SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Investor Presentation

October 2022

ARDAL
Debt and Liquidity Management Agency






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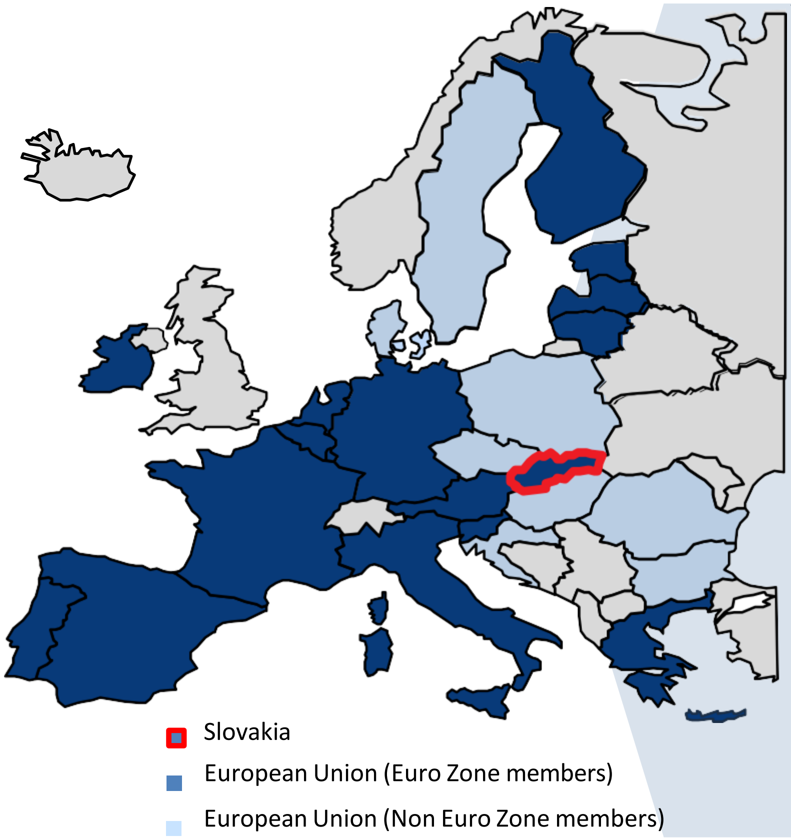
I Introduction

Slovakia – At a Glance

Geographical Location



Key Facts

Ratings (Moody's/S&P/Fitch)	A2 (negative) / A+ (negative) / A (negative)
GDP (2021)	€ 87.995 billion
GNI per capita (2020)	€ 20,759
Population (2021)	5.5 million
Real GDP growth (2021)	3.0%
Inflation (HICP – 2021)	2.8%
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
Capital	Bratislava
Territory	49,034 km²

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

Slovakia – Credit Strengths

Slovakia - Credit Strengths

Resilient Economic Growth	• **Strong track record of economic growth and high GDP per capita:** compares well relative to EU peers • **Moderate economic downturn in pandemic:** -4.4% in 2020 vs. -6.4% for euro area in real GDP terms and Solid post-pandemic growth prospects
Sound Fundamentals	• **An export-oriented performer with balanced external accounts**: moderate current account deficits explained by investment imports • **Well capitalized banking sector** profitable with good asset quality
Fiscal Discipline	• **COVID-19 pandemic crisis absorbed with lower fiscal costs** compared to the other EU countries. Low volatility of revenues • **Reforms to the fiscal framework:** including multi-annual expenditure ceilings covering 2022-25 will further help to reduce the debt burden
Steady Debt Dynamics	• **Public debt still well below the Euro Area average** • **High debt affordability:** interest servicing costs are 2.7% of GDP for 2021
Export Oriented	• **Competitive export sectors with high value niches in key industrial sectors (motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, metal products, electronics, etc.)**
Member of Key Political and Economic Organizations	• **EU and Eurozone membership:** supports Slovakia's institutional strength and credible macroeconomic policies

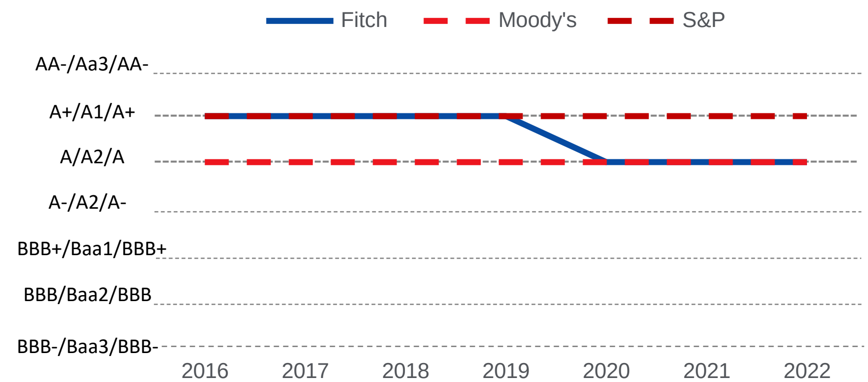
Source: Moody's, IMF

Ratings Reflect a Solid Profile in Turbulent Times

Rating Trajectory Highlights and Key Topics

- Solid economic growth over recent years has facilitated the country income convergence to its EU peers while maintaining a relatively moderate debt burden and high debt affordability. Such characteristics together with Slovakia's historical financial stability and expected EU programmes funding have supported current credit rating, A/A2/A
- However, its high reliance on Russian energy imports is increasing the country vulnerability to geopolitical risk, which has driven to an outlook revision to negative in recent months. Slovakia's outlook could be upgraded to positive if the concerns over energy supply are alleviated. Slovakia's reform plans to diversify energy supply will help this

Sovereign Ratings Trajectory 2016-22 (S&P, Moody's, Fitch)



Credit Rating Agency Views

S&P Global Ratings

Credit rating has remained stable between 2016 and 2022

- Slovak Republic's Credit rating was reafirmed by the agency while its Outlook was revised to negative in May 2022
- **May - 2022:**
  - Slovakia path to fiscal consolidation after the Covid-19 pandemic could be diviated by the country high dependance on Russian oil and gas, which exposes the country to Energy supply risks
  - Nevethelless, not only are Slovakia's debt levels considered manageable combined with historically low debt service costs, the country benefits from EU multianual financial framework

Moody's

Credit rating has remained stable between 2016 and 2022

- Credit rating of A2 was recently reafimed in August 2022 with its Outlook updated to negative
- **Aug-2022:**
  - The country public finances could be materially impacted by a permanent reduction on gas supply form Russia takes place
  - Neverheless, Slovakia Credit rating reafirmation reflects the country solid economic strenght, solid fiscal metrics and relatively moderate exposure to evento risks
  - A clear and succesful energy supply diversification strategy would support an improvement on its Credit Rating Outlook

FitchRatings

Credit rating has been downgraded 1 time between 2016 and 2022

- Credit rating of A+ was downgraded to A in May 2020 and recently reafirmed in August 2022 with a negative Outlook
- **May 2020**: One notch downgrade from A+ to A. Increasing economic uncertanty driven by the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic
- **August 2022**: Credit rating was reafirmed, but Outlook was revised to negative. Main driver for such revision was the foreseable adverse shock from energy supply challenges

Source: Moody's, S&P and Fitch

Slovakia's credit ratings are amongst the highest in the region

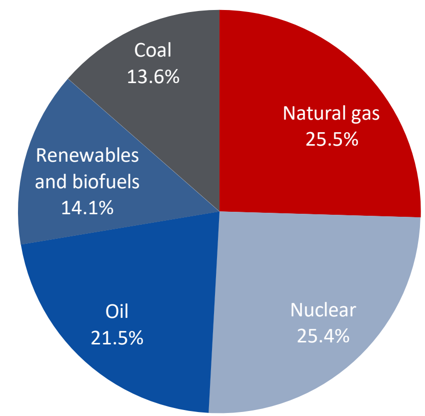
Rating	Moody's	S&P Global Ratings	Fitch Ratings
AA-/Aa3	Czech Re., Macau, Hong Kong, Belgium, Qatar, UK	Czech Re., Estonia, Ireland, Israel, Qatar, Slovenia	Czech Re., Estonia, Ireland, Belgium, Qatar, UK
A+/A1	Japan, China, Estonia, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Ireland	Slovakia, China, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Kuwait	Malta, China, Israel
A/A2	Slovakia, Iceland, Lithuania, Poland, Malta	Chile, Iceland, Spain	Slovakia, Iceland, Japan, Slovenia, Lithuania, Saudi Arabia
A-/A3	Botswana, Malaysia, Latvia, Slovenia	Malta, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Poland	Chile, Latvia, Spain, Poland

Source: Moody's, S&P and Fitch

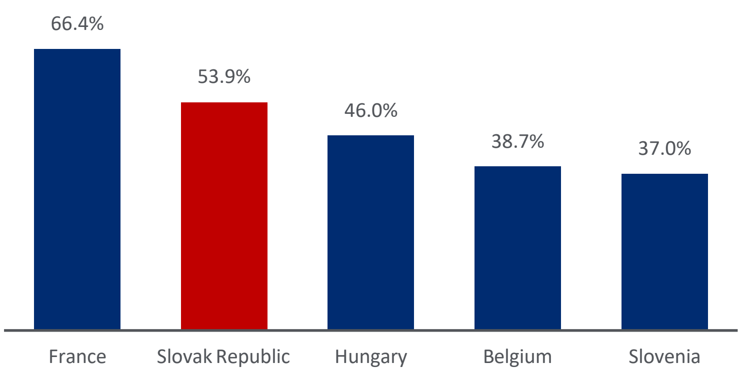
Improving Energy Security

- In the face of the Russia/Ukraine crisis Slovakia has been focused on reducing energy imports coming from Russia
- Slovakia has successfully increased gas reserves, reaching 83% of gas storage filling level as of September 2022
- Diversification of energy sources remains the key priority and focus of the government
- Signed agreements with Norway and Qatar will allow to decrease supply from Russia by more than two-thirds by end of 2022
- The government is developing a plan to reduce Slovakia's energy imports from Russia by 65% via substitution with LNG and gas supplied from Norway
- The mid-term plan covers considerable investment into renewables improvement in energy efficiency
- A new nuclear reactor in Slovakia that is due to start operating in early 2023 making Slovakia self-sufficient in electricity and contribute to energy security

