S L O V A K   R E P U B L I C

Investor Presentation

February 2023

ARDAL
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2023 Debt and Liquidity Management Agency






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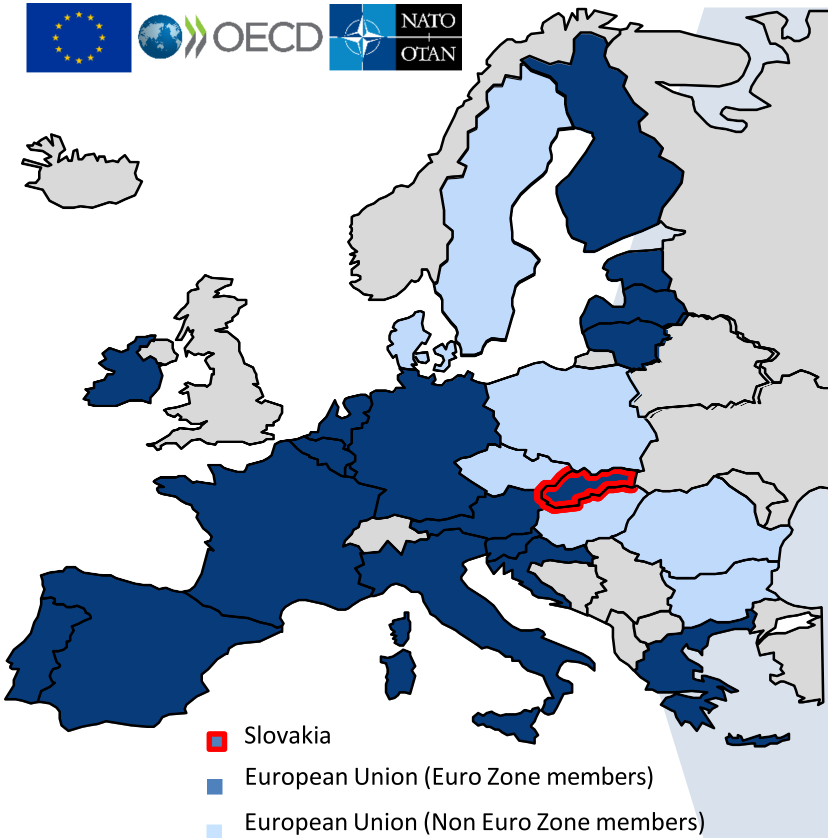
I Introduction

Slovakia – At a Glance

Geographical Location



Key Facts

Ratings (Moody's/S&P/Fitch)	A2 (negative) / A+ (negative) / A (negative)
GDP (2022)	€107.8 billion
GNI per capita (2021)	€22.280
Population (2022)	5.4 million
Real GDP growth (2022)	1.7%
Inflation (HICP – 2022)	12.1%
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:** -3.4% in 2020 vs. -6.1% 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

- **Approved multi-annual expenditure ceilings:** fundamental fiscal reform outlining medium-term objectives for 2023-2025
- Budget targets **deficit to decline close to 3% of GDP in 2025**

Steady Debt Dynamics

- **Public debt stabilized under 60% of GDP,** still well below the Euro Area average
- **High debt affordability:** interest costs around 1.2% of GDP up to 2025

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

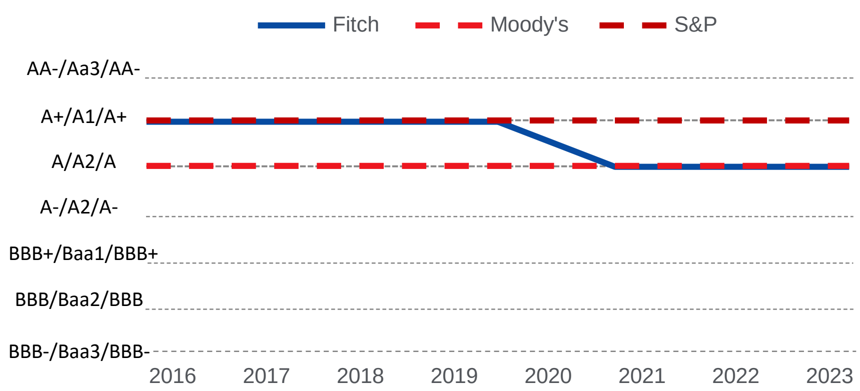
Source: Moody's, IMF

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 2016-23 (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
- **November 2022:**
  - We expect high inflation, the slowdown in the eurozone, and persisting supply chain bottlenecks will harm economic activity in Slovakia so that real economic growth slows to 0.4% in 2023
  - At the same time, we consider Slovakia's fiscal and external debt levels to be moderate, and its debt service costs remain historically low

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
- **August 2022:**
  - The country public finances could be materially impacted by a permanent reduction on gas supply form Russia takes place
  - Neverheless, Slovakia's credit rating reafirmation reflects the country solid economic strenght, solid fiscal metrics and relatively moderate exposure to event risks
  - A clear and succesful energy supply diversification strategy would support an improvement on its Credit Rating Outlook

FitchRatings

Credit rating was 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 foreseeable adverse shock from energy supply challenges

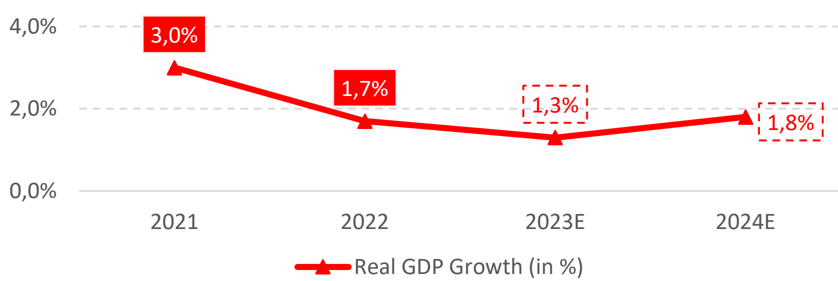
Source: Moody's, S&P and Fitch

Slovakia's Resilience to Russia/Ukraine Developments

1 The Slovakian economy is forecasted to grow despite the war in Ukraine

✓ While Russia's aggression in Ukraine has given rise to challenges for Slovakia's economy, **the country is forecasted to nevertheless achieve positive economic growth in the coming years**

Real GDP Growth & Forecasts (%)

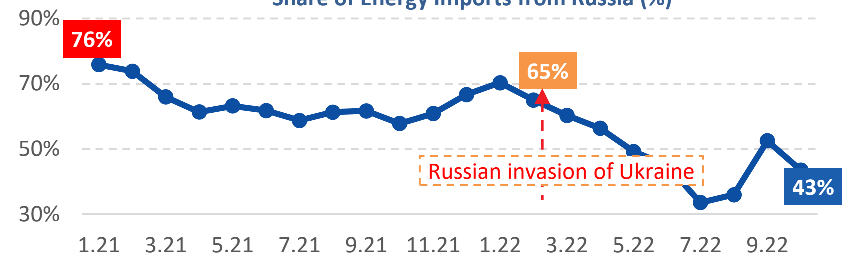


2 Slovakia has reduced its dependency on Russian energy imports

✓ **Since the inception of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the Slovak Republic has reduced its energy dependence on Russia dramatically**

✓ The share of energy imports from Russia has declined to roughly **43%** from 70% at the beginning of 2022

Share of Energy Imports from Russia (%)



3 Slovakia's status as an NATO and EU member-state represents a strong security guarantee

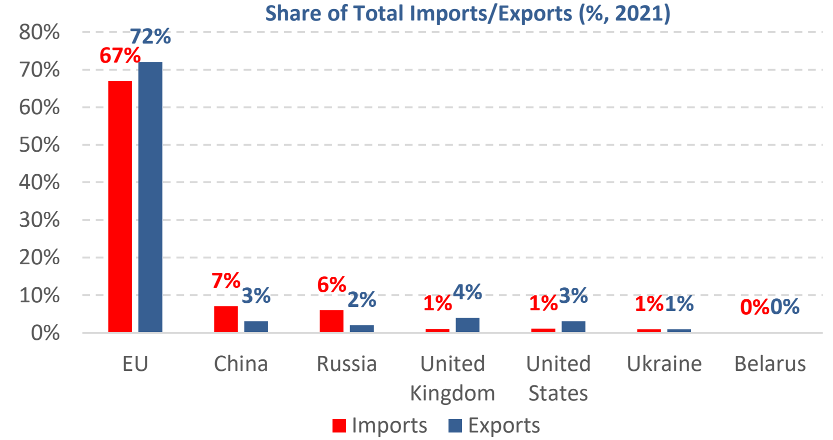
✓ **Slovakian defence policy is pursued through the joint efforts of the Slovak Armed Forces and NATO/EU allies. As a member of NATO and the EU since 2004, Slovakia has the following security guarantees in place:**

Article 5: By focusing on NATO's deterrence and defence efforts, Slovakia works with Allies to be able to deter more effectively and, if necessary, to defend with all the means and capabilities needed to do so

EU Mutual Defence Clause: This binding clause provided that if an EU country is the victim of armed aggression on its territory, the other EU countries have an obligation to aid and assist it by all the means in their power

