

Data vs Sentiment: The Great Divide

Economic Research & Investment Strategy September 2015

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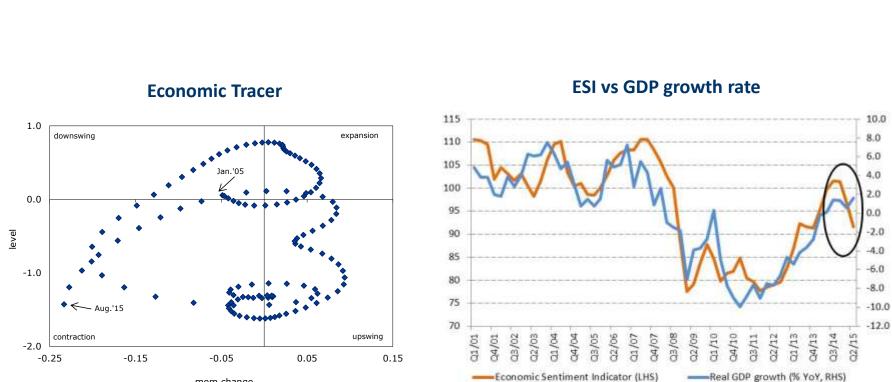
1. The Great Divide

2. 3rd Economic Adjustment Programme

3. Outlook in detail



The Great Divide between Macro & Sentiment

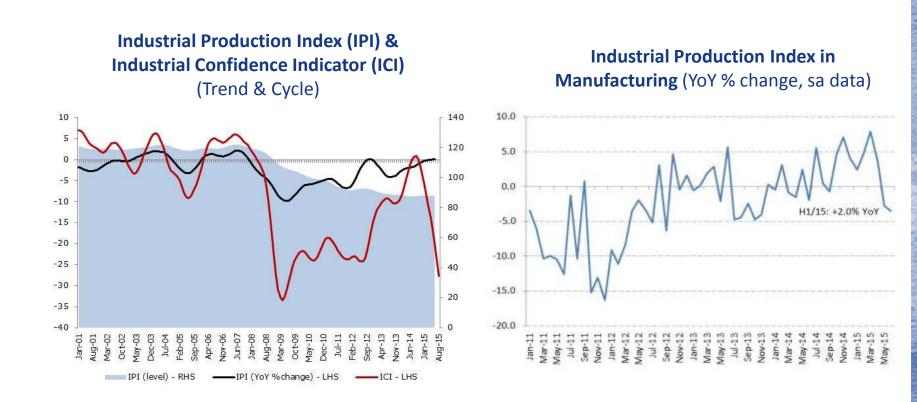


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Source: ELSTAT, DG ECFIN, Piraeus Bank Research



The Great Divide in Industrial Production



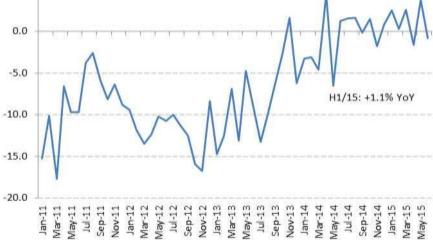


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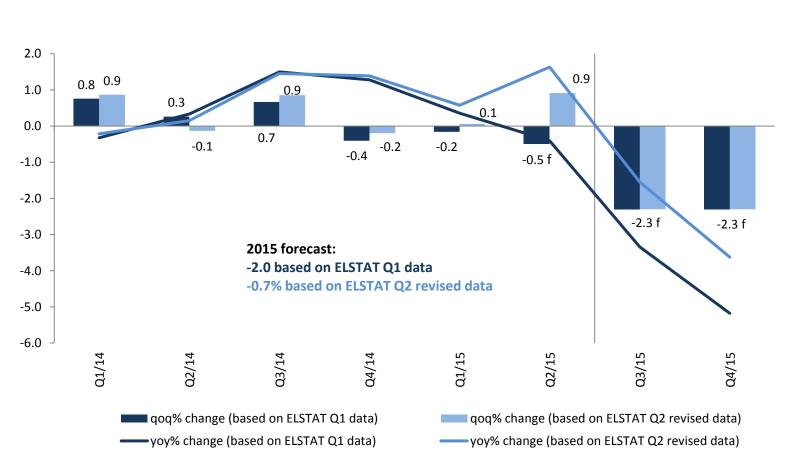


