*UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION of the Financing Program of the Republic of Slovenia Central Government Budget for the Fiscal Year 2022 (Government Decision No. 41003-21/2022/4 dated 22 December 2022).*

FINANCING PROGRAM OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2023

# LEGAL BASIS AND STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL TARGETS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET FINANCING

## LEGAL BASIS

According to Article 84 of the Public Finance Act (Official Gazette RS No.11/11 – official consolidated text, 14/13 – correction, 101/13, 55/15 – Fiscal Rule Act, 96/15 - Republic of Slovenia 2016 and 2017 Budget Execution Act, 13/18 , 13/18 in [195/20](http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?sop=2020-01-3501) – the Court of Audit Decision; hereinafter PFA), the financing of the central government budget execution and debt management operations in a given fiscal year are performed based on a financing program adopted by the government.

## STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL TARGETS

The strategic targets underlying the Financing Program are as follows:

1. to provide a sufficient and timely financing of the central government budget,
2. to minimize the long-term costs of financing, while maintaining acceptable refinancing, currency, interest rate and other market risks,
3. to execute the transactions in adherence to market principles,
4. to broaden the investor base and to ensure a permanent and steady access to the sources of financing, as well as
5. to increase liquidity of central government securities and to develop the secondary market of these securities.

According to PFA Article 84, the Financing Program represents the basic operational document for the execution of the central government budget financing as well as for execution of debt management transactions. The Program defines the framework of the central government financing and debt management instruments taking into account optimization of currency, maturity and interest rate structure of government budget debt and the risk management of the government debt portfolio.

The Financing Program for 2023 has been prepared following Article 81 of PFA, which allows the government to finance not only the execution of the central government budget for the fiscal year, but also additional financing for the purpose of prefinancing, which is limited by the level of debt principal repayments in the following two fiscal years.

Prefinancing reduces the risk of refinancing the central government budget debt and enables the Republic of Slovenia to adjust the financing dynamics according to market conditions and improves management of operational risks in execution of the Financing Program. Prefinancing also enhances flexibility in the choice of financing instruments. The aforementioned helps to achieve a more efficient financing execution, especially since the goals of building a yield curve of Slovenian central government securities and achieving syndicated bond size of €1 billion need to be considered when choosing funding instruments. The possibility to prefinance ensures more adequate responses to the market conditions, which is especially important in times of crisis and insecurity. Prefinancing is only a shift in the timing of financing and not financing in excess of funding necessary for financing of the budget in a given year, since every year the budget financing need of the current year is decreased by the amount of prefinancing executed in the previous year.

Following the strategic targets, the operational targets of the 2023 Financing Program are set by the announced types and structure of financing instruments and instruments of debt management, and the basic guidelines for execution of those operations.

# FINANCING FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 2023

## 2.1 PROJECTED SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET DEBT AT THE END OF 2023

**2.1.1. The yearly central government budget debt principal repayments**

The chart below shows the outstanding central government budget debt repayments in the period from 2023 until 2081, projected on the basis of the outstanding central government budget debt as of 30 November 2022.

Chart 1: Central government budget debt repayments



*\* Source: MoF, exchange rate - BoS rate 30 November 2022.*

**2.1.2. The projected outstanding central government budget debt as at the end of 2022 and projected outstanding amount as at the end of 2023**

On the basis of the expected financing of the central government budget in the total amount of €4,969,018,092 with the structure of the financing instruments as stated in point 2.3. of this financing program, the outstanding amount of the Republic of Slovenia central government budget debt as at the end of year 2023 is estimated to stand at €41,283,208,212 representing 66.6 per cent. of GDP[[1]](#footnote-2).

