# **Investor Presentation**

# SLOVAK REPUBLIC





















# **Table of Contents**







	Introduction	p. 3
	Economic Developments	p. 7
	Fiscal Policy	p. 21
IV	Debt Management	p. 25



# Introduction

# Slovakia – At a Glance

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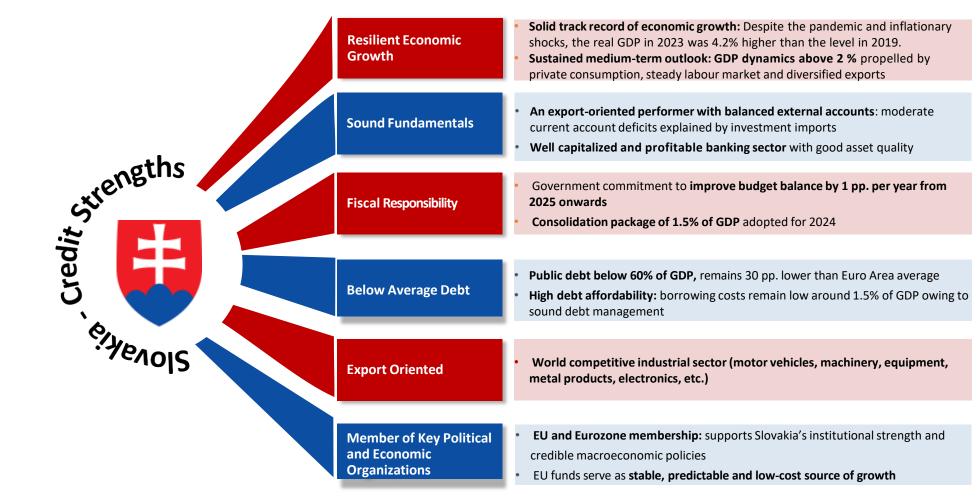
# **Geographical Location**

# **Key Facts**

OECD NATO OTAN	Ratings (Moody's/S&P/Fitch)	A2 (negative) / A+ (stable) / A- (stable)
	GDP (2023)	EUR 122.8 billion
Zim,	GDP per Capita (2023)	EUR 22,210
	Population (2023)	5.4 million
	Real GDP growth (2023)	1.6%
	Inflation (HICP – 2023)	11.0%
	Currency	EUR
	Key Economic Sectors	Services, Manufacturing, Wholesale & Retail Trade, Construction
	Memberships	OECD, EU, EMU, NATO, Schengen Area
	Head of State	President Mrs. Zuzana Čaputová
Slovakia  Furancan Union (Fura Zone members)	Capital	Bratislava
European Union (Euro Zone members)  European Union (Non Euro Zone members)	Territory	49,034 km²

Source: Eurostat, Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic (MoF), National Bank of Slovakia (NBS)

# **Slovakia – Credit Strengths**



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Source: MoF. Fitch. IMF

# **Slovakia – Credit Strengths**

Rating Agency	Rating	Comments
Moody's	A2 Negative (November 2023)	"The affirmation of Slovakia's A2 ratings reflects the country's solid economic strength, with high per-capita GDP levels, dynamic trend growth and moderate size. The improved energy situation significantly reduces the risk of energy rationing, limiting in turn the potential for permanent economic scarring."
STANDARD &POOR'S	A+ Stable (April 2024)	"The stable outlook reflects our expectation that Slovakia's fiscal deficits will start to narrow from next year, and that it will preserve a generally prudent fiscal policy. The outlook also reflects our view that the economy will remain resilient in the near term, despite challenges to the medium-term growth outlook."
FitchRatings	A- Stable (December 2023)	"Slovakia's rating is supported by EU and Eurozone membership that underpins a relatively stable and credible macro-economic framework and steady EU capital inflows, as well as a competitive export sector and stable foreign direct investment."

