



Republic of Latvia

Entering A New Phase of Reforms

May 2018

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Five Points Underpinning Latvia's Credit Profile



1

Flexible, resilient economy, among fastest growing in the Eurozone

2

Broadly-diversified exports, important factor underpinning the stable current account balance

3

Fiscal discipline, deeply embedded, reflected in low, and still declining, government debt

4

New era of reforms launched in 2017, focused on improving productivity and more inclusive growth

5

Well-capitalized and profitable banking sector, supporting moderate expansion of credit, with tighter AML/anti-terrorism funding regime





1. Overview

Portrait of an Improving Sovereign Credit

Presentation Outline

- 1) Overview: Portrait of an Improving Sovereign Credit 5
- 2) The Economy: Strong, Sustainable Growth 8
- 3) Banking Sector: Well-Capitalized, Profitable, and Growing at Moderate Pace 13
- 4) Banking Sector Reforms: Strengthening AML/Anti-Terrorism Funding Controls 18
- 5) Fiscal Policy: Disciplined Approach Supports Improved Credit Profile 21
- 7) New Reform Push: Targets Productivity and More Inclusive Growth 24
- 8) Government Debt and Funding Strategy 29
- 9) Conclusion 35

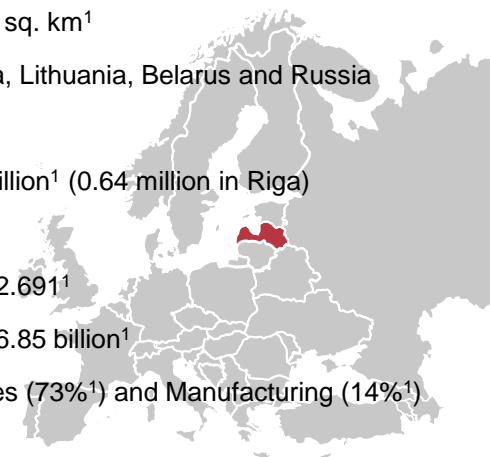


Latvia Belongs to Core Europe

Latvia belongs to core Europe. Latvia is deeply integrated in the international community and committed to high standards in terms of economic policies and governance.

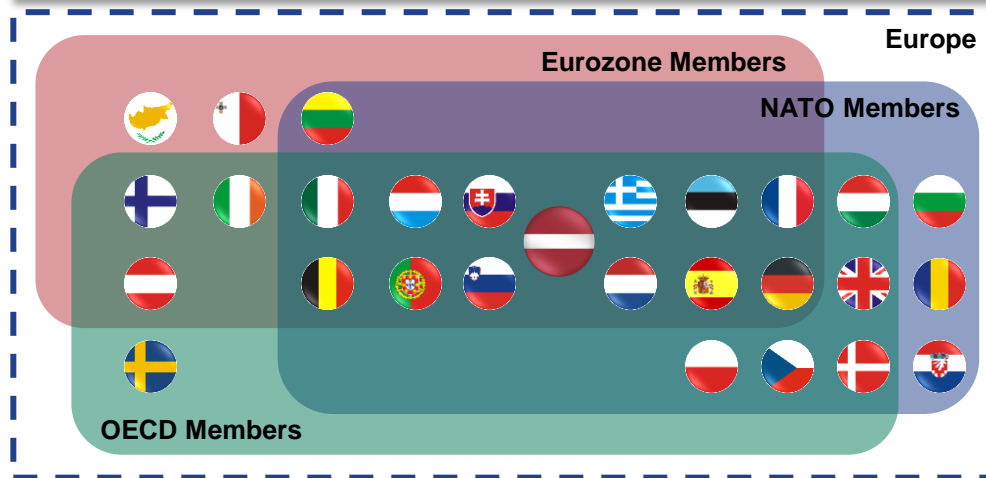
Key Facts

Territory	64,573 sq. km ¹
Borders	Estonia, Lithuania, Belarus and Russia
Capital	Riga
Population₂₀₁₆	1.93 million ¹ (0.64 million in Riga)
Currency	Euro
GDP per capita₂₀₁₇	EUR 12.691 ¹
Nominal GDP₂₀₁₇	EUR 26.85 billion ¹
Main economic sectors₂₀₁₇	Services (73% ¹) and Manufacturing (14% ¹)



Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia

Latvia is a Member of the Eurozone, NATO and OECD



Latvia Regains Independence



Aug 1991

Latvia Admitted to NATO



Mar 2004

Approval of Loan Programme with IMF, EC and Bilateral Lenders

Dec 2008

Latvia joins Eurozone/
Economic and Monetary Union



Jan 2014

Latvia Becomes OECD Member



Jul 2016



Latvia Becomes UN Member

Sep 1991



Latvia Enters EU

May 2004

International Loan Programme with IMF/EC Closed Successfully

Dec 2011 - Jan 2012



Latvia's Presidency of EU Council

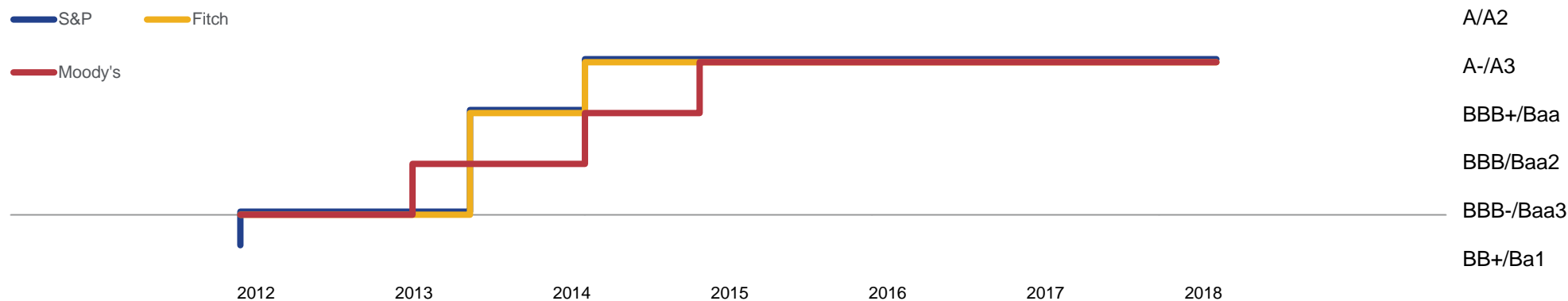
Jan - Jun 2015



Latvia's Credit Ratings are on an Improving Trend

Rating agencies acknowledged Latvia's low general government debt, small fiscal deficit and institutional strength

Long-term Foreign Currency Rating Development



Key Strengths of Latvia's Sovereign Credit Rating

- **Rapid growth** without worries about overheating
- **Eurozone membership enhances Latvia's creditworthiness:**
 - underpins economic policy coherence and credibility
 - improves fiscal and external financing flexibility
 - reduces foreign-currency risks on balance sheets
 - gives Latvian banks access to European Central Bank liquidity facilities
- **Membership in the OECD with its accompanying commitments to structural reforms and economic liberalization**
- **Sound banking sector** – dominated by foreign Scandinavian banks

Key Risk Factors Affecting Latvia's Sovereign Credit Rating

- **Social expenditures and defence spending could be higher** than anticipated
- **External financing risks and geo-political tensions with Russia** continue to constrain the ratings
- Latvia is a small and highly open economy, making it **vulnerable to external shocks**





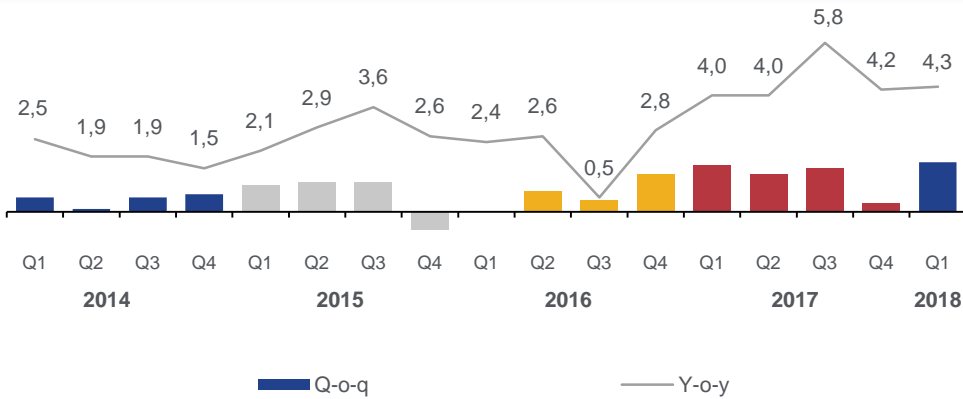
2. The Economy

Strong, Sustainable Growth

Growth Accelerated in 2017 and expected to remain solid in 2018

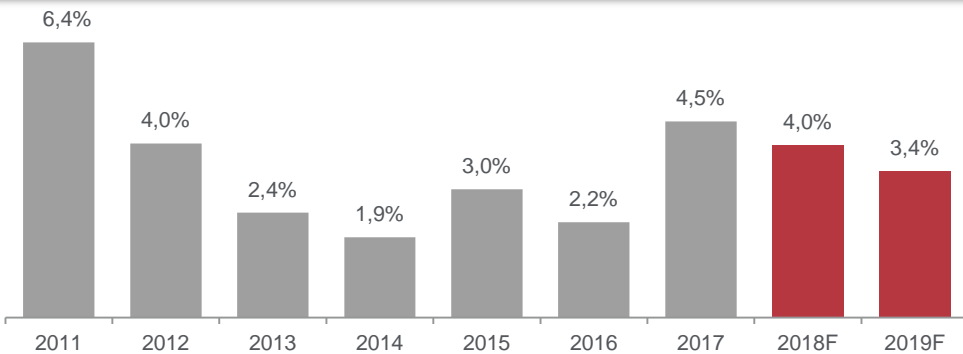
Latvia is among the top 5 fastest growing countries in the EU with a 3.0% average growth in the last 6 years. Robust growth is currently supported by strong consumption, private investment inflows, the EU funding cycle and favourable foreign trade conditions.

Real GDP Growth (%)



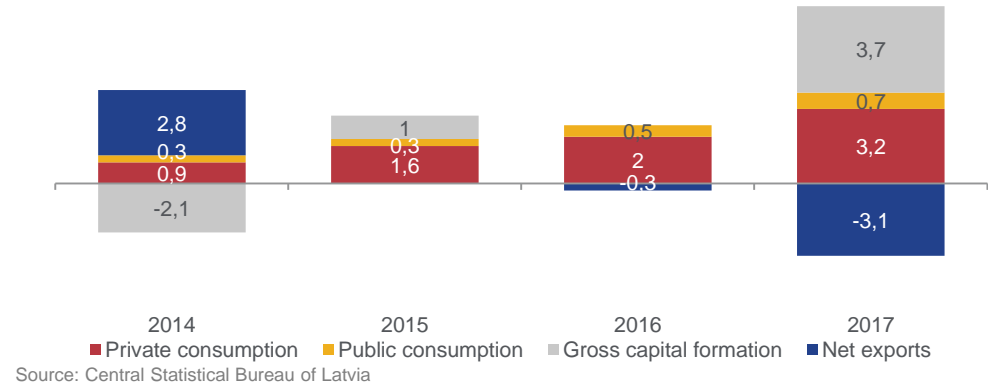
Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia

Real GDP Growth (%)



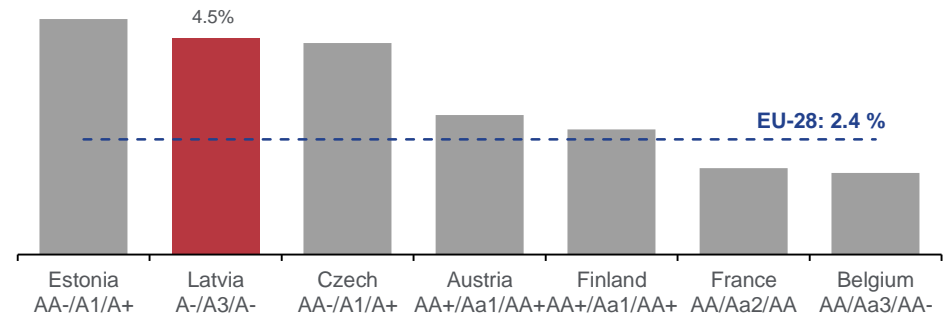
Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, Ministry of Finance

GDP Growth Composition (%)



Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia

GDP Growth (2017, %)



