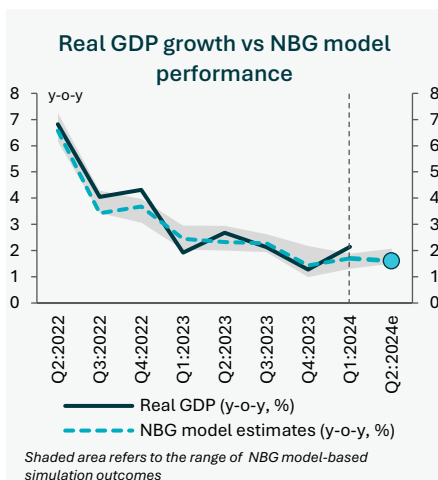


GDP growth accelerated to 2.1% in Q1:2024 on strong business activity, with forward looking indicators strengthening further in Q2: FY2024 growth is projected to be 2.4%

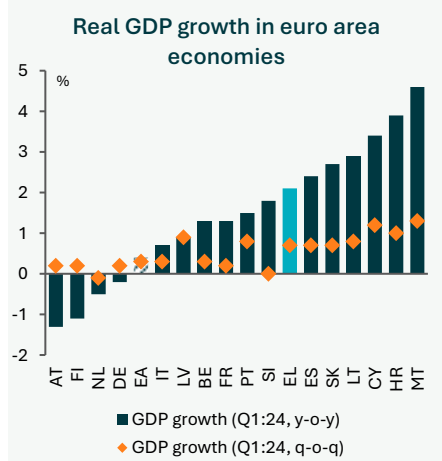


- Greece’s GDP growth accelerated to 2.1% y-o-y in Q1:2024 (+0.7% q-o-q, s.a.) from 1.3% in Q4:2023 (+0.3% q-o-q s.a.), regaining momentum after a subdued H2:2023, due to a temporary weakening in fixed capital investment and flood-related agricultural production losses.
- Private consumption increased at a steady pace of 2.2% y-o-y in Q1:2024 (+0.2% q-o-q, s.a.), on the back of: i) supportive labor market conditions (total nominal compensation of employees was up by 5.6% y-o-y and by 2.5% y-o-y in CPI-deflated terms in Q1:2024), ii) rising non-labor income (rents, interest, and dividends), and iii) accelerating consumer credit (4.5% y-o-y in March 2024 from 3.4% in December 2023).
- Fixed capital investment rebounded in Q1:2024 (+2.9% y-o-y and by 7.1% q-o-q, s.a., regaining traction following a 5.5% y-o-y fall in Q4:2023) on the back of higher spending on equipment and rising non-residential construction, with forward looking indicators pointing to a further strengthening in Q2:2024, notably the issuance of building permits which surged by 61% y-o-y in 2M:2024.
- Production growth in the economy would have been even stronger without the persistent drag from the flood-affected agricultural sector (drop in GVA of 12.9% y-o-y), which subtracted 0.5 pps from Q1:2024 y-o-y GDP growth.
- Net exports had a strongly negative contribution to economic growth of 3.6 pps in Q1:2024 (+0.5 pps in FY:2023). Goods exports were down by 8.8% y-o-y, reflecting: (i) weak euro area output growth, (ii) the response to the sharp price increases in some export categories, and (iii) agricultural output losses due to climatic factors. However, goods exports should rebound, in line with the euro economy, while services exports are on track for a new record year.
- The continuing increase in goods imports (2.5% y-o-y in constant price terms, in Q1:2024) is largely explained by higher spending on production inputs and capital goods supporting investment activity, and, to a lesser extent, by consumption-oriented imports of food, beverages and consumer durables.
- The contribution of total inventories to annual GDP growth increased to a 3-year high of 4.4 pps, for the first time since Q2:2021 when the impulse from Covid19-related base effects had peaked. This positive contribution comprises: i) a “structural” part – related to the accumulation of finished, semi-finished or intermediate goods by the business sector, and ii) a “statistical” part. The latter will likely be re-allocated to other expenditure-side components in future revisions. In the event, both inventory components indicate a strong economic momentum which is confirmed by monthly indicators for Q2:2024.
- The nowcasting model of NBG’s Economic Analysis, reflecting positive forward-looking indicators, points to a steady expansion in GDP by 0.7% in q-o-q, s.a. terms in Q2:2024 and 1.6% y-o-y. The solid Q1:2024 growth outcome, in conjunction with model-based estimates for Q2:2024, lift the positive carryover effect on GDP growth for the rest of the year to +1.8%, boding well for a FY:2024 growth of 2.4%.

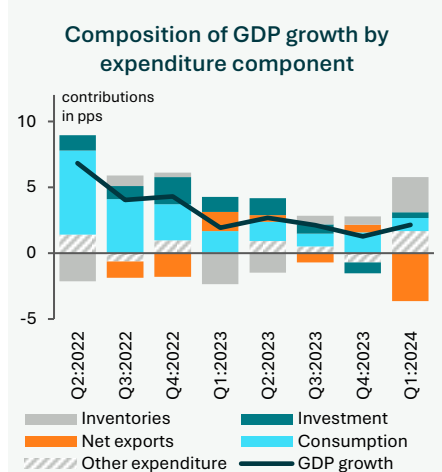
The Greek economy continued to outpace the euro area average for a 12th consecutive quarter...