Sources: Moody's, S&P and Fitch





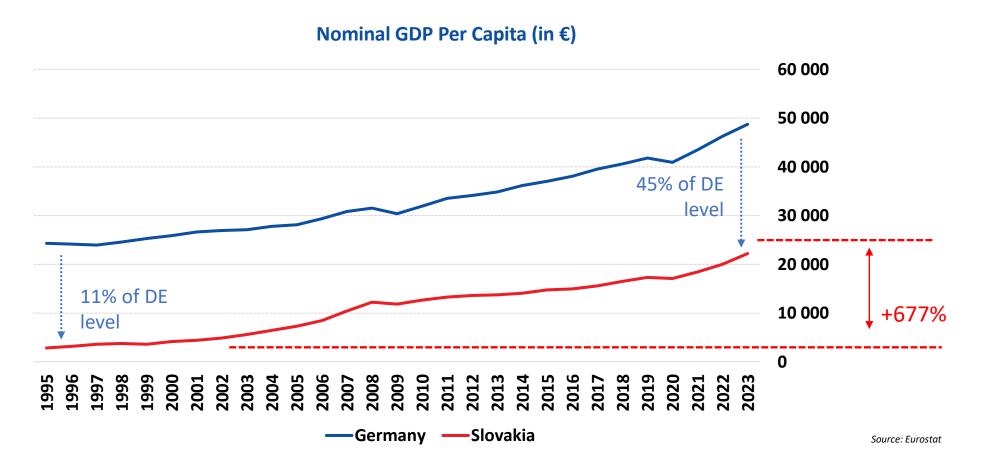




# Economic Developments

# **Ongoing Economic Convergence to EU27**

- ✓ Slovakia successfully managed to cut half of the convergence gap vis-a-vis western economies
- **✓** Further convergence is expected as there is still significant room for improvement









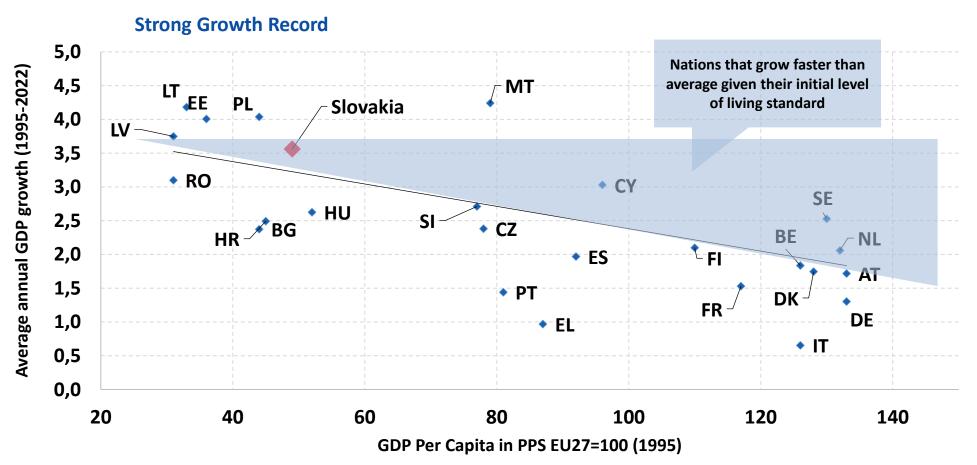
# **Ongoing Economic Convergence to EU27**

✓ Slovakia's economic growth has consistently outpaced the EU average, fostering convergence towards EU27 standards







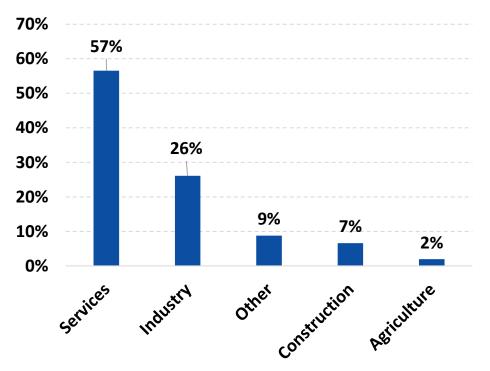


Source: Eurostat

# **Economy Based on Two Pillars: Industry and Services**

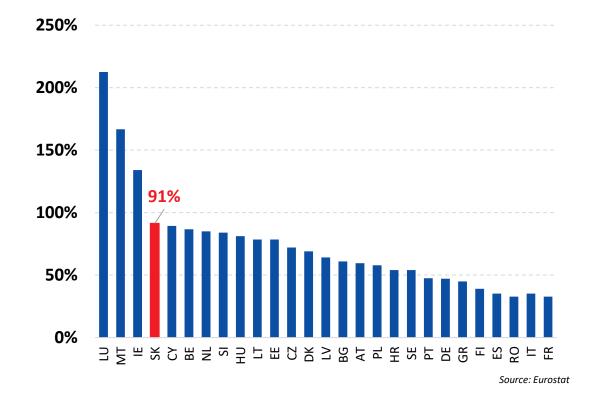
- Services-based economy with resilient and competitive industrial sector
- ✓ Highly open economy benefiting from global growth