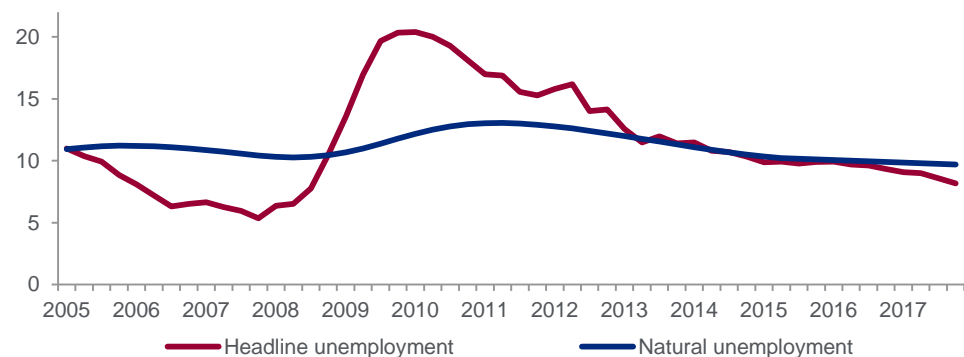
Source: Eurostat



Wage and Employment Growth Boosted By Domestic Demand

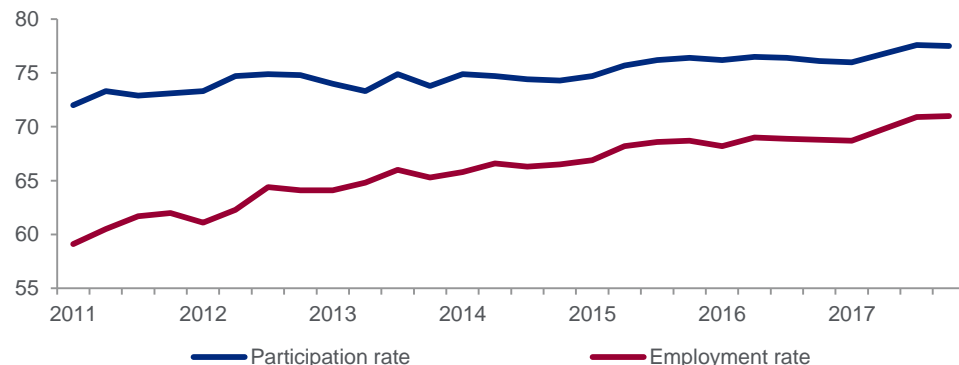
Unemployment is close to the natural rate since 2013 and productivity growth is on the rise

Unemployment: Headline and Natural Rates



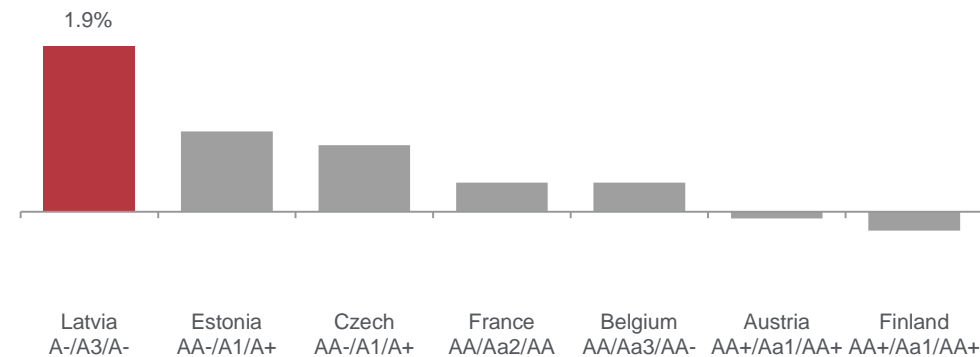
Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia data, Bank of Latvia

Participation and Employment Rates (age 15-64, %)



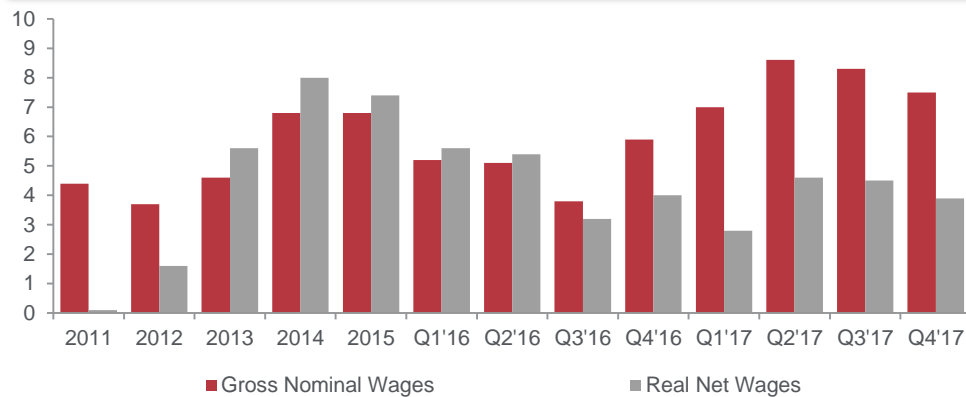
Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia data

Real Productivity Growth Per Worker (2012-2016 average, %)



Source: Eurostat

Average Net Monthly Wage For Full-time Job (Y-o-y, %)



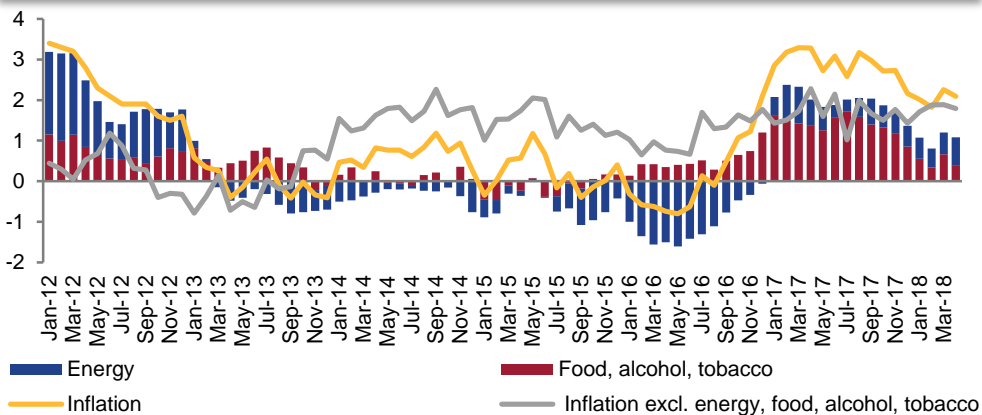
Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia data



Inflation decreased to slightly above 2%

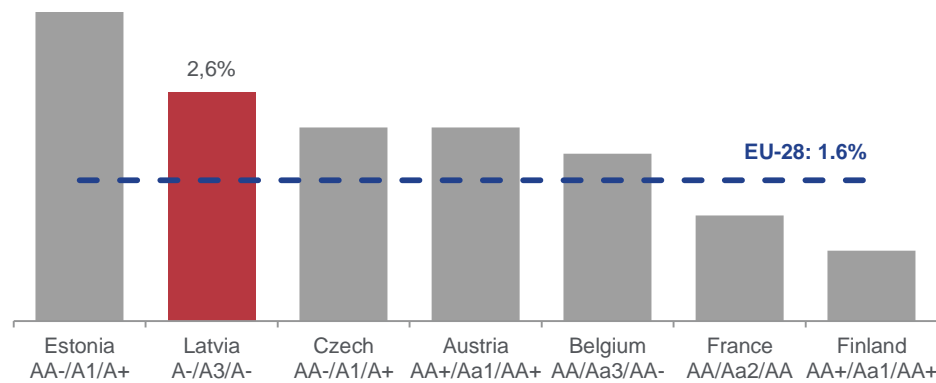
Latvia has maintained moderate and predictable inflation for years. Headline inflation decreased recently; core inflation moderate and stable

Inflation (HICP, %)



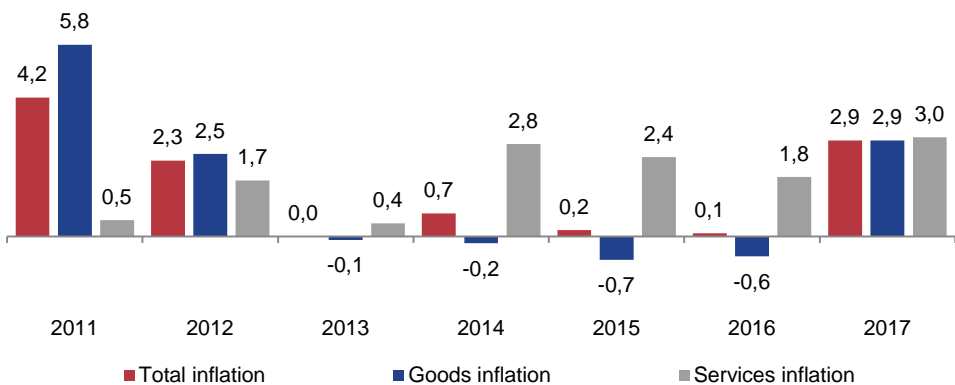
Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia data, Bank of Latvia calculations

Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)_(March 2018, yoy%)



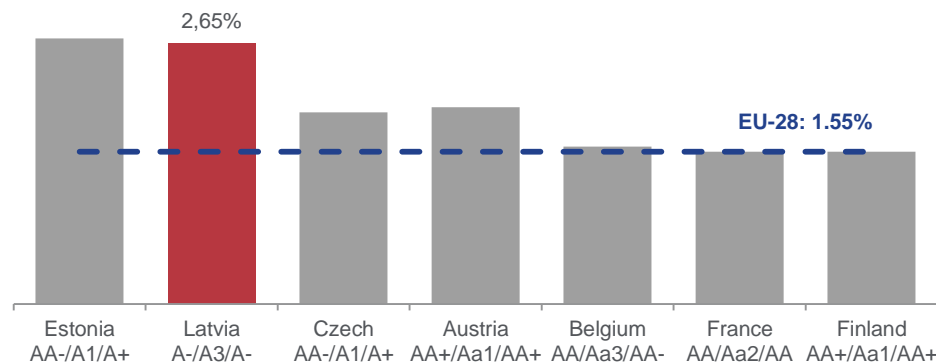
Source: Eurostat

Inflation in Latvia (HICP, %)



Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia data

HICP Projection (2018-2019, %)



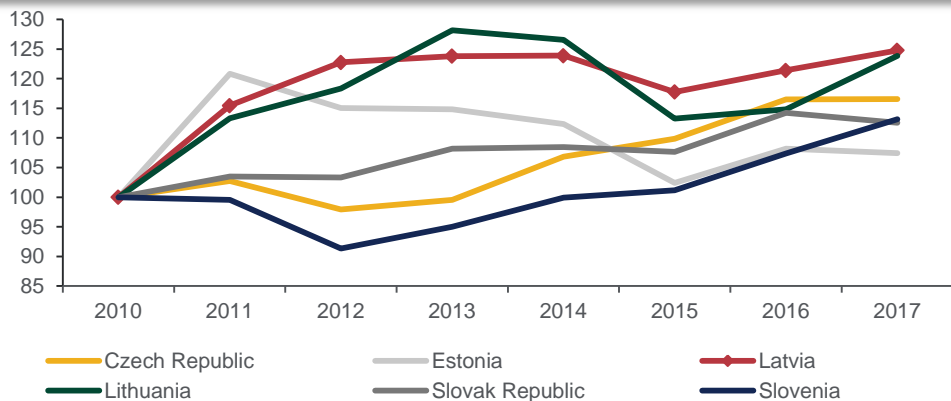
Source: European Commission, Spring projection, 2018



Improved Competitiveness and Value-Added Products Drive Exports

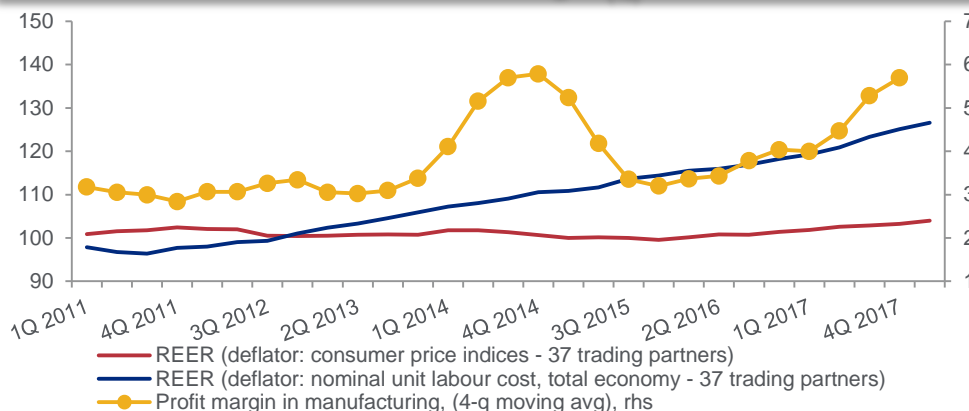
Favourable position in both price and quality competitiveness