4 Slovakia's overall trade is overwhelmingly EU-focused

Share of Total Imports/Exports (%, 2021)

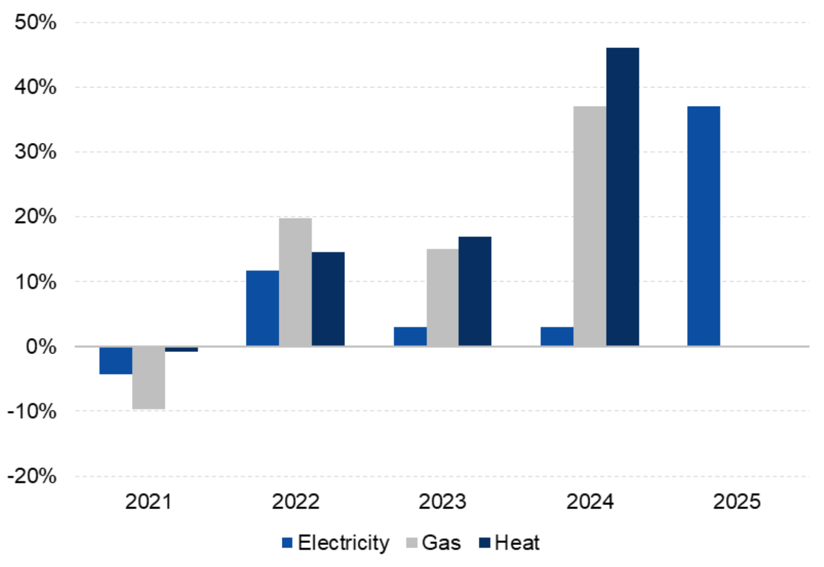


Sources: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic – All figures are rounded

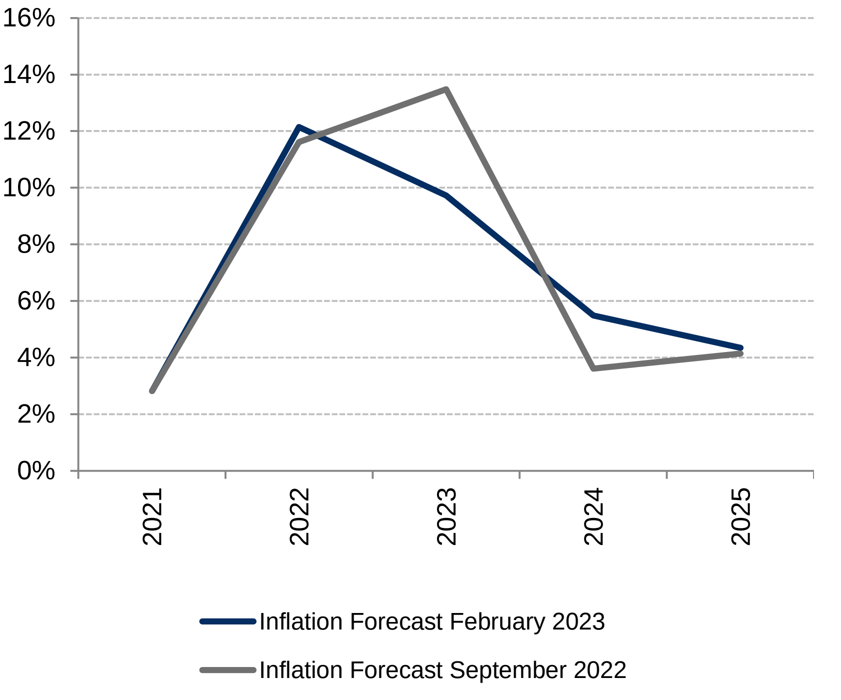
Government Fights Inflation

- ✓ The government has delivered the aid package for households and firms to cope with high energy prices
- ✓ Thanks to the aid the inflation will fall gradually over the years to come

Expected price increases of energies



Inflation forecast



Source: Ministry of Finance of Slovak Republic

Mitigating Impacts from the Energy Market Disruption

Allocated budgetary energy measures for 2023

Measure	Implementation Timeline	Budgetary Cost (% GDP)
Cap on gas supply prices (households)	Jan’23	1.2
Price caps for electricity distributors (households)	Jan’23	0.3
Cap on heating supply prices (households)	Jan’23	0.3
Capped electricity and gas prices for regulated small companies	Jan’23	0.2
Capped electricity and gas prices for unregulated companies	Dec’22	0.1

Energy Package in more detail

- Measures targeted at households (1.8% of GDP) include (w/o VAT):
  - ✓ Regulated annual increase of gas prices (max 15%) and heating prices (max 20%)
  - ✓ Cap on electricity distribution fees and system charges
- Reimbursements of costs above €199 price of electricity and €99 of gas for companies (0.3% of GDP):
  - ✓ 100% for regulated small and medium firms
  - ✓ 80% for unregulated companies

Source: Ministry of Finance

II Economic developments

Transformational Success Story

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

SLOVAKIA	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023e
Real GDP Growth (in %)	**2.9**	**4.0**	**2.5**	**(3.4)**	**3.0**	**1.7**	**1.3**
Private Consumption	4.7	4.2	2.6	(1.2)	1.6	4.6	0.7
Public Consumption	1.1	0.5	4.5	(0.6)	4.2	(2.5)	2.3
Gross fixed capital formation	2.9	2.8	6.7	(10.8)	0.2	6.6	14.6
Exports (goods and services)	3.7	5.1	0.8	(6.4)	10.6	0.3	1.3
Imports (goods and services)	4.1	4.8	2.2	(8.2)	12.1	1.1	4.2
GNI (real growth p.c. in %, adjusted by GDP deflator)	**3.8**	**4.3**	**1.7**	**(2.2)**	**3.0**	**1.9**	**0.7**
Employment Growth (% p.a.)	**2.2**	**2.0**	**1.0**	**(1.9)**	**(0.6)**	**1.6**	**0.5**
Unemployment rate (% of labour Force)	**8.1**	**6.5**	**5.7**	**6.7**	**6.8**	**6.2**	**5.8**
Inflation (HICP) (% p.a.)	1.4	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.8	12.1	9.7
General government balance (% of GDP)	**(1.0)**	**(1.0)**	**(1.2)**	**(5.4)**	**(5.5)**	**(5.0)***	**(6.4)****

** General government balance estimate from Draft Budgetary Plan of the SR (October 2022).*
*** Budget 2023 estimate including energy one-off measures of 2.5% of GDP.*

Sources: Eurostat, SO SR, MoF February 2023 Forecast, EC for GNI in current prices per head of population.

Slovakia – A Solid Performer among Eurozone Countries

- **Slovakia is one of a few EU countries that have already received proceeds from RRP**
- 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 level still more than 30 p.p. below the Euro Area average (2022)**

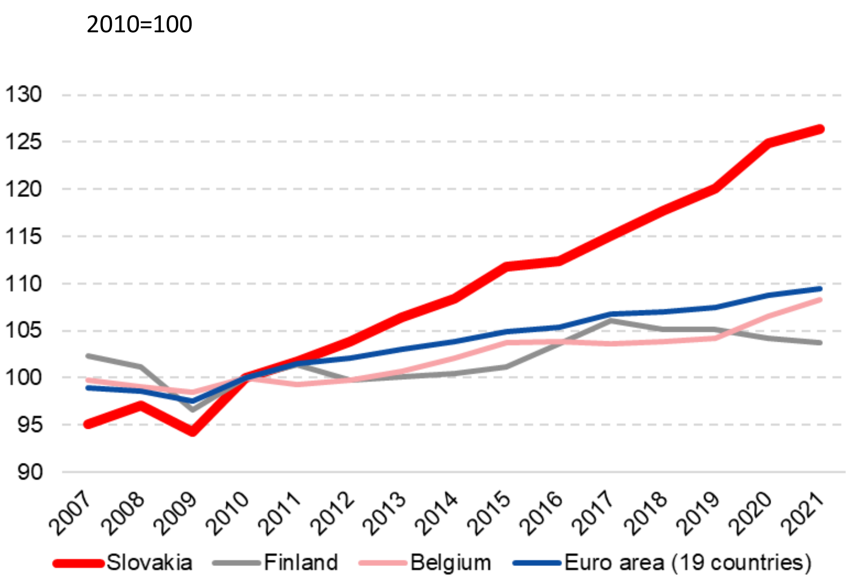
	Slovakia		Belgium		Finland		Eurozone	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Real GDP growth (%)	3.0	1.7*	6.1	2.8	3.0	2.3	5.3	3.2
Inflation – HICP (%)	2.8	12.1*	3.2	10.4	2.1	7.2	2.6	8.5
Unemployment rate (%)	6.8	6.2*	6.3	5.8	7.7	7.0	7.7	6.8
Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	(2.5)	(4.9)	0.4	(2.7)	0.6	(0.2)	2.3	1.5
Budget Balance (% of GDP)	(5.5)	(5.0)**	(5.6)	(5.2)	(2.7)	(1.4)	(5.1)	(3.5)
Structural Budget Balance (% of pot. GDP)	(5.3)	(4.3)	(5.2)	(5.5)	(2.1)	(1.1)	(4.2)	(3.6)
General Government Gross Debt (% of GDP)	62.2	58.6**	109.2	106.2	72.4	70.8	97.1	93.6