...ranking highly among euro area peers despite a larger-than-expected drag on growth from net exports



Solid private consumption and investment, combined with a sharp increase in business inventories bolstered activity in Q1



GDP growth accelerated to 2.1% in Q1:2024 on strong business activity, with forward looking indicators strengthening further in Q2: FY2024 growth is projected to be 2.4%

Greece’s GDP growth accelerated to 2.1% y-o-y in Q1:2024 (0.7% q-o-q, s.a.) from 1.3% in Q4:2023 (0.3% q-o-q s.a.), indicating that economic activity has regained momentum, following a temporary slowdown in H2:2023, due mainly to a weakening in fixed capital investment (partly attributable to delayed PIB payments in 2023) and flood-related agricultural production losses.

The Q1:2024 GDP outcome was slightly stronger than our forecast of 1.7% y-o-y ([NBG Greece Macro Flash, 9 April 2024](#)). In our previous analysis we noted that risks to activity growth were skewed to the upside since NBG’s model projections were held back by the sharp fall in the retail trade volume index – by -8.9% y-o-y in January 2024 – combined with limited availability of services-related data. Moreover, the original NBG forecast for Q1 growth would increase to 1.9% y-o-y, converging further to the actual outcome, after adjusting for the small revisions in historical GDP data for Q1:2023 and Q4:2023, which lead to a more supportive base and carryover effects.

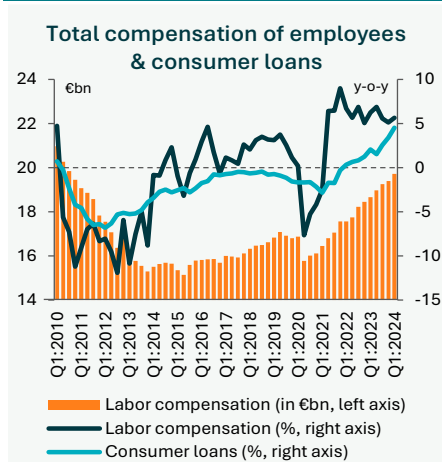
Private consumption on a steady expansion path as labor market conditions continue to improve

Private consumption increased by a robust 2.2% y-o-y in Q1:2024 (0.2% q-o-q, s.a.) from 2.0% y-o-y in Q4:2023, on the back of:

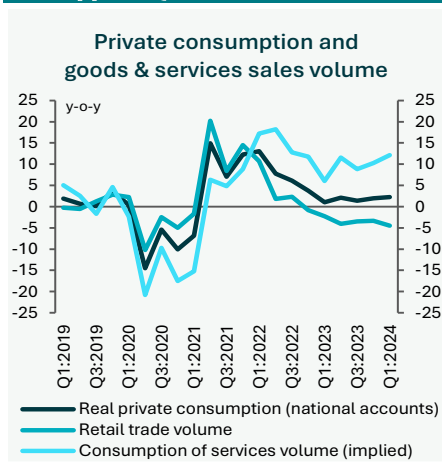
- ✓ supportive labor market conditions (total nominal compensation of employees was up by 5.6% y-o-y and 2.5% y-o-y in CPI-deflated terms in Q1:2024, reflecting an increase in employment of 1.6% y-o-y in this quarter and an ongoing catch-up in real wages),
- ✓ rising non-labor income (rents, interest, and dividends),
- ✓ accelerating consumer credit (4.5% y-o-y in March 2024 from 3.4% in December 2023), and
- ✓ positive wealth effects from rising real and financial asset prices (house prices up by 10.4% y-o-y in Q1:2024 and 13.8% y-o-y in FY:2023).

Regarding the composition of private consumption, the estimated growth of spending on services, in constant price terms, outpaced consumption of goods (approximated by retail trade volume) by a wide margin of c. 17.0 pps in Q1:2024; the highest since Q3:2022 when Covid19-related restrictions on tourism were lifted. Indeed, the implied services consumption

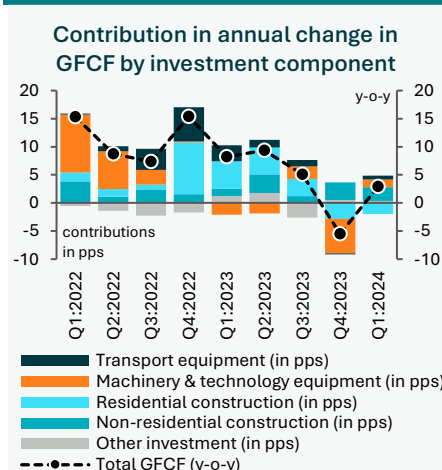
Labor compensation was up by 5.6% y-o-y (+2.5% in CPI-deflated terms) in Q1 in conjunction with accelerating consumer credit growth, supported private consumption