Table 1: The outstanding central government debt of the Republic of Slovenia as at the end of 2022 and 2023 in EUR and as percentage of GDP

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2023 |
| Central government debt, *€ mio*  | 37,831 | 41,283 |
| GDP\*, *€ mio* | 57,921 | 61,951 |
| Debt / GDP, *in %* | 65.3  | 66.6  |

*Source: MoF.*

*\*IMAD , Autumn economic forecast, September 2022*

**2.1.3. The currency structure of the outstanding central government budget debt**

Based on the projected outstanding central budget debt outlined in section 2.1.2 of this financing program the share of the EUR denominated debt at the end of 2022 is expected to be 98.2% of the total debt. Due to the fact that for the USD denominated debt cross currency swap transactions were executed at the time of the USD bond issues, following which the USD obligations were changed to EUR, the total outstanding central government budget debt in EUR increased to 99.9 per cent. The level of EUR denominated debt is not expected to change significantly by the end of 2023.

**2.1.4. The interest rate structure of the outstanding central government budget debt**

Based on the projected outstanding central budget debt outlined in section 2.1.2 of this financing program the outstanding central government budget debt is expeted to be composed of 0.7 per cent. of floating rate financing instruments and 99.3 per cent. of fixed interest rate financing instruments at the end of 2022. The interest rate structure of the projected central government budget debt as at the end of 2023 is not envisaged to change substantially.

## FUNDING SIZE IN 2023

Based on Article 81 of PFA, the Amended Budget of the Republic of Slovenia for 2023 (Official Gazette RS No. 150/2022), and based on the amount of the central government financing needs for 2023, as determined by the Article 51 of the Republic of Slovenia 2023 and 2024 Budget Execution Act (Official Gazette RS No.150/2022;hereinafter 2023 and 2024 Budget Execution Act) and considering the change of the cash position, and prefinancing executed in 2022, the central government may in 2023 borrow for the financing of the execution of the 2023 central government budget and prefinancing up to the limits shown in the tables below:

**Financing in the year 2023 for execution of the central government budget**

Table 2: Financing of the execution of the Republic of Slovenia Budget for 2023

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **I.** | **Central government budget of the Republic of Slovenia** |  |
|  | 1. Deficit of the central government budget (A.)  | 3,313,752,723 €  |
|  | 2. Deficit of the Central government budget lending and repayments account (B.) | 673,950,094 € |
|  | 3. Central government budget debt principal repayments in 2023 (C.)[[2]](#footnote-3) | 1,981,315,275 € |
|  | 4. Change (decrease) of the cash position (C.) | -1,000,000,000 €  |
|  | **Total I. (+1.+2.+3.-4.)**  | **4,969,018,092 €**  |
|  |  |  |
| **II.** | **Prefinanancing, executed in 2022 and capital assets sales proceeds**  | /  |
|  |  |  |
| **III.** | **Financing of the central government budget execution in 2023 (I.-II.)** | **4,969,018,092 €**  |

The amounts stated in the section I of the Table 2 are taken from the Amended Budget of the Republic of Slovenia for 2023 (Official Gazette RS No. 150/2022; hereinafter: Amended Budget).

Based on the Amended Budget, which indicates in the A. account a deficit in the amount of €3,313,752,723 and in the B. account a deficit in the amount of €673,950,094 and taking into account the financing needs for principal repayments in 2023 in the amount of €1,981,315,275 and the change in the cash position in C financing account in the amount of €1,000,000,000 , the financing needed for the execution of the central government budget in 2023 amounts to €4.969.018.092. Since there was no prefinancing executed in 2022 and no proceeds from the sale of capital assets, the funding needs for financing the execution of the 2023 central government budget amounts to €4,969,018,092.

Following Article 81 of PFA, financing of a portion of the central government budget requirements for the next two years is permitted besides the 2023 budget financing. The maximal funding size permitted by law in 2023 for this purpose is the sum of 2024 and 2025 debt principal repayments, as stated in the central government budget debt records on the day of each financing in 2023.

## 2.3. EXECUTION OF FINANCING – ENVISAGED INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCING DYNAMICS

The structure of financing instruments, the size of short- versus long-term financing, and the dynamics of the financing execution are set in the Financing Program primarily in line with the strategic objectives and the principles of the central government budget financing as well as the central government budget cash flow projections.