# **Shares of Sectors on Nominal GDP (2022)**



#### Source: Statistical Office of Slovak Republic (SO SR)

# **Share of Exports on GDP (2023)**



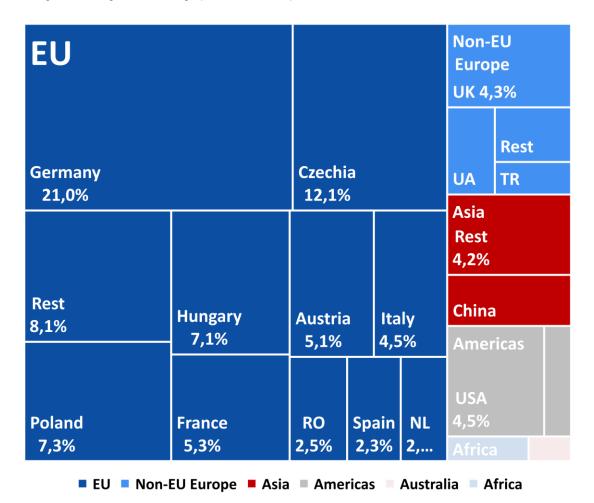






# **Industry: Competitive and Export-Oriented Economy**

# **Exports by Country (% of Total)**



Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

# **Top Industrial Companies**











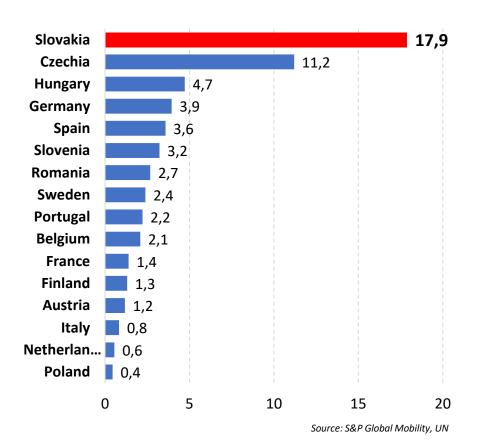




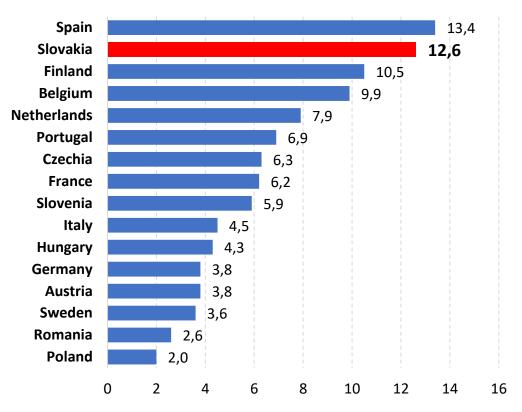
# **Strong Industrial Efficiency**

✓ Powerful industry and labour productivity are key factors attracting investment, especially in the automotive sector

# **Produced Cars per 100 Persons (2022)**



# Vehicle Production per Direct Automotive Manufacturing Employee (2021)



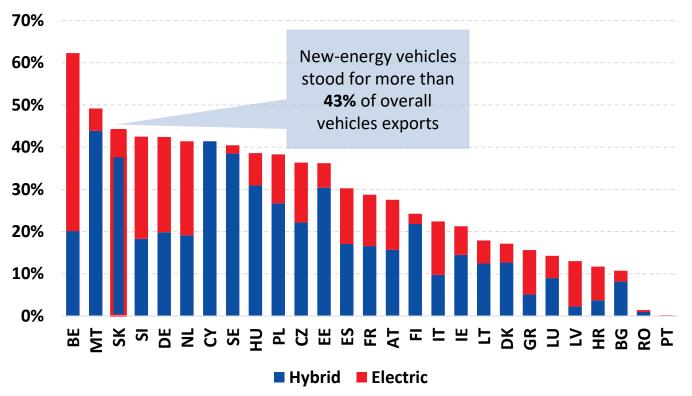






# **Slovak Automotive Is EV Ready**

# Share of the Value of New-energy Vehicles to the Overall Value of Vehicle-Exports in 2023



- The largest industrial sector has been smoothly transitioning to new trends
- ✓ The well-established quality continues to attract new investors
- New VOLVO EV factory (1bn. EUR investment) in Slovakia starts production in 2027







Source: Eurostat

# Service: Shared Services Centers (SSC) and Business Process Outsourcing Centers (POC)

- More than **70** Shared Services Centers employing around 40,000 people
- A well-educated and highly skilled workforce with excellent language skills provides a strong foundation for a thriving sector
- Vigorous SSC performance drives development towards Centers of Excellence

# Sales and Customer 35% **Operations** 30% **Finance IT Services** 25% 20% **Engineering** Other 15% Marketing 10% & HR 5% 0%

Area of Operation (Share of Total)