*Source: Eurostat, EC Autumn Forecast 2022,*MoF February 2023 Forecast,*
***Draft Budgetary Plan of the Slovak Republic for 2023*

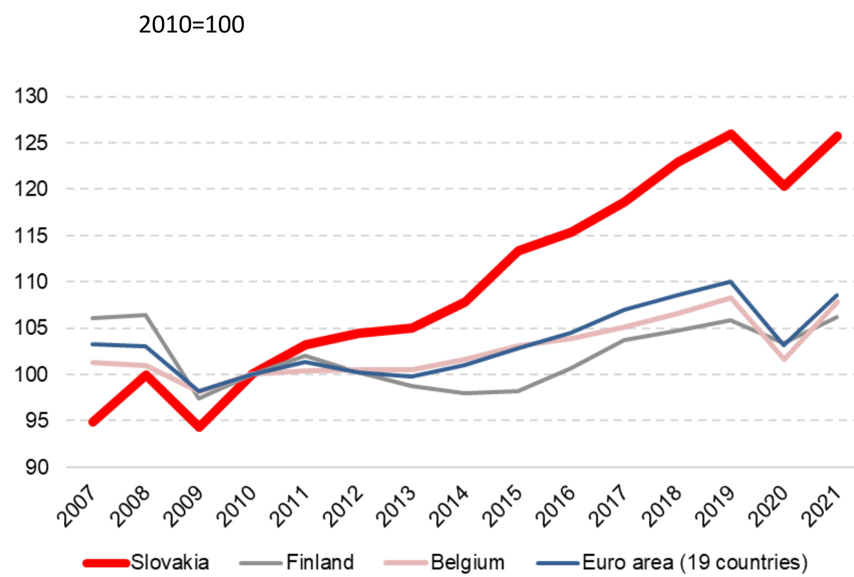
Strong Productivity and GDP Growth

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

Real labor productivity per hour worked

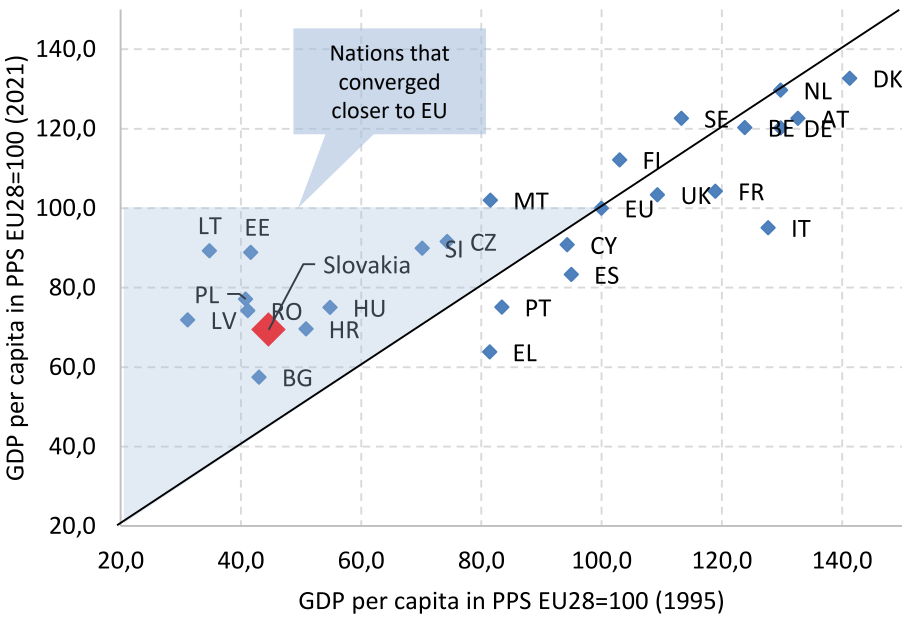


GDP per capita (chain-linked volumes)



Source: Eurostat

Ongoing Economic Convergence to EU28

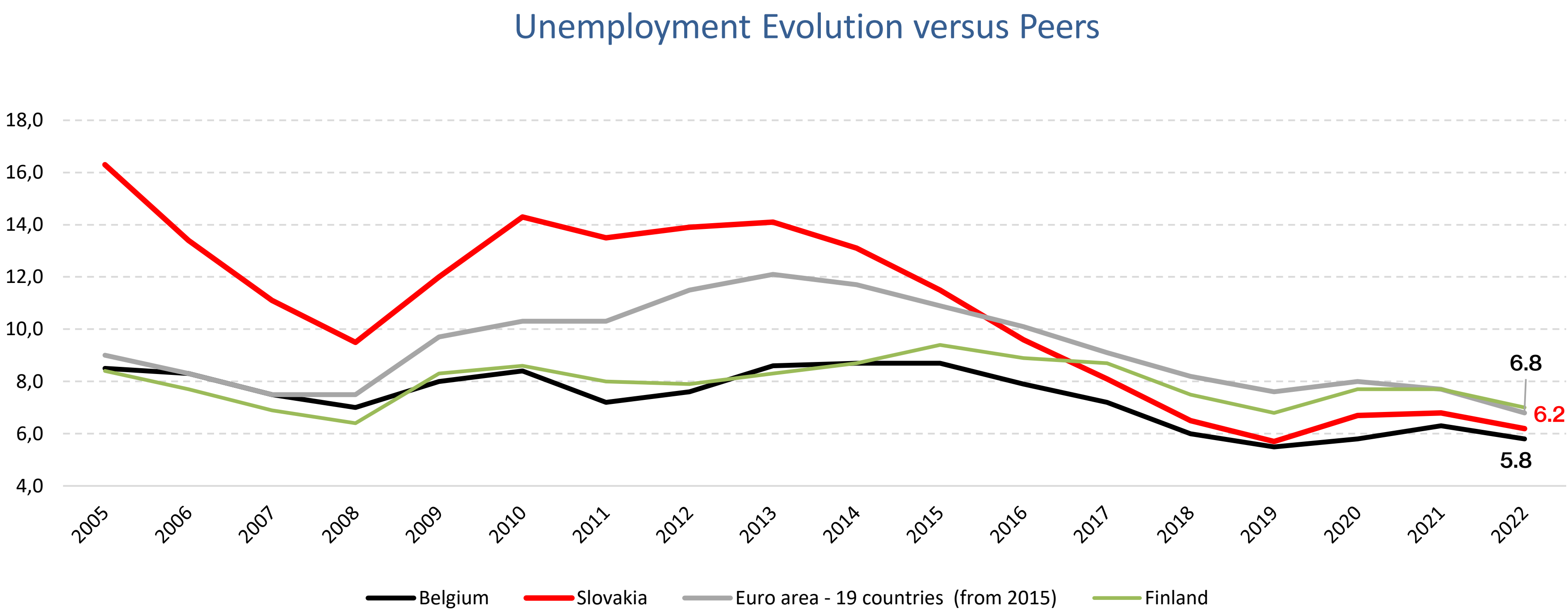


- Successful transformation to market economy
- Fast speed of convergence: 25% in 25 years
- Current level: 69% of the EU27 GDP per capita (2021)

Source: Eurostat

Resilient Unemployment Rate

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

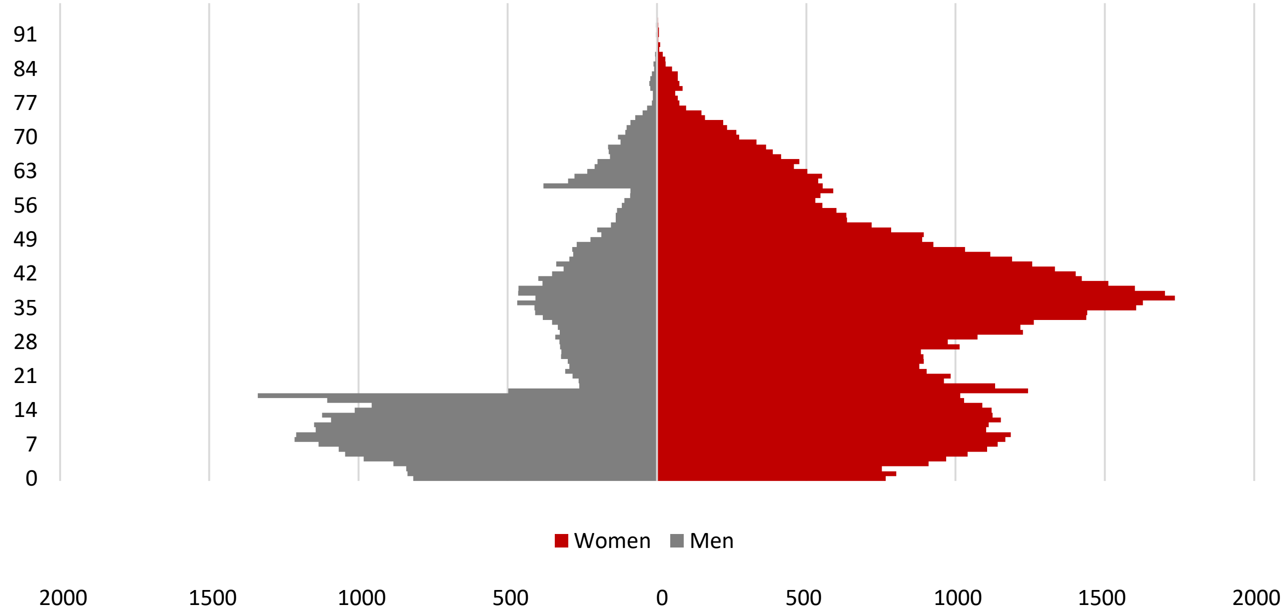


Source: Eurostat, MoF February 2023 Forecast, EC Autumn Forecast 2022

War refugees can support the Slovak labor market

- **Since the beginning of the war, 105,000 Ukrainian refugees, mostly women and children, have applied for temporary refugee status in Slovakia.**
- So far, 25% 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.