Services consumption growth outpaced the annual increase in retail trade volume by a wide margin of c. 17.0 pps in Q1:2024



GFCF regained traction (2.9% y-o-y, 7.1% q-o-q s.a.) in Q1, supported by increasing spending on machinery & transport equipment and non-residential construction



surged by 12.1% y-o-y in Q1:2024 (from 9.2% y-o-y in FY:2023), more than offsetting the drag from falling retail trade volume (-4.7% y-o-y in this quarter vs -3.3% y-o-y in FY:2023). The deviation between the two consumption categories reflects: i) significant differences in the consumption patterns and the spending power between specific population groups, with non-income constrained households spending more on services; ii) persistently negative base effects from the surge in demand for durables and discretionary consumer goods between 2021 and early-2023, when supply side tensions and inflation spiked; and iii) lower consumption volumes of specific food products by income constrained households in categories where the largest price increases have occurred.

The dynamism of services consumption by residents was more than sufficient to also offset the 0.8-pp drag due to lower public consumption (-2.7% q-o-q, s.a. and -4.0% y-o-y in Q1:2024 – the largest annual drop in about 5 years), as almost all the crisis-related support measures were withdrawn. In fact, final consumption (combining private and public) added 1.0 pp to Q1:2024 GDP growth.

Private consumption is set to remain a major growth driver (increasing by an estimated 1.5% y-o-y in FY:2024), on the back of robust real disposable income growth for households, which is projected at c. 3.5% y-o-y in 2024, from an estimated 3.8% y-o-y in 2023. Employment is expected to increase by 1.7% y-o-y in our baseline scenario and nominal wages by 4.5% in FY:2024, taking into account the new increase in the minimum wage of 6.4% y-o-y in April 2024, as well as the terms of new sectoral agreements taking effect in 2024 and the average increase of 6.5% in public servants’ wages from January 2024.

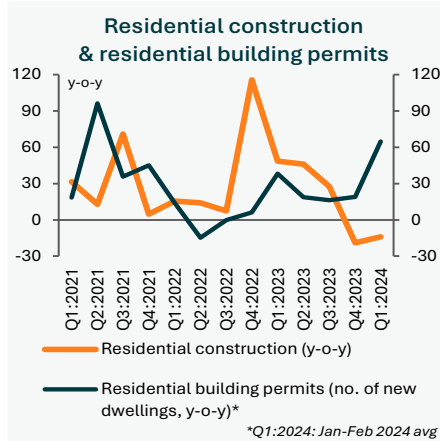
Fixed capital investment rebounded in Q1:2024 on the back of higher spending on equipment and rising non-residential construction, with forward looking indicators pointing to a further strengthening in Q2:2024

GFCF increased by 2.9% y-o-y and by 7.1% q-o-q s.a. in Q1:2024, regaining traction after a 5.5% y-o-y decline in Q4:2023, due to PIB deferrals and extremely adverse base effects on residential investment.

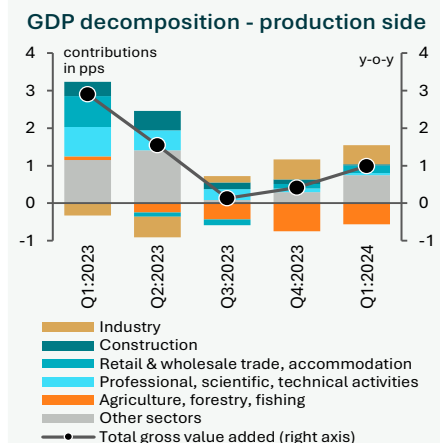
Increasing spending on machinery and transport equipment – up by 6.8% and 7.8% y-o-y, respectively in Q1:2024 – was the main driver of GFCF growth, which added 0.4 pps in GDP growth in this period.

Total construction grew by only 1.4% y-o-y, as the positive impact from rising non-residential activity (10.6% y-o-y from

A temporary drop in residential investment, due to negative base effects, but strong activity prospects for the coming quarters with the issuance of residential building permits up by 60.9% y-o-y in 2M:2024



Activity would have been stronger without the persistent drag (-0.5 pps in Q1) from lower agricultural production (-12.9% y-o-y but +6.3% q-o-q s.a.)



Net exports subtracted 3.6 pps from Q1 GDP growth due to lower exports of fuels and other primary goods, processed food and beverages, and agricultural commodities



9.6% y-o-y in FY:2023) was offset by a significant drop in residential investment (-14.0% y-o-y), for a second consecutive quarter, due to adverse base effects from surging building activity in Q1:2023, when the respective GFCF component increased by 48.4% y-o-y. Continuing increases in construction costs (5.9% y-o-y in Q1:2024 for building materials and 13.9% y-o-y as regards labor costs) and rising labor shortages in this sector, also weighed on construction activity.