# Top Employers in SSCs and POCs

















Source: SARIO

# **Current Development in Economy**

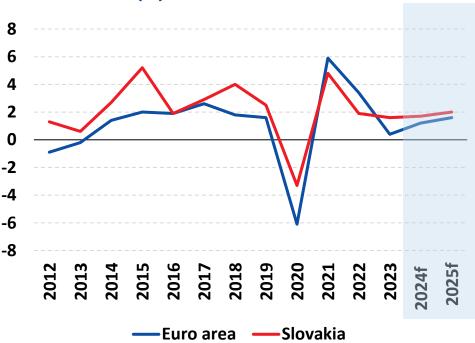
- ✓ The Slovak GDP dynamics should exceed the EU average in 2024-2025
- ✓ Acceleration of growth in coming years due to (i) revival of private consumption and (ii) implementation of Recovery and Resilience Program
- ✓ Inflation is back under control and is heading below 3% in 2024
- We expected further deceleration close to EU level in the following years



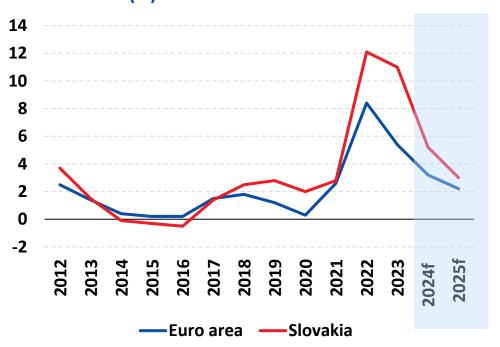








# **HICP Inflation (%)**



Sources: Eurostat, EC forecast

# **Labour Market Is Resilient**

- ✓ Unemployment is at a record low (5.8 %) and is expected to decrease a bit further
- ✓ The influx of foreign labour is helping to keep
  the employment rising

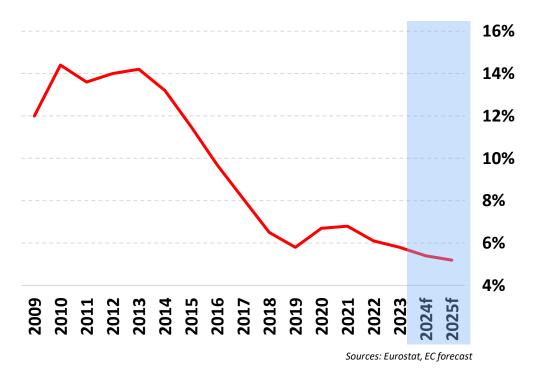
- ✓ Government has recently relaxed legal requirements for employing foreign workers
- Most of the foreign workers come from Ukraine, Serbia and Romania



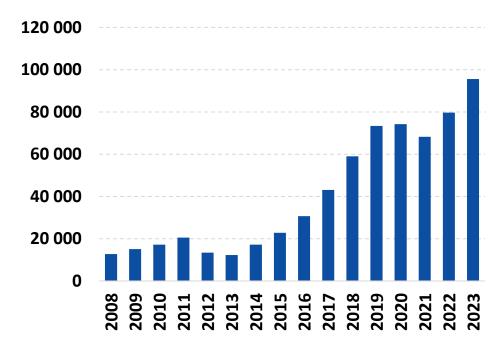




# **Unemployment Rate (in % of labor force)**



# **Number of Employed Foreigners in Slovakia**



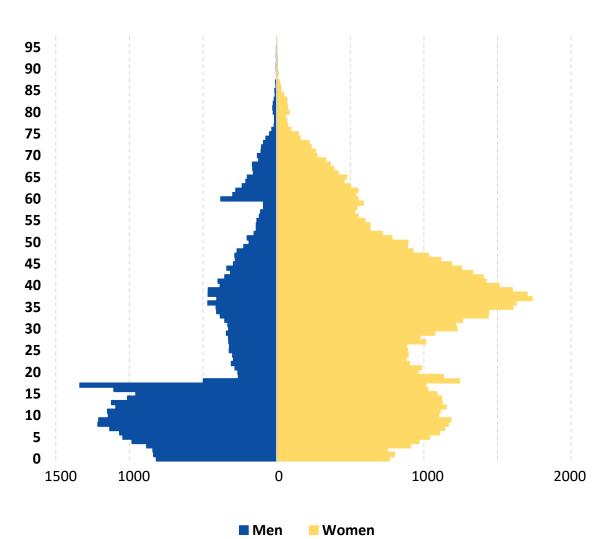
Source: Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

# **War Refugees Support the Slovak Labour Market**

# ✓ Since the beginning of the war in February 2022, 135,000 Ukrainian refugees, mostly women and children, have applied for temporary refugee status in Slovakia

✓ So far, a quarter from 18 - 64 years old have found a job. Refugees occupy mainly low-skilled positions in manufacturing and services, and their integration represents a positive impact for the Slovak labour market