Export Market Shares (2010=100)



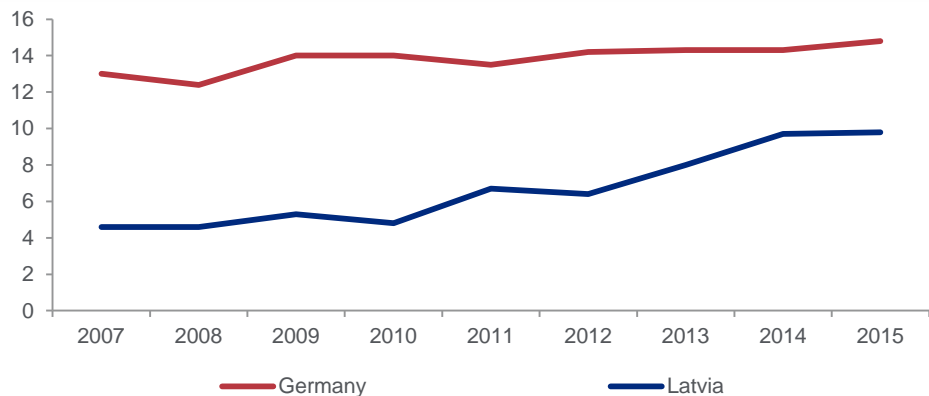
Source: World Trade Organization

Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) Index (2005 = 100) and Profit Margin (%)



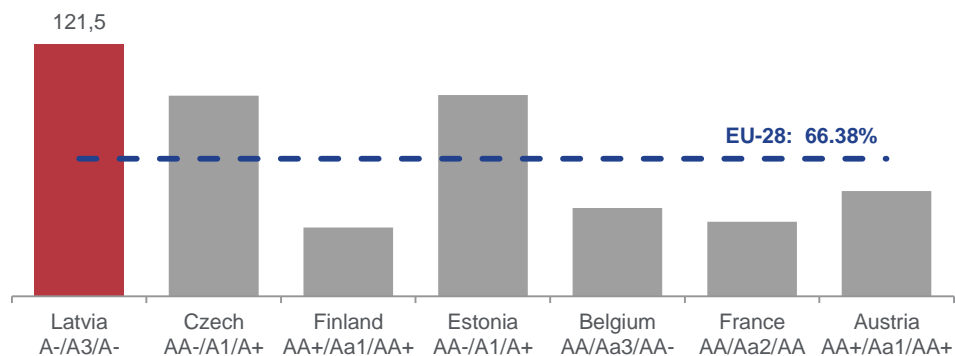
Source: Eurostat

High - Tech Exports (% Of Total Exports)



Source: Eurostat

Goods Exports Growth (2009-2017, %)



Source: Eurostat





3. Banking Sector

Well-Capitalized, Profitable, and Beginning to Lend Again

Sound, Well Capitalised and Liquid Banking Sector

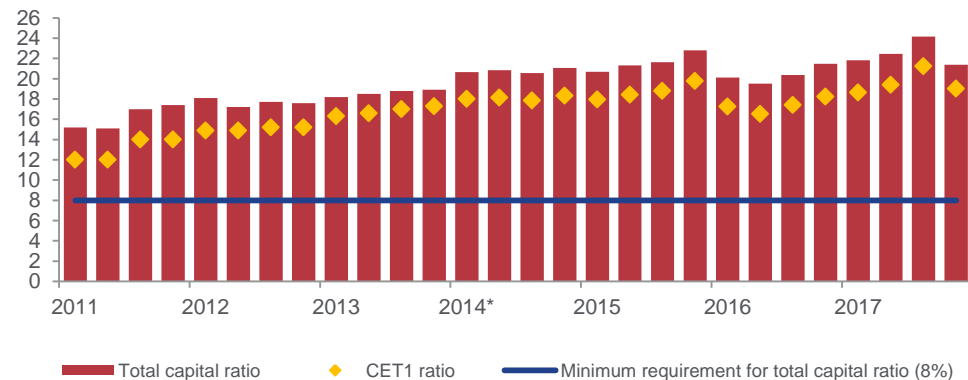
Latvia's outstanding growth engine has been supported by well capitalized banking sector, majority of which is owned by large Nordic banking groups.

Key Highlights

- The Latvian banking sector is dominated by subsidiaries and branches of banks from the European Economic Area, mostly Nordic countries¹ (54% of the banking sector capital, 51% of assets, 81% of domestic loans and 80% of domestic deposits)
- Capitalisation and liquidity ratios are well above minimum requirements. The banking sector's capital is mostly made of CET1 capital:
 - CET1 ratio $_{4Q\ 2017} = 19.0\%$ vs. EU average $_{2Q\ 2017} = 14.8\%$ ²
 - FCCM liquidity ratio $_{4Q\ 2017} = 59\%$
 - LCR $_{1Q\ 2018} = 264\%$
- The four largest banks are directly supervised by the ECB. Five banks fall under the remit of the Single Resolution Mechanism

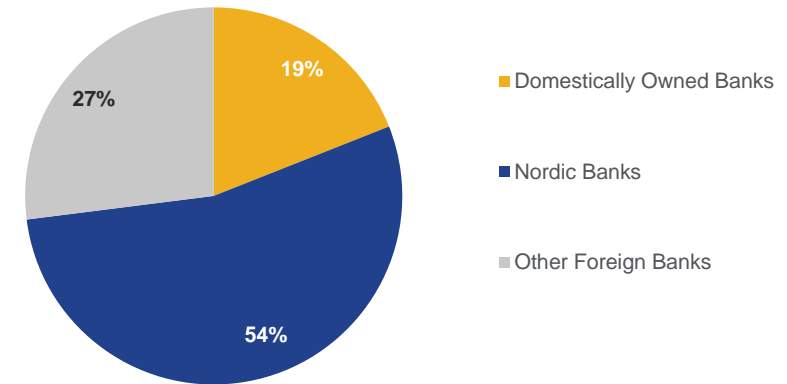
Source: ¹FCCM, ²EBA risk dashboard

Capital Adequacy (%)



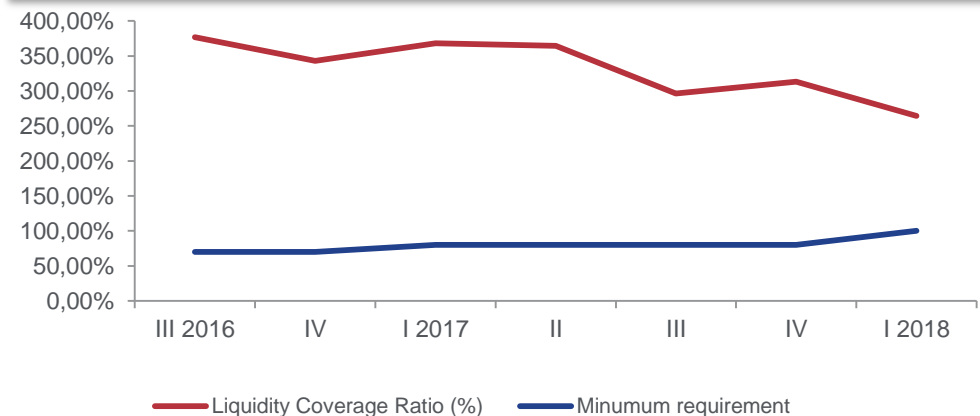
Source: FCCM | Note: As of Q1 2014 capital adequacy is calculated according to the CRDIV/CRR requirements and is not directly comparable with the data until Q1 2014 due to differences in methodology. Tier 1 ratio matches CET 1 ratio. The regulatory minimum capital adequacy requirement is 8%. Since 28 May 2014 the FCCM also applies a 2.5% capital conservation buffer.

Capital Ownership of the Banking System (4Q 2017, %)



Source: FCCM

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)



Source: FCCM | Note: Data on 1Q 2018



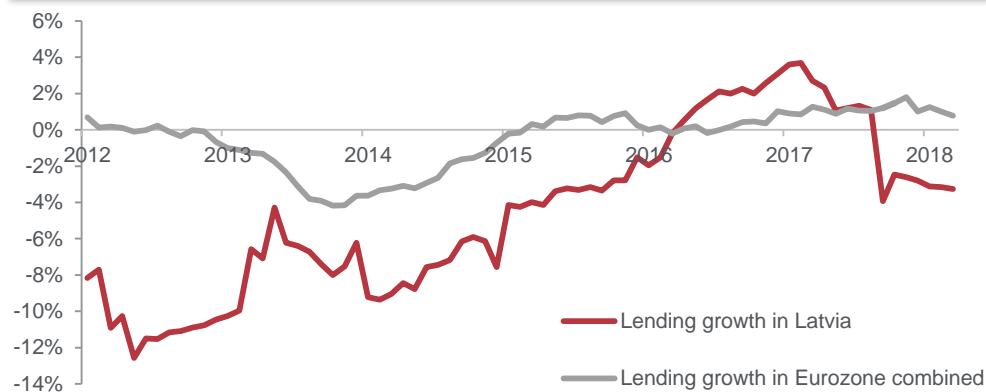
Bank Lending Recovers and Supports Growth

Domestic lending recovers and loan portfolio quality is above EU average

Key Highlights

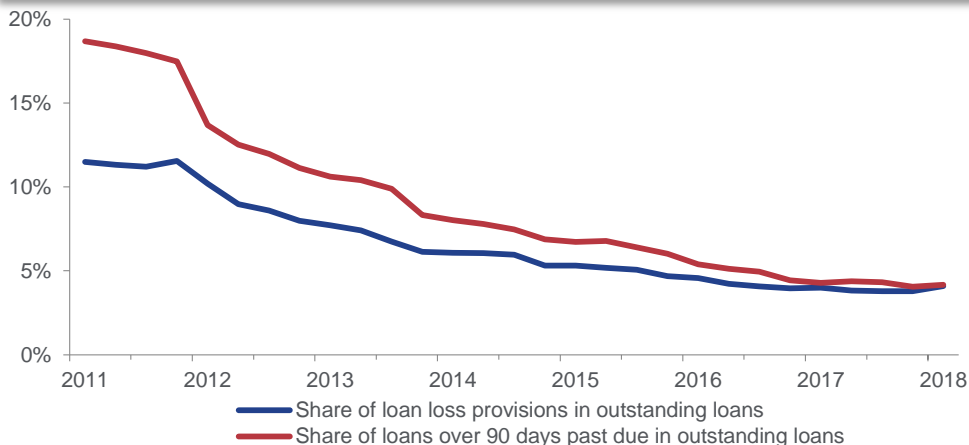
- After prolonged period of deleveraging, lending growth turned positive in April 2016
 - Loans to domestic households and NFCs stand at 46% of GDP, down from almost 100% at the outset of the crisis
 - Loan-to-deposit ratio has fallen substantially leading to more balanced and sustainable domestic funding for loans
- The quality of loan portfolio is above EU average and continues improving further. The coverage ratio of overdue loans remains high
- The ECB bank lending survey indicates gradual increase in demand for loans in Latvia. Lending standards remain stable, however, banks plan to ease them. Expansionary monetary policy of the ECB is a supportive factor for lending

Loans to Domestic Clients excluding Government (Mar 2018, yoy %)



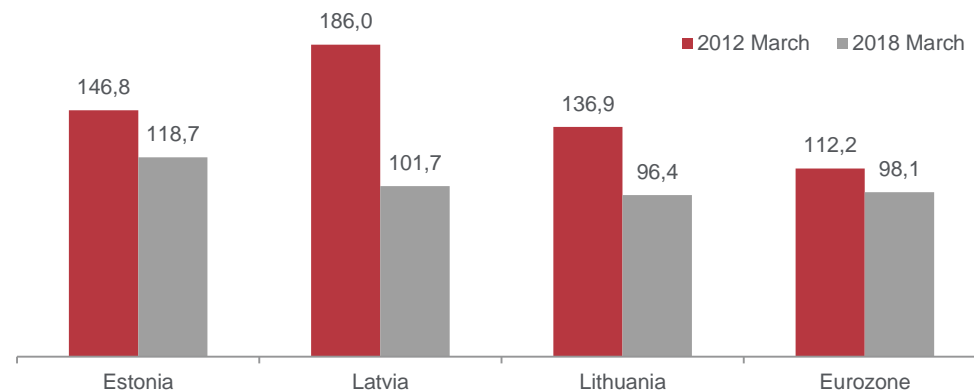
Source: ECB

Total Loan Portfolio Quality (%)



Source: FCMF

Domestic Loan-to-Deposit Ratio (%)