Energy Supply by Source, 2020



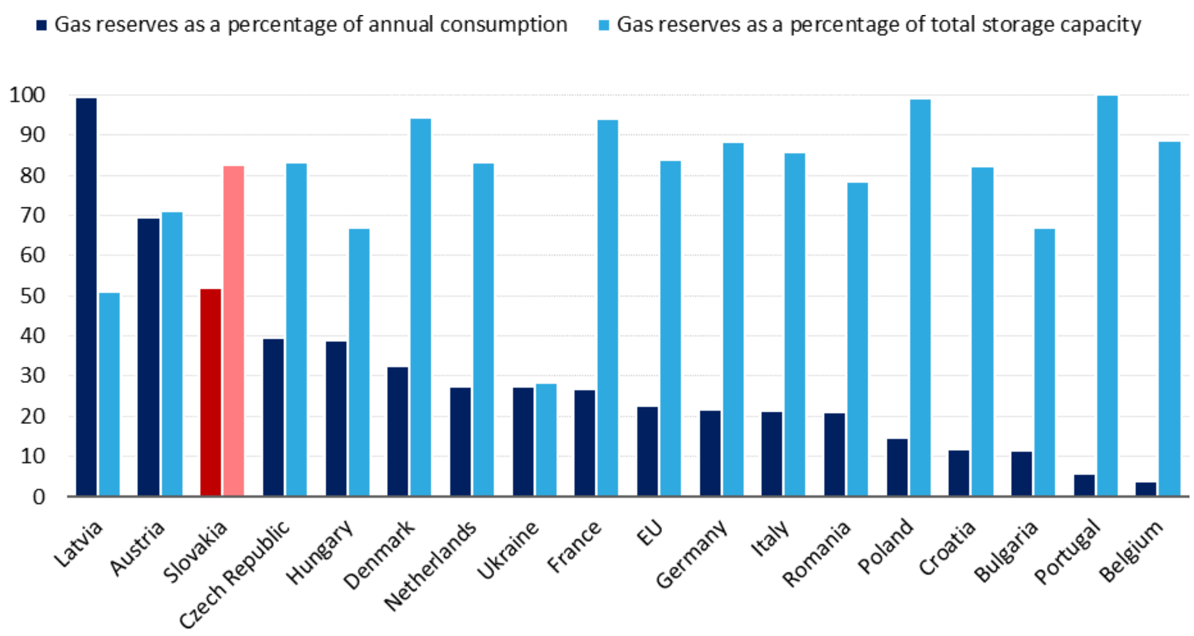
Share of Nuclear Energy in Electricity Generation, 2020



Source: International Energy Agency 2020, International Monetary Fund

High Level of Gas Reserves Increases Energy Security

- **As of September 16th 2022, Slovakia has reached gas storage filling level of 83% corresponding to 52% of total annual consumption.**
- Share of consumption covered by current gas reserves is among the highest in the EU. LNG imports which begun in March contributed considerably to current high levels of gas storage.



Source: Ministry of Interior of the SR

Mitigating Impacts from the Energy Market Disruption

Targeted Support Measures for Households

Measure	Implementation Timeline	Budgetary Cost (% GDP)
Reduced electricity distribution fee for the unregulated market	Nov'21	0.1
Reduced electricity system operation tariff for the regulated market	Nov'21	0.04
Agreement with the main power utility provider to freeze regulated electricity prices for households until 2024	Feb'22	-
Advancing the payment of the 13th pension from November to July	Jul'22	-
Inflation aid package (child benefits and one-off support to selected groups)	Jun'22	0.3
Inflation aid package (child benefits)	Jan'23	1.0

Inflation Aid Package

- ✓ Package introduced by the Ministry of Finance that result in 0.3% of GDP impact in 2022 and 1% of GDP in 2023
- ✓ Includes one-time subsidy of €100 for every child
- ✓ Implements higher permanent child allowances and child tax credit
- ✓ The reform is estimated to affect more than 1.1 million dependent children under the age of 25 and reduce the risk of poverty by 1.8 percentage points on average
- ✓ Provides one-off support of selected vulnerable groups

Source: International Monetary Fund Country Report No. 22/202; Stability Programme of the Slovak Republic for 2022 to 2025

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II Economic developments

Transformation Success Story

- ✓ Sustainable and robust GDP growth
- ✓ Commitment to fiscal discipline
- ✓ High share of investment to GDP
- ✓ Export-oriented economy

SLOVAKIA	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022e
Real GDP Growth (in %)	**1.9**	**3.0**	**3.8**	**2.6**	**(4.4)**	**3.0**	**1.9**
Private Consumption	3.9	4.6	4.1	2.7	(1.3)	1.2	4.6
Public Consumption	1.9	1.1	(0.1)	4.6	0.9	1.9	(1.5)
Gross fixed capital formation	(9.2)	2.9	2.8	6.7	(11.6)	0.6	5.4
Exports (goods and services)	5.0	3.7	5.1	0.8	(7.3)	10.2	(1.6)
Imports (goods and services)	4.8	4.0	4.8	2.1	(8.2)	11.2	(0.9)
GNI (real growth p.c. in %, adjusted by GDP deflator)	**3.8**	**3.8**	**4.3**	**2.2**	**(3.8)**	**3.0**	**2.3**
Employment Growth (% p.a.)	**2.4**	**2.2**	**2.0**	**1.0**	**(1.9)**	**(0.6)**	**1.9**
Unemployment rate (% of labour Force)	**9.6**	**8.1**	**6.6**	**5.8**	**6.7**	**6.8**	**6.1**
Inflation (HICP) (% p.a.)	**(0.5)**	**1.4**	**2.5**	**2.8**	**2.0**	**2.8**	**11.6**
General government balance (% of GDP)	**(2.6)**	**(1.0)**	**(1.0)**	**(1.3)**	**(5.5)**	**(6.2)**	**(5.1)***

** General government balance estimate from Stability Programme of the S R for 2022-2025 (April 2022).*

Note: Ministry of Finance's Report on Estimate for 2022 published in August 2022 expects deficit of general government to be slightly lower in 2022, while higher expenditures stemming from inflation to affect deficit in following years.

Sources: Eurostat, SO SR, MoF September forecast, EC for GNI in current prices per head of population.

Slovakia – A Solid Performer among Eurozone Countries

- **Slovakia's economic performance declined in 2020 due to coronavirus - less than in the euro area**
- The war in Ukraine and the energy crisis is a headwind but competitive external sector, resilient labour market and industrial production supported by drawing from EU funds and RRP suggest a solid growth potential
- Convergence is almost complete for the unemployment and inflation rates
- **Slovakia's Public Debt to GDP is among the lower levels in the Euro Area, at around 63% compared to 97% Euro Area average (2021)**

	Slovakia		Belgium		Finland		Eurozone	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Real GDP growth (%)	(4.4)	3.0	(5.7)	6.2	(2.2)	3.0	(6.1)	5.2
Inflation – HICP (%)	2.0	2.8	0.4	3.2	0.4	2.1	0.3	2.6
Unemployment rate (%)	6.7	6.8	5.8	6.3	7.7	7.7	8.0	7.7
Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	0.4	(2.0)	0.8	(0.4)	0.6	0.9	1.8	2.4
Budget Balance (% of GDP)	(5.5)	(6.2)	(9.0)	(5.5)	(5.5)	(2.6)	(7.1)	(5.1)
Structural Budget Balance (% of pot. GDP)	(4.5)	(5.7)	(5.8)	(4.6)	(3.7)	(2.0)	(3.6)	(4.0)
General Government Gross Debt (% of GDP)	59.7	63.1	112.8	108.2	69.0	65.8	97.2	95.6

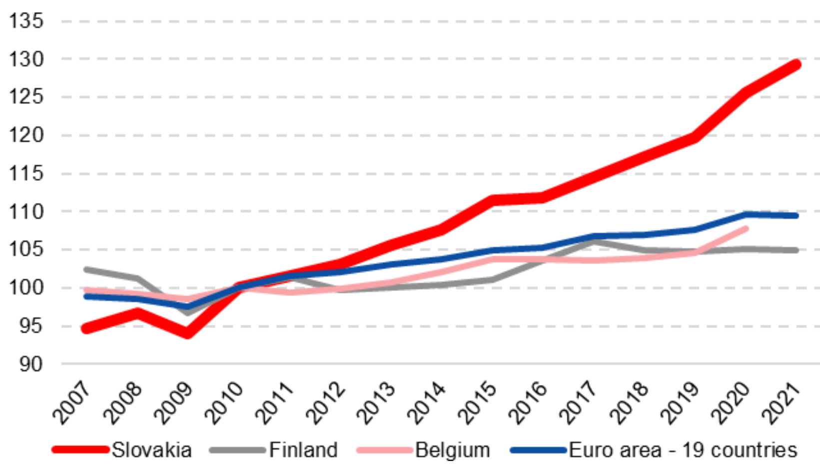
Source: Eurostat

Strong Productivity and GDP Growth

✓ Slovakia's real labour productivity and GDP per capita have consistently grown faster compared to peers

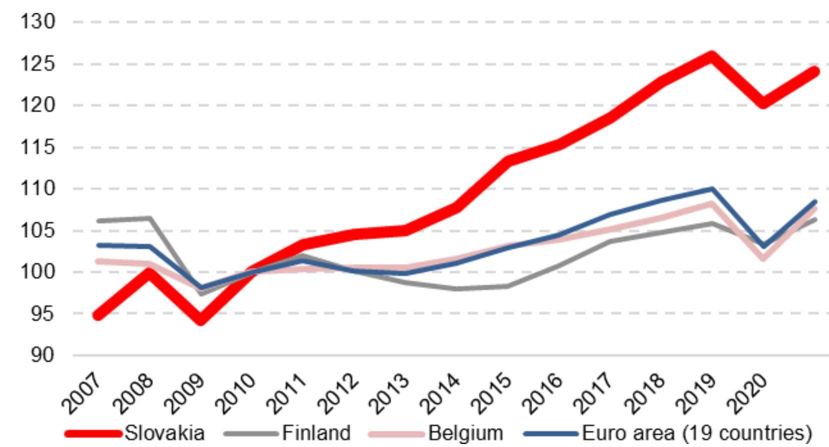
Real labor productivity per hour worked

2010=100



GDP per capita (chain-linked volumes)

