4	
Industrial production (y-o-y)	-0.6	-2.9	0.0	-10.8	-8.2	-4.6	-0.1	-3.9	-2.1	-3.2	8.9	3.8	3.4	4.0	5.6	22.6	14.1	9.0	8.2	10.2	10.7	16.7	9.0	9.2	-0.7	5.8	8.8	-4.6	4.3	9.4	6.9	5.1	-1.2	-2.8	-1.0	-1.2	0.7	5.3	0.7	4.4	2.3	-3.0	-1.7	0.2	1.8	10.3	3.3	4.5	10.3	
Services confidence (index level)	22.5	30.3	22.1	-4.9	-50.7	-53.6	-34.1	-26.3	-21.6	-21.4	23.1	-26.6	-25.6	-16.0	-11.2	-14.8	12.9	29.4	31.3	32.8	40.5	44.3	49.1	35.0	32.5	41.3	33.4	12.4	17.1	15.5	16.6	21.9	43.3	14.5	21.5	25.0	15.4	16.3	18.5	36.7	34.6	34.9	44.5	39.0	36.2	34.4	39.8	43.3	37.7	37.1
Consumer confidence (index level)	-12	-8	-2.4	-4.2	-4.0	-3.3	-3.6	-3.4	-4.1	-3.9	-4.5	-3.7	-3.9	-4.3	-4.0	-3.8	-2.2	-2.5	-3.1	-3.2	-3.8	-4.0	-3.9	-3.8	-4.1	-3.9	-5.1	-5.5	-5.1	-5.3	-5.5	-5.4	-5.1	-5.8	-5.2	-4.8	-4.1	-4.7	-4.1	-4.5	-3.5	-3.1	-2.9	-3.5	-4.5	-4.6	-4.0	-4.6		
Retail confidence (index level)	25.3	25.6	16.8	-1.7	-30.8	-10.3	-23.9	-21.7	-18.4	-12.5	8.9	-16.0	-9.8	-4.5	2.4	5.2	-0.2	1.4	9.0	10.5	4.9	21.8	13.0	23.7	16.2	10.9	6.3	-2.1	0.0	-0.6	2.5	-5.9	-0.7	13.0	18.9	7.8	20.1	23.9	23.0	24.0	12.2	18.3	24.7	26.2	30.3	13.0	17.2	22.2	10.7	17.5
Retail trade volume (y-o-y)	6.2	2.5	-2.4	-2.6	-3.0	-3.8	-2.8	-0.6	-4.0	4.7	-7.4	-11.5	-2.5	-2.8	-0.7	39.8	15.0	11.3	11.3	5.3	9.6	8.4	16.7	19.6	7.6	10.8	12.3	8.7	-4.6	1.2	2.1	5.2	1.2	-1.9	1.1	-1.1	0.0	1.1	-8.7	-5.0	0.2	-7.9	-2.9	-3.3	-3.4	-6.1	-4.2	0.7		
Construction Permits (y-o-y)	4.4	7.1	9.4	-1.8	5	11	18	11	18	-1.4	-1.3	-1.5	1.4	4	2.2	3.3	11.6	10.0	5.1	20	57	39	61	76	1.4	2.4	3.2	-6	2	-1.5	-1.9	-7	-1.7	-1.7	2.4	1	4.7	3.7	-2.2	6.6	5	5	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.8	3.8	2.6		
House prices (y-o-y, quarterly series)	6.7	6.7	6.7	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.8	10.8	10.8	12.6	12.6	12.6	14.1	14.1	14.1	15.4	15.4	14.7	14.7	12.1	12.1	11.8	11.8	11.8				
Construction confidence (index level)	-2.5	-2.8	-3.0	-8.9	-8.5	-5.6	-2.9	-4.8	-5.0	-4.6	-3.0	-3.9	-1.3	-8	-6	-5	-1.2	9	4	5	1.1	2	-2	-8	-10	-3	0	-8	-7	-1.3	-3.4	-3.2	-2.8	-2.5	-2.4	-2.6	10	20	4	10	-6	-7	-8	-1.5	4	5	1.6	2.2	9	
Employment (y-o-y)	1.4	0.4	-4.7	-8.7	-18.8	-1.8	-3.8	-0.3	-0.9	-3.7	-6.1	-4.3	-4.2	-3.1	-0.2	4.6	17.1	15.4	6.7	4.4	4.9	6.7	11.3	9.8	7.6	12.0	13.4	10.2	5.1	4.2	3.2	2.0	2.6	2.4	1.3	2.5	3.5	4.5	1.2	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.8	2.4	-0.4	1.6	2.8	
Interest rate on new private sector loans (PI rate)	3.5	4.1	4.1	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.1	5.7	4.1	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.6	0.5	-1.1	-1.4	-2.3	-3.5	-5.0	-6.0	-7.5	-8.1	-7.9	-7.4	-7.4	-4.2	-3.6	-2.2	-1.6	-0.6	1.2	2.8	3.3	4.1	3.7	3.6	4.5	2.8	3.2	2.6	3.1		
Credit to private sector (y-o-y)	-0.6	-0.8	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.6	2.8	3.3	4.5	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.3	5.0	6.3	7.6	4.9	5.2	3.9	3.1	2.8	1.2	0.9	2.1	2.1	2.8	3.6	3.0	
Deposits of domestic private sector (y-o-y)	6.3	7.7	8.8	8.6	9.4	8.4	9.5	9.0	10.3	11.6	14.0	14.4	15.3	14.9	13.8	14.8	13.7	14.5	12.2	13.9	13.3	11.5	10.4	9.9	9.3	8.7	7.0	5.8	6.3	6.9	6.1	5.2	6.2	5.9	4.5	4.8	3.2	2.6	4.5	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.7		