The choice of financing instruments also represents an important factor for building the benchmark yield curve and improving the Slovenian government securities’ secondary market liquidity.

The predictability as the main principle of the financing strategy also has to be observed in the Financing Program in combination with the highest possible level of flexibility. Only in this way the execution of the program can adjust appropriately to changes in market conditions. Flexibility in the program execution is even more important in the case of volatile conditions, as an efficient use of alternative financing scenarios needs to be catered for in such an environment.

The Financing Program maintains adherence to the principle of predictability by stating the necessary amounts of financing and the instruments of financing (the primary and alternative ones). Following the flexibility principle, the actual choice of instruments (type, structure, maturity, currency), the size of each instrument selected and the timing of financing will depend on the actual market conditions and investors’ demand. In deciding on maturity of instruments, the principle of managing the refinancing risk will be taken into account. The maturity of a given financing is determined according to the size of the central government budget debt repayments in particular years, considering also the shape of the yield curve and liquidity of the central government budget debt securities along the curve.

The envisaged primary instrument for funding of the predominant part of the central government budget financing needs is financing by way of issuance of government bonds and T-bills. The strategic and operational targets, defined in the point 1.2 of the Financing Program, may also be reached by use of other financing instruments stated in the second paragraph of the point 2.3.2 of the Financing Program in smaller portion. The larger part of the yearly funding will be executed by issue of long term funding instruments. If, due to market conditions, it will not be possible to execute the central government budget financing in such a manner, the needed amount of financing will be carried out by issuing of the other financing instruments stated in the second paragraph of the point 2.3.2 of the Financing Program and by adapting the size of the long term and the short term funding.

**2.3.1 Short-term Financing Instruments**

The planned choice of short-term instruments that may be used in the execution of 2023 financing includes 3-, 6- and 12- month T-bills or T-bills with any other maturity, financing within the Single Treasury Account system, repo facility and other short-term instruments selected based on market conditions.

Financing via T-bills is planned to be executed by auctions. Auctions of the T-bills with maturities indicated above (including 18-month T-bills as a long-term instrument) shall be announced in line with an auction calendar, or outside the auction calendar if needed, and in provisional amounts, while the actual issue amount will depend on demand and on market conditions at the auction. The auction calendar can be amended in accordance to demand for certain maturities. The auction calendar will be determined by the Ministry of Finance following Finance Minister’s decision on the execution of the T-bills auction based on Article 84, paragraph one, of PFA and will be published on the Ministry of Finance’s website. Uniform price auctions will be executed electronically using the Bloomberg auction system, under the Ministry of Finance Auction Rules[[3]](#footnote-4).

The actual choice of short-term financing instruments during 2023, the choice of the financing dynamics, maturities and the choice of the issuance method will depend on current market conditions and the purpose of such financing, taking into account strategic and operational targets and maturity structure of existing central government budget debt.

**Main characteristics of the T-Bills:**

Type of security: discounted security, dematerialized security in book entry form, registered on the holders’ accounts, serial

Denomination: 1,000 EUR

Maturity: 3, 6, or 12 months or any other maturity

Repayment: nominal T- Bill value paid at maturity

Interest rate: nominal proportional (calculated as the difference between selling price and nominal value of the T-Bill)

Payment of interests: at maturity as the cashed-in difference between selling price and nominal value of the T-Bill

Issue venue: T-Bills shall be issued when entered into the central registry of KDD –Central Clearing and Depository Corporation, Ljubljana

### Long-term Financing Instruments

Within the framework of the long-term financing instruments, a public offering of bonds, issued on European or other financial markets via syndication or auctions represents the primary choice. The bonds can be issued as a new issuance or as a reopening of the existing ones, with stand alone or medium term programme issue documentation for the Republic of Slovenia debt securities[[4]](#footnote-5).

The rest of the long-term funding instruments may include regular 18-month T-bill auctions[[5]](#footnote-6), a private placement of bonds, loans, »Schuldschein«, repo facility or other established long-term financial market instruments.