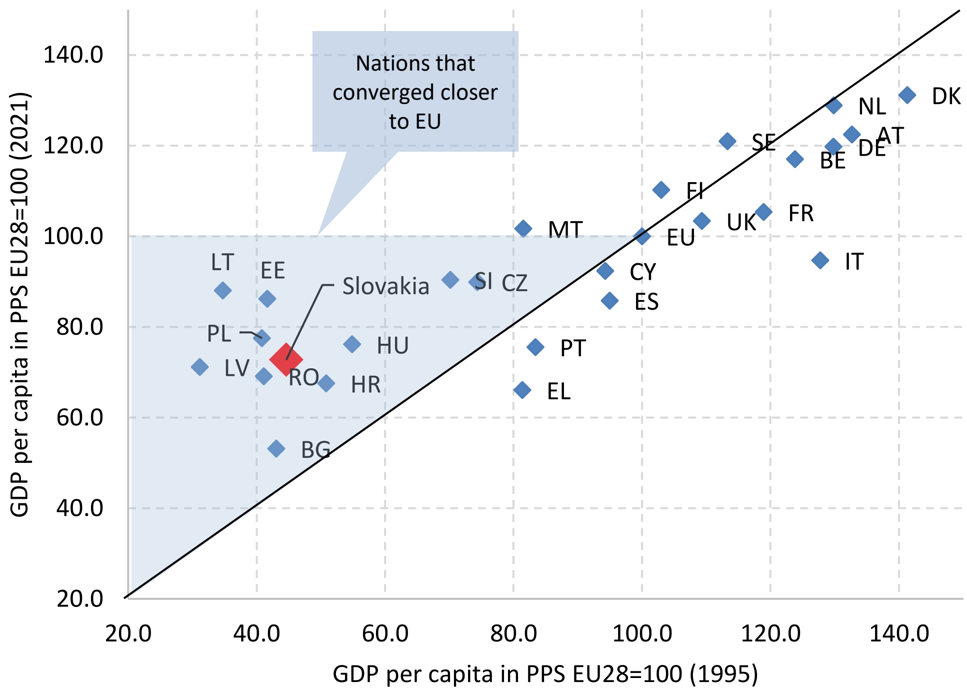
2010=100



** Data for 2021 for Belgium is not available*

Source: Eurostat

Ongoing Economic Convergence to EU28



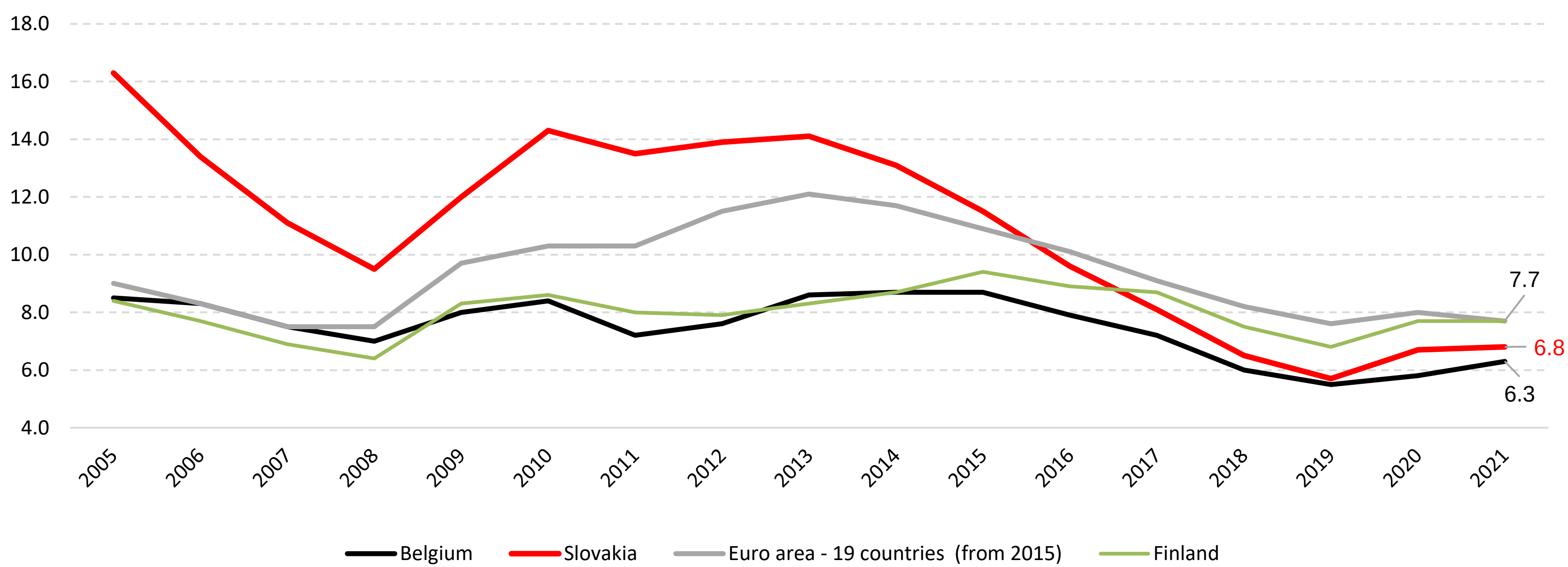
- ✓ **Successful transformation to market economy**
- ✓ **Fast speed of convergence: 28% in 25 years**
- ✓ **Current level: 73% of the EU27 GDP per capita (2021)**

Source: IMF

Resilient Unemployment Rate

- ✓ **The unemployment rate reached out historical minimum in 2019**
- ✓ However, the pandemic caused an increase in unemployment, **in line with euro area peers**

Unemployment Evolution versus Peers

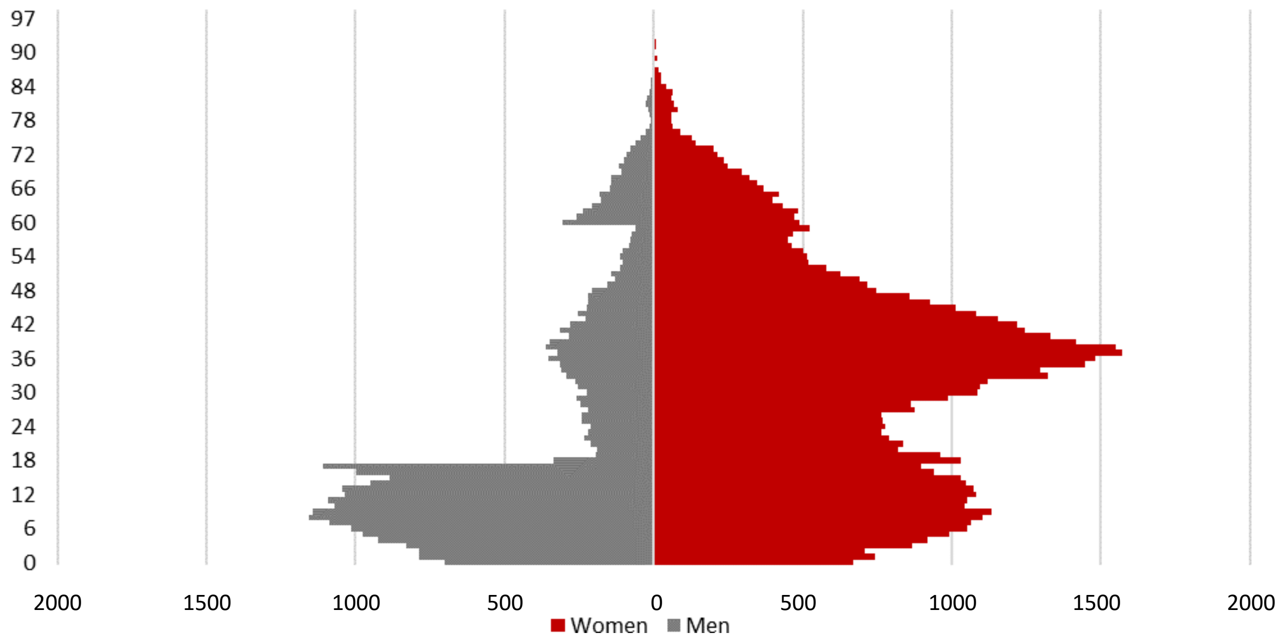


Source: Eurostat

War refugees can support the Slovak labor market

- **Since the beginning of the war, 92,000 Ukrainian refugees, mostly women and children, have applied for temporary refugee status in Slovakia.**
- So far, 20 % of 18-64 year olds have found a job. Refugees mainly occupy low-skilled positions in manufacturing and services, and their inclusion represents a positive risk for the Slovak labour market.

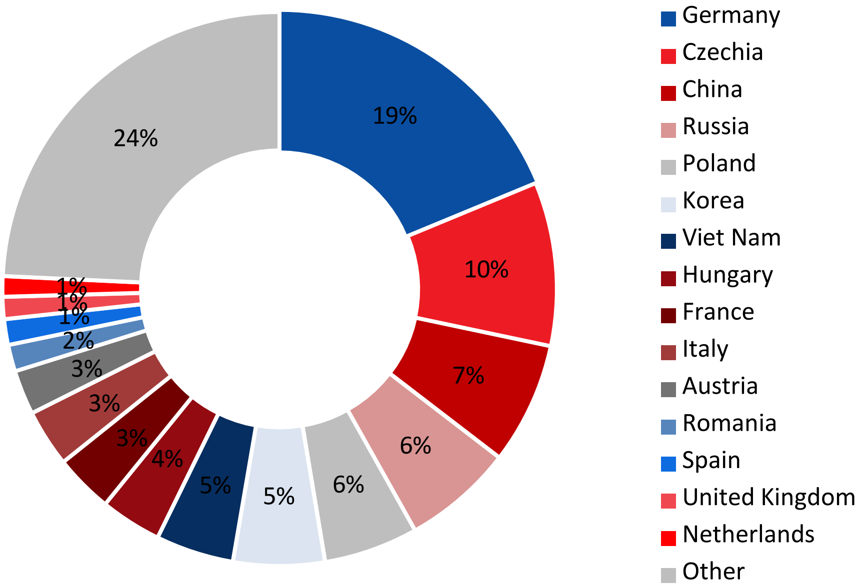
Age distribution of Ukrainian refugees



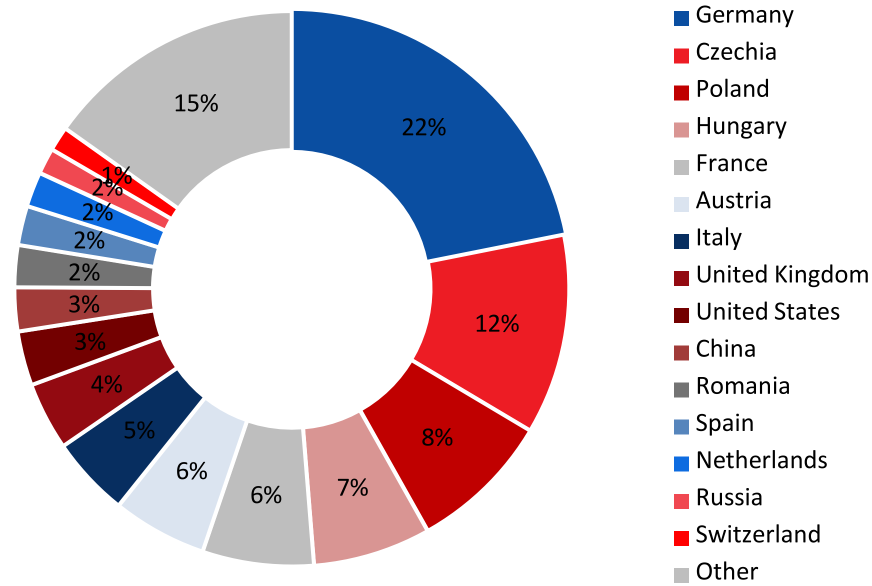
Source: Ministry of Interior of the SR

Key Trading Partners in 2021

Imports By Geography
(%)