Interest rate on new time deposits (households, CPI deflated)	-0.5	0.1	0.3	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.8	0.4	0.0	-0.9	-1.2	-1.7	-2.1	-3.3	-4.7	-5.0	-6.1	-7.1	-8.7	-10.0	-11.2	-12.0	-11.5	-11.3	-11.9	-8.9	-8.3	-6.9	-5.1	-3.4	-1.8	-1.5	-0.3	-1.0	-1.2	0.1	-1.6	-1.2	-1.7	-1.3	
Economic sentiment index (EU Commission, Greece)	109	113	107	95	83	84	89	90	91	94	92	94	92	94	98	97	107	108	112	114	111	114	113	110	113	114	111	103	106	108	100	105	99	101	104	106	107	107	108	108	109	111	111	108	105	105	106	107	105	
Economic sentiment index (EU Commission, Euro area)	105	105	94	59	64	75	83	91	95	96	92	96	96	98	98	103	105	110	116	118	118	119	120	117	115	113	115	106	104	105	104	99	99	94	95	94	95	97	99	99	99	99	97	96	95	94	94	94	96	96
Exports (incl. oil & shipping, y-o-y, 6m mov. avg)	5.6	6.3	4.2	1.3	-1.9	-3.8	-6.0	-8.7	-8.0	-6.2	-2.8	-1.5	-1.1	1.8	7.5	14.5	19.2	23.6	28.7	32.7	33.1	30.4	32.9	32.3	31.4	30.8	28.3	26.8	27.1	28.0	27.4	28.9	28.5	28.3	23.1	21.0	20.3	15.6	14.3	10.7	8.4	4.8	1.1	-1.6	-5.7	-6.1	-7.7	-10.4		
Imports (incl. oil & shipping, y-o-y, 6m mov. avg)	0.5	1.4	-1.7	-4.4	-9.2	-9.9	-12.0	-12.8	-10.9	-9.1	-4.5	-3.8	-3.6	-3.2	3.1	11.7	18.5	24.1	30.4	36.9	35.5	33.6	34.9	38.3	41.0	42.2	40.3	38.6	39.2	35.5	31.8	29.2	28.1	26.6	20.1	15.4	12.4	8.3	5.1	1.6	-1.0	-2.6	-3.6	-3.0	-3.7	-3.1	-2.1	-2.8		
BoG - Tourist arrivals (y-o-y)	19.7	24.6	-46.8	-9.6	-9.8	-43.8	-35.4	-73.3	-73.9	-65.6	-81.1	-86.0	-87.9	-87.8	-75.9	1.86	4.4	3.7	2.0	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.9	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.9	8.8	6.7	3.4	2.1	4.4	5.2	2.9	4.5	5.2	8.6	8.1	6.1	3.0	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.8	3.2		
AIA - International passenger traffic development (y-o-y)	10.2	6.4	-62.0	-99.2	-98.4	-81.4	-76.1	-66.2	-71.3	-72.2	-80.0	-87.7	-88.2	-89.8	-71.2	12.92	10.83	4.85	1.39	9.1	12.2	13.9	38.9	38.8	29.7	4.6	5.6	6.6	3.5	1.5	7.3	4.2	5.2	4.6	3.5	5.5	10.8	7.8	4.5	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.3		
Estimation of total electricity demand in the network (y-o-y)	-3.2	-1.5	0.3	-6.9	-4.5	-13.1	-0.8	-7.9	1.2	-0.6	4.4	-4.9	-10.6	-6.8	2.7	6.2	3.6	11.7	14.9	15.2	3.8	3.1	3.2	9.1	8.8	3.4	10.4	-6.3	1.6	0.0	-11.8	-13.2	-3.3	-8.3	-11.6	-15.0	-14.8	-2.5	-18.9	-6.7	-10.0	-10.6	11.1	6.1	-1.9	0.9	1.7	3.0	6.6	
VAT on other goods & services (y-o-y)	-5.9	3.8	-44.6	-3.5	-54.5	-27.1	-32.1	-12.6	-16.1	-16.0	-22.2	-18.0	-10.9	-10.0	30.9	-0.9	10.7	21.1	27.3	20.4	23.8	21.5	38.2	30.4	1.6	6.1	6.6	2.9	23.6	19.4	24.7	26.7	23.2	11.6	25.4	2.4	12.6	43.2	-6.1	-27.2	15.7	10.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	17.6	0.1	1.9	10.6	6.1
Business Turnover (y-o-y, double-entry bookkeeping)	11.4	-2.0	-9.6	-29.1	-25.0	-13.4	-14.0	-18.9	-8.9	-3.9	-4.3	-5.3	-3.6	-8.5	13.3	39.4	24.4	27.4	23.4	32.2	28.0	23.9	38.1	30.5	28.9	43.1	44.4	37.1	49.2	44.8	38.4	50.0</																		

NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE | ECONOMIC ANALYSIS DIVISION

Nikos S. Magginas, PhD | Chief Economist, Head of NBG Economic Analysis Division
e-mail: nimagi@nbg.gr

NBG GREECE MACRO ANALYSIS TEAM

Katerina Gouveli, MSc
(+30210) 334 2359
e-mail: gouveli.aikaterini@nbg.gr

Eleni Balikou, MSc
(+30210) 334 1198
e-mail: balikou.eleni@nbg.gr

Eleftherios Athanasiou, MSc
(+30210) 334 1453
e-mail: athanasiou.eleftherios@nbg.gr

Sofia Tsaroucha, MSc
(+30210) 334 1626
e-mail: tsaroucha.sofia@nbg.gr

This report has been produced by the Economic Research Division of National Bank of Greece S.A., which is regulated by the Bank of Greece and the Hellenic Capital Market Commission, and is provided solely as a sheer reference for the information of experienced and sophisticated investors who are expected and considered to be fully able to make their own investment decisions without reliance on its contents, i.e. only after effecting their own independent enquiry from sources of the investors' sole choice. This report does not constitute investment research or a research recommendation, and as such, it has not been prepared under legal requirements designed to promote investment research independence. The information contained in this report does not constitute the provision of investment advice and under no circumstances is it to be used or considered as an offer or an invitation to buy or sell or a solicitation of an offer or invitation to buy or sell or enter into any agreement with respect to any security, product, service or investment. No information or opinion contained in this report is sufficient to support an investment decision – and should constitute any representation or warranty as to future performance of any financial instrument, credit, currency rate or other market or economic measure. Past performance is not necessarily a reliable guide to future performance. It is duly stated that investments products include investment risks, among which the risk of losing part of or the entire capital invested. National Bank of Greece S.A. and/or its affiliates shall not be liable in any matter whatsoever for any consequences (including but not limited to any direct, indirect or consequential losses, loss of profits and damages) of any reliance on or usage of this report and accepts no legal responsibility to any investor who directly or indirectly receives this report. The final investment decision must be made by the investor and the responsibility for the investment must be taken by the investor. Any data provided in this report has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable but has not been independently verified. Because of the possibility of error on the part of such sources, National Bank of Greece S.A. does not guarantee the accuracy, timeliness or usefulness of any information. Information and opinions contained in this report are subject to change without notice and there is no obligation to update the information and opinions contained in this report. The National Bank of Greece S.A. and its affiliate companies, its representatives, its managers and/or its personnel or other persons related to it, accept no responsibility, or liability as to the accuracy, or completeness of the information contained in this report, or for any loss in general arising from any use of this report including investment decisions based on this report. This report does not purport to contain all the information that a prospective investor may require. Recipients of this report should independently evaluate particular information and opinions and seek the advice of their own professional and financial advisers in relation to any investment, financial, legal, business, tax, accounting or regulatory issues before making any investment or entering into any transaction in relation to information and opinions discussed herein. National Bank of Greece S.A. has prepared and published this report wholly independently of any of its affiliates and thus any commitments, views, outlook, ratings or target prices expressed in these reports may differ substantially from any similar reports issued by affiliates which may be based upon different sources and methodologies. This report is not directed to, or intended for distribution to use or use by, any person or entity that is a citizen or resident of or located in any locality, state, country or other jurisdiction where such distribution, publication, availability or use would be contrary to any law, regulation or rule. This report is protected under intellectual property laws and may not be altered, reproduced or redistributed, or passed on directly or indirectly, to any other party, in whole or in part, without the prior written consent of National Bank of Greece. All the views expressed in this report accurately reflect author's personal views solely, about any and all of the subject issues. Further, it is certified that no part of any of the report author's compensation was, is, or will be directly or indirectly related to the specific or views expressed in this report.