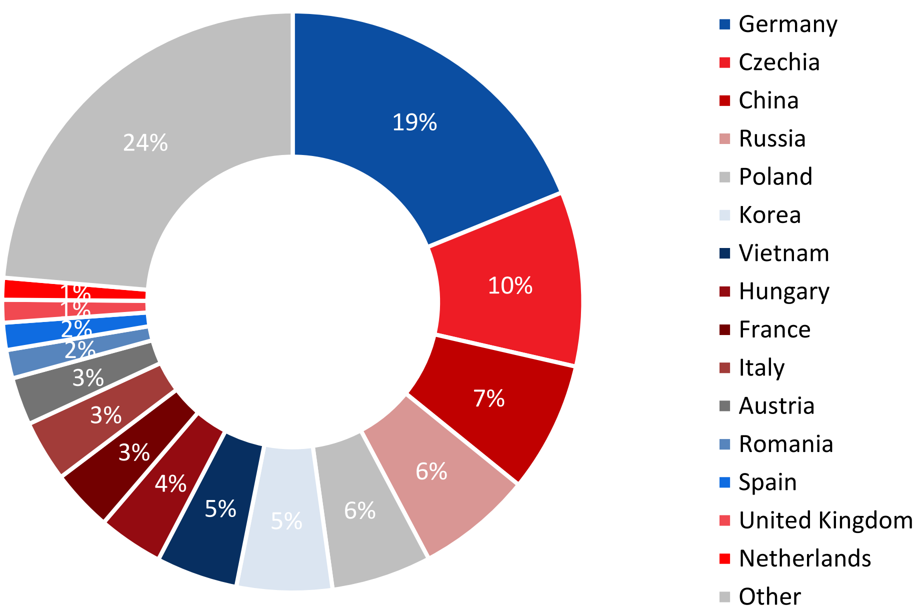
Age distribution of Ukrainian refugees



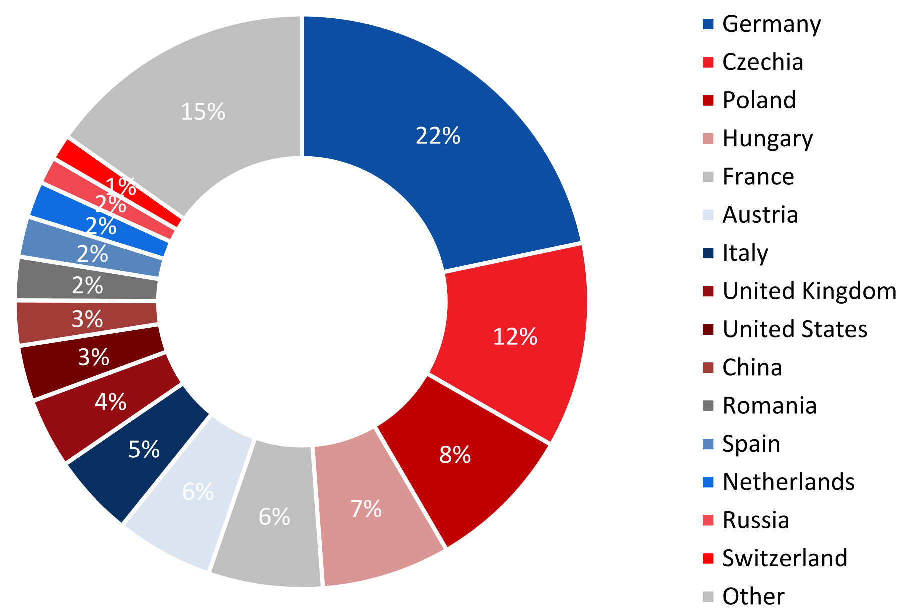
Source: Ministry of Interior of the SR

Key Trading Partners in 2021

Imports By Geography
(%)



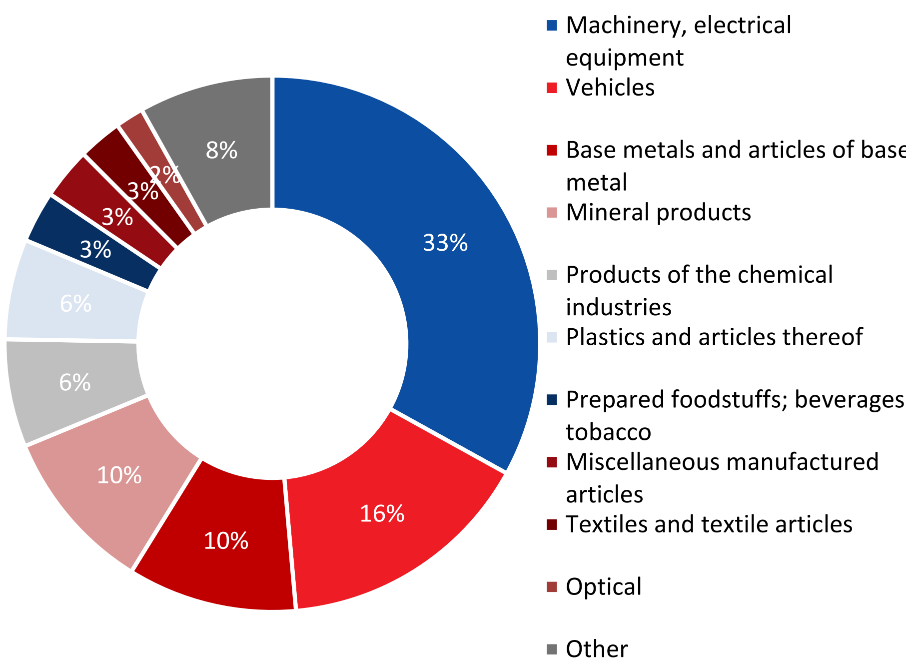
Exports By Geography
(%)



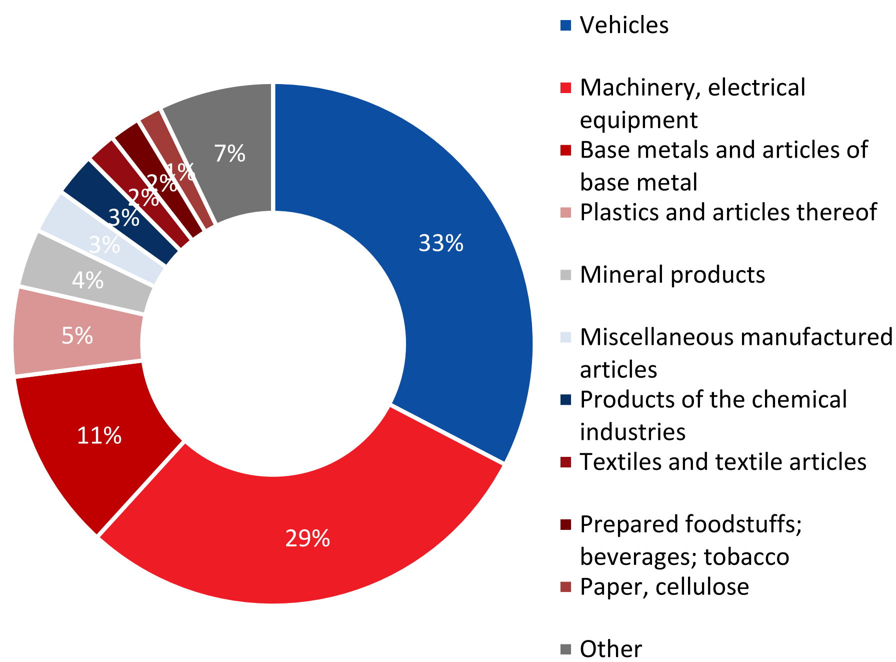
Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

Key Export and Import Products in 2021

Imports by Product
(%)