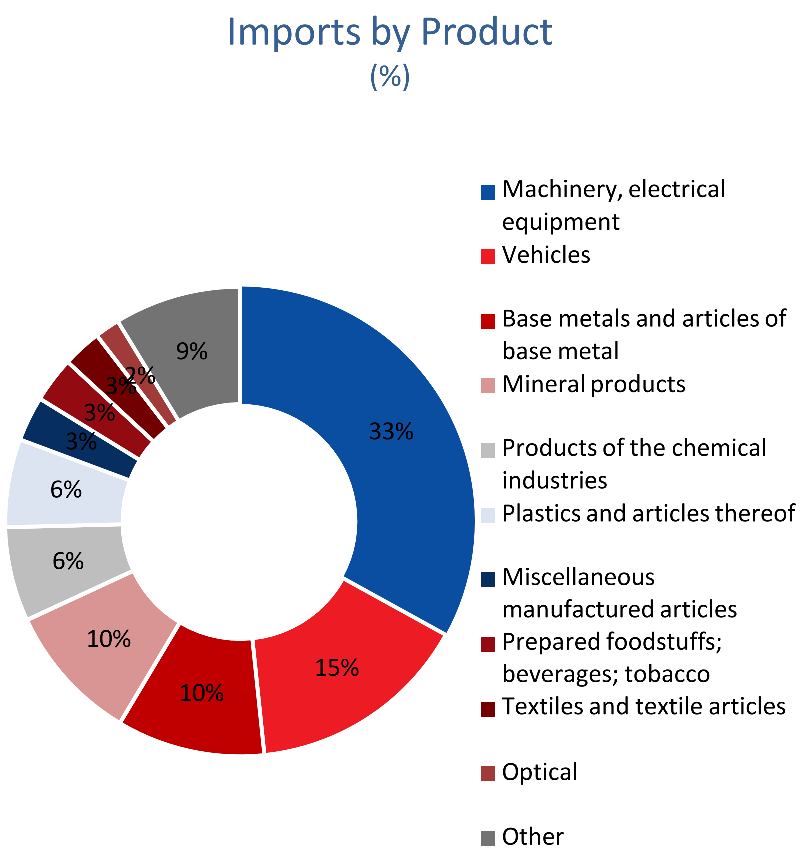


Exports By Geography
(%)



Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

Key Export and Import Products in 2021

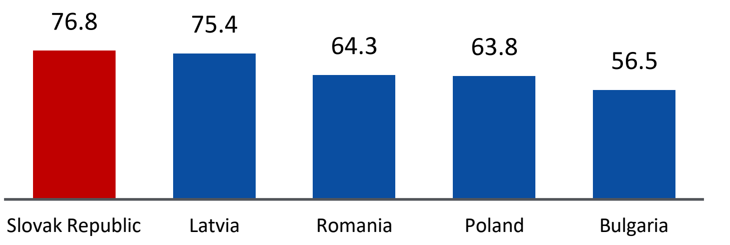


Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

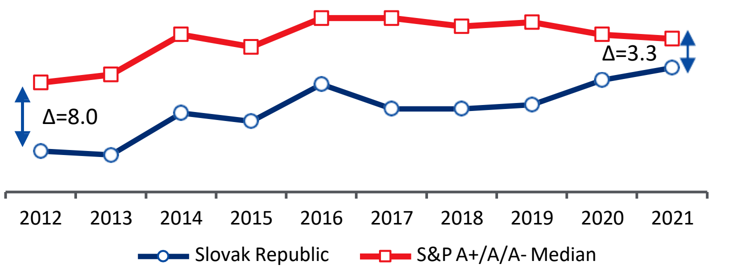
Institutional Framework and Governance

- Slovakia has demonstrated improvement of World Governance Indicators in recent years
- The country is well positioned compared to regional peers with the institutional strength is supported by EU and eurozone membership
- The country's political institutions have been continuously evolving over time
- Institutional reforms make up the core part of Slovakia's Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) introduced post-pandemic
- Slovakia has committed to further enhancement of the institutional framework and strengthen governance by implementing reforms in judiciary system improving public procurement and investment efficiency

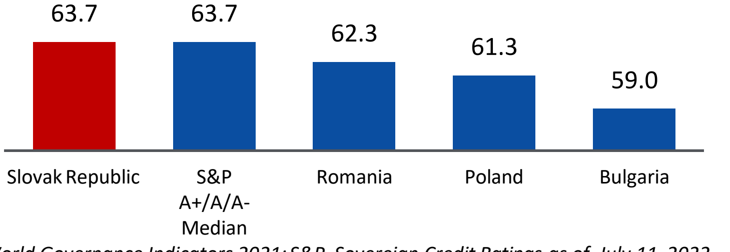
Voice and Accountability



Rule of Law Converging to Peers

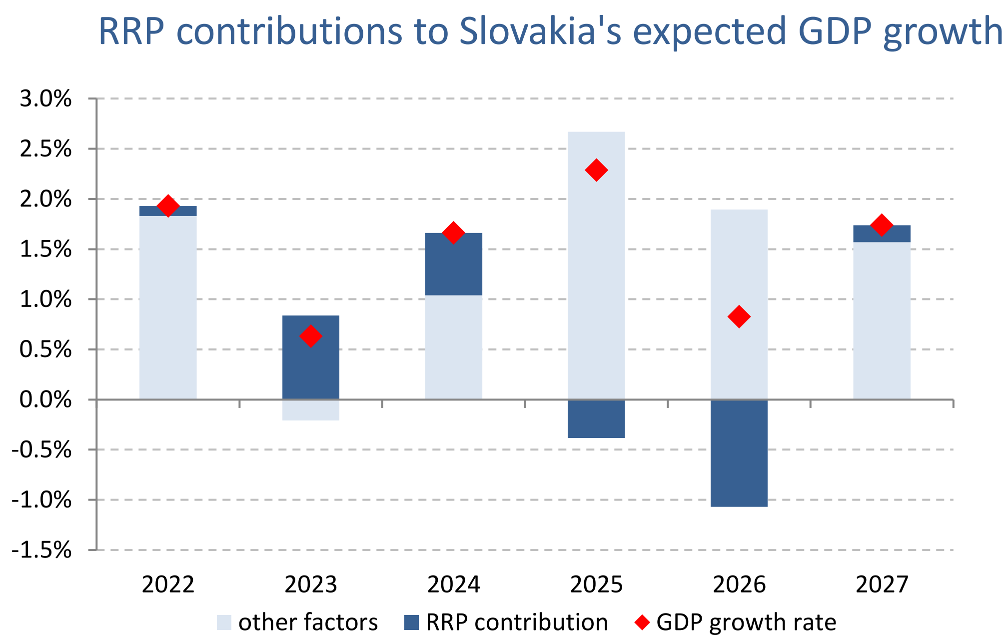


Political Stability and Absence of Violence



Source: World Governance Indicators 2021; S&P Sovereign Credit Ratings as of July 11, 2022

EU Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) Kicks in



✓ **RRP is expected to boost the economy mainly in 2023 and 2024**

- Slovakia will be a key beneficiary of the Recovery and Resilience Facility, boosting its productivity and accelerate the green and digital transformation.
- Public investment funded by the RRP will support the output by approx. EUR 1.3 bn in 2023 as well in 2024

Source: MoF

Structural Reforms for Long-Term Development

The Slovak government remains committed and continues to implement structural reforms to boost competitiveness and quality of life for the country.

EU Recovery and Resilience Plan

- ✓ Investment plans from 2021-2026 in Slovakia will focus on the following 5 key structural areas:
  - Better education
  - Healthy life
  - Effective public administration and digitalization
  - Green economy
  - Competitive and innovative economy
- ✓ Slovakia is the fifth EU member state to be granted approval by the EC for its Recovery and Resilience Plan.

Improving Tax Collection and Combating Tax Evasion

- ✓ VAT gap has decreased from 37% in 2012 to 12 % in 2021
- ✓ The decrease is primarily due to measures that increased tax collection:
  - In 2020, online cash registers were introduced to tackle evasion in sectors with the largest VAT gap such as retail, hotels and restaurants
  - In addition, electronic invoicing is expected to be introduced in following years

Value for Money (VfM) Initiative

- ✓ Government initiative to raise public spending efficiency (started in 2016)
  - Compulsory spending reviews of at least 50% of government expenditures within the electoral cycle
- ✓ Reinforced the Ministry of Finance mandate in 2020:
  - Strengthening the role of the VfM Unit in the investment process and managing the investment centralized budget
  - Efficiency check of investment projects exceeding € 1mn