Retail Trade Volume Index (excl. automotive fuels, YoY % change, sa data)





From the Great Divide to the Great Revision



Real GDP (% change)



Economic Outlook (YoY% change, unless otherwise stated)

	2014	20	15	2016	2017	
		(as of July)	(as of end-Aug)			
Real GDP	0.8	-2.0	-0.7	-3.0 to -2.0	2.0 to 3.0	
Nominal GDP	-1.8	-4.0	-1.7	-1.0 to -2.0	3.0 to 4.0	
GDP Deflator	-2.6	-2.0	-1.0	0.5 to 1.5	1.0 to 2.0	
СРІ	-1.3	-1.5	-1.5	1.0 to 2.0	1.0 to 2.0	
Unemployment (% of labour force)	26.5	27.0	26.0	25.5 to 26.5	24.0 to 25.0	
Private Sector Deposits (residents)	-2.4	-22.0	-22.0	4.5	8.0	
Private Sector Loans	-3.1	-2.5	-2.5	0.0	3.5	

Source: ELSTAT, Bank of Greece, Piraeus Bank Research

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Time Relativity in action



8 July	15 July & 22 July	20 July	19 August	20 August
Greece makes an official request for stability support – in the form of a loan facility – to the ESM	The Greek authorities pass several sets of legislation	Short term bridge loan under EFSM (€7.16 bn)	The European Commission & Greece sign a MoU. (3 rd Economic Adjustment programme)	A first disbursement of funds under ESM (€13 bn & €10 bn for Banks Recap.



- Total amount of loans from the ESM: up to €86 billion
- Loans to be used for:
 - debt service
 - bank recapitalisation (€25 bn)
 - arrears clearance
 - budget financing
- Duration: August 2015– August 2018
- Maximum weighted average loan maturity: 32.5 years
- Interest rate: funding cost plus small fees; currently around 1%
- First tranche totals €26 billion
- €10 billion buffer (comprising ESM notes) for banks to a segregated account at ESM
- €13 billion disbursed 20 August 2015
- €3 billion to be disbursed by the end of November

- Privatisation fund will be established in 2015; targeted total value of assets to be sold: €50 billion
 - sale of assets will be used to repay ESM; to decrease debt; and to fund investment
 - fund will be managed by Greek authorities under supervision of European institutions
- The IMF expected to contribute to the overall €86 billion programme for Greece after European creditors adopt debt relief measures
- · Conditionality: reform agenda focused on four areas:
- 1. Restoring fiscal sustainability
- 2. Safeguarding financial stability
- 3. Enhancing growth, competitiveness and investment
- 4. A modern State and public administration

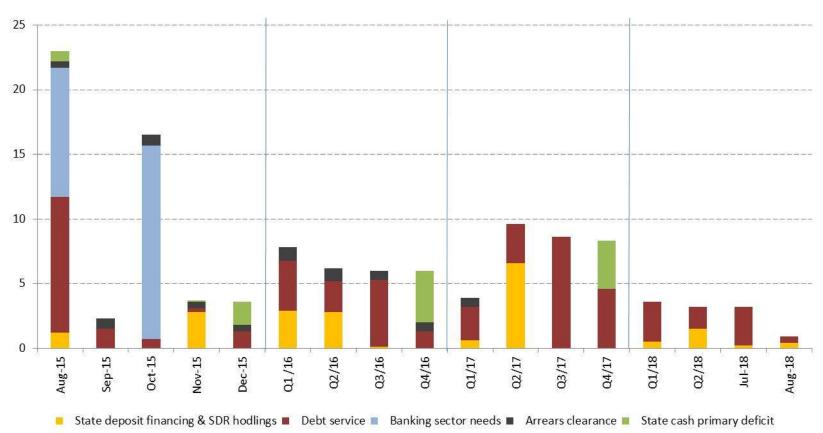


		2015	2016	2017	2018
LAW 15 July 2015 (mn €)	VAT reform	795	2,390	2,390	2,390
	Tax on Insurance	-	76	76	76
	Increase in corporate income tax to 29% from 26%	-	410	410	410
	Luxury Tax	-	49	49	49
	Increase in Solidarity Surcharge	-	251	251	251
	Increase in the advance payment on corporate income	-	445	-	-
	Increase in the health contribution for pensioners & extension to supplementary pensions		854	854	854
	Integration into ETEA of all supplementary pension funds & supplementary pensions reform	-	16	16	16
	Elimination of early retirement	4	26	43	60
	Total	1,221	4,516	4,089	4,106
	Total (as % of GDP)	0.7	2.6	2.3	2.3
Further Reforms (% of GDP)	Fiscal Measures (pending for Oct. 15')	:	:	0.75	0.75
	Fiscal Measures (pending for Oct. 15')	:	:	:	0.25
	Pension reforms	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
	Pension reforms		0.75	0.75	0.75
	Others	0.4	:	0.2	:
	Total (% of GDP)	1.4	3.6	4.2	4.3