# **Age Distribution of Ukrainian Refugees**



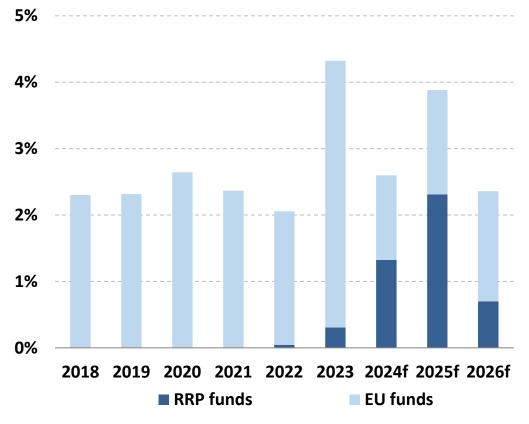






# **EU Recovery and Resilience Plan Supports Economic Growth**

# RRP and EU Funds Inflow (% of nominal GDP)



Source: Government Office of the Slovak Republic, MoF

# RRP is expected to prop up the economy mainly in 2025

- Slovakia will be a key beneficiary of the RRP, boosting its productivity and accelerating the green and digital transformation
- Public investment funded by the RRP will support the output by over EUR 1 billion in 2024 and EUR 2 billion in 2025
- Slovakia has already received three tranches in the total amount of EUR 2 billion. Milestones and goals for the fourth tranche of over EUR 900 million have been met in terms of content and time already at the end of 2023



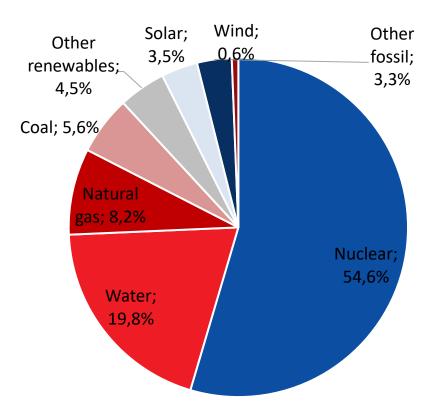




# **Energy Mix Relies on Nuclear Power Generation**

- ✓ Elevated electricity output, facilitated by numerous **nuclear power plants**, fortifies the robustness of the economy
- ✓ A high degree of **self-sufficiency** with electricity production covering more than 90% of consumption in recent years
- Completion of new power units currently under construction will make Slovakia a net exporter of energy
- ✓ No more energy subsidies for companies, household energy subsidies are to be phased out by the end of the year

# **Energy Mix Shares (2022)**



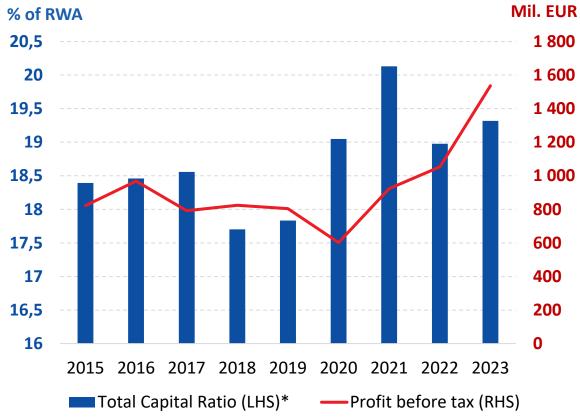






# **Resilient Banking Sector - Solid Profits and Ample Capitalization**

# **Capital Ratio and Profitability of SK Banking Sector**



Source: EBA, NBS \*The total capital ratio is the total capital (own funds) of the institution as a percentage of its total risk-weighted assets.

- Strong capitalization and profitability in Slovakia's banking sector signify resilience and growth potential
- Many Slovakian banks are affiliated with prestigious global banking conglomerates, illustrating integration into the international financial landscape
- Strict supervision by the ECB and prudent policies enforced by the National Bank of Slovakia, including additional capital buffers, fortify the financial sector against risks and bolster resilience
- ✓ Low levels of non-performing loans and almost non-existing foreign currency loans support stability







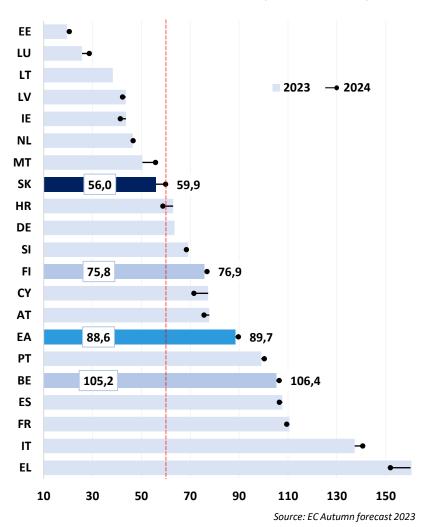


# Fiscal Policy

# **Slovak Debt Among the Lowest in the Euro Area**

- ✓ In 2023 gross public debt decreased to 56% of GDP particularly driven by high inflation
- ✓ Gross debt remains well below peer countries and the Euro Area average
- ✓ Although debt will rise from 2024, targeted deficits of Government should ensure slowly increasing trajectory in debt dynamics
- ✓ Outlined Government medium-term consolidation strategy should stabilize debt around 60% of GDP by 2027