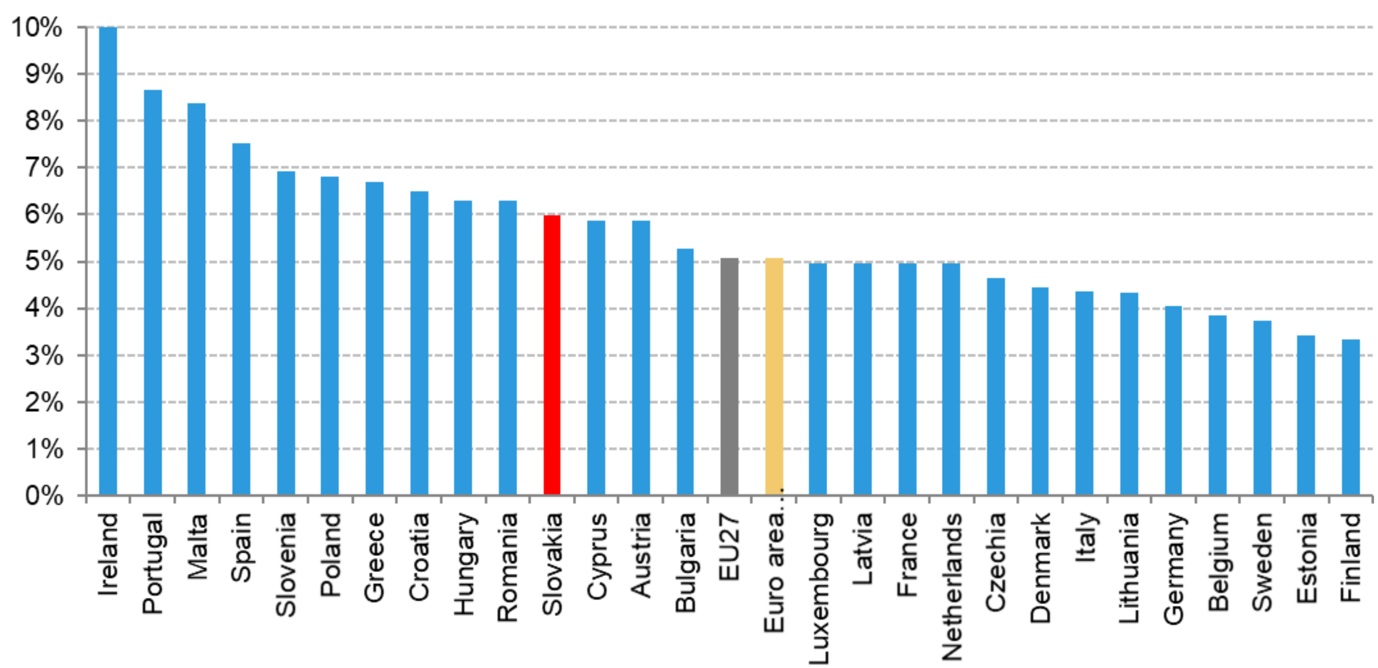
Strengthened fiscal framework

- ✓ Multi-annual expenditure ceilings as a new operational fiscal rule (adopted in March 2022)
- ✓ Refinements of Constitutional Act on Fiscal Responsibility (under political discussion)
  - Recalibrations of debt thresholds, escape clauses, and respective sanctions
  - Net debt basis to provide flexible liquidity management
  - Stronger emphasis on analytical input into the budgetary process (under discussion)

Economic Outlook – Outlook for the next years favourable

- ✓ The expected growth of Slovakia's real GDP is a result of ambitious investments and reforms in RRP
- ✓ As a result the outlook for 2022-2023 is better than the EU and euro area average
- ✓ The forecast assumes the all EU countries will overcome the energy crisis by joint actions and shared responsibility

Expected Real GDP Growth cumulative in 2022-2023



Source: European Commission Summer 2022 Forecast

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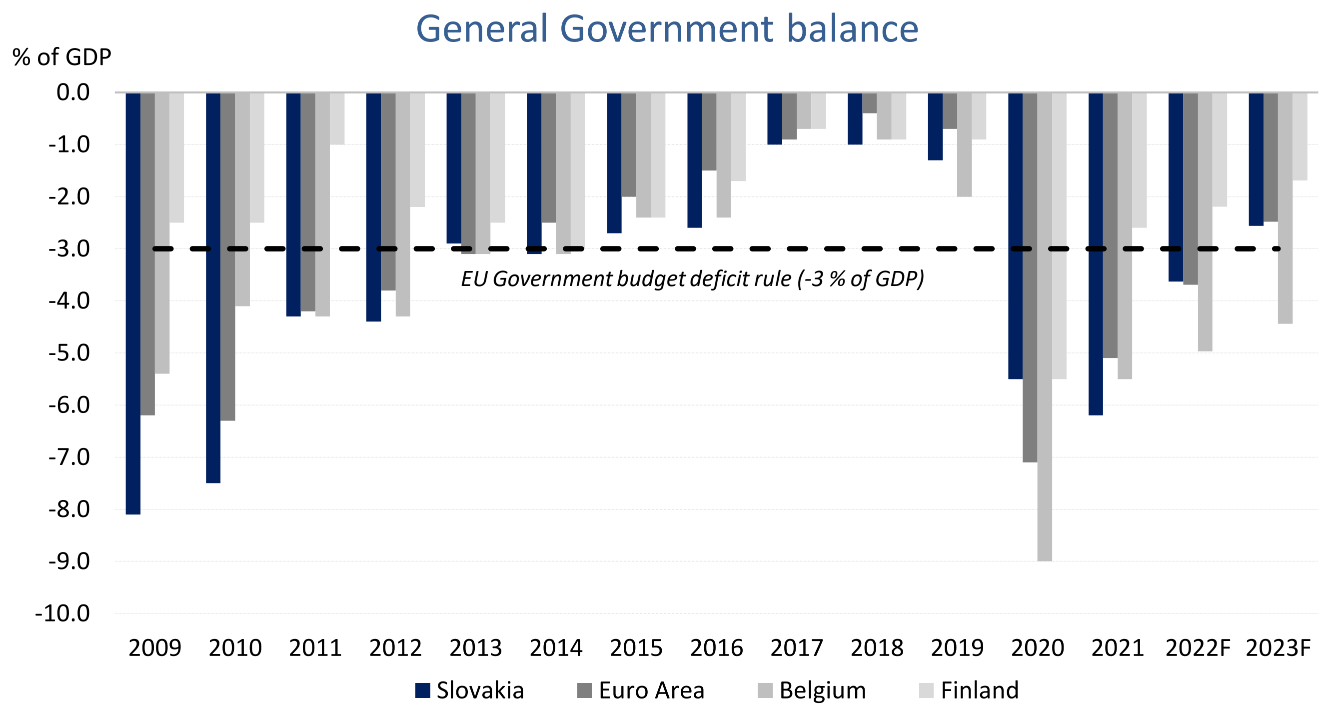
III Fiscal Policy

Prudent Fiscal Policy to be Reintroduced in 2023

- ✓ **Between 2009 and 2019 Slovakia successfully reduced the government deficit by over 6% of GDP**
- ✓ COVID-19 pandemic deteriorated public finance (higher deficits 2020 - 2022 reflected particularly economic downturn and fiscal stimulus of around 6% of GDP)
- ✓ **the Government is introducing expenditure ceilings in 2023 expecting headline deficit to return closer to 3% of GDP**



Source: Eurostat, EC Spring forecast 2022

Government's Objective to Stabilize Post-Pandemic Debt

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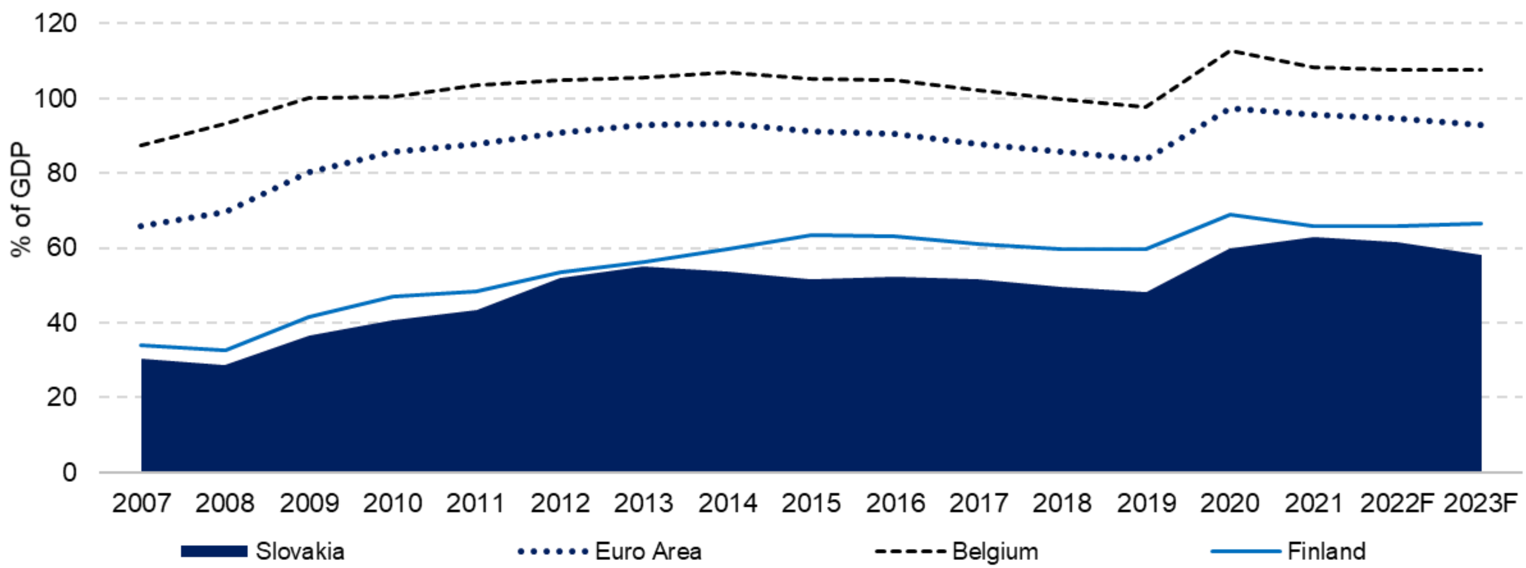
- ✓ **Public debt on a declining trajectory since 2014, with cumulative decrease of almost 7%. of GDP up to 2019**
- ✓ **Outbreak of COVID-19 in 2020 elevated public debt by almost 12% of GDP** (however one of the main driver was temporary accumulation of cash buffer due to uncertainty)
- ✓ **The medium-term consolidation strategy reflecting expenditure ceilings and higher nominal GDP will lead to stabilisation of the debt level below 60% GDP and well below peer countries**

Public Debt-to-GDP Ratio



Source: Eurostat, EC Spring forecast 2022

The Main Fiscal Reform of Managing Public Finance

- **In 2022 the Parliament approved introducing of ceilings on public expenditures (ordinary law)**

- **The ceilings** as a main operation tool to achieve long-term fiscal sustainability **will be implemented already in general government budget for 2023** and thereafter for whole election period since 2024
  - Calculation of expenditure limits based on risks of long-term sustainability indicator and executed and updated by independent Council for Budget Responsibility
  - Required structural consolidation of 0.5 pp. of GDP in case of high/medium risks and 0.25 in case of low risks

- **Expenditure ceilings incorporate escape clauses** that can be triggered by government after Fiscal council opinion in case of:
  - Economic downturn of 0 % or -3 %
  - One-off measures related to extraordinary events (war, natural disaster, etc.)