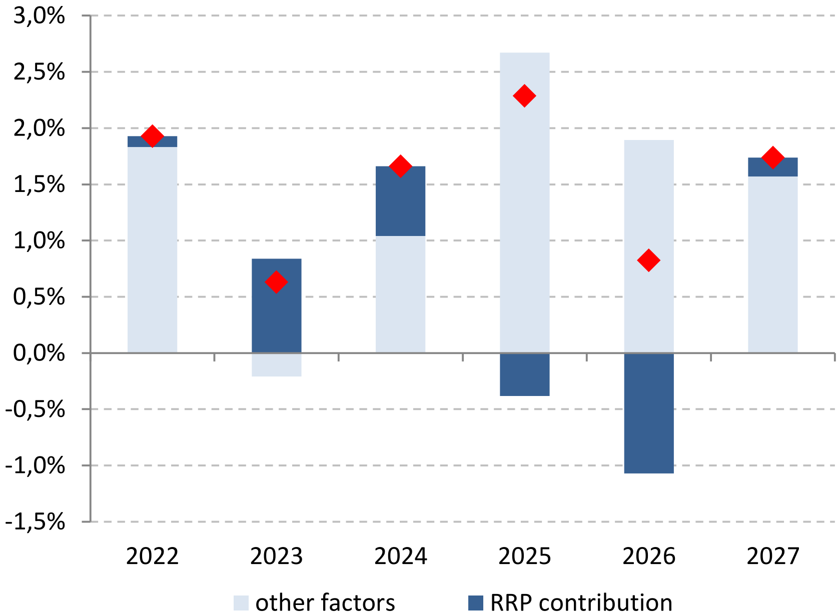
Exports by Product
(%)



Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

EU Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) Kicks in

RRP contributions to Slovakia's expected GDP growth



Preliminary plan of allocating RRP resources (EUR million)

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
RRP	49	1,647	2,394	1,817	334
Public investment	11	904	1,633	1,209	128
Compensations	16	122	106	97	31
Intermediate consumption	4	86	89	56	20
Soc. Transfer in kind	2	7	7	3	0
Social transfers	0	24	24	24	0
GFCG firms	1	325	422	316	75
GFCG households	16	179	112	112	80

✓ **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 accelerating the green and digital transformation.
- Public investment funded by the RRP will support the output by approx. EUR 1 billion in 2023 and EUR 1.6 billion in 2024
- Slovakia has already received more than EUR 458 million with the first tranche of funds while the second tranche of amount approx. EUR 815 million has been approved

Source: Government Office of the Slovak Republic, MoF

EU Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) Kicks in

Area	Component	Resources (million)*	Total
Green Economy	Renewable energy sources and energy infrastructure	232	**EUR 2,301 million**
	Building renovation	741	
	Sustainable transport	801	
	Decarbonisation of industry	368	
	Climate change adaptation	159	
Education	Availability, development and quality of inclusive education	210	**EUR 892 million**
	Education for the 21st century	469	
	Improvement of universities' performance	213	
Science, research, innovation	Effective management, higher financing for science, research, innovation and digital economy	633	**EUR 739 million**
	Attraction and retentions of talents	106	
Health	Modern and accessible healthcare	1,163	**EUR 1,533 million**
	Mental healthcare	105	
	Long-term care	265	
Effective public administration	Improved business environment	11	**EUR 1,110 million**
	Judicial system reform	255	
	Anti-corruption and ani-money laundering measures, safety and security of inhabitants	229	
	Digital Slovakia	615	
	Sound public finance	-	

Source: Government Office of the Slovak Republic

*The amounts are based on current prices; final investments may differ from the estimated expenditures

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 continued its downward trend in 2021 and closed the year at 12.1%

✓ It decreased further in 2022 due to these reasons:
- Increased amount of cashless payments in the sectors with the high VAT gap
- Introduction of online cash registers and online invoice system to be introduced soon

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 (approved and implemented in 2023)

✓ 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)

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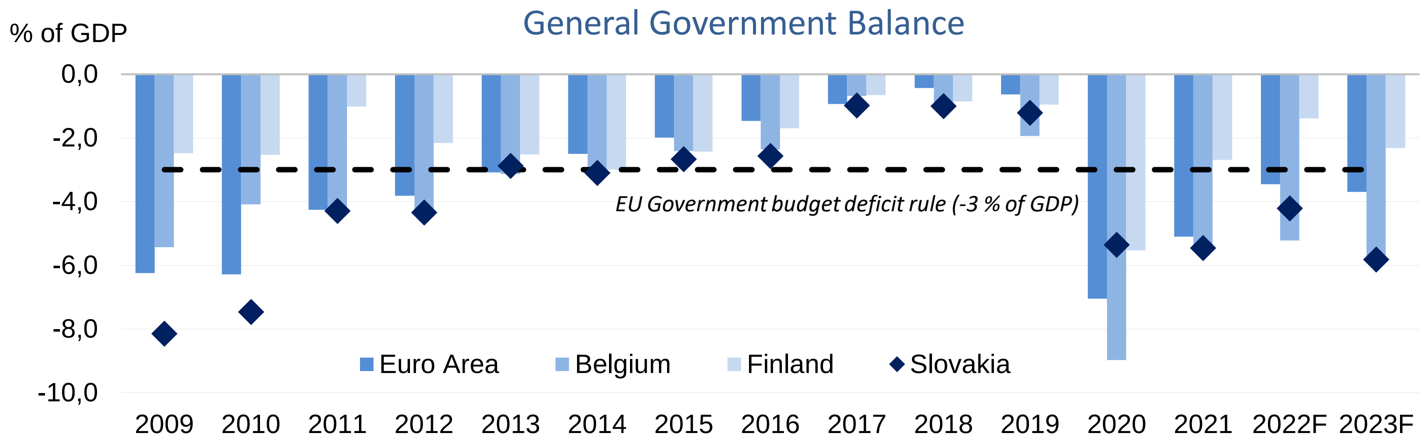
III Fiscal Policy

Prudent Fiscal Policy to be Reintroduced in 2024

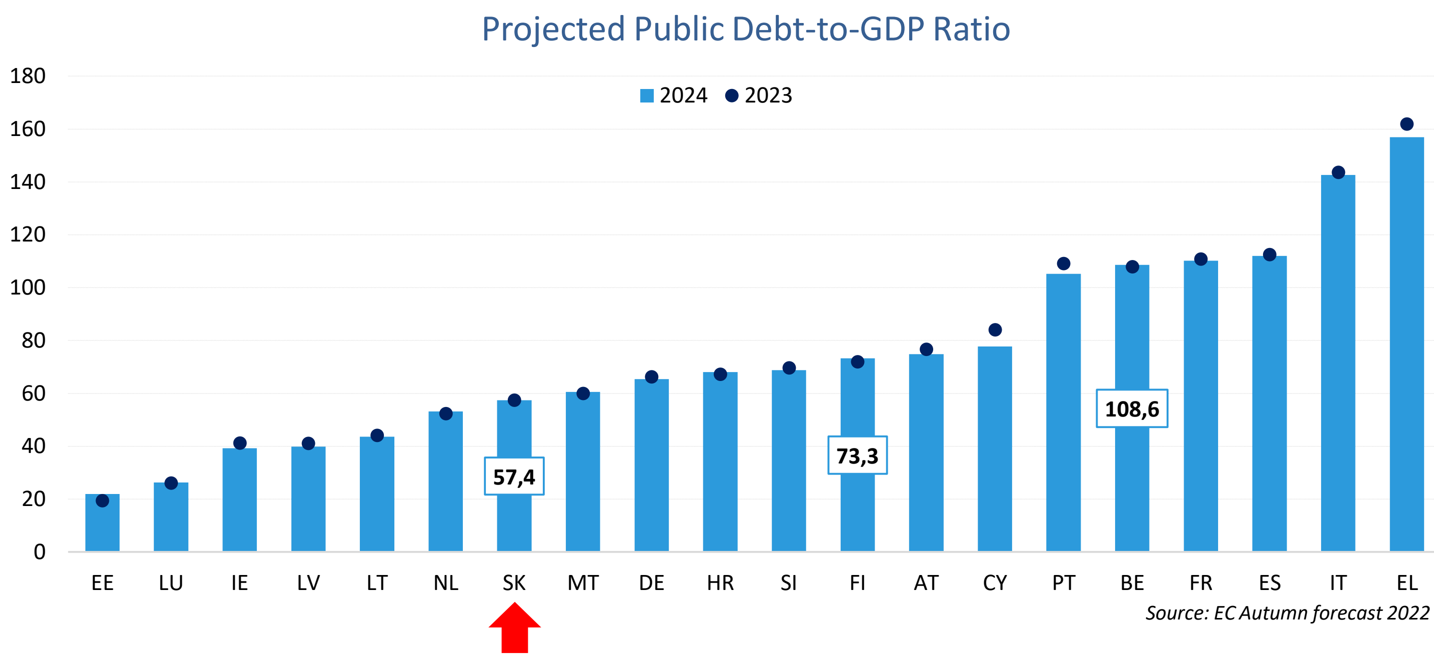
- **After outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, Slovakia ran a lower deficit comparing to peer countries**
- However COVID-19 deteriorated budget deficits in period 2020-2022 particularly by economic downturn and fiscal stimulus of around 6% of GDP cumulatively
- Second shock came with conflict in Ukraine and energy crisis, expecting energy one-off stimulus in 2023 (2.5% of GDP) with deficit at 6.4% of GDP
- **In 2023 the Parliament approved expenditure ceilings for 2023-2025,** reflecting space for one-off energy measures in 2023, ceilings will require fiscal adjustment as from 2024