# **Public Debt-to-GDP Ratio (EC forecast)**



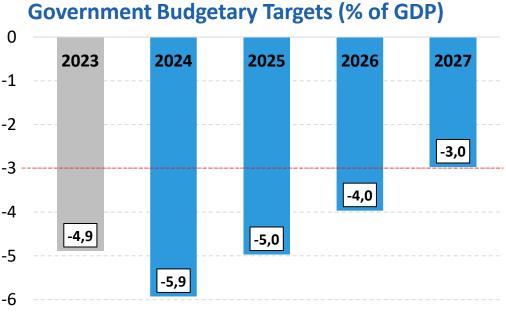






# **Government Budgetary Targets in Line with the New EU Fiscal Rules (EGR)**

- ✓ Nominal deficit will temporarily rise in 2024 due to defense, health care and social expenditure along with slower revenue growth
- ✓ The Government confirms budgetary targets to reduce the deficit to 3% of GDP in 2027 and stabilize debt slightly above 60% of GDP
- ✓ The strategy also follows up on the approved new EU fiscal rules, which require an adjustment of 1% of GDP per year, including the Excessive Deficit Procedure being open in 2024









# **New EU Fiscal Rules Are Also Expected to Come with Stronger Enforcement**

- ✓ The new EU fiscal framework entered into force in April 2024
- ✓ Simplified rules, with the emphasis on single indicator under the control of policymakers (expenditure rule), increase responsibility of the government for fiscal outcomes
- ✓ Introduction of **Medium term national fiscal-structural plan** aimed at fiscal strategy, commitments to reforms and investment presented by the Government and approved by the EU for 4 or up to 7 years
- ✓ National **fiscal-structural plan binding for budgetary targets** within the entire horizon of the Plan
- ✓ A new mechanism, control account, is set up to correct any fiscal slippage.
- ✓ Annual progress report focusing on the implementation enhances the commitment to fiscal discipline









# Debt Management

# **Debt Management in 2023**

#### Total redemptions EUR 4.6 billion equivalent

- ✓ EUR 3.0 billion bond matured in February
- ✓ EUR 1.5 billion bond matured in November
- ✓ EUR 0.14 billion equivalent CHF 0.175 billion bond matured in October

### Cash deficit of state budget at EUR 7.7 billion

✓ Uncertainty through the year mostly due to parliamentary election

### Two syndicated deals in 2023 covered EUR 5.5 billion

- ✓ 12y + 20y in February Dual Tranche in total EUR 3.5 billion largest EUR denominated transaction in CEE at that time
- ✓ 10y in June in total EUR 2.0 billion

### Bond auctions stable on third Monday of each month except July, August & December

- ✓ EUR 4.9 billion sold in regular multiple auctions
- ✓ Four bonds offered in all auctions (except for February because of planned syndication), solid BID/COVER ratio
- ✓ Only bonds, No T-Bills

## Financing of total debt portfolio at a manageable level

- ✓ Weighted average yield at 3.74% p.a. of total new issuance in 2023 EUR 10.4bn (average maturity 11.7y)
- ✓ Weighted average yield of all outstanding bonds at 1.99% p.a. (average maturity 8.6y)
- ✓ Weighted average yield of all liabilities 1.85% p.a.







# **Debt Management Outlook in 2024**

#### Total redemptions EUR 5.04 billion equivalent

- ✓ EUR 2.0 billion bond matures in June
- ✓ EUR 2.9 billion bond matures in November
- ✓ EUR 0.14 billion equivalent NOK 1.150 billion bond maturing in March

### Uncertainty about state budget cash deficit

- ✓ Cash deficit of state budget at 7.6 billion Act on State Budget from 21 December 2023
- ✓ Several risks on both sides the real development subject to continual monitoring

### EUR 11 to 12 billion expected gross issuance (EUR 8.4 billion already issued in 2024)

- ✓ EUR 6 billion expected to be issued via regular monthly auctions (EUR 4.8 billion issued January April)
- ✓ EUR 5.5 billion expected to be issued via syndications (EUR 3 billion issued in February; CHF 0.6 billion issued in April)
- ✓ No specific loans planned but could be arranged based on market conditions (EIB EUR 72 million received)
- ✓ Some financing needs may be covered by increase from State Treasury funds + liquidity buffer optimization