IV Debt Management

Debt Management in 2022

Gross issuance originally planned at EUR 6.0 billion

- ✓ Positive development in State budget deficit mostly due to elevated revenues from inflation – actual deficit probably lower than budgeted EUR 5.5 billion
- ✓ Gross issuance expected to be at original amount or lower
- ✓ Substantial cash buffer

Issued EUR 3.3 billion bonds

- ✓ No syndication so far
- ✓ EUR 3.3 billion via regular auctions

Loans received in amount of EUR 0.1 billion

- ✓ One tranche of EIB loan

Issuance plan till the end of 2022

- ✓ EUR 1.0 – 2.0 billion – syndicated deal
- ✓ EUR 0.6 – 1.0 billion – auctions in October and November

Source: Ardal as of September 2022

Debt Management in 2022 (cont'd)

Total redemptions EUR 1.3 billion equivalent

- ✓ EUR 1.16 billion equivalent bond matured in May 2022 (USD 1.5 billion)
- ✓ EUR 0.14 billion equivalent bond matured in April 2022 (CHF 0.175 billion)

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

- ✓ Four bonds offered in all auctions
- ✓ Special auction of 2068 bond with remuneration in June – followed investor demand

Financing still relatively cheap

- ✓ Weighted average yield at 1.71% p.a. (new issuance); weighted average maturity 14.8 years (new issuance)

Strong presence of ECB

- ✓ ECB holds more than 45% of issued government bonds
- ✓ Continuing reinvestments – no timeline specified when ECB will stop reinvestments

Source: Ardal as of September 2022

Debt Management Outlook in 2023

Total redemptions EUR 4.6 billion equivalent

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

Uncertainty about state budget cash deficit

- ✓ Cash deficit of state budget around EUR 4.2 billion (estimate as of July 2022)

Total gross financing needs of EUR 8.8 billion will be covered mostly by issuance

- ✓ EUR 4.0 – 5.0 billion can be issued via regular monthly auctions
- ✓ EUR 3.0 – 4.0 billion can be issued via syndications
- ✓ No T-bills
- ✓ No specific loans planned but could be arranged based on market conditions
- ✓ Total issuance planned at EUR 8.0 billion – the rest can be covered by State Treasury funds development + liquidity buffer optimization

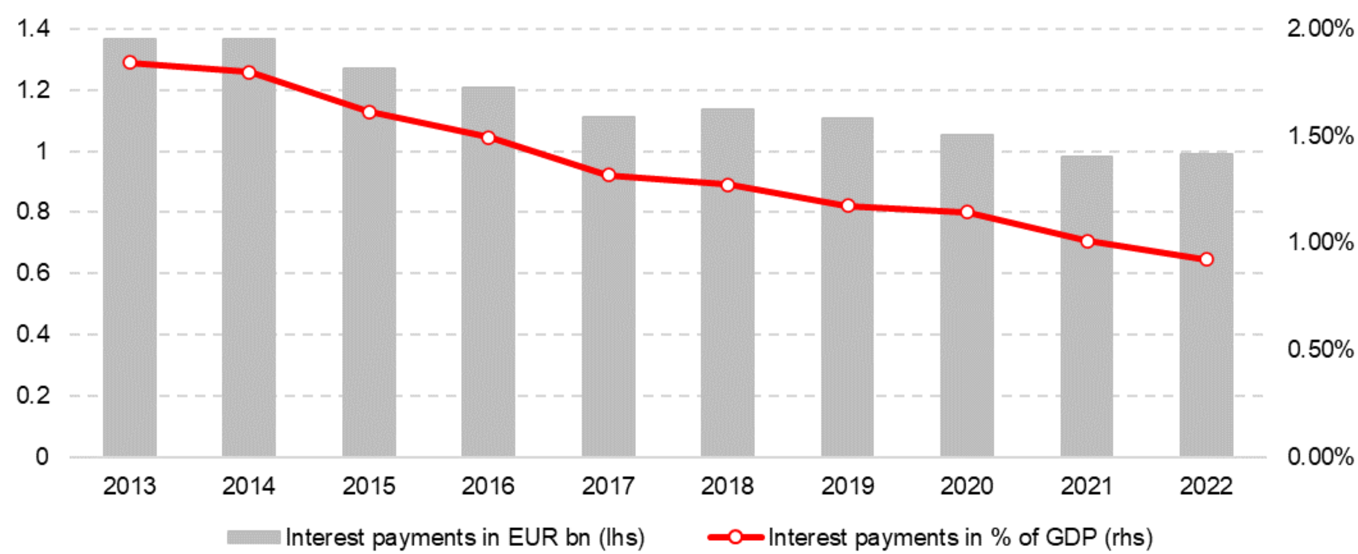
Foreign currency issuances are less likely

Source: Ardal

Interest Payments Development

- Interest payments are at historical lows as a percentage of GDP and have been declining since 2014 even in nominal terms
- In 2022 interest payments expected at similar level to 2021 in nominal terms and with further drop as a % of GDP
- ECB's PSPP helped in decreasing interest payments

Interest Payment Dynamics for Slovakia (accrual)

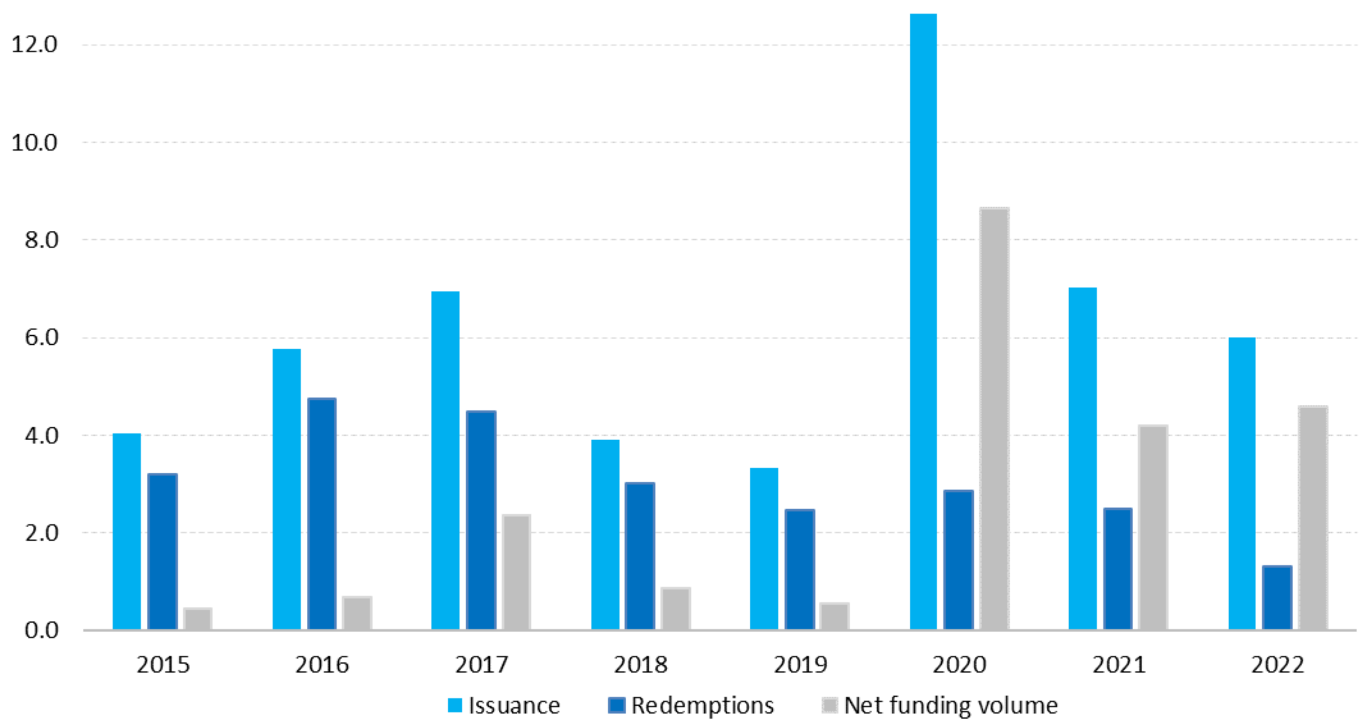


Source: ARDAL, data as of August 2022; 2022 is estimate for whole year

Net Funding Development

- ✓ Increased issuance after the COVID outbreak
- ✓ Low redemptions between 2019-2022
- ✓ Net funding volume expected to decrease in line with fiscal consolidation