However, the increasing supply-demand gap in the residential market sets the stage for higher investment during the remaining course of the year, as is also indicated by the increasing issuance of residential building permits (60.9% y-o-y, on average, in January-February 2024 as regards the number of permits).

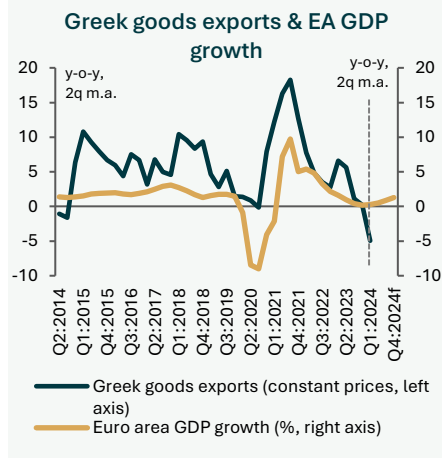
Fixed investment was also held back by unsupportive base effects from heightened spending in the Information & Communication Technology (ICT) equipment and intellectual property rights categories in previous years.

Public investment activity seems to have gained traction, with PIB expenditure (including RRF) up by 38.5% y-o-y in Q1:2024 (+€0.8 bn above its Q1:2023 level) and by 20.2% y-o-y in April 2024 (+€0.2 bn). Excluding military equipment (75.8% y-o-y), public investment increased by 35.6% y-o-y in Q1:2024.

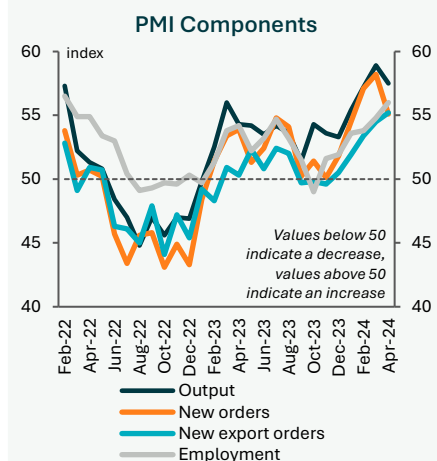
Other factors are also pointing to a strengthening in GFCF momentum. Deferred investment from 2023 (notably reconstruction projects in Central Greece) and the acceleration in RRF-related General Government GFCF (projected to increase by 45.1% y-o-y or 1.5% of GDP in FY:2024, according to the latest Stability Program published in April 2024) are going to support a nearly double-digit GFCF growth in 2024 (9.7% y-o-y).

Business activity would have been even stronger, without the persistent drag from the flood affected agricultural sector. In fact, GVA data on sectoral production reveal a 0.5-pp drag on Q1:2024 GDP growth, in constant price terms, from the continuing decrease in agricultural production of 12.9% y-o-y (albeit +6.3% in s.a. q-o-q terms), following a heavy 17.3% y-o-y fall in Q4:2023 (-12.5% q-o-q, s.a). This contraction was translated into a, broadly equivalent, weakening of net exports on the expenditure side of GDP decomposition, as the fall in agricultural output led to lower exports and heightened import needs. Moreover, the main part of the boost to domestic GVA generation from reconstruction works and production subsidies targeted for Thessaly, in conjunction with supportive base

Goods exports are expected to pick up steam, as euro area growth shows signs of strengthening...



...and survey data (PMI manufacturing survey for Greece) on export orders point to an acceleration in April (towards a 2-year high)



The continuing rise in goods imports is attributed to higher spending on industrial supplies, food and beverages, and capital goods...



effects on agricultural production, are expected to occur in the remainder of the year as well as in 2025.

Net exports weighed heavily on Q1 performance, but a significant part of import demand is related to increasing production needs and capacity expansion prospects, while exports should recover, in parallel with activity in the euro area, as well as, with the envisaged strong performance of tourism

Net exports had a strongly negative impact on economic growth estimated at 3.6 pps in Q1:2024 (+0.5 pps in FY:2023), with total exports declining by 5.7% y-o-y. Goods exports were down by 8.8% y-o-y in Q1, outweighing the positive effect from tourism-led services export growth of 1.5% y-o-y. The drop in export volumes is, mainly, attributed to lower exports of primary goods, processed food & beverage products and agricultural commodities. Exports were also affected negatively by several temporary factors: (i) flood and other climate-related production losses (i.e. fall in agricultural output in Thessaly and lower production of olive oil and cotton), (ii) a decline in demand volume, as a response to sharply increasing prices in some Greek export categories, and (iii) transitory factors affecting energy trade (e.g., lower exports of oil products and a sharp drop in natural gas re-exports, following a spike in 2021-2022).

However, goods exports are expected to pick up steam, as euro area growth edged up by 0.4% y-o-y in Q1:2024 and is projected to reach 0.9% y-o-y in FY:2024, from 0.6% y-o-y in FY:2023 (according to the latest ECB forecasts). Reinforcing this positive outlook, new export orders (according to the PMI manufacturing survey) rebounded to a 2-year high in April 2024 compared with Q1:2024 (55.2 and 53.3).