Source: Eurostat, EC Autumn forecast 2022

Government's Objective to Stabilize Post-Pandemic Debt

- ✓ **Outbreak of COVID-19 in 2020 elevated public debt by almost 11% of GDP** (however one of the main driver was temporary accumulation of cash buffer due to uncertainty)
- ✓ **Debt will decline and stabilize below 60% of GDP in following years** mostly due to nominal GDP growth
- ✓ **The medium-term consolidation strategy reflecting expenditure ceilings will lead to further stabilization of the debt level below 60% GDP and well below peer countries**



Source: EC Autumn forecast 2022

The Main Fiscal Reform of Managing Public Finance

- **In 2023 the Parliament approved ceilings on public expenditure for 2023-2025**
- **The ceilings now serve as a main operation tool** to achieve long-term fiscal sustainability starting from 2023 and thereafter **for whole election period as from 2024**
  - Calculation of expenditure limits is based on risks of long-term sustainability indicator and executed and updated by independent Council for Budget Responsibility
  - Required structural consolidation of 0.5% 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 in circumstances of economic downturn of 0% or -3%, or one-off measures related to extraordinary events
  - Ceilings are also tied to EU general escape clause (still active in 2023)

- **Amendment of debt brake rule that would strengthen operationalization of the framework waiting for final approval by Parliament**
  - Main changes come with substituting indicator from gross to net debt
  - Rationalizing of sanctions while enhancing their enforcement
  - Modification of escape clauses to ensure flexibility

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 of EUR 4.5 billion lower than budgeted EUR 5.5 billion
- ✓ Gross issuance at lower level than planned
- ✓ Substantial cash buffer

Issued EUR 5.2 billion bonds

- ✓ EUR 1.0 billion - syndicated transaction in October – 10y benchmark
- ✓ EUR 4.2 billion via regular auctions

Loans received in amount of EUR 0.1 billion

- ✓ One tranche of EIB loan

Buybacks at the end of 2022

- ✓ The goal is to decrease the redemption amounts in the next year and invest cash buffer with no credit risk
- ✓ Willingness of investors to sell was very limited – investors prefer to hold till maturity

Source: Ardal as of December 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 and manageable

- ✓ Weighted average yield at 2.43% p.a. (new issuance); weighted average maturity 12.1 years (new issuance)
- ✓ Average yield of outstanding bond portfolio as of December 2022 at 1.66% p.a. (1.31% p.a. including State treasury funds)

Strong presence of ECB

- ✓ ECB holds more than 40% of issued government bonds
- ✓ Continuing reinvestments – announced decrease in reinvestments but no binding timeline for any of the two programs

Source: Ardal as of December 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 in October

Uncertainty about state budget cash deficit

- ✓ Cash deficit of state budget at EUR 8.3 billion (worst case and very unlikely scenario according to ARDAL)

Total gross financing needs formally at EUR 12.9 billion and will be covered mostly by issuance

- ✓ EUR 4.0 billion can be issued via regular monthly auctions
- ✓ EUR 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 + realistic deficit compared to estimates

Foreign currency issuances are less likely

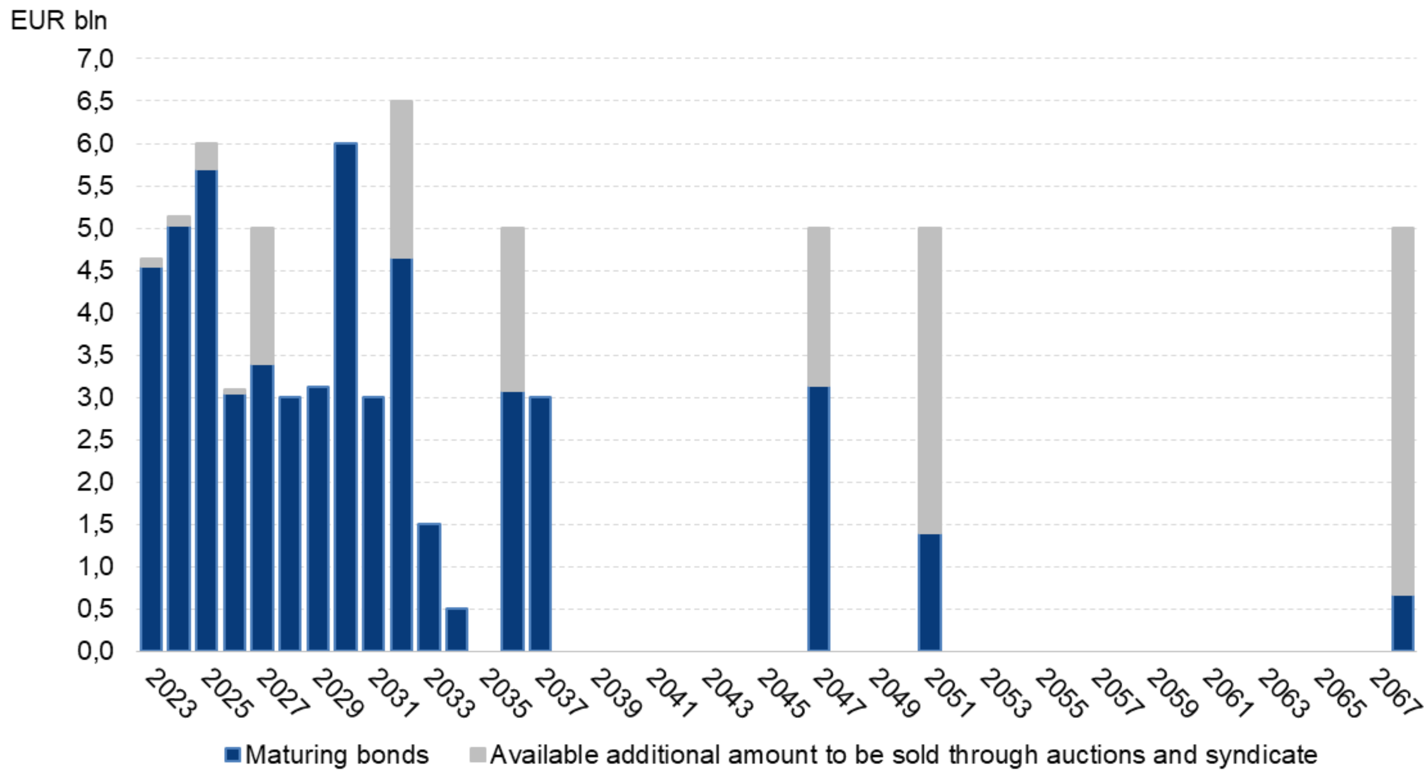
- ✓ Focus to remain on Euro-denominated SLOVGB issuance.

Source: Ardal as of December 2022

Bond Redemption Profile

- ✓ Smooth redemption profile not exceeding EUR 6.5 billion redemption in any single year
- ✓ EUR 4.6 billion maturing in 2023 (out of that amount EUR 100 million already bought back)