#### Foreign currency issuances in consideration

- ✓ More active in diversification base of investors (other markets roadshows)
- ✓ CHF deal was a start in April (settlement 10 May) and could be later followed by USD issuance no specific timeline the USD deal will probably take place in 2025

Source: ARDAL, as of March 2024



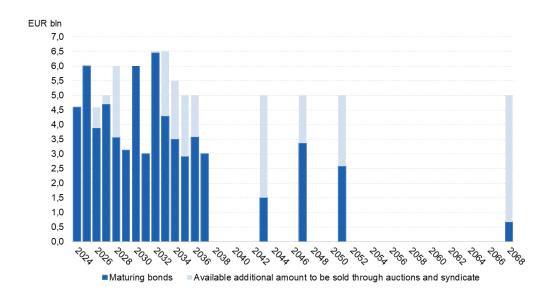




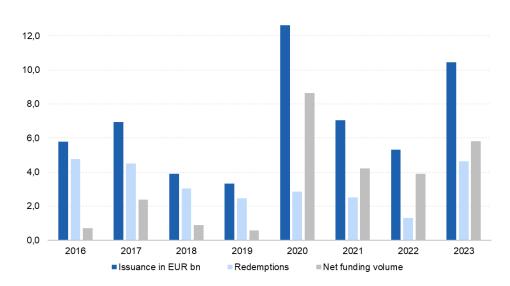
# **Well Balanced Bond Redemption Profile**

- ✓ Smooth redemption profile not exceeding EUR 6.5 billion redemption in any single year
- ✓ Increased issuance after the COVID outbreak
- ✓ Low redemptions between 2019-2022
- ✓ Net funding volume expected to decrease in line with fiscal consolidation

# **Bond Redemptions Profile**



# **Issuance and Redemptions**



Source: ARDAL, as of March 2024







# **Risk Management**

- Average maturity stabilized above 8 years since 2018 as a result of well maintained debt portfolio
- ✓ Rise of yields since 2022 reflects overall development in euro area + growth of risk premiums mainly due to recent energy crisis and Russian invasion of Ukraine
- Credible risk management considers various scenarios of potential development
- ✓ Average life of debt of Slovakia at Euro Area level and comparable to higher rated issuers
- ✓ Risk indicators indicate sufficient capacity in case of need for both short- and medium-term financing.

# **Risk Indicators International Comparison**

# 9,0 4,0% 8,5 3,5% 8,0 3,0% 7,5 2,5% 7,0 2,0% 6,5 1,5% 6,0 1,0% 5,5 0,5% 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 Avg. Maturity (years, lhs) Avg. YTM (new issuance, rhs)

Average Maturity and Yield Metrics

As of 31 March 2024	Slovakia	Belgium	France	Slovenia	Latvia	Germany	Austria	Euro Area
Average Life of Debt (years)	8.42	10.20	8.58	9.67	6.89	7.75	10.96	8.61
Refinancing Risk 1Y (% of total debt)	6.59	17.52	14.19	7.40	12.63	16.69	15.01	14.03
Refinancing Risk 5Y (% of total debt)	39.08	40.91	46.58	38.69	57.40	51.41	49.60	46.08
Refixing Risk 1Y (% of total debt)	6.59	17.94	24.06	8.37	12.82	20.97	15.50	20.84
Refixing Risk 5Y (% of total debt)	39.08	41.33	52.95	39.49	57.47	55.96	50.13	50.33
Foreign Debt to Total Debt (before derivatives) %	0.27	0.72	0.00	2.24	0.00	0.00	2.10	0.38
Foreign Debt to Total Debt (after derivatives) %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01

Source: ARDAL, as of March 2024



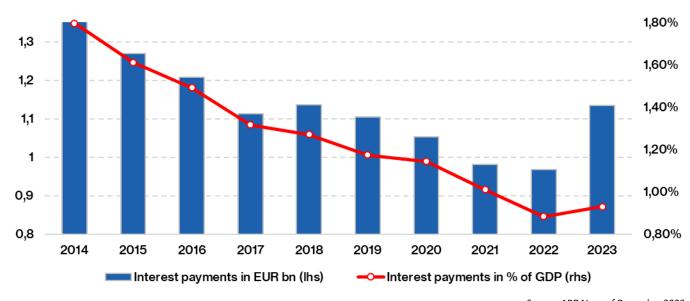




# **Interest Costs**

- ✓ Interest payments were at historical lows as a percentage of GDP in 2022 and were declining even in nominal terms
- ✓ Reversal of trend since 2023 in line with overall development in Eurozone however the increase is limited and spread in time due to prudent risk management in the past
- ✓ Increase as a % of GDP even more limited