Source: ECB



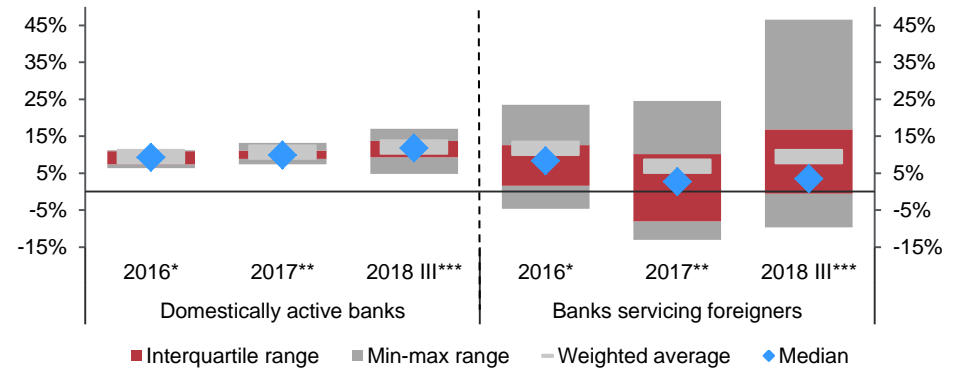
Banking Sector Profitability Remains Healthy

Banking sector profitability is supported by stable interest spread and economic growth

Key Highlights

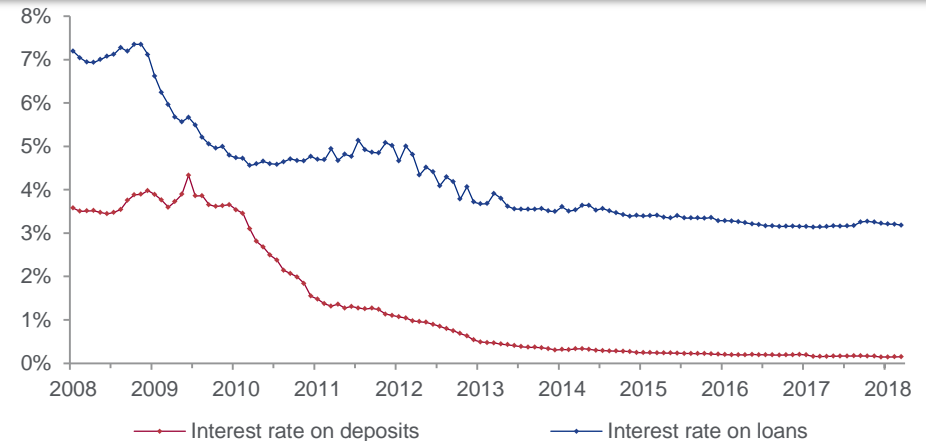
- In 2017, profitability of domestically active banks appears to be lower due to two one-off effects:
 - The write-down of deferred tax assets by Citadele banka and Signet Bank
 - The creation of Luminor Bank
- When adjusted for these two effects, domestically active banks profit posted a 3.1% increase
- The profit of banks servicing foreigners continued to decrease due to decline in business and increased administrative expenses, which were largely caused by implementing enhanced AML/CFT requirements. In the light of recent events, a further deterioration of their profitability is expected.
- RoE and RoA of the Latvian credit institutions are relatively high, and still exceeds the EU average. In 2017, RoE was 9.1% (when adjusted for the two one-off effects mentioned above); EU average – 6.1% (EBA Risk Dashboard Q4 2017). Domestically active banks' returns are more stable and less dispersed than returns of banks servicing foreigners
- With record-low loan and deposit rates, interest rate spread on outstanding amounts remains stable at around 3%

ROE Dispersion (%)



Source: Bank of Latvia | Noted: *One-off adjusted data – VISA transaction in 2016, **One-off adjusted data – write-off of DTAs of Citadele Banka and Signet Bank, and creation of Luminor Bank.

Interest Spread on Outstanding Loan Amounts (%)



Source: Bank of Latvia | Note: * Banks which grant more than 50% of loans domestically and receive more than 50% of deposits from domestic clients ** Other banks



Parent Banks are Stable, Financially Sound and Profitable

Banks have high credit ratings, good profits, and on average they outperform their European peers on stock exchanges (compared to Eurostoxx Bank index)

Key Highlights

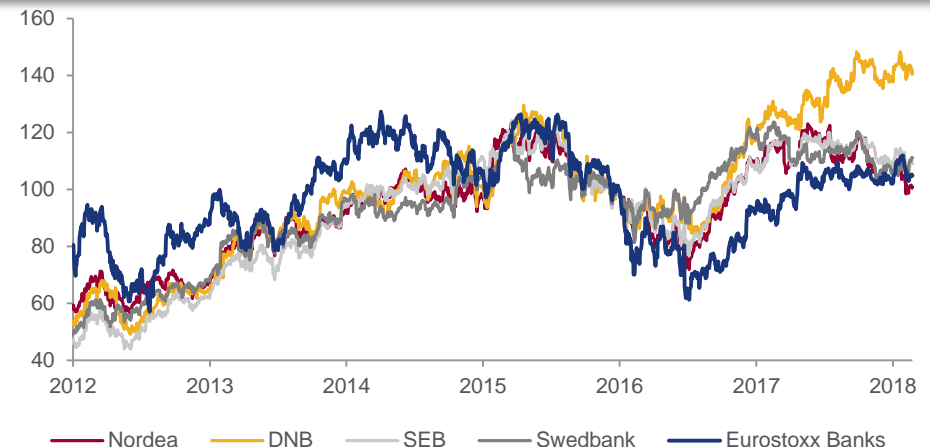
- Financial performance and capitalization level of the parent banks are strong
- Nordic banking groups' profitability is higher than the average in Europe
- Banks continue to invest in IT related projects to increase their operational efficiency and lower administrative expenses
- Since October 1, 2017, Nordea Bank AB Latvia branch and DNB Bank have merged their operations in the Baltic States. The newly-established Luminor Bank. Today, Luminor Bank is
 - The second largest bank in Latvia by assets (4.9 billion EUR, 17% market share)
 - The second largest bank by equity (526 million EUR) and deposits value (2.9 billion EUR, 15% market share)
 - The first largest bank by the issued loans value (3.5 billion EUR, 25% market share)

Banks Financial Information

	Swedbank	SEB	Luminor*	
			DNB	Nordea
Assets (EUR mil)*	5,331	3,725	4 934	
CET1 ratio (%)*	25.57	22.49	17.35	
ROE (%)*	13.19	9.37	-0,16	
S&P Global long term rating	AA-	A+	*	
Moody's long term rating	Aa3	Aa3	*	
Fitch long term rating	AA-	AA-	*	

Source: Association of Latvian Commercial Banks – financial reports, 4th quarter 2017 | *October 2017 Nordea group and DNB entities merged in the Baltics into one financial institution Luminor. Data on Luminor credit rating to be assigned.

Banking Groups' Equity Prices (01.01.2016 = 100, local currency)





4. Banking Sector Reforms

Strengthening AML/Anti-Terrorism Funding Controls

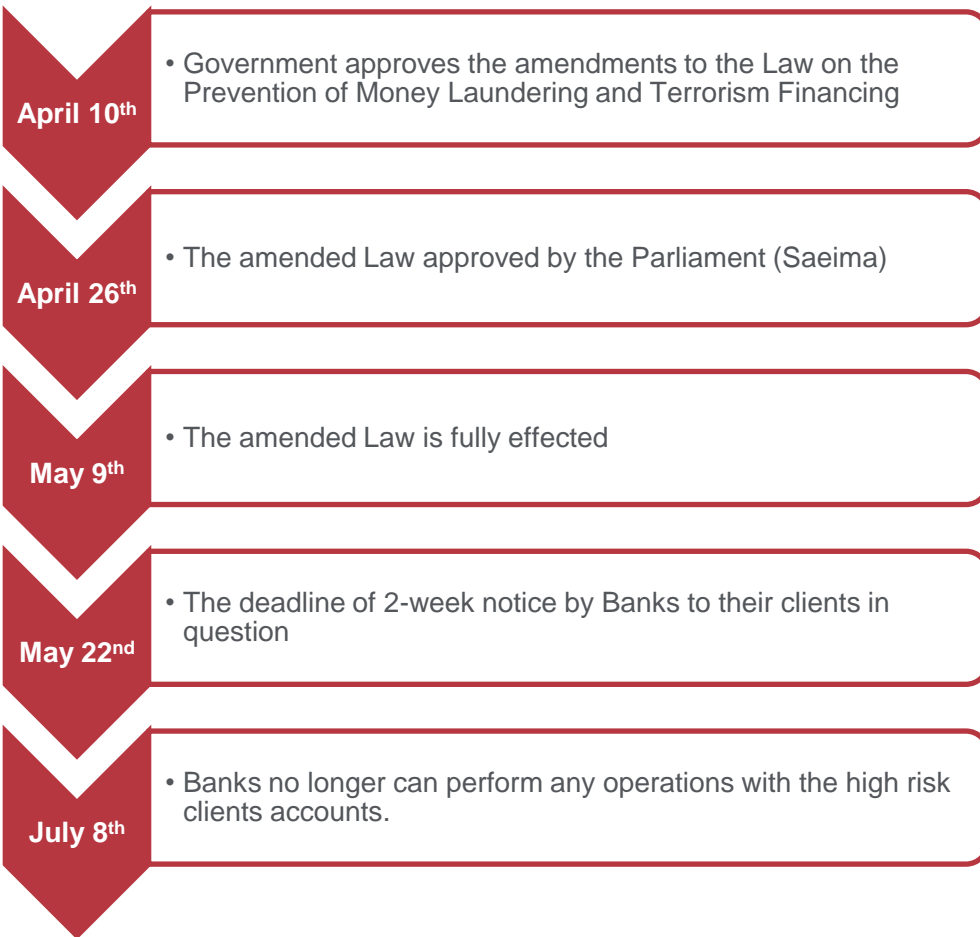
Tougher AML and CFT requirements are on the way

The events leading to the liquidation of ABLV Bank triggered regulatory efforts to significantly reduce high risk transactions by Latvian banks. New business models are being implemented in targeted banks as part of this initiative.

Key Highlights

- All credit institutions in Latvia specialising in foreign customer service have been provided with initial information about the necessity to ensure faster changes in the business model of the bank, in order to prevent and decrease the share of high risk transactions and in doing, non-residents servicing banks had to submit the FCMC plans for restructuring their business by April. As of April 5, no bank has indicated of their plans to restructure by closing the business
- FCMC is supervising the change of the business models of the credit institutions, by reducing the share of large exposure customers and achieving the target variables set by the FCMC for the sector as a whole.
- On April 10 the Government approved the amendments to the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing banning cooperation between banks and shell companies in Latvia which have no real economic activity, thus even more strengthening the AML/CFT requirements.
- In addition Law plans to establish Financial Crime Investigation Special Task force, enabling effective cooperation of private and public sector in financial intelligence and investigation of financial crimes.
- Respective amendments were adopted by the Parliament on April 26 and the amended Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing is fully effective from May 9, 2018
- The Law would prescribe that within 14 days after the date when the Law is effected, banks shall notify their high-risk clients of closing their accounts and within 60 days banks no longer can perform any operations with the accounts.