The financing needs are set. The funding sources are not

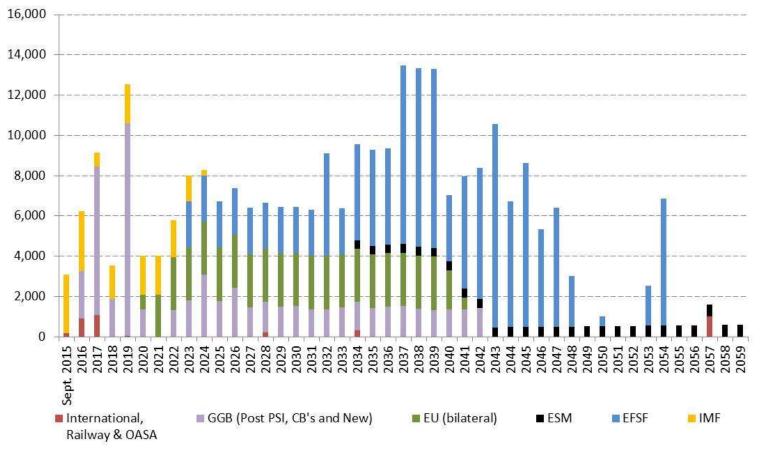


Outflows (bn €)



Debt maturities now stretch all the way to 2059

Bonds & Loans Maturities (as of Sep. 15′, mn €)



* Figures do not include short-term securities (T-bills) and circa €27 bn related to Bank of Greece loans, special and bilateral loans, other internal and external loans, repos and external securitizations.

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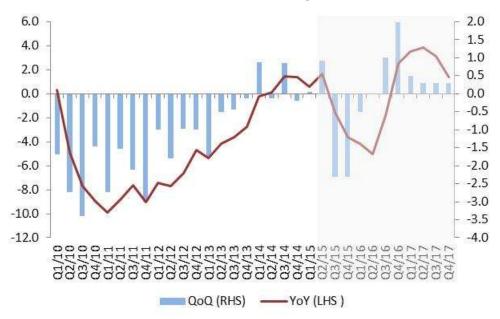
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Economic Outlook: Real GDP 2015 – 2017

- For 2015, we estimate an annual contraction of -0.7%
- For 2016, we estimate a negative carry-over effect of approx. -2.5%. The quarterly GDP profile we estimate is -0.5% in Q1, 0% in Q2, +1.0 in Q3 and +2.0% in Q4, as tourism and privatisations provide a positive boost to the economy.
- For 2017, we estimate GDP to grow between 2% -3% based on a positive carry over effect of 2% and QoQ growth of 0.3%.



Real GDP (% change)

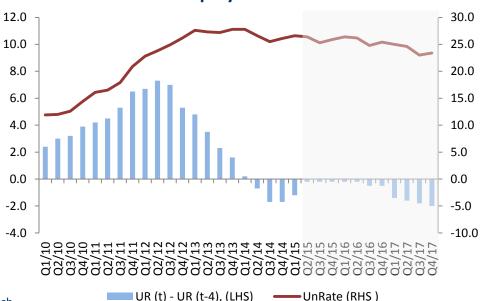


Economic Outlook 2015 – 2017: Unemployment Rate

In 2015, the job creation schemes in addition to the hiring of public sector employees and the latest available data for GDP growth by 1.6% YoY in Q2/15 and unemployment rate 25.0% on May 15' (24.0% nsa data) - the lowest value since June 2012- forced us to **revise downward our estimate to 26%.**

In 2016, we expect the unemployment rate to range between 25.5% and 26.5%, as we estimate that the employment schemes will continue to support the labour market and that, towards the end of the year, activity will strengthen.