Slovakia Bond Redemptions

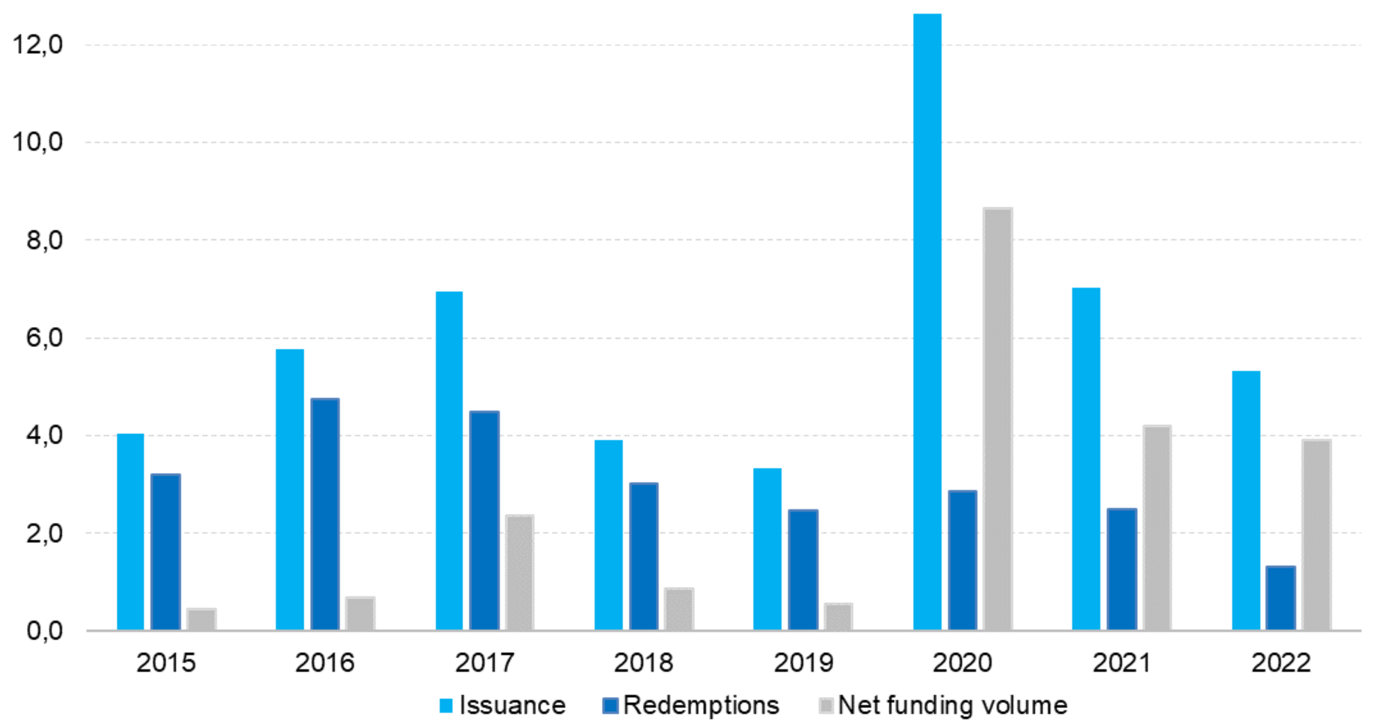


Source: ARDAL, data as of December 2022

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

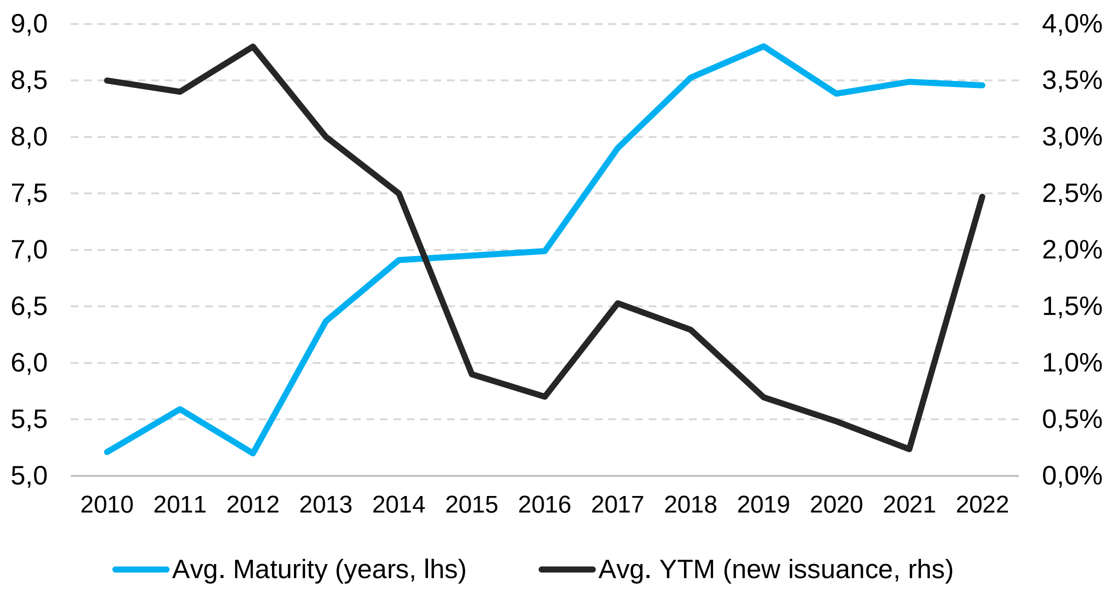


Source: ARDAL, data as of December 2022

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 + relatively long dated issuance in 2022 (average time to maturity higher than 12 years for issuance in 2022)

Average Maturity and Yield Metrics for Slovakia



Source: ARDAL, data as of December 2022

Risk Indicators Comparison

As of 31 December 2022	Slovakia	Belgium	France	Slovenia	Latvia	Germany	Austria	Euro Area
Average Life of Debt (years)	**8.19**	10.15	8.50	10.22	7.55	7.23	10.92	**8.40**
Refinancing Risk 1Y (% of total debt)	**7.76**	15.21	13.05	6.27	10.39	20.43	17.84	**15.08**
Refinancing Risk 5Y (% of total debt)	**39.93**	38.71	45.32	32.08	52.34	52.52	50.80	**46.80**
Refixing Risk 1Y (% of total debt)	**7.77**	15.66	23.58	6.60	17.02	25.26	18.42	**23.00**
Refixing Risk 5Y (% of total debt)	**39.93**	39.71	52.36	32.16	57.11	57.24	51.37	**51.31**
Foreign Debt to Total Debt (before derivatives) %	**0.84**	1.07	0.00	2.01	3.56	0.00	3.38	**0.69**
Foreign Debt to Total Debt (after derivatives) %	**0.01**	0.00	0.00	0.08	3.56	0.00	0.00	**0.04**

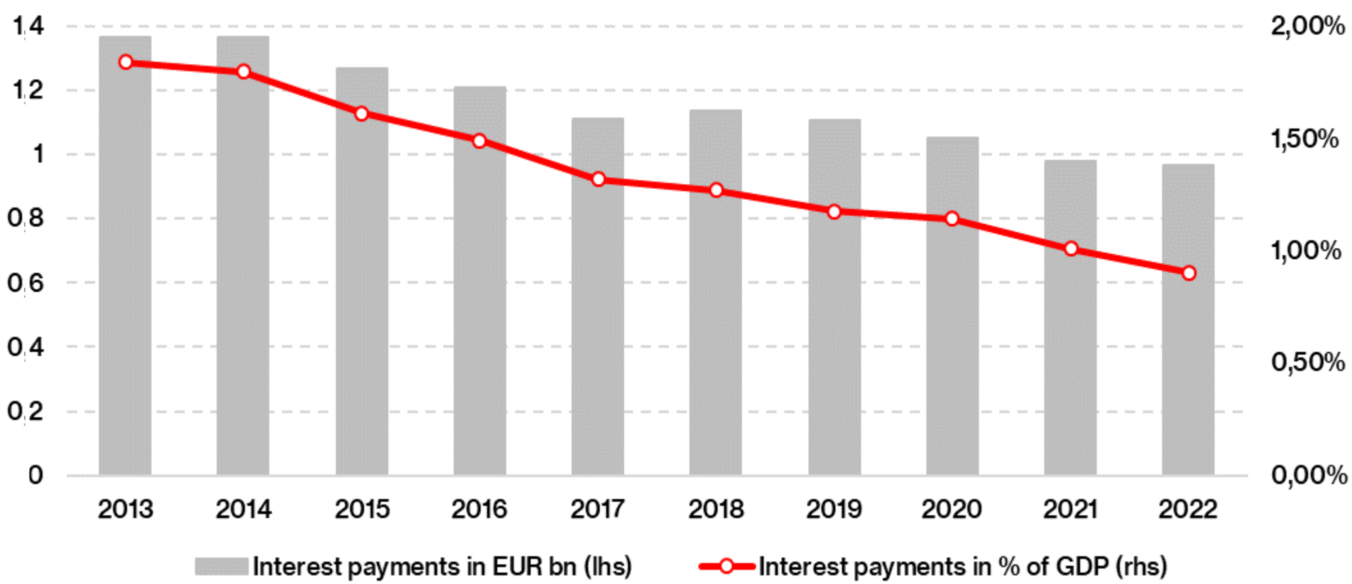
- ✓ Prudent risk management considering potential scenarios
- ✓ Average life of debt of Slovakia similar to Euro Area level and comparable to higher rated issuers
- ✓ Sufficient space for short term financing even after the economic and geopolitical events of 2022

Source: ESDM, data as of December 2022

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 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)



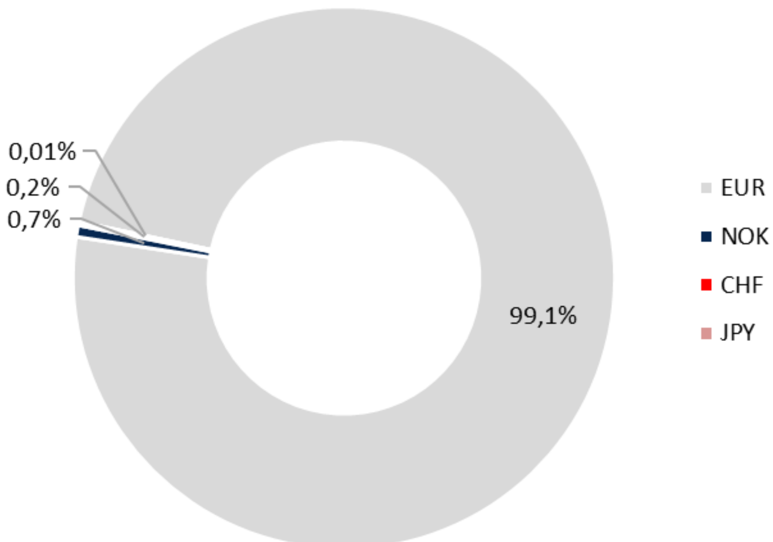
Source: ARDAL, data as of December 2022

Low Currency Risk and Diversified Investor Base

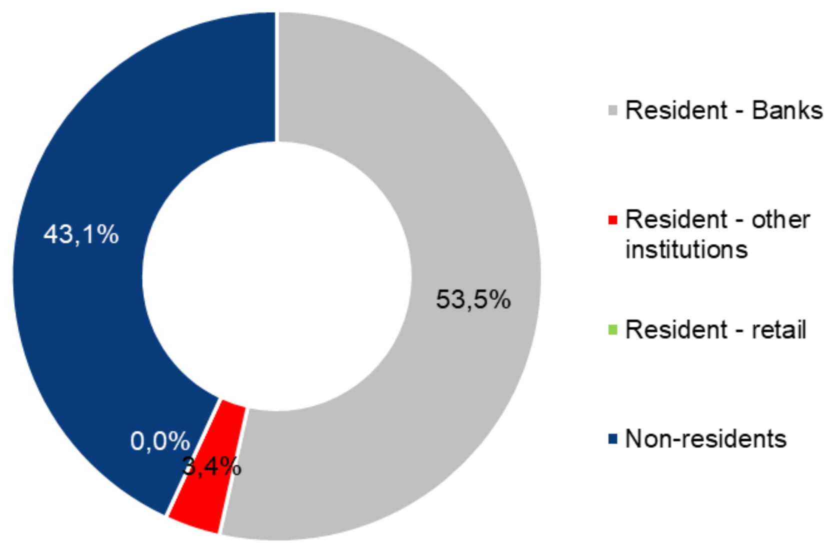
- ✓ Almost no foreign currency debt
- ✓ The only USD bond matured in 2022