Timeline for the enforcement of the amendments to the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing

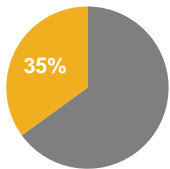


The Economic Impact of Tighter AML CFT is Minimal

Latvia's banking system is dominated by banks owned by strong Nordic parents, funded through domestic deposits, lending to Latvia-based clients. Banks funded through foreign currency deposits play a small role in Latvia's economy

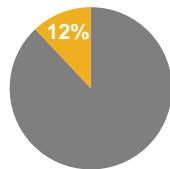
The Role of Foreign Clients Banks in Latvia

Total Banking Assets

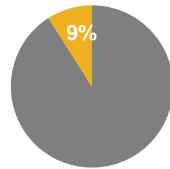


■ Banks servicing Foreign Clients (FC)

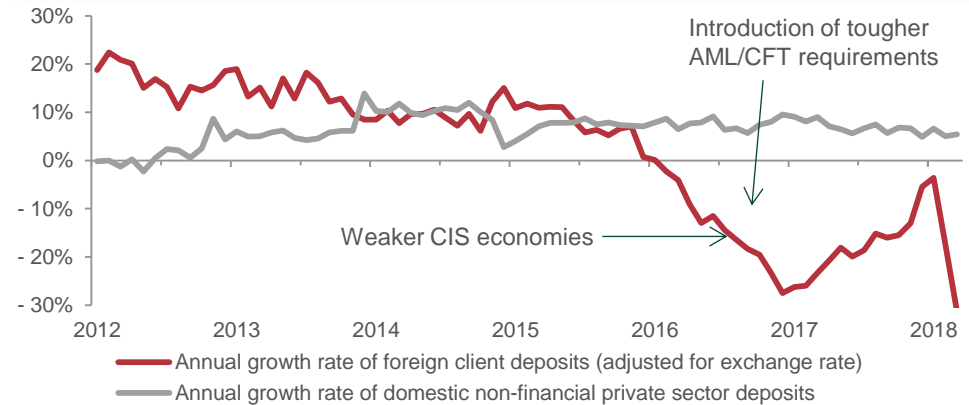
Total Domestic Lending



Total Domestic Deposits



Growth Rates of Domestic and Foreign Client Deposits (%)



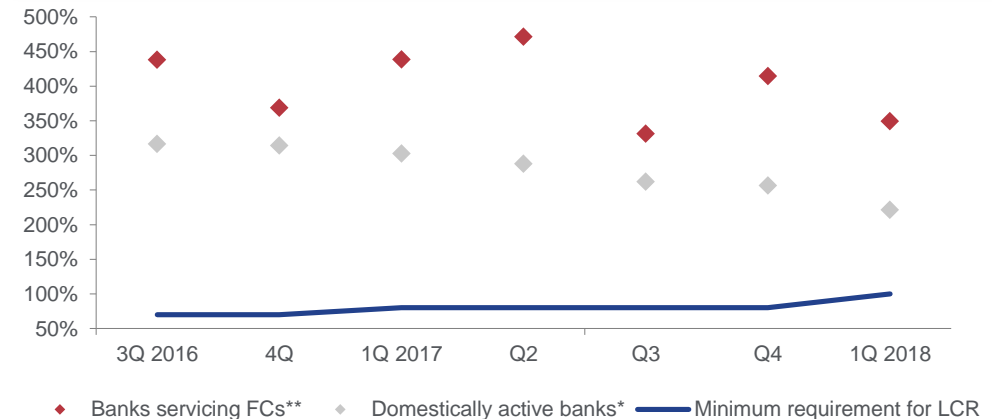
Source: Bank of Latvia

Economic Impact of ABLV Bank Liquidation

- The liquidation of ABLV has had little impact on the Latvian economy
 - Government revenues from ABLV were 0.06 % from GDP in 2017, with 0.3 % from GDP generated overall from NRD sector.*
 - Funds covering guaranteed deposits were transferred from ABLV
 - ABLV has already repaid the emergency liquidity assistance extended to it earlier by the Bank of Latvia.
 - Deposit flight has not spread to other banks whose business models are based primarily on domestic funding and lending.

Source: Bank of Latvia,
*Fitch (Latvia sovereign risk from ABLV Bank failure appears limited, 27.02.2018.)

Bank Liquidity Ratios Well Above FCMC Requirement



Source: Bank of Latvia



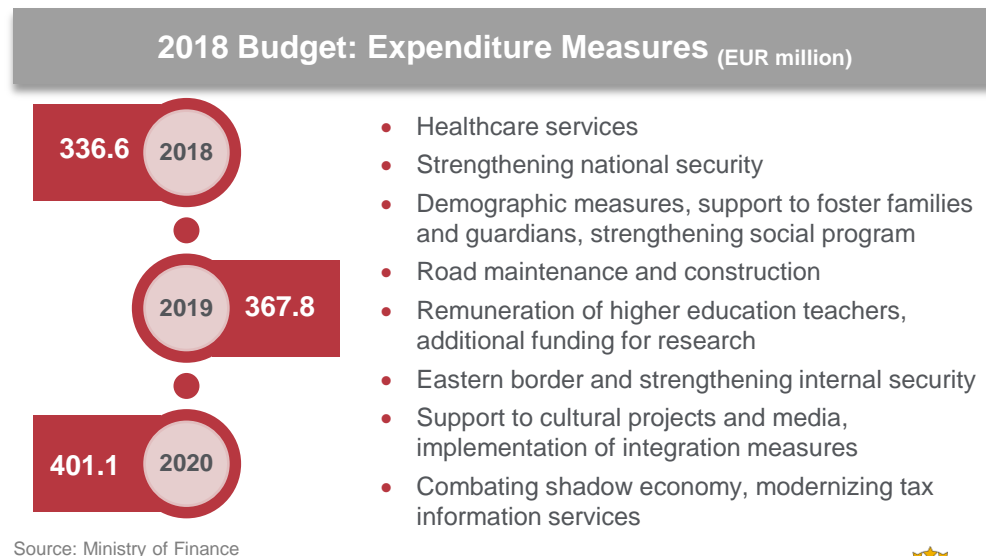
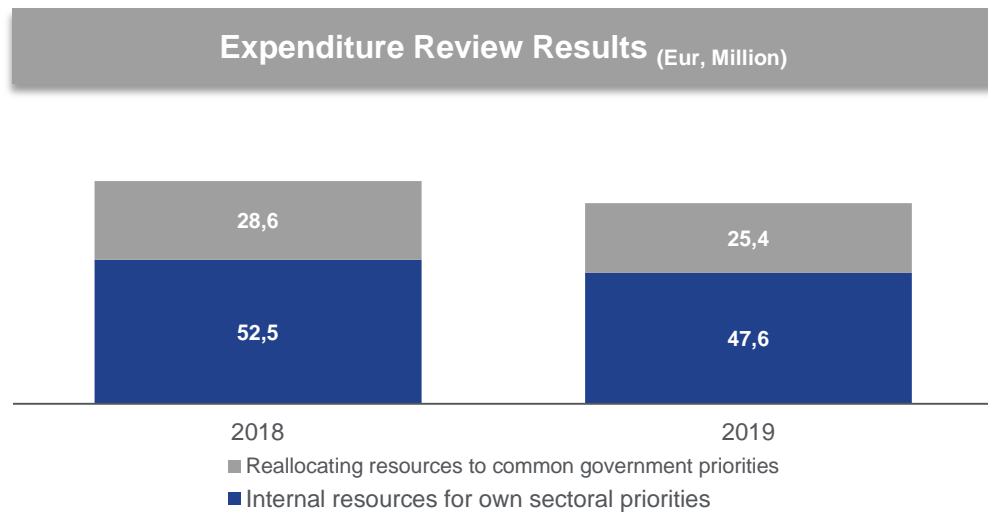
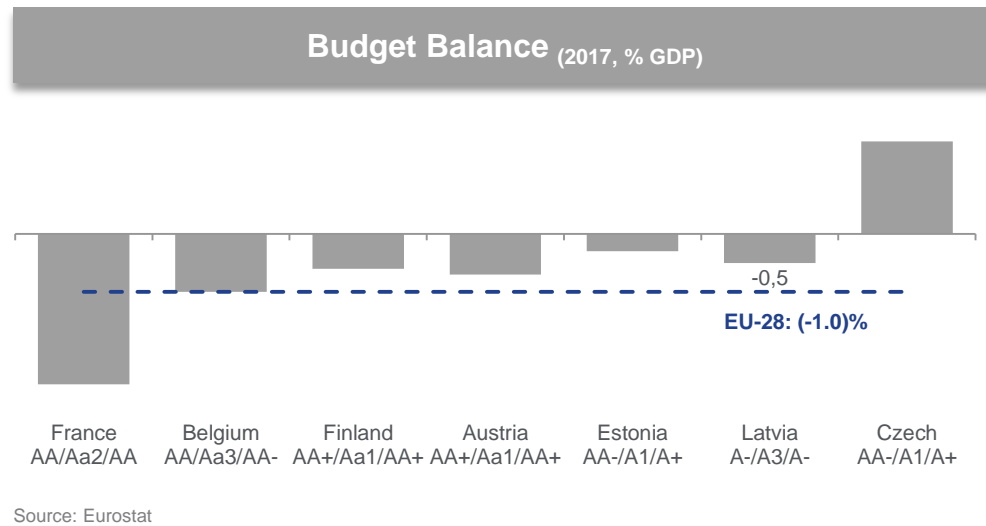
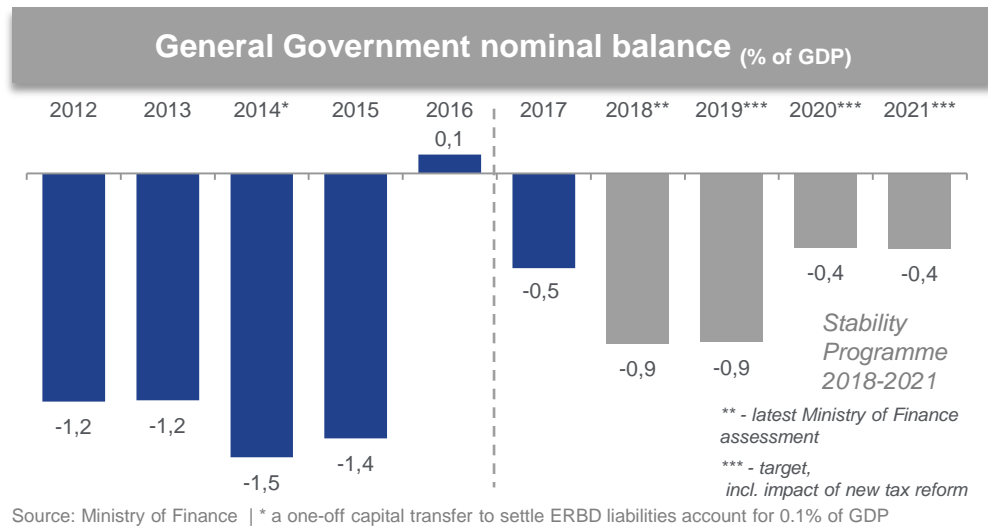


5. Fiscal Policy

Disciplined Approach Supports Improved Credit Profile

Fiscal Sustainability Remains Top Priority

Prudent fiscal management and fiscal discipline regulation ensures public deficits to be at low and sustainable level.



Pension Reform Underpins Stability of Public Finances

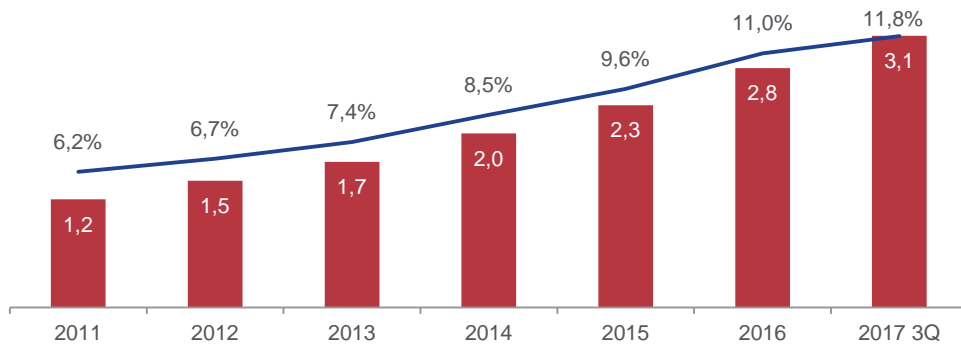
Latvia is well positioned to withstand fiscal challenges arising from an aging population.