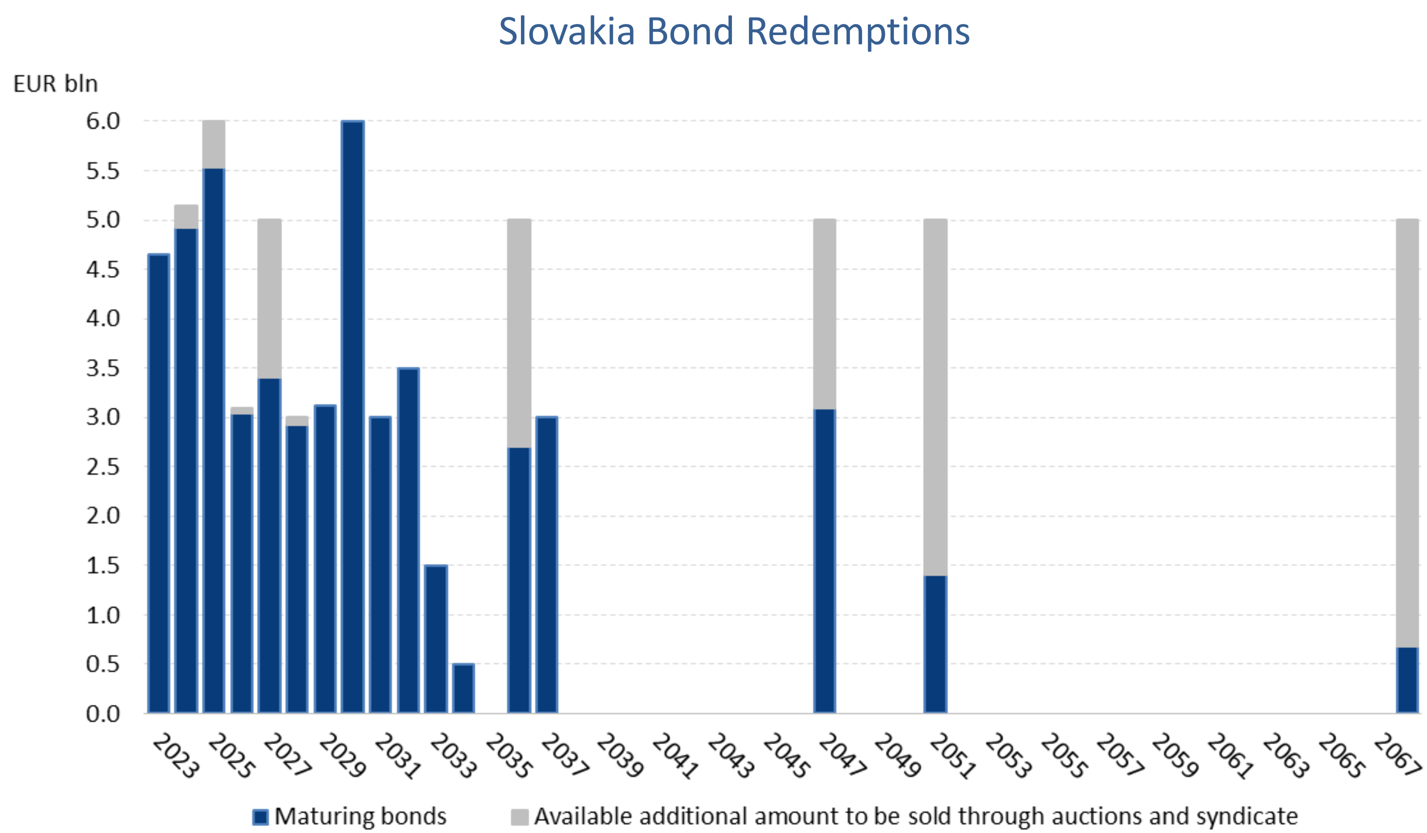
Issuance and Redemptions



Source: ARDAL, 2022 expected amount for whole year

Bond Redemption Profile

- ✓ Smooth redemption profile not exceeding EUR 6 billion redemption in any single year
- ✓ No remaining redemptions in 2022

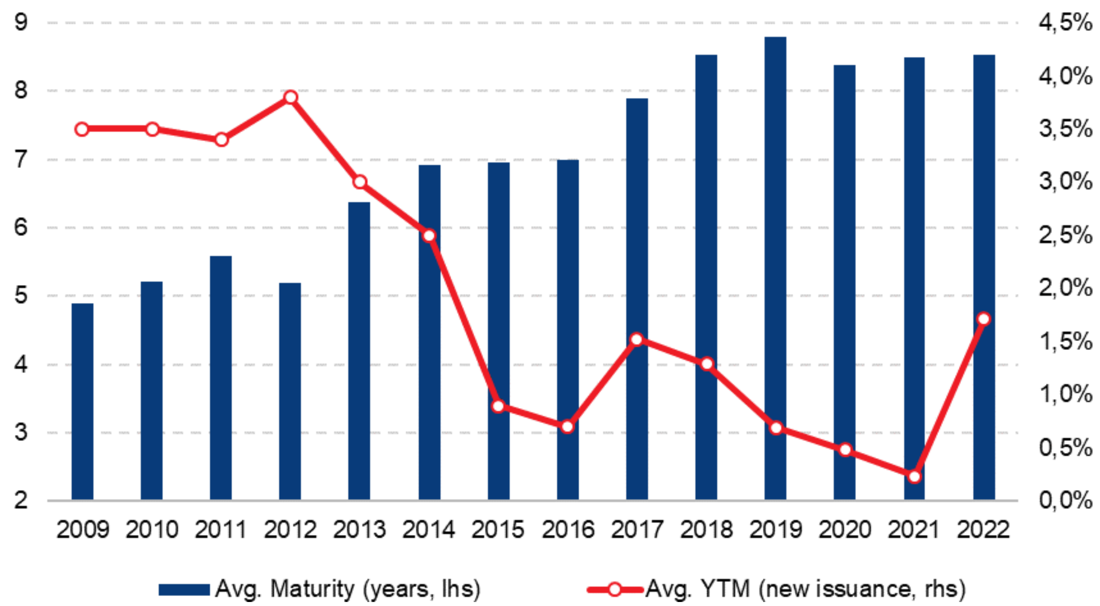


Source: ARDAL, data as of September 2022

Government Bond Portfolio Metrics

- ✓ Average maturity increased steadily since 2012 – maintained above 8 years since 2018
- ✓ At the same time average YTM was reduced significantly
- ✓ Increase in yields in 2022 in line with overall development in euro area + long issuance in 2022 (average time to maturity 14.8 years for bonds sold in auctions)

Average Maturity and Yield Metrics for Slovakia



Source: ARDAL, data as of September 2022

Risk Indicators Comparison

As of 30 June 2022	Slovakia	Belgium	France	Slovenia	Latvia	Germany	Austria	Euro Area
Average Life of Debt (years)	**8.61**	10.03	8.54	10.29	8.13	7.59	10.76	**8.59**
Refinancing Risk 1Y (% of total debt)	**5.34**	16.77	13.76	10.80	10.11	17.70	16.79	**14.08**
Refinancing Risk 5Y (% of total debt)	**40.44**	40.00	45.30	36.20	49.68	48.90	50.92	**45.69**
Refixing Risk 1Y (% of total debt)	**5.35**	17.22	24.69	11.21	16.47	21.00	17.34	**21.78**
Refixing Risk 5Y (% of total debt)	**40.44**	40.44	53.12	36.28	55.12	54.54	51.49	**50.46**
Foreign Debt to Total Debt (before derivatives) %	**0.91**	0.84	0.00	2.75	3.91	0.00	3.33	**0.60**
Foreign Debt to Total Debt (after derivatives) %	**0.02**	0.00	0.00	0.08	3.91	0.00	0.00	**0.04**

- ✓ Prudent risk management
- ✓ Average debt maturity of Slovakia at Euro Area level and comparable with higher rated issuers
- ✓ Sufficient space for short term financing and shock absorption

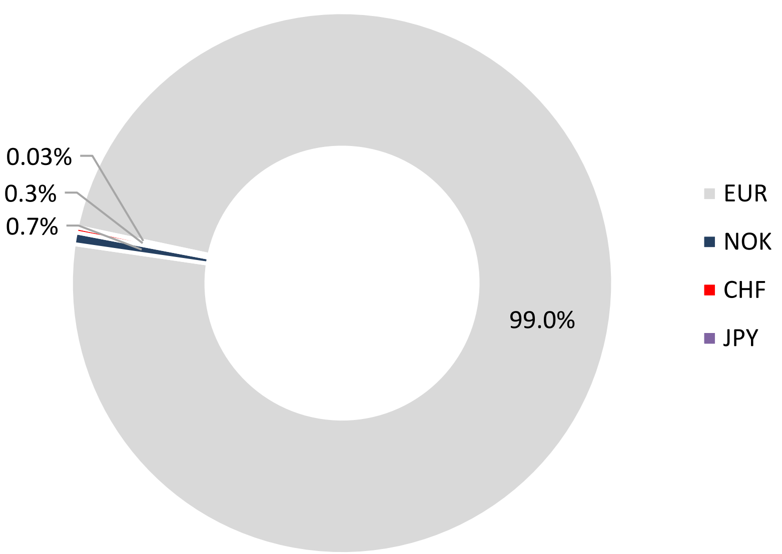
Source: ESDM, data as of June 30, 2022

Low Currency Risk and Diversified Investor Base

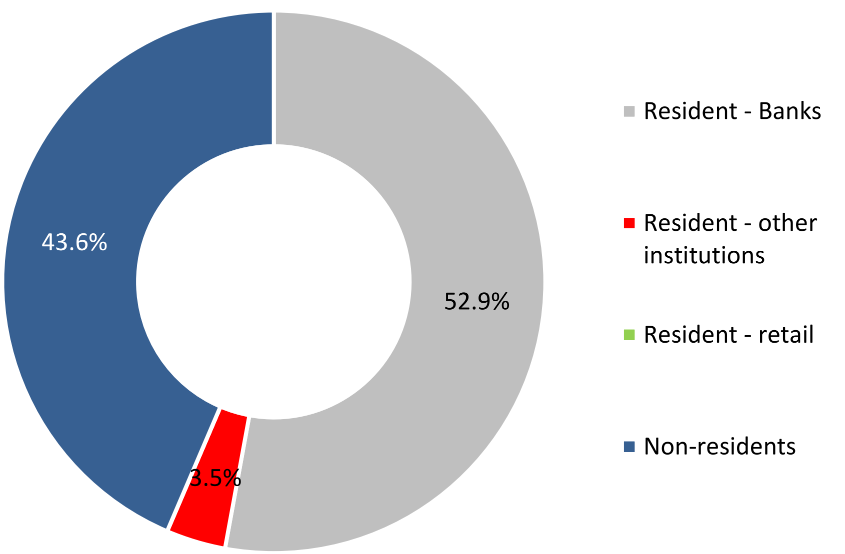
- ✓ Almost no foreign currency debt
- ✓ The only USD bond matured in 2022

- ✓ Increasing portfolio holdings of residents due to PSPP and PEPP

Currency Breakdown
(%)



Investor Type Breakdown
(%)*



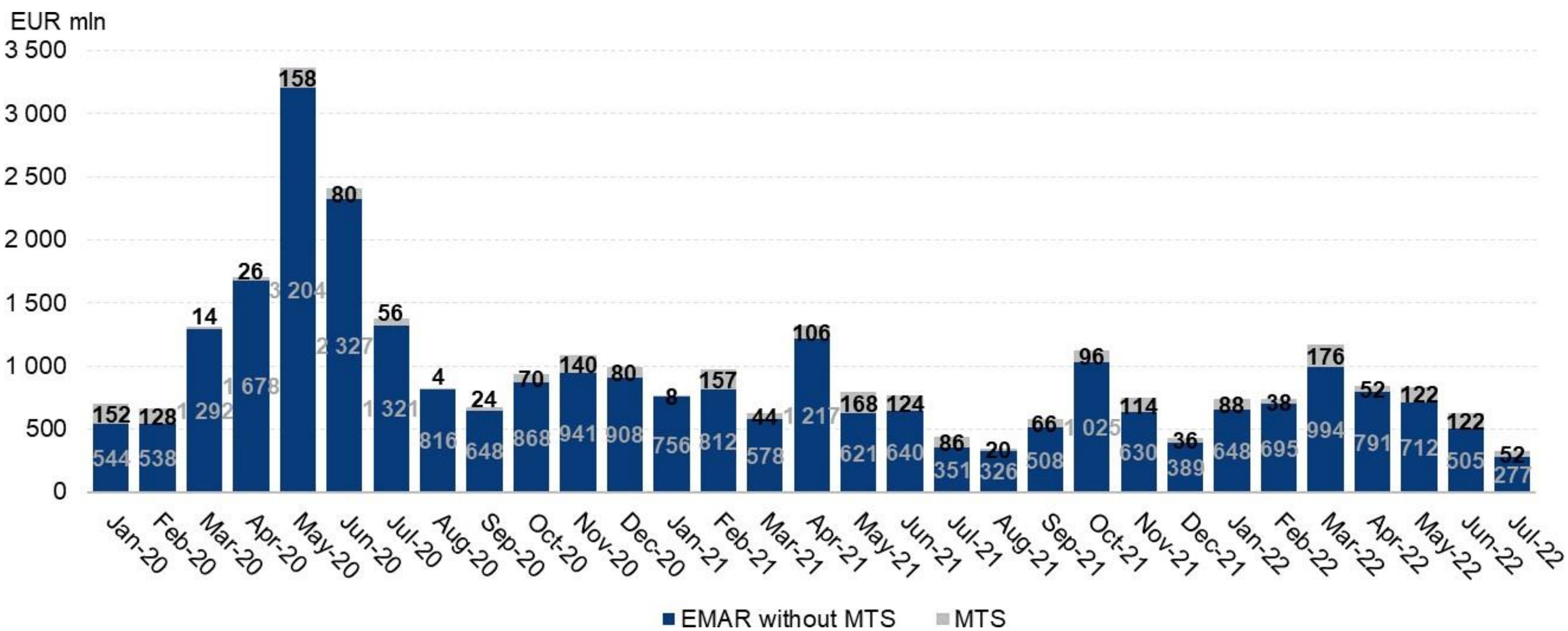
**Bonds held in Slovak Central Securities Depository*