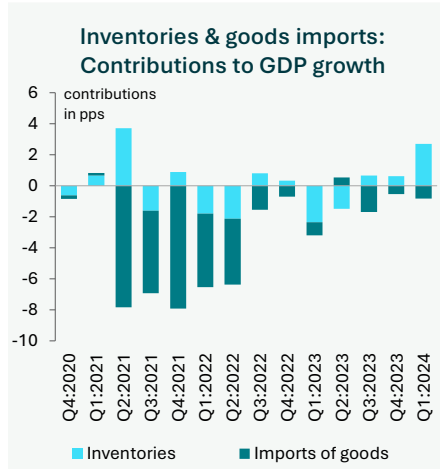
Moreover, services exports remain on track for a new record year, with a high single-digit growth in inbound tourist arrivals expected in FY:2024 (24.5% y-o-y in Q1:2024).

The continuing increase in goods imports (2.5% y-o-y, in constant price terms, in Q1:2024), reflects a healthy increase in spending on industrial supplies and capital goods, expected to support investment, and, to a lesser extent, imports of consumer goods such as food, beverages and consumer durables.

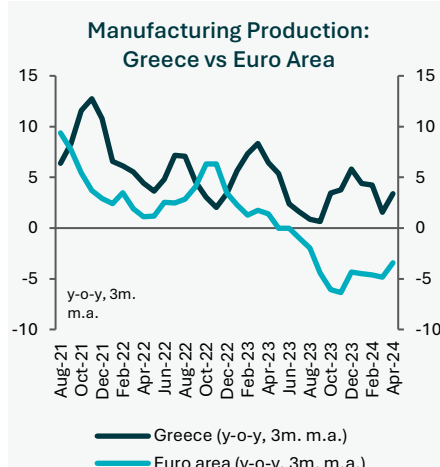
The surge in inventories reflects solid business prospects and stronger-than-expected demand

Inventories increased to the highest level since Q1:2021, when the impulse from Covid-19-related base effects had peaked, and

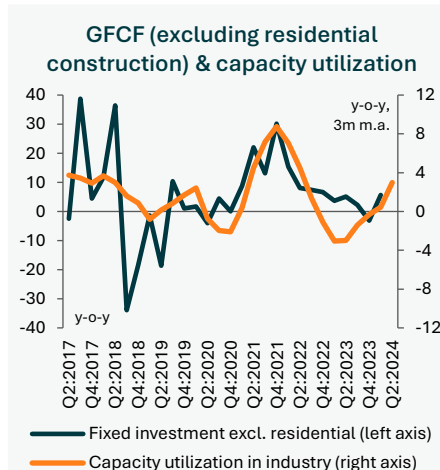
...but the import-related drag of 1.4 pps was more than offset by the substantial increase in the “structural” part of inventories (+2.7 pps) in Q1:2024



Manufacturing production growth outperforms the EA average by a wide margin



Increasing capacity utilization rates in industry points to strong demand and a need for capacity enhancing investments



contributed 4.4 pps to annual GDP growth in Q1:2024. This positive contribution comprises:

- i) a “structural” part, related to the accumulation of finished, semi-finished or intermediary goods by the business sector during the inventory cycle, and,
- ii) a “statistical” part, related to the discrepancy between GDP derived from the production side (namely GVA and net taxes) and the respective estimates based on final expenditure components (i.e., consumption, investment, and net exports).

Both inventory components had positive contributions in Q1, with the “structural” part adding 2.7 pps to Q1:2024 GDP growth (the 10-year average contribution is 0.2 pps), and the residual term (“statistical” part) contributing another 1.7 pps. Interestingly, these contributions significantly exceeded the drag from rising imports in Q1:2024 (-1.4 pps from +0.9 pps in FY:2023), with the latter typically showing a high correlation with inventories, especially in categories related to intermediate products and primary goods.

According to NBG Research, the key drivers of inventory dynamics in Q1:2024 are the following:

- i) Supportive base effects from the significant drop in “structural” inventories in Q1:2023, when they declined to the lowest level in almost 6 years, following a year of exceptionally strong domestic demand (GDP growth at 5.7% y-o-y and private consumption growth at 7.6% y-o-y in FY:2022), which occurred after a period when persistent frictions in global supply chains and high inflation had discouraged import orders.
- ii) A strong carryover from strengthened “structural” inventory accumulation in H2:2023, with the corresponding average level of inventories in this period climbing to €1.4 bn per quarter and continuing at this pace in Q1:2024 (€0.9 bn). In fact, declining commodity prices and an easing of global supply tensions over the course of 2023, in conjunction with positive domestic demand prospects, have encouraged inventory stockpiling in recent quarters.
- iii) The increased contribution of the part of inventories related to statistical discrepancies should be primarily attributed to the stronger momentum of underlying activity captured more accurately by production-side data compared with the GDP expenditure components. The difference between the two methods of compiling