Latvia's Pension System And Recent Reforms

- Latvia's reformed pension system consists of three tiers:
 - state compulsory unfunded pension scheme (the 1st tier)
 - state funded pension scheme (the 2nd tier)
 - private voluntary pension scheme (the 3rd tier)
- In 2012, measures were introduced to address long-term sustainability:
 - starting with 2014 retirement age is gradually increased by 3 months each year until it reaches 65 years in 2025
 - minimum contribution period to secure full pension was increased from 10 to 15 years starting from 2014 and up to 20 years starting from 2025
 - contributions to the funded, e.g. 2nd tier, pension scheme increased from 2% to 4% in 2013, to 5% in 2015, and to 6% in 2016

Source: The State Social Insurance Agency

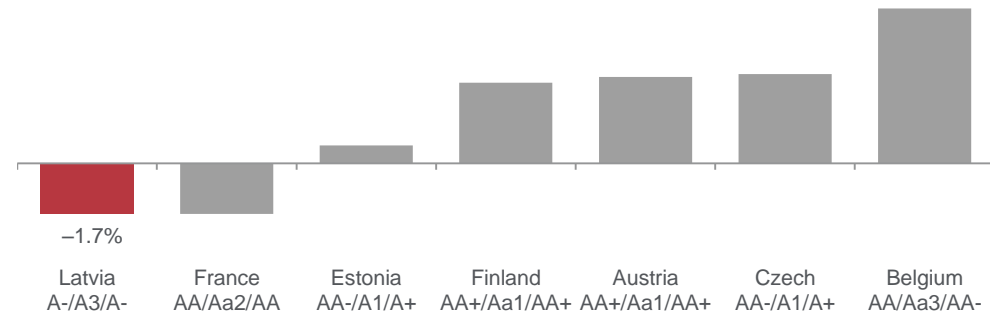
The 2nd Tier Pension Net AUM (EUR billion, % GDP)



Legend: ■ 2nd tier pension net assets (EUR billion) — 2nd tier pension net assets (% of GDP)

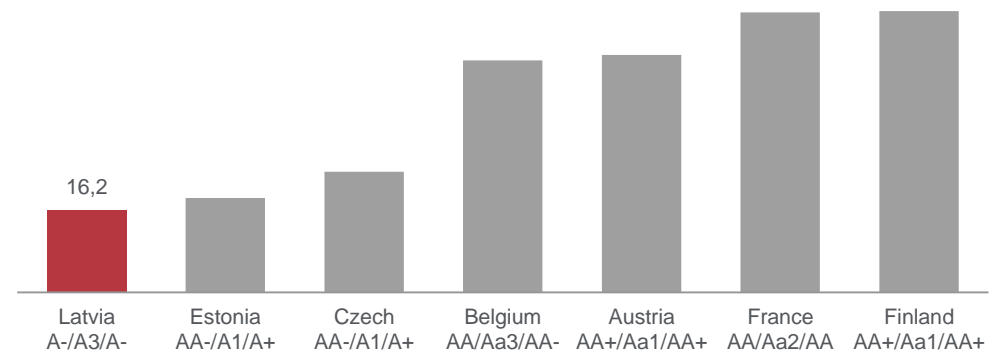
Source: Financial and Capital Markets Commission, Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia

Age-related Spending, Projected Change (2013-2060, % GDP)



Source: European Commission Ageing Report, May 2015

Latvia's age-related spending is one the lowest in EU (2013, % GDP)



Source: European Commission Ageing Report, May 2015





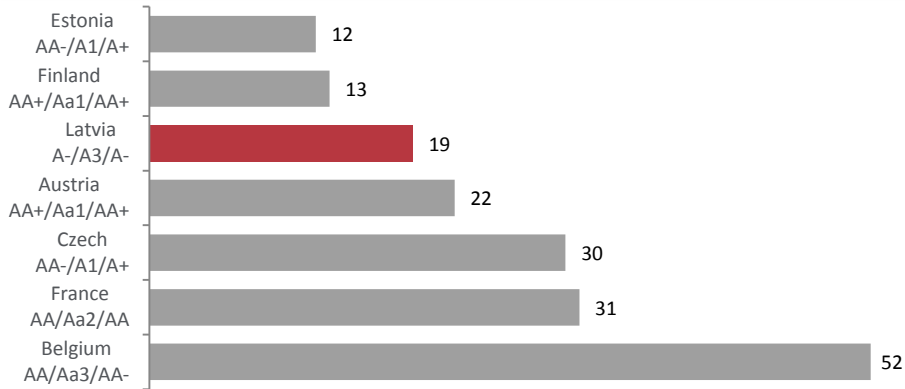
6. New Reform Push

Targets Productivity and More Inclusive Growth

Latvia's Advanced Country Status Reflected in "Soft" Metrics

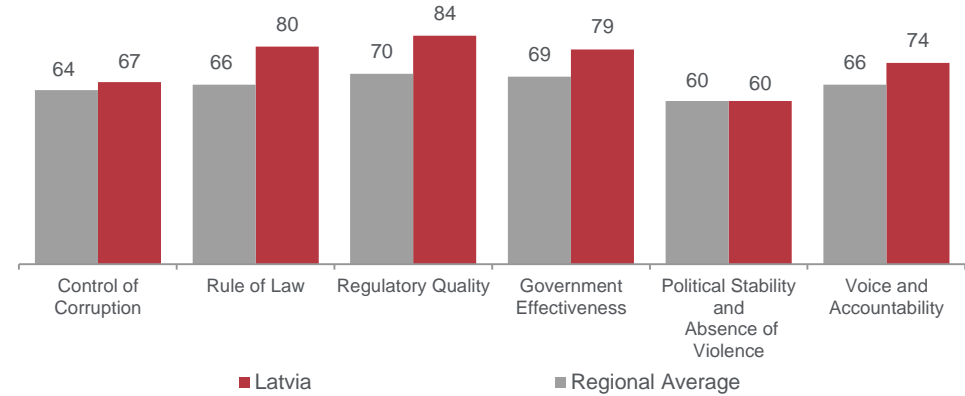
Expanded Structural reforms to build on existing high institutional strength and favourable business environment.

World Bank "Ease of Doing Business" Ranking



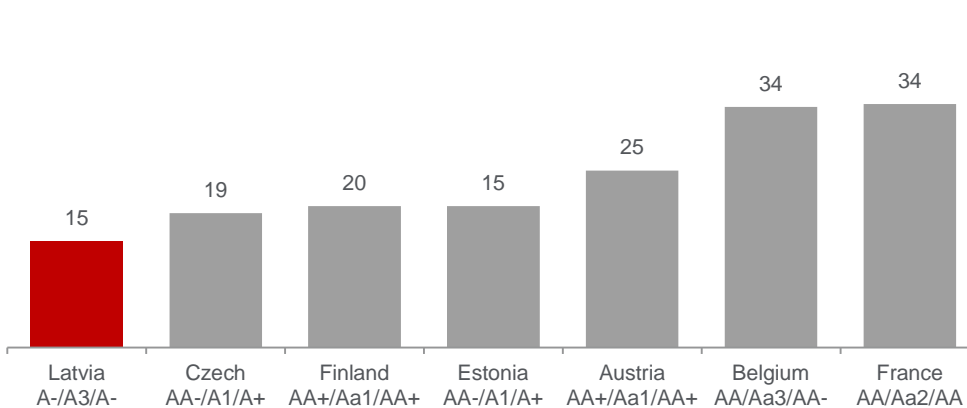
Source: World Bank, Doing Business 2017

World Bank Worldwide Governance Rankings



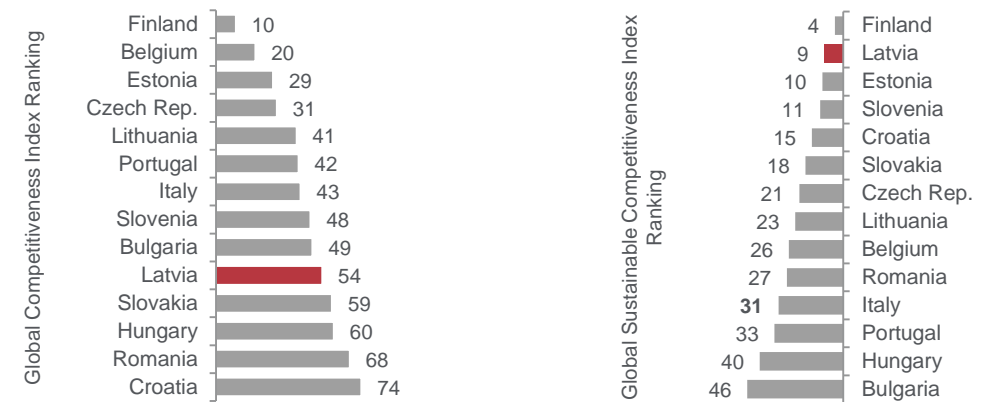
Source: World Bank, 2016 Rankings

Adjusted Top Statutory Tax Rate on Corporate Income (2017, %)



Source: Financial and Capital Markets Commission, Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia

The Global Competitiveness Index Rankings



Source: Klaus Schwab, World Economic Forum, The Global Competitiveness Report 2017–2018, The Global Sustainable Competitiveness Index 2017



Reform Policies Laying Foundation for New Growth Model

Structural reforms in education, employment and judicial environment help improving labour market and business conditions



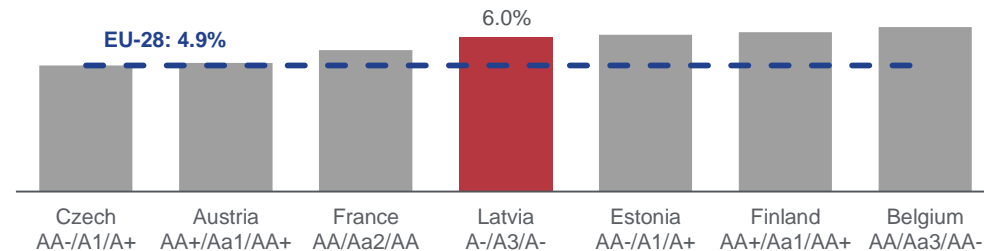
Source: National Reform Programme 2016; European Commission, Country Report Latvia 2016; EU Council's recommendations 2016; OECD Economic Survey on Latvia 2015

Healthcare Reform

- Aimed to improve governance, clearer principles of resource allocation and more efficient use of funds
- Implementation of Public Health Guidelines 2014 - 2020 to encourage the health care system availability, quality and cost-effectiveness
- Healthcare long term funding reform
- **Stability and Growth Pact deficit derogation for 2017 - 2019 was granted for healthcare reform** (e.g., reducing waiting line; detection of cancer and improving access to treatment; reform of reimbursable drugs for patients of the Chronic hepatitis C).

Education Reform (2015, % GDP)

- Funding for education is adequate, but the network of education system and number of pupils per teacher are not optimal.
- Teacher remuneration reform starting from September, 2016: (i) fixed minimum salary for teacher; (ii) school network rearrangement; (iii) increase in funding for teachers' salaries.



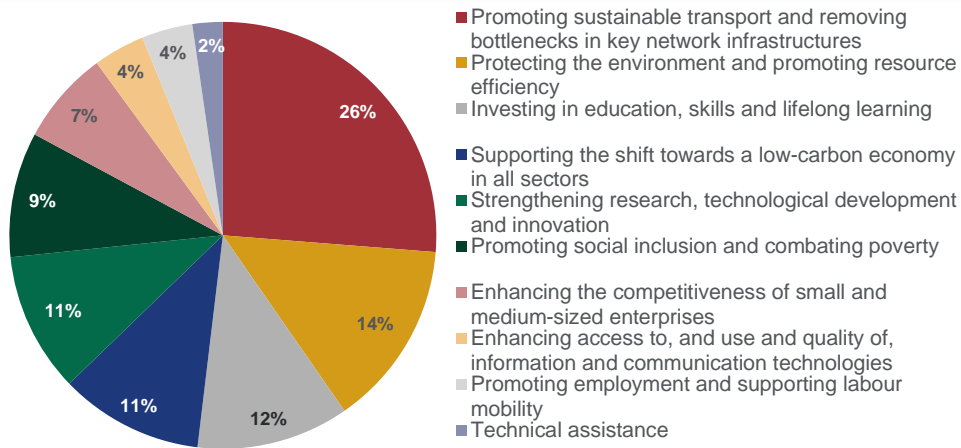
Source: Eurostat



EU Playing Key Role in Funding Structural Change in Latvia

Efficient and well targeted absorption and use of EU funds will promote competitiveness and stimulate economic growth as well as support necessary structural reforms

Allocation Of EU Funds For 2014-2020 By Priority Axes



Source: Ministry of Finance

EU Cohesion Policy Accompanies Structural Reforms

- Latvian economy and the goals envisaged by the National Development Plan are strongly supported by implementation of EU cohesion policy and effective utilization of EU structural funds and Cohesion Fund
- EUR 4.4 billion EU funds are available for targeted and smart investments in Latvia within 2014 - 2020 programming period. During 2007 - 2013 period Latvia has successfully and fully used EUR 4.5 billion of Cohesion Policy EU funds
- The funds were allocated and will be utilised across major nine priority areas with an aim to enhance competitiveness of Latvia's economy, and to build foundation for the sustained growth

Source: Ministry of Finance

EU Funds After 2020 and Government's Support

- The European Commission has published a proposal for the new multiannual financial framework after 2020 in May 2018. According to the proposal, cohesion policy funding will be cut by approximately 10%. The reduction is caused by the following aspects:

- Brexit and the consequent financial gap;
- Increase in expenditures caused by new challenges and unforeseen events.

The overall impact on the Latvia's envelope will be estimated after the Commission will publish legislative sectoral proposals for spending programmes at the end of the May 2018.

- Government is providing support (via intermediary - JSC Development Finance Institution Altum) and offers financing – such as loans, guarantees, equity capital or grants – mainly to SMEs, start-ups, mid-caps and micro-enterprises, but also to individuals and companies active in the agricultural sector.