The actual types of instruments, maturities and issuance dynamics will be decided by the Ministry of Finance based on the decision of the Minister (or a person authorised by the Minister) in line with the first paragraph of the Article 84 of the PFA following the conditions on markets, in line with the strategic and operational targets as defined in paragraph 1.2. of this Financing Programme, taking into account the maturity structure of the existing central government budget debt. Should the Ministry decide to execute government bond auctions in 2023, the auction calendar will be determined by the Ministry of Finance following Finance Minister’s decision on the execution of the bond auction based on Article 84, paragraph one, of PFA and will be published on the Ministry of Finance’s website. Auctions will be executed electronically using the Bloomberg auction system, under the Ministry of Finance Auction Rules[[6]](#footnote-7).

# MANAGING CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET DEBT

Types of central government budget debt management transactions and the main reasons for the execution of these transactions are set by Article 82 of the PFA.

The first paragraph of Article 82 of the PFA states that the government may use proceeds from loans and from issue of securities for prepayment of existing central government budget debt instruments and/or for buybacks of own securities, when this results in:

1. support of measures aimed at achieving macroeconomic equilibrium,
2. government debt costs reduction or
3. debt portfolio enhancement without increasing the outstanding central government debt amount.

Following the second paragraph of Article 82 of the PFA the government may, in order to regulate the exchange and interest risks related to the central government budget debt and in addition to the transactions mentioned above, conclude other transactions related to the central government budget debt (derivative financial instruments).

Following the first paragraph of Article 84 of the PFA, the Minister of Finance is empowered to make decisions on concluding the central government budget debt management deals in line with an annual Financing Program as adopted by the government or a person so authorized by the Minister of Finance.

The prepayments in line with the first paragraph of Article 82 of the PFA may be executed either as prepayment of principal and accrued interest of those instrument which hold the prepayment option (loans or securities), or as buybacks or exchange of own securities. The choice of method as well as actual execution depends on availability of new financing to cover the prepayment and compliance with at least one of the prepayment conditions stipulated in the first paragraph of Article 82 of the PFA. With regard to such debt management transaction effects on central government budget debt structure, exposure to macroeconomic risks, market risks, liquidity and yield curve of Slovenian government bonds are evaluated.

Derivative financial instruments used to regulate the exchange and interest risks referred to in the second paragraph of Article 82 of the PFA can be utilized in the form of cross currency, interest rate swaps and other derivatives commonly used in financial markets for such purposes, including transactions that reduce credit exposure related to them.

Criteria and methods for bond buybacks and exchanges are detailed in paragraph 3.1 below, whereas in the paragraph 3.2 of the Financing Programme derivative financial instruments for the management of exchange rate and interest rate risks are specified, and the purposes of the use of such instruments are given as well.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES’ BUYBACKS AND EXCHANGES

Bond buybacks and/or bond exchanges are market transactions, executed under current market conditions which depend on interest of bondholders to sell the government bonds to the Issuer or to exchange the government bonds at a certain price. The effects of such transactions depend on market conditions at the time of the execution and are evaluated.

**3.1.1 Criteria for Execution of Buybacks and Exchanges**

The execution of bond buybacks and/or exchanges will be in line with the Article 82 of the PFA. Furthermore, the effects of the bond buybacks and/or exchanges will be evaluated with respect to the achieved effectiveness of the central government budget debt management based on the following criteria:

1. A decrease of interest expenditure.
2. An increase of the average central government budget debt maturity and achieved quality of the portfolio structure of central government budget debt by substituting the bonds of the shorter remaining maturity with the bonds of a longer maturity and thus decreasing the refinancing risk.
3. An estimate of a positive financial break-even economics achieved by refinancing of bonds with a shorter remaining maturity and issuance of bonds with longer maturities and thus locking-in for a longer period the current market interest rates, which are highly likely to remain at least at the similar or slightly higher level in the future - given the expected near-future broader macroeconomic and financial situation. This strategy should have a positive effect on the financing costs as well as on the central government budget cash-flow management costs created by holding a liquidity buffer.
4. Positive effect on the central government budget in terms of the change in outstanding central government debt, measured by positive net present valuse of the debt management transaction.
5. The choice of bonds for the buyback in/or exchange execution in a way that will enable the Republic of Slovenia to achieve a much bigger participation of the bond holders and subsequently lower premium for the buyback and/or lower discount for the exchange.