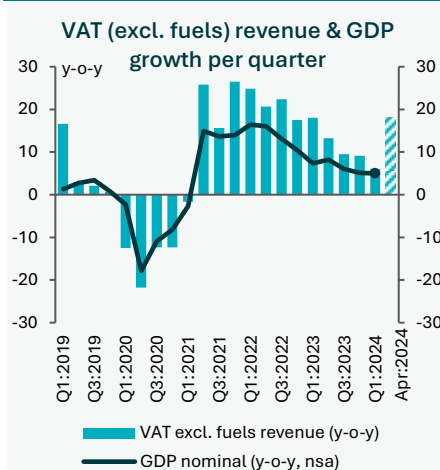
Confidence in the services sector spiked to a 23-year high in May 2024



GDP in quarterly national accounts is treated as a residual term and is included as an inventory component in the expenditure breakdown of GDP. A positive residual indicates that final spending was higher than suggested by available estimates of consumption, investment and net export-related trends and this difference was allocated to inventories. However, final data is likely to be revised in subsequent revisions to the national accounts by allocating part of inventories to consumption or investment when additional information on relevant conjunctural indicators becomes available.

The contribution of “structural” inventories is expected to remain positive in Q2:2024 and then gradually normalize in H2:2024, as base effects turn negative, with the annual impact in 2024 GDP estimated at +0.7 pps.

VAT revenue (excluding fuel products) accelerated to 18.0% y-o-y in April, from 6.1% y-o-y in Q1:2024

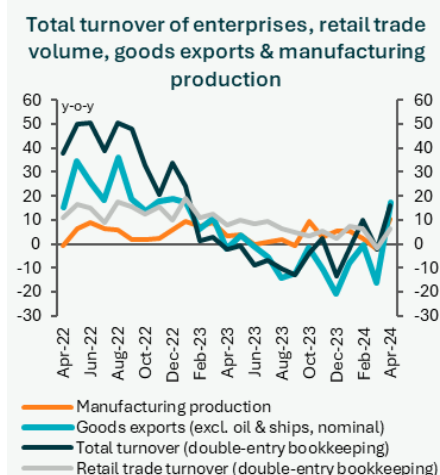


Forward looking indicators points to a steady pace of GDP growth in q-o-q terms for Q2:2024

The Economic Sentiment Indicator (ESI) edged further upwards to 109.8 in April-May 2024, compared with 106.9 in Q1:2024, and a FY:2023 average of 107.6. The improvement in sectoral confidence, as regards ESI components, was broad-based reflecting a positive assessment of current demand conditions, in most sectors, as well as prospects of higher business activity and export levels in the coming months. Specifically:

- Confidence in the services sector increased to 49.6, on average, in April-May (52.5 in May, a 23-year high), from 38.4 in Q1:2024.
- Industrial confidence firmed to 2.8, compared with -0.3 in Q1:2024, as businesses report solid production expectations for the months ahead and increasing export orderbooks.
- Retail confidence rebounded in May, following a significant drop in the period February-April 2024, with activity prospects for the next 3 months spiking to a 4-year high in May.
- Capacity utilization rate in industry increased to a 2-year high of 82 in Q2 (according to the quarterly Industrial Survey of the ESI), pointing to strong demand and need for capacity enhancing investments.

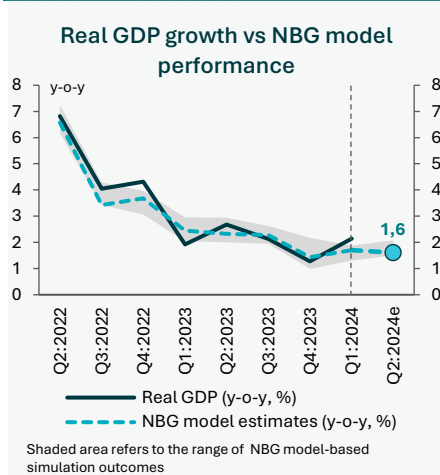
Business turnover surged by 16.1% y-o-y in April, the stronger annual pace since January 2023



Conjunctural indicators have also shown signs of increasing dynamism:

- Employment growth accelerated to 3.6% y-o-y in April from 1.6% in Q1:2023, with the number of job vacancies spiking to an all-time high of 71K in the same quarter.

NBG Economic Research's nowcasting model points to a broadly steady pace of growth in Q2:2024 of 0.7% q-o-q s.a.



Sources: ELSTAT & NBG Econ. Analysis estimates

- Business turnover (firms subject to double entry bookkeeping) surged by 16.1% y-o-y in April, the stronger annual pace since January 2023, from +1.8% y-o-y in Q1:2024 and -3.8% in FY:2023 (+13.0%, -1.3% and -7.3% respectively in CPI deflated terms). The start to Q2 is particularly strong even if adjusting for the positive seasonality due to the timing of the Orthodox Easter
- VAT revenue (excluding fuel products) jumped to 18.0% y-o-y in April, from c. 6.0% y-o-y in Q1:2024, underlining the strong buoyancy of business activity.
- International arrivals to the Athens International Airport rose by 22.3% y-o-y in April-May, from 19.4% in Q1:2024, pointing to additional upside risks for tourism activity, compared with our baseline scenario of high single-digit arrivals growth in FY:2024.
- Inflation slowed further in May, at +2.4% y-o-y from +3.1% in Q1:2024, and is expected to decelerate towards 2.0% in the coming months, supporting household's real disposable income growth.