# Interest Payment Dynamics for Slovakia (accrual)



Source: ARDAL, as of December 2023







# **Strong Resilience to FX Volatility and Diversified Investor Base**

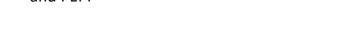
✓ Debt primarily denominated in domestic currency (EUR)

**Currency Breakdown** 

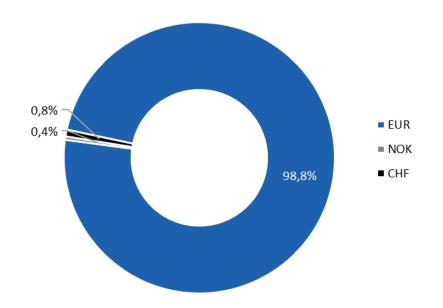
(%)

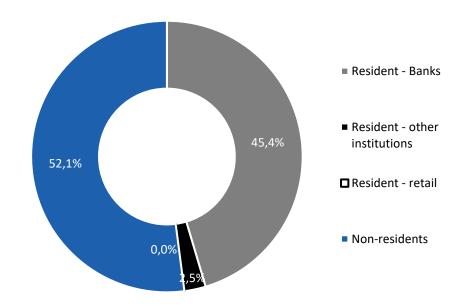
- ✓ CHF, NOK, CZK, USD, JPY historically
- ✓ Return to CHF market in 2024

 Increased portfolio holdings of residents due to PSPP and PEPP









\*Bonds held in Slovak Central Securities Depository Source: ARDAL, as of March 2024







# **Secondary Market**

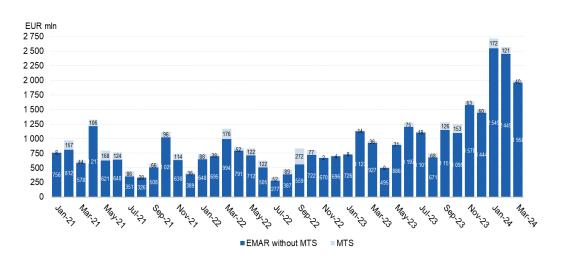
- ✓ Introduction of MTS Slovakia in February 2018
- ✓ Quoting obligation for Primary Dealers
- ✓ Average monthly trading volume on MTS Slovakia EUR 96 million since inception





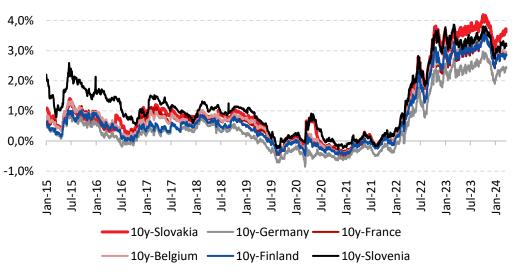


# Slovak PDs Secondary Market (EMAR)



Source: ARDAL, MTS

# Slovakia 10Y Government Bond versus Peers



Source: ARDAL, Bloomberg

# <u>Auction Calendar 2024 – Regular Bond Auctions</u>

Government Bonds							
<b>Auction Date</b>	<b>Settlement Date</b>	Offered Bonds					
15 January	17 January	06/27, 10/32, 04/36, 10/51					
19 February	21 February	06/27, 10/32, 06/33, 10/47					
18 March	20 March	06/27, 10/32, 06/33, 02/35					
15 April	17 April	02/26, 02/28, 03/34, 10/47					
20 May	22 May	to be decided					
17 June	19 June	to be decided					
16 September	18 September	to be decided					
21 October	23 October	to be decided					
18 November	20 November	to be decided					

Source: ARDAL

- ✓ Auctions on the third Monday of the month no auction in July, August and December
- ✓ Settlement T+2 (Wednesday)
- ✓ Non-competitive part of the auction usually on the next day (Tuesday) with settlement T+1 (Wednesday)
- ✓ Possibility to include additional auctions based on the funding requirements and market conditions







# **Primary Dealers of the Slovak Republic**

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- ✓ Barclays Bank Ireland PLC
- ✓ Citibank Europe PLC
- ✓ Československá obchodná banka, a.s. (KBC Group)
- ✓ Deutsche Bank AG
- ✓ J.P. Morgan SE
- ✓ Slovenská sporiteľňa, a.s. (Erste Group)
- ✓ Tatra banka, a.s. (RBI Group)
- ✓ Všeobecná úverová banka, a.s. (Intesa Sanpaolo Group)
- ✓ UniCredit Bank GmbH

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