Pro-growth Tax Reform in Line with Balanced Budget Mandate

Key goals: improve competitiveness, promote exports, reduce inequality and raise revenue to one-third of GDP

Strategy framework

- Tax structures and rates review
- Improving tax administration
- The fight against the shadow economy

Principles

- Predictability and a long-term vision
- Regional competitiveness, at least in the Baltic region
- Tax motivation for improvement
- A similar tax burden on similar types of revenue
- Lending and capitalization improvement
- Reducing the cost of tax administration

Positive impact on economy

- Raise of disposable income of employees inducing private consumption;
- More competitive entrepreneurs on regional and global scene as well as stimulation of own investment;
- Better capitalized businesses, more opportunities to raise additional funds for development;
- Increased prospects to raise production capacity of goods and services, more effective and efficient production process;
- More equality between different income groups and types of income;
- Higher tax revenue resulting from increased economic activity and less tax avoidance.

Source: Ministry of Finance

Main changes



Non-taxable minimum – EUR 250

Differenced depending on income level from EUR 0 / month to EUR 250 per month (2020)



Allowance for dependents

EUR 250 per month (2020)



Minimum salary

from EUR 380 to EUR 430



Social contribution

increase by 1% directed to health care



Reform of Solidarity tax



PIT rate smoothing



Progressive Personal Income Tax

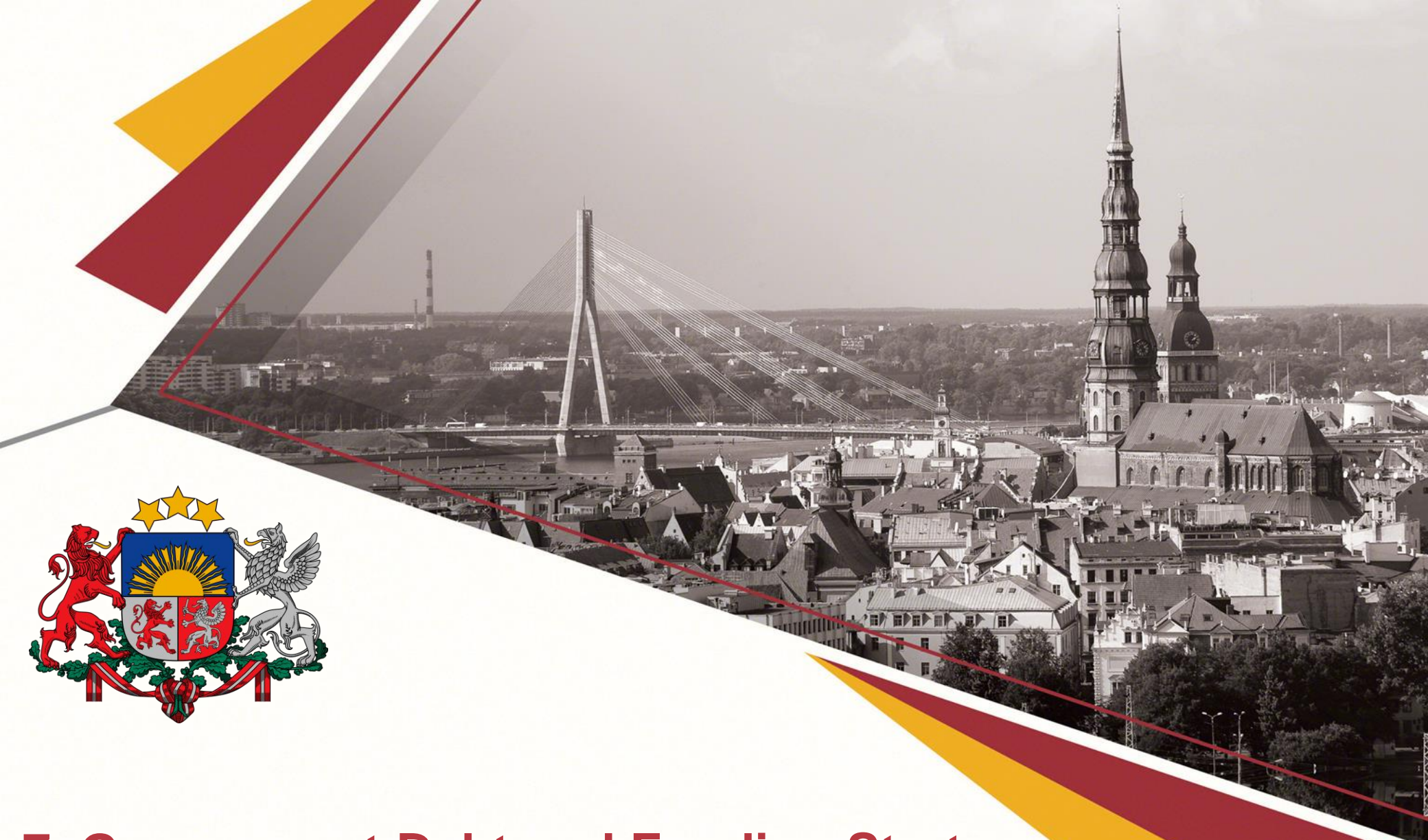
Decrease from 23% to 20% for year's salary up to EUR 20,004, 23% for EUR 20,004 – 55,000, 31,4% for above EUR 55,000



Corporate Income Tax

0% for reinvested profit; 20% - distributed profit





7. Government Debt and Funding Strategy

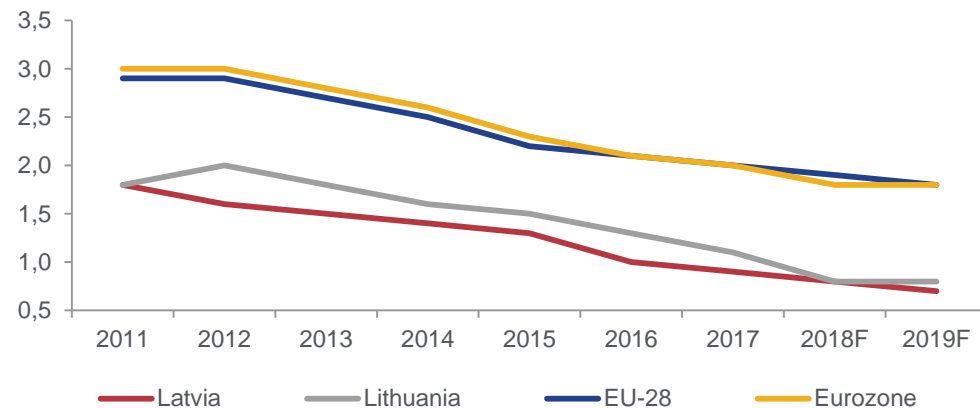
Public Debt on Declining Trend

Latvia remains committed to keeping government debt at moderate levels

Key Characteristics of Latvia's Government Debt

- Fiscal consolidation and reduction of the deficit along with economic growth has helped stabilise levels of government debt
- General government debt is amongst the lowest in the EU at 40% of GDP at the end of 2017. It is the 4th lowest in the Eurozone and the 8th lowest in the EU
- Latvia enjoys one of the lowest debt servicing costs across the region, significantly lower than the EU and Eurozone averages
- Since March 2014 Latvia participates in the European Stability Mechanism, which provides additional financial stability to its members

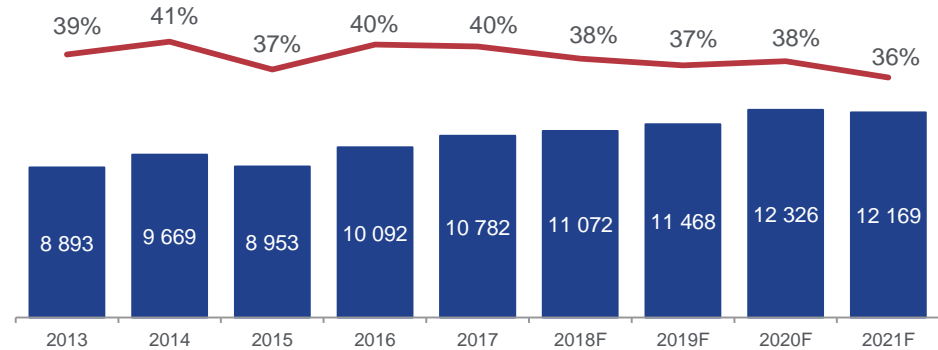
Debt Servicing Costs (% GDP)



Source: European Economic Forecast, Spring 2018, European Commission

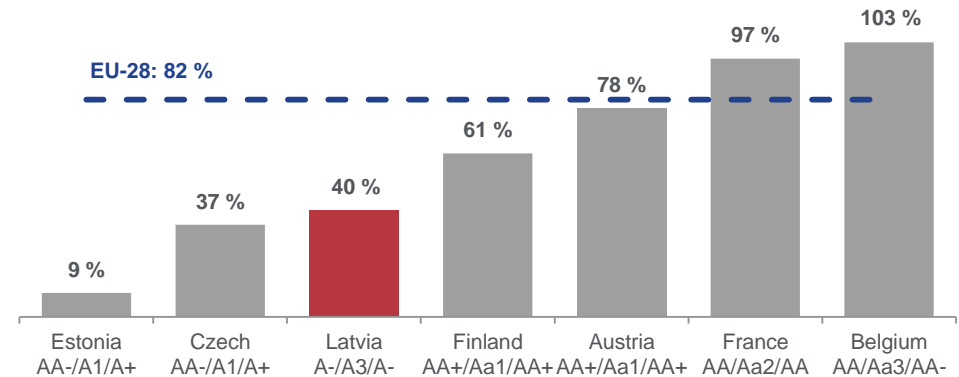
General Government Debt Year End

(EUR million, % GDP, ESA methodology)



Source: Eurostat, The Treasury

General Government Debt (2017, % GDP)



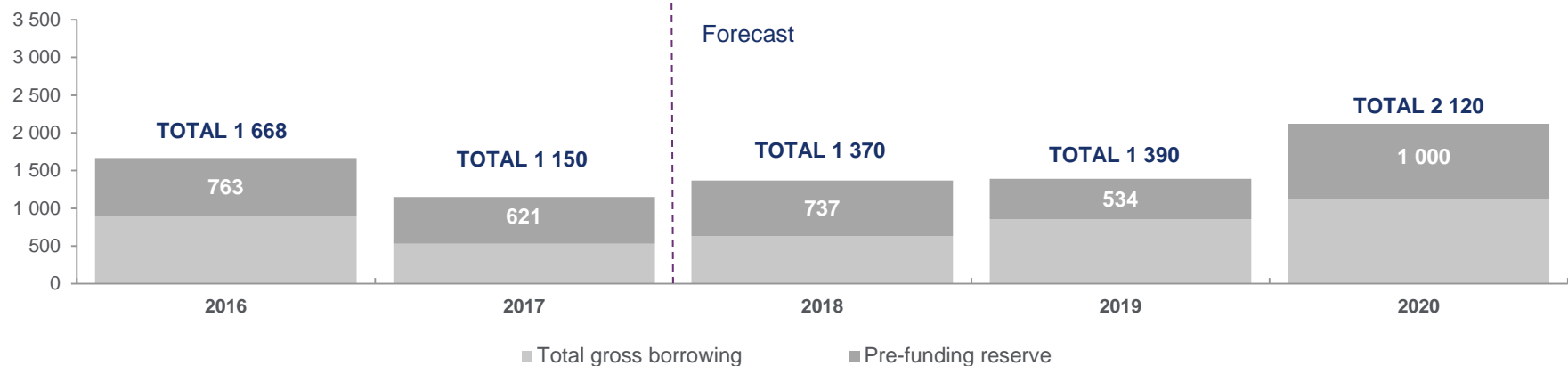
Source: Eurostat



Conservative Borrowing Based on Pre-funding

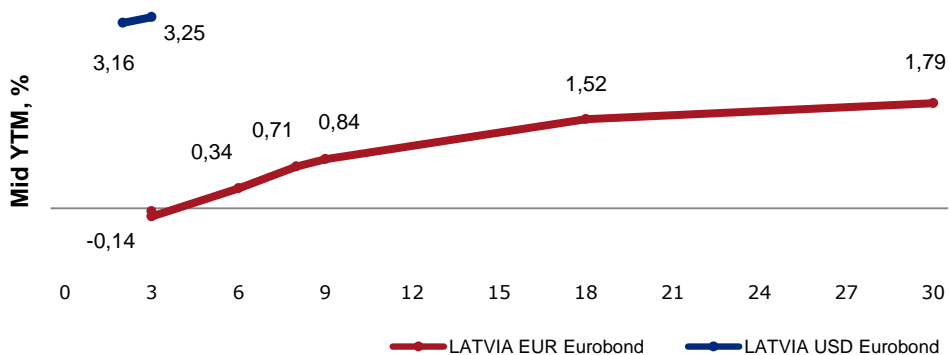
Latvia is conducting a prudent and efficient debt management strategy

Government Gross Borrowing (nominal, EUR million)



Source: The Treasury

Secondary Market (mid yield to maturity, %)



Source: Data as of 8th May 2018, Bloomberg

Borrowing activities in international capital markets in 2017

- Latvia tapped the market twice with dual tranche Eurobond issues.
- For the first time 30-year Eurobonds were issued as the longest tenor so far, setting a coupon at 2.250% (yield 2.330%), providing a benchmark issue size of EUR 500 million.
- In order to increase liquidity, Latvia also reopened two of its Eurobonds in 2017:
 - maturing October 7, 2026 increasing the outstanding amount by EUR 300 million in two transactions;
 - maturing May 16, 2036 increasing the outstanding amount by EUR 200 million in two transaction.