In 2017, we expect the **unemployment rate to range from 24% to 25%**, as the economy will return to growth and the first positive results of the privatizations will be reflected in the employment figures.

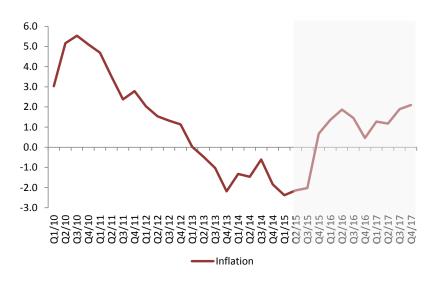


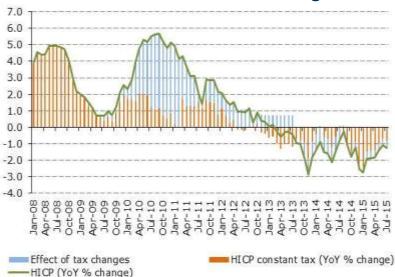
Unemployment Rate

Economic Outlook 2015 – 2017: Inflation

- In H1 2015, inflation reached -2.3%.
- In Q3-2015 the upward trend of inflation due to VAT reform will be partly eliminated by the decline of the prices due to sales. However in Q4-2015 prices will increase as an effect of tax changes.
- In 2016, tax changes effect as well as the estimated stability of the economy towards the year end, will force inflation back to positive territories.

Inflation Rate (CPI, YoY % change)



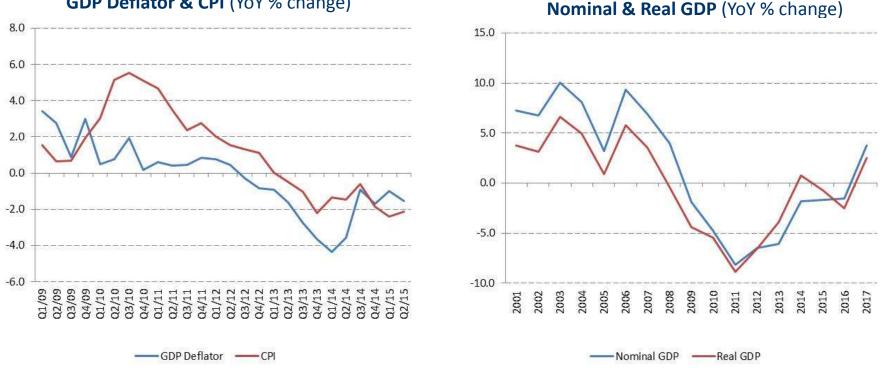


HICP & Effect of tax changes



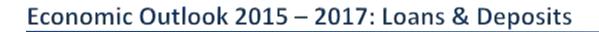
Economic Outlook 2015 – 2017: Nominal GDP & GDP Deflator

- Since 2010 GDP deflator moves lower than inflation. We had estimated that this gap will gradually • close. However based on the latest available data in H1/2015 this gap has already closed. Following this assumption we estimate that if CPI stands at -1.5% then GDP deflator will stand at -1.0%
- In that case we revise upward our previous forecast for nominal GDP growth rate to -1.7% in 2015. •

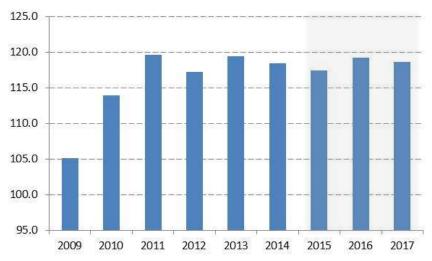


GDP Deflator & CPI (YoY % change)

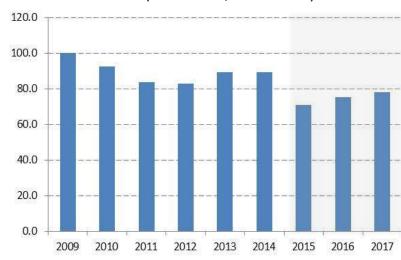




- In 2015 the outflow of deposits and the dependency of Greek bank to the Eurosystem funding has an adverse impact to the total credit formation.
- In 2016 2017 the recapitalization and the gradual restoring of domestic confidence on the banking system will increase deposits inflows. The positive credit growth will support the economy.



Private Sector Loans (% of GDP)



Private Sector Deposits (residents, % of GDP)



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