Based on the above outlined criteria, the following positive effects will be targeted with the buyback / exchange transactions:

 1. an increase in liquidity of government bonds in the secondary market,

2. consolidation of the central government budget debt portfolio,

3. building of a yield curve of the Slovenian government securities,

4. achieving an effective positioning of central government debt in the pan-European and global debt capital market.

The buyback and/or exchange price of a particular government security will be determined on the market.

In 2023, the Republic of Slovenia will, pending market conditions and fulfilment of criteria set by point 3.1.1 of the Financing Programme, offer in the buyback/exchange auction any of the existing securities in the central government budget debt portfolio.

**3.1.2 Mode of execution of buyback and exchange transactions**

The buyback and exchange transactions of government securities will be executed either via auctions, within the respective auction rules, or in any other manner that is in line with financial market standards.

The buyback and exchange transactions of government securities will be taking place pending market conditions, expressions of interest for such transactions in the markets and the liquidity of the central government budget. During the year, the Ministry of Finance will ascertain the level of interest for a buyback or exchange of the securities with the investors and primary dealers. If interest of the government bond holders for sale of the bonds will be identified at a level that could facilitate a transaction, the Ministry of Finance will determine the securities for it, the indicative total size of buyback or exchange, the time of public announcement of the buyback or exchange offer, and, in case of an exchange, the list of new securities which will be offered in exchange and their exchange ratio. The Ministry of Finance may execute a single buyback or exchange transaction on bilateral basis in case a security holder or the Ministry of Finance expresses interest for such transaction.

## DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR MANAGING CURRENCY AND INTEREST RISK

As referred to in points 2.3 and 2.3.2 of the Financing Programme, the primary instrument of the central government budget financing is long-term financing through public offerings of benchmark government bonds issued via syndication on the European or other markets. In line with the strategic objectives of government debt management the benchmark government bonds are typically issued with a fixed interest rate. The actual choice of instruments (type, structure, maturity, currency), the size of each instrument selected and the timing of financing will depend on actual market conditions and investors’ demand. In the event of financing through benchmark government bonds in foreign currency the government may, in order to regulate the exchange risks related to servicing the debt in foreign currency, conclude cross currency swap transactions. In the event of financing with variable interest rate the government may in order to reduce the risk arising from variable interest rate execute an interest rate swap of such variable interest rate for a fixed interest rate.

Other transactions with derivative financial instruments, established in the market, may also be concluded for the purpose of hedging against other currency and interest risks. According to the Financing Program, derivative financial instruments may also be concluded in 2023 and settled in the following years.

Derivative financial instruments for management of currency and interest risk are market transactions, executed under market conditions and in line with the relevant commercial practice.

1. Taking into account central budget principal repayments for 2023 in the amount €1.517 mio as of 30 November 2022 and the additional increase in the cash position in the amount of €300 mio, the projected central budget debt as of the end of 2023 is expected to accumulate to €40,408 mio or 65,2 per cent. of GDP. Consequently, the general government debt is envisaged to reach €43,980 mio or 71.0 per cent. of GDP. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. The amount of the 2023 central government budget debt principal repayments as set by Amended Budget of the Republic of Slovenia for 2023. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. The respective Rules of the Republic of Slovenia Government Securities’ Auctions, adopted by the Minister of Finance. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. EMTN programme [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. The characteristics of short-term T-bills are applied to the main characteristics of 18-month T-bills. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. The respective Rules of the Republic of Slovenia Government Securities’ Auctions, adopted by the Minister of Finance. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)