The nowcasting model of NBG's Economic Analysis points to a steady expansion in GDP, by 0.7% in q-o-q, s.a. terms in Q2:2024 and by 1.6% y-o-y (slowed by negative base effects in this quarter) with risks skewed to the upside if the strength of monthly indicators in April-May is maintained. The Q1:2024 activity outcome and projected growth for Q2:2024 lift the positive carry-over effect to GDP growth, for the rest of the year, to +1.8% boding well for a FY:2024 growth of 2.4% y-o-y.

Greece: GDP decomposition (expenditure components)

Greece: GDP Growth Decomposition & Outlook															
	2022	2023	2024F	2022				2023				2024F			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2f	Q3f	Q4f
GDP (real, % y-o-y, s.a.)	5,7	2,0	2,4	7,7	6,8	4,0	4,3	1,9	2,7	2,1	1,3	2,1	1,6	2,8	2,9
GDP (real, % q-o-q, s.a.)	...	...	...	2,2	0,4	0,5	1,1	-0,1	1,1	0,0	0,3	0,7	0,7	1,1	0,3
Domestic Demand (y-o-y)	6,3	1,5	3,2	8,1	6,5	5,0	5,8	0,4	2,1	2,7	0,6	5,6	2,9	2,2	2,1
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	1,1	1,3	2,0	1,2
Private Consumption (y-o-y)	7,6	1,6	1,5	13,1	7,8	6,1	3,8	1,0	2,1	1,4	2,0	2,2	1,4	1,8	0,7
Public Consumption (y-o-y)	2,2	1,4	0,2	2,6	3,4	1,9	0,9	3,8	0,8	-0,9	1,9	-4,0	0,3	2,7	1,7
Gross Fixed Cap. Formation (y-o-y)	11,7	4,0	9,7	15,3	8,7	7,4	15,4	8,2	9,3	5,1	-5,5	2,9	6,7	11,7	18,0
Residential construction	33,9	20,0	3,0	15,6	14,0	7,3	115,6	48,4	45,9	27,5	-18,9	-14,0	-3,5	6,5	25,6
Total GFCF excluding residential	9,2	1,9	10,8	15,3	8,1	7,4	6,7	3,7	5,1	2,2	-3,2	5,6	8,3	12,5	16,9
Inventories & other* (contribution to GDP)	-0,5	-0,4	0,7	-3,1	-0,7	0,2	1,3	-2,3	-0,6	1,2	-0,1	4,4	0,9	-1,2	-1,4
Unallocated expenditure (contribution to GDP)	0,1	0,2	...	-1,3	1,4	-0,6	1,0	0,1	0,9	0,5	-0,7	1,7	...	...	...
Net exports (contribution to GDP)	-1,0	0,5	-1,0	-0,8	0,0	-1,2	-1,8	1,5	0,5	-0,7	0,6	-3,6	-1,4	0,5	0,7
Exports (y-o-y)	6,2	3,7	-0,5	15,3	13,2	-1,2	0,0	9,1	1,4	2,8	1,6	-5,7	-1,2	1,5	3,6
Exports of goods (y-o-y)	3,7	2,8	-1,5	5,5	4,1	2,9	2,6	10,6	0,7	1,6	-1,1	-8,8	-3,0	1,5	4,7
Exports of services (y-o-y)	9,3	4,2	3,1	22,8	24,9	-1,6	-3,0	6,3	1,2	4,6	4,9	1,5	4,3	3,2	3,6
Imports (y-o-y)	7,7	2,1	1,8	15,3	11,4	1,6	4,0	4,6	0,1	4,1	0,0	3,1	2,2	0,2	1,6