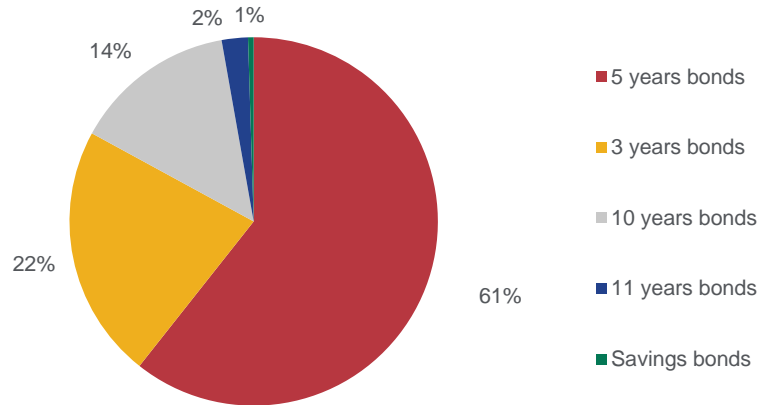


Domestic Market Continues to Perform Strongly

Demand is steady and average yields remain low

Domestic Securities Outstanding by Original Maturity

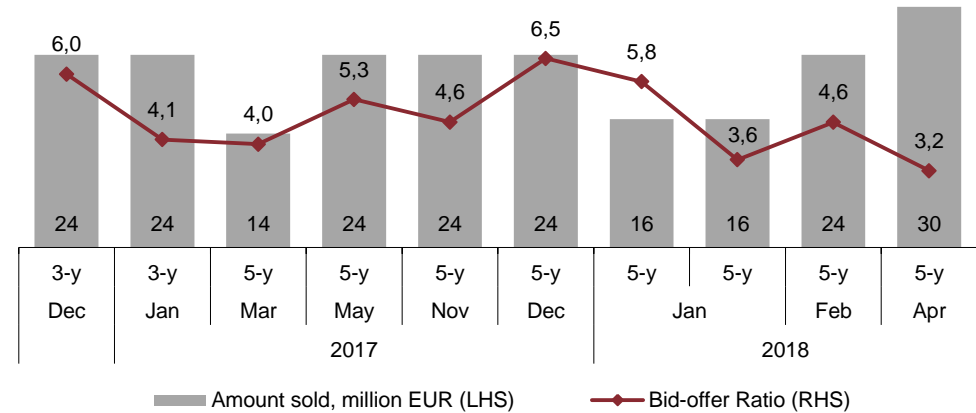
(end of the March 2018, %)



Source: The Treasury

- Primary dealer system operates since 11 February 2013. Domestic debt securities outstanding constituted EUR 1.057 billion as of 4th April 2018.
- The Treasury maintains regular domestic debt securities auctions offering medium term T-bonds. Long term segment is covered by international issues.
- For several years Latvia has concentrated domestic supply mainly in 5-year segment and focuses on increasing the liquidity.
- Last 5 year T-bond program (via 6 auctions) reached of 156 million EUR outstanding.
- A new 5-long T-bond program was opened in the beginning of 2018. Coupon was fixed at the 0,250%. Currently amount outstanding is 110 million EUR. In order to maintain liquidity it is expected to continue regular auctions and gradually increase on-the-run 5-long T-bond program.

Domestic T-Bond Competitive Multi-Price Auctions



Source: The Treasury | Note: Bid-to-Cover ratio: Bid Amount to State Treasury offered amount, * Since 2015 6m T-Bills benchmarks are tap issues of original 12m T-Bills in maturity brackets from 4.5 to 9 months.

Last 5 year T-Bond auction results

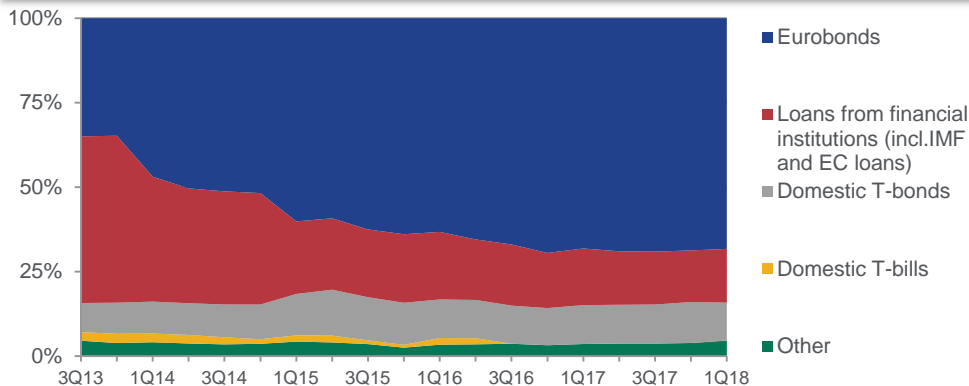
- On 4th of April Latvia had last T-bond auction (5,1 years till redemption).
- Nominal value of 30 million EUR were sold in a competitive multi-price auction with total demand of 96.97 million EUR (bid-offer ratio of 3.2).
- In addition 10 million EUR were sold in non-competitive (fixed price) auction.
- The weighted average yield rate was 0,494%.



Central Government Debt Profile

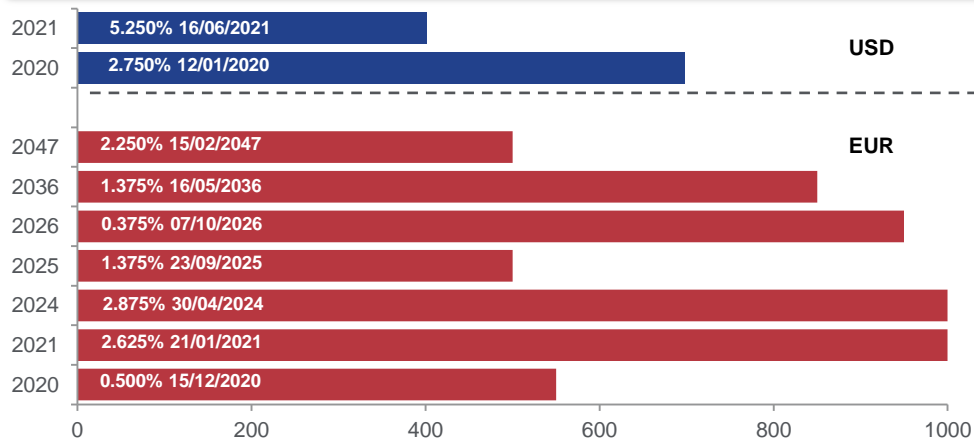
International Loan Programme has been largely refinanced in international capital markets, while government debt redemptions remain moderate

Debt structure by Instruments (%)



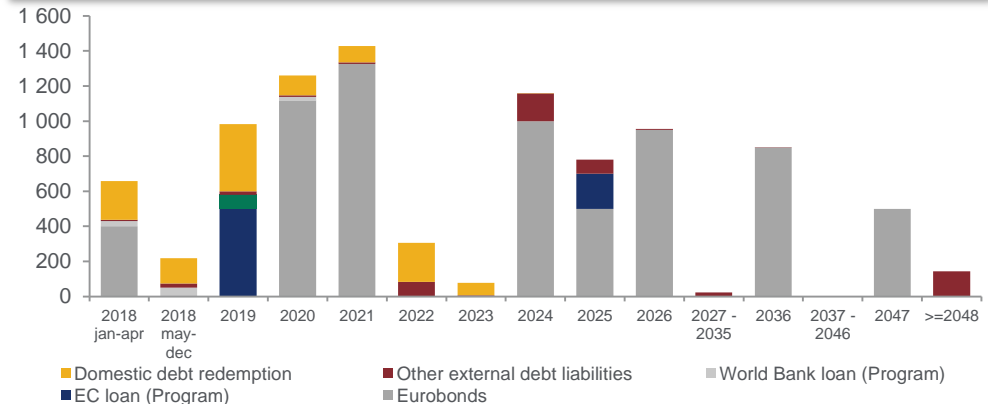
Source: The Treasury

Outstanding Bonds in the International Markets (nominal amount, million)



Source: The Treasury

Debt Redemption Profile (EUR million)



Source: The Treasury

Debt Portfolio Management

Parameters	Strategy	31/12/2016	31/12/2017
Maturity profile (%)			
• up to 1 year	≤ 25%	14.6%	13.2%
• up to 3 year	≤ 50%	33.6%	36.4%
Share of fixed rate ⁽¹⁾	≥ 60%	88.7%	90.5%
Macaulay duration (years) ⁽³⁾	5.00 – 9.00	4.96	5.86
Net debt ⁽²⁾ currency composition	100% EUR with a deviation of +/- 5%	100.44%	99.89%

Source: The Treasury | ⁽¹⁾Fixed rate central government debt with a maturity over one year; ⁽²⁾Central government debt at the end of the period less the amount of loans and receivables, where impairment loss of guarantees are not taken in account (including Treasury's cash accounts, investments in deposits and fixed income securities, loans, receivables (including receivables of derivative financial instruments which are not classified as risky from credit risk perspective)), and increased by provisions of guarantees as well as liabilities of derivative financial instruments which are not classified as risky from credit risk perspective.



Medium Term Funding Requirement and Borrowing Strategy 2018-2020

External borrowing instruments will represent the most significant share of the overall borrowing volume

Medium Term Borrowing Strategy

Goal

Ensure timely and full availability of financial resources for covering the financing requirement, by maintaining continuous borrowing opportunities in the international and domestic financial markets on optimal terms and conditions.

Principles

- Flexibility (towards timing, maturities and currencies)
- Achieve balance between risks and costs
- Consistency and transparency to markets

General Financing Requirement

Central Government Budget Balance

Net Lending

Other Flows
at the Treasury's Accounts

Outstanding Central Government Debt
Redemptions
(domestic and external)

Pre-funding
Strategy For
Refinancing
Debt

Borrowing Instruments (BASE scenario)

- Benchmark issuances in global capital markets
- Continuing issuances in domestic market

Alternative Instruments

- Niche capital market instruments (JPY, CHF, etc.)
- Private placements (reverse enquiries)
- Loans from international financial institutions (EIB, CEB, etc.)

Central Government financing estimation

(2018-2020, EUR million)

30-April-2018	2018		2019	2020	Total May'18-Dec'20
	Jan - Apr	May - Dec			
Central government budget balance, net lending and other flows	175	-816	-510	-461	-1 787
Outstanding central government debt redemption	-658	-218	-982	-1 266	-2 466
<i>Of which:</i>					
Domestic debt repayment	-221	-144	-383	-114	-641
External debt repayment	-437	-74	-599	-1 152	-1 825
Total	-483	-1 034	-1 492	-1727	-4 253
Gross borrowing	110	1 260	1 390	2 120	4 770
<i>Of which:</i>					
International issuance	0	1 000	1 000	2 000	

Note: Indicative in the planned period

The borrowing volume could be increased in case of:

Liability management activities

Possible restructuring of the government guaranteed commitments (loans) of several hospitals by refinancing / early repayment





8. Conclusion

Building on Past Success, Facing Future Challenges

Latvia has fully recovered from the economic recession and has built-up an outstanding fiscal position, returning to its previous standards of fiscal prudence. The economy is on a sustainable, robust growth path, characterized by improved competitiveness, solid domestic demand, and a flexible business sector able to adjust to external shocks

Flexible and Resilient Economy
→ Decreasing Unemployment

**Sustainable Debt Levels
and Prudent Fiscal Management**
→ Investor attractiveness

**Resilient towards external
shocks**
→ Proven track record in overcoming
economic crisis in the past

Belongs to the Core of Europe
→ EZ membership
→ The member of all the important
international organizations



**Predictable public policies
and outstanding track record
of successful structural reforms**
→ Long term growth reinforced

Well Capitalised Banking Sector
→ Credit Growth is being restored
→ Economic Development promoted

Credit rating gains
→ Investors confidence boosted due to
reforms and sound macroeconomic
fundamentals

Solid Export Growth
→ Balance of Payments improvement
→ Sustainable Current Account Balance