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

Currency Breakdown
(%)



Investor Type Breakdown
(%)*



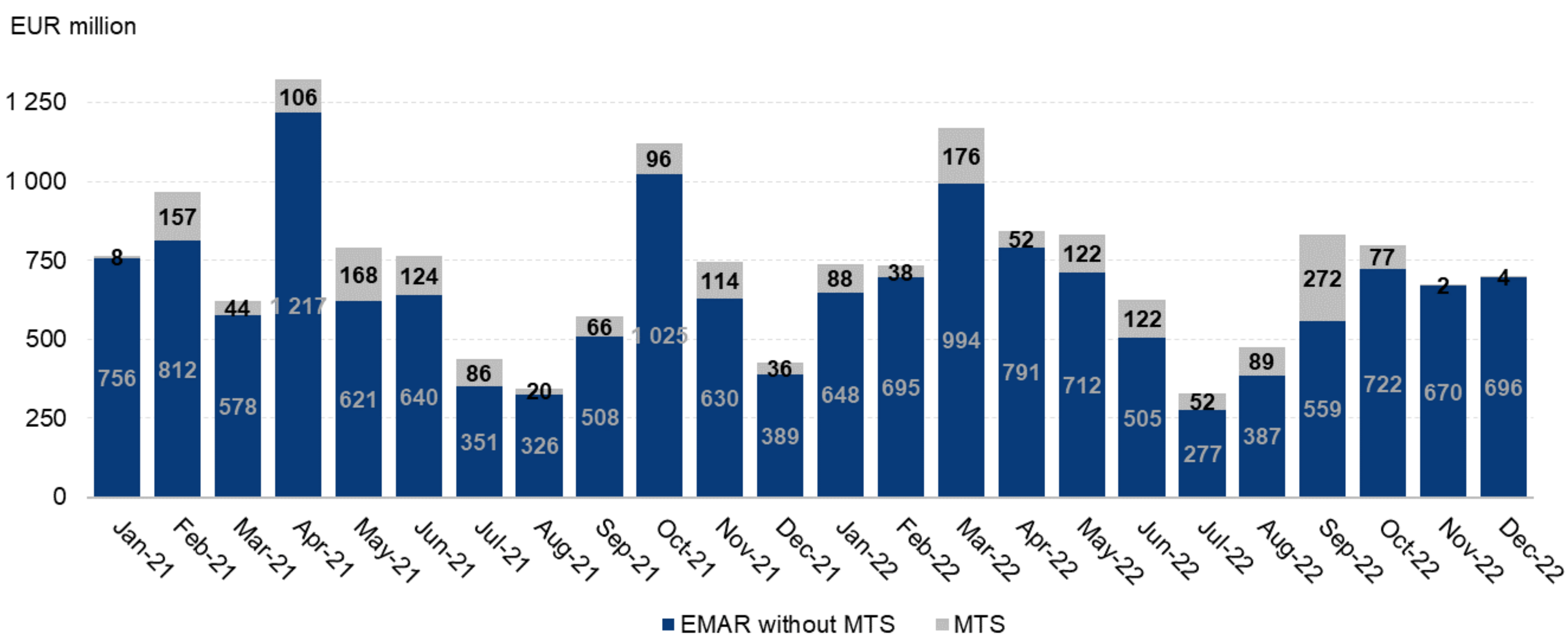
**Bonds held in Slovak Central Securities Depository*

Source: ARDAL, data as of December 2022

MTS Slovakia

- Introduction of MTS Slovakia in February 2018
- Quoting obligation for Primary Dealers
- Average monthly trading volume EUR 104 million since inception

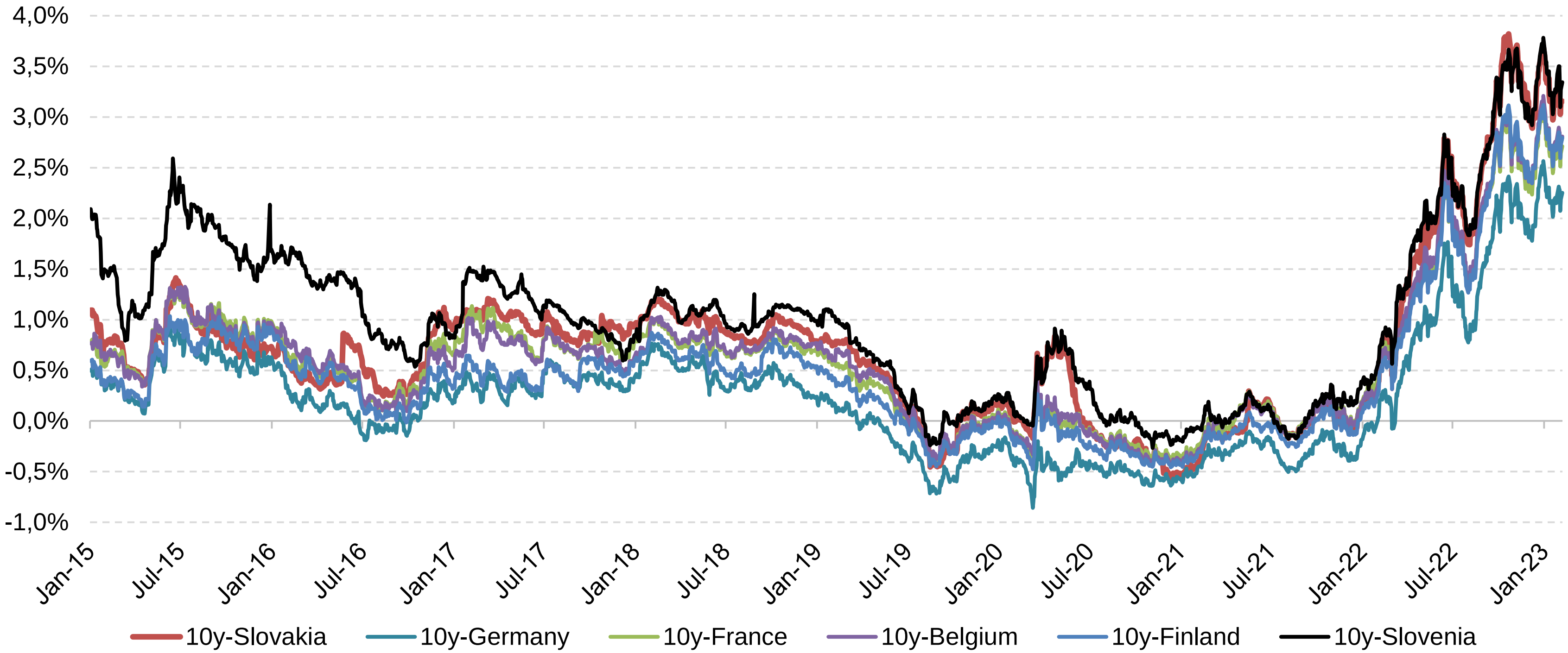
Slovak PDs Secondary Market (EMAR)



Source: ARDAL, data as of December 2022

Government Bond Yields

Slovakia 10Y Government Bond versus Peers



Source: Bloomberg NBS, as of January 2023

Auction Calendar 2023 - Bonds

Government Bonds		
Auction Date	**Settlement Date**	**Offered Bonds**
16 January	18 January	2027, 2032, 2036, 2047
20 February	22 February	to be decided
20 March	22 March	to be decided
17 April	19 April	to be decided
15 May	17 May	to be decided
19 June	21 June	to be decided
18 September	20 September	to be decided
16 October	18 October	to be decided
20 November	22 November	to be decided

- ✓ 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

Source: ARDAL

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
- ✓ Slovenská sporiteľňa, a.s. (Erste Group)
- ✓ Tatra banka, a.s. (RBI Group)
- ✓ Všeobecná úverová banka, a.s. (Intesa Sanpaolo Group)

V 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:	Dual Tranche: 12-year and 20-year
Size:	Benchmark
Maturity:	[ ] February 2035 and [ ] February 2043
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:	Barclays, Deutsche Bank, Slovenska sporitelna (Erste Group) and Tatra Banka (RBI Group), Vseobecna Uverova Banka (Intesa Sanpaolo Group)
Target Market:	EU MiFID II – Eligible counterparties, Professional and Retail Clients (all distribution channels)

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