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

Greece: Indicators of Economic Activity in high frequency

	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	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24
PMI (index level)	57.9	57.8	54.6	54.8	53.8	51.1	49.1	48.8	49.7	48.1	48.4	47.2	49.2	51.7	52.8	52.4	51.5	51.8	53.5	52.9	50.3	50.8	50.9	51.3	54.7	55.7	56.9	55.2	54.9
Industrial confidence (index level)	14.0	10.6	10.0	2.1	5.8	-0.5	-2.0	-2.9	-3.6	-5.6	-4.6	0.5	4.7	5.4	2.3	2.2	-0.4	4.0	1.3	3.8	-1.2	-4.9	-4.8	-5.5	-1.5	-4.2	4.8	2.0	3.6
Manufacturing production (y-o-y)	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	5.2	2.5	-2.3	10.3	
Industrial production (y-o-y)	-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	10.2	1.9	-0.6	10.8	
Services confidence (index level)	32.8	41.6	33.5	12.0	16.6	15.2	16.4	21.8	43.4	14.6	21.7	25.3	15.8	16.7	18.7	36.3	34.3	34.6	44.2	38.9	36.2	34.5	40.1	43.6	38.1	37.6	39.6	46.6	52.5
Consumer confidence (index level)	-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	-4.5	-4.6	-4.0	-4.6	-4.7	-4.5	-4.2	-4.4
Retail confidence (index level)	16.0	10.7	7.0	-1.2	-0.1	-0.7	2.4	-6.0	-0.8	12.8	18.7	7.6	19.8	23.6	23.7	24.9	12.1	18.2	24.6	26.1	30.1	12.8	17.0	22.0	10.5	17.2	4.1	0.6	17.9
Retail trade volume (y-o-y)	7.7	10.8	12.4	8.7	-4.6	1.2	2.1	5.2	1.1	-1.9	1.1	-1.1	0.0	1.1	-8.7	-5.0	0.2	-7.8	-2.9	-3.3	-3.4	-6.1	-4.3	0.8	-9.3	-9.5	5.2		
Construction Permits (y-o-y)	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	-1.3	10	7.6			
House prices (y-o-y, quarterly series)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.8	10.8	10.8	12.6	12.6	12.6	14.1	14.1	14.1	15.6	15.6	15.6	14.8	14.8	14.8	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	10.4	10.4	10.4		
Construction confidence (index level)	-1.1	-4	0	-6	-2.5	-1.3	-3.4	-3.1	-2.8	-2.6	-2.5	-2.7	9	2.0	6	1.2	6	1.2	-6	-7	-7	-1.5	3	4	1.5	2.1	8	8	-2
Employment (y-o-y)	7.6	12.1	13.4	10.2	5.0	4.2	3.2	2.0	2.6	2.4	1.3	2.5	3.6	-0.5	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.8	0.1	0.8	2.5	-0.4	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.3	3.6	
Interest rate on new private sector loans (CPI deflated)	-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	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	
Credit to private sector (y-o-y)	0.3	0.7	1.1	2.4	2.9	4.2	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.2	4.9	6.2	5.6	4.7	5.1	3.8	3.0	2.7	1.1	0.8	2.0	2.0	2.7	3.6	2.9	3.7	4.3	4.4	
Deposits of domestic private sector (y-o-y)	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	3.4	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.8	
Interest rate on new time deposits (households, CPI deflated)	-6.1	-7.1	-8.7	-10.0	-11.2	-12.0	-11.5	-11.3	-11.9	-8.9	-8.3	-6.9	-6.5	-5.1	-3.4	-1.8	-1.5	-0.3	-1.0	-1.2	0.1	-1.6	-1.2	-1.7	-1.3	-1.1	-1.5	-1.2	
Economic sentiment index (EU Commission, Greece)	11.3	11.4	11.1	10.2	10.6	10.3	10.0	10.0	10.5	9.9	10.1	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.9	10.9	11.1
Economic sentiment index (EU Commission, Euro area)	11.3	11.5	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.4	9.9	9.9	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
Exports (excl. oil & shipping, y-o-y, 6m mov. avg)	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	-6.0	-7.6	-10.3	-10.7	-8.6	-9.8		
Imports (excl. oil & shipping, y-o-y, 6m mov. avg)	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	-2.1	-0.7	-0.4		
BOG - Tourist arrivals (y-o-y)	25.7	31.5	31.9	88.4	67.3	24.1	8.7	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	1.6	2.6	3.1		
AIA - International passenger traffic development (y-o-y)	2.9	4.3	5.5	6.6	6.6	3.5	1.5	6.3	4.2	5.2	4.6	3.5	5.5	10.3	7.8	4.5	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.3	2.2	2.4	2.2
Estimation of total electricity demand in the network (y-o-y)	8.8	3.4	10.4	-6.3	1.6	0.0	-11.8	-13.2	-3.3	-8.3	-11.6	-14.8	-2.5	-17.2	-2.2	-6.5	-10.6	11.1	6.1	-1.9	0.9	1.7	3.0	7.0	-4.2	-3.4	-3.5		
VAT on other goods & services (y-o-y)	1.6	61.6	22.9	23.6	19.4	24.7	26.7	23.2	11.6	25.4	2.4	12.6	43.2	-6.1	-28.0	15.7	10.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	17.6	0.1	19.9	10.5	6.1	-8.8	4.6	12.4	
Business Turnover (y-o-y, double-entry bookkeeping)	29.6	44.2	45.3	37.9	50.1	50.4	38.9	50.3	47.8	32.7	20.4	34.0	24.1	1.3	2.8	-2.1	-0.5	-8.7	-6.7	-10.5	-12.8	-3.8	2.2	-13.2	-1.5	9.7	-2.0	16.1	

Color map scale



Sources: NBG, BOG, ELSTAT, Ministry of Finance, EU Commission, IHS Markit, IOBE, AIA, ADMIE

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