Source: ARDAL, data as of June 2022

MTS Slovakia

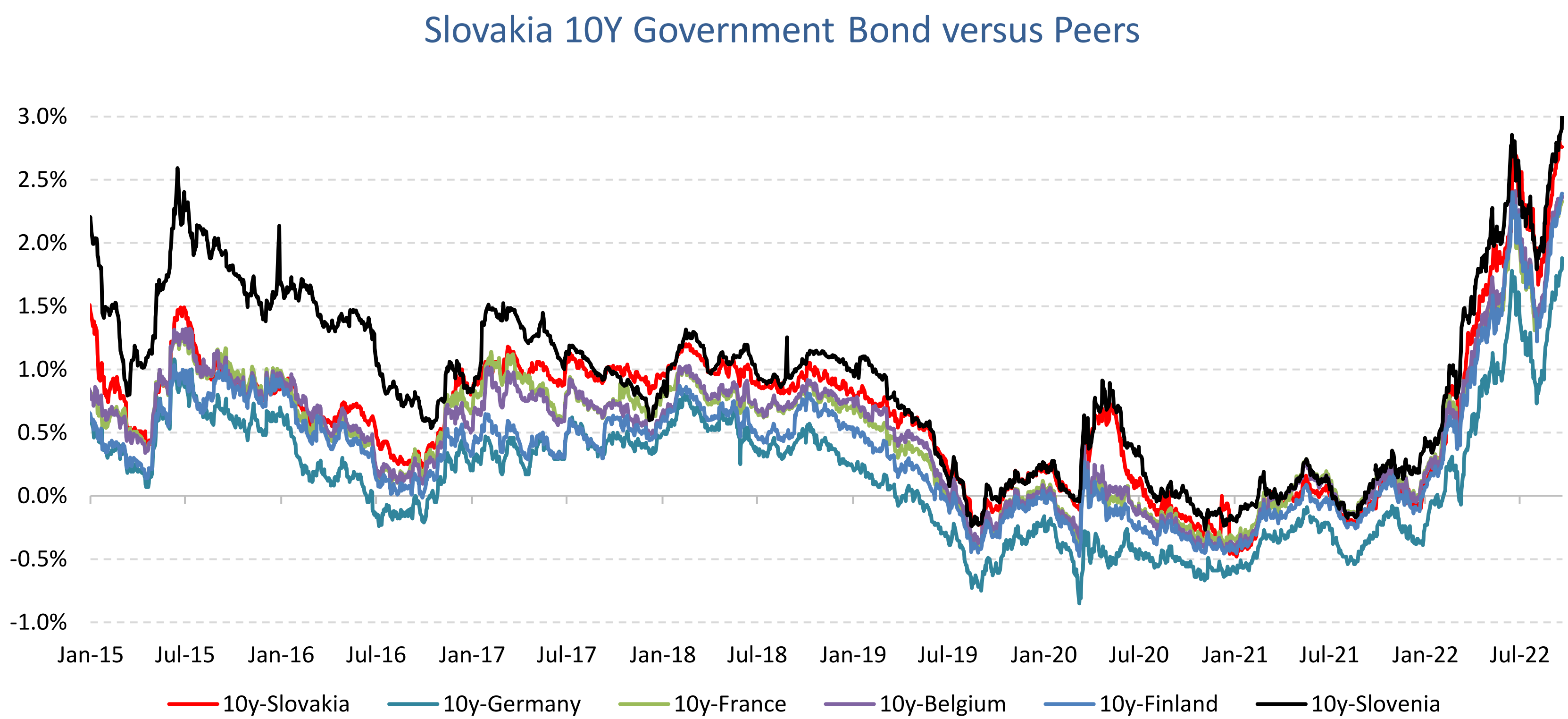
- Introduction of MTS Slovakia in February 2018
- Quoting obligation for Primary Dealers
- Average monthly trading volume EUR 105 million since inception

Slovak PDs Secondary Market (EMAR)



Source: ARDAL, data as of July 2022

Government Bond Yields



Source: Macrobond, NBS, Deutsche Bundesbank, as of September 2022

Auction Calendar 2022 - Bonds

ARDAL

Government Bonds		
Auction Date	**Settlement Date**	**Offered Bonds**
17 January	19 January	2024, 2032, 2036, 2047
21 February	23 February	2025, 2030, 2036, 2047
21 March	23 March	2024, 2030, 2036, 2051
4 April	6 April	2068
19 April	21 April	2025, 2030, 2036, 2051
16 May	18 May	2025, 2032, 2036, 2047
20 June	22 June	2025, 2027, 2030, 2051
19 September	21 September	2024, 2030, 2036, 2051
17 October	19 October	to be decided
21 November	23 November	to be decided

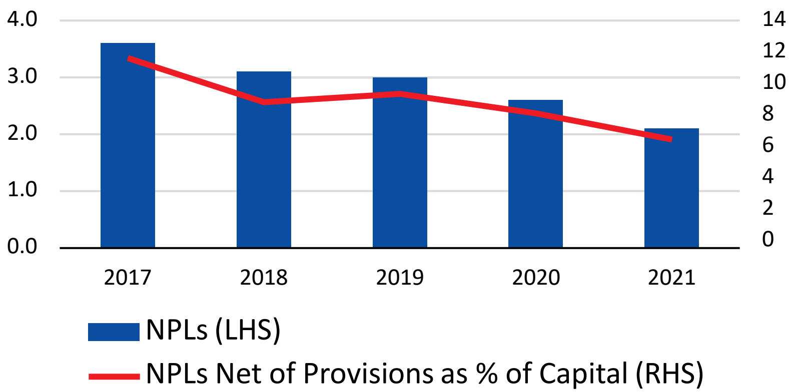
- ✓ Auctions on the third Monday of the month – no auction during July, August and in December
- ✓ Settlement T+2 (Wednesday)
- ✓ Non-competitive part of the auction usually on the next day (Tuesday) with settlement T+1 (Wednesday)
- ✓ Possibility to include additional auctions based on the funding requirements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

Source: ARDAL

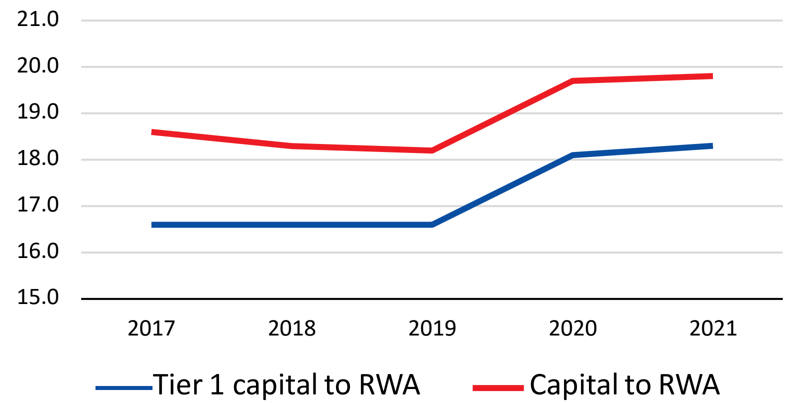
V Banking Sector

Fundamentally Robust and Well-capitalised Banking System

Asset Quality



Capital Adequacy



- ✓ Supported by measures extended by the National Bank of Slovakia, together with the ECB and European Banking Authorities, the banking sector is well capitalized, liquid, and profitable
- ✓ Non-performing loans are on a downwards trend
- ✓ Large capital buffers
- ✓ This gives banking system sufficient capital buffers to withstand a wide range of shocks

Source: IMF IV

VI Contemplated Transaction

Transaction Term Sheet

Issuer:	The Slovak Republic *acting through the Ministry of Finance and the Agency*
Ratings:	A2 (negative) by Moody's / A+ (negative) by S&P / A (negative) by Fitch
Status:	Senior Unsecured
Format:	Regulation S only
Currency:	Euro
Tenors:	10-year
Size:	Benchmark
Maturity:	[ ] October 2032
Coupon:	Fixed (Annual, ACT/ACT, ICMA)
Denominations:	EUR 1 x EUR 1
Governing Law / Listing	Slovak Republic Law / Bratislava Stock Exchange (Main Market)
Use of Proceeds:	The net proceeds of issue of the Notes will be used for funding of the state debt of the Slovak Republic.
Joint Bookrunners:	Citi, J.P. Morgan, Slovenska sporitelna (Erste Group) and Tatra Banka (Raiffeisen Bank)
Target Market:	EU MiFID II – Eligible counterparties, Professional and Retail Clients (all distribution channels)

Primary Dealers of the Slovak Republic

- Barclays Bank Ireland PLC
- Citibank Europe PLC
- Československá obchodná banka, a.s. (KBC Group)
- Deutsche Bank AG
- HSBC Continental Europe S.A.
- J.P. Morgan AG
- NATIXIS
- Slovenská sporiteľňa, a.s. (Erste Group)
- Tatra banka, a.s. (RBI Group)
- Všeobecná úverová banka, a.s. (Intesa Sanpaolo Group)

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