



Republic of Latvia

Investor presentation
October 2026

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OVERVIEW AND KEY INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS.....4

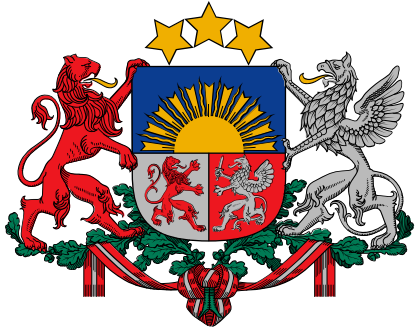
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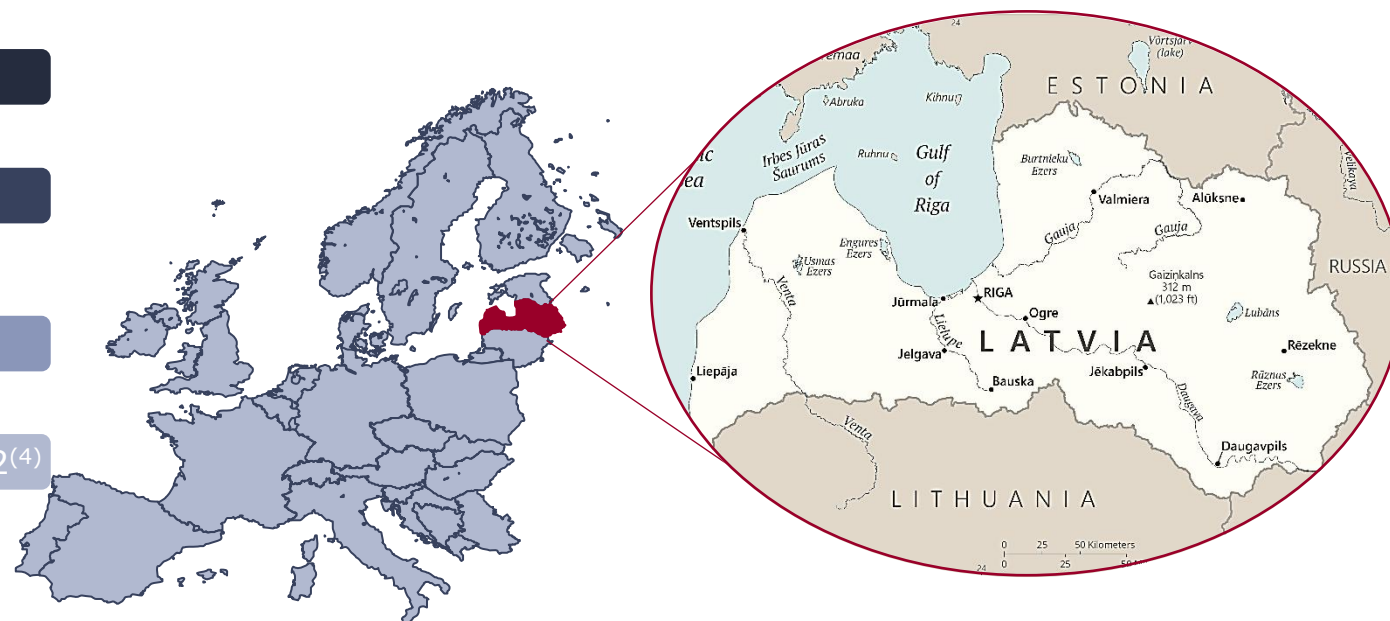
Overview and Key Investment Highlights



Latvia at a Glance

Strategically situated in north-eastern Europe with a coastline along the Baltic Sea, Latvia is an open economy and a member of the European Union and NATO

 Capital Riga	 Official Currency EUR
 Population 1.8mn ⁽¹⁾	 Government System Democratic republic with a multiparty political system
 Nominal GDP EUR 43.03 bn ⁽²⁾	 GDP per Capita EUR 23.408 ⁽²⁾
 Credit ratings⁽³⁾ S&P: A Stable Fitch: A- Stable Moody's: A3 Stable R&I: A Stable	 Main Economic Sectors 2026 Q2⁽⁴⁾ ★ Wholesale, retail trade, transport, accommodation and food services (21.1%) ★ Industry (15.7%) ★ Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities (19.9%)



Milestones

1991

Latvia regains independence

1999

Latvia joins WTO

2004

Latvia joins the European Union and NATO

2014

Latvia joins the eurozone

2016

Latvia becomes OECD member

2024

Latvia becomes 32nd member in the IEA

Sources: (1) Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia data for 2026 (2) data for 2025 Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia on 2 October 2026 (3) Rating Agencies as of 2 October 2026 - S&P, Fitch, Moody's, R&I (4) Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia data as of 2026 Q2

Key Investment Highlights



Resilient Economy

- Latvia's economy has shown resilience throughout macroeconomic and geopolitical headwinds
- The economic prospects are strong and supported by private consumption, increased public investment, strong labour market and low inflation
- In 2025, Latvia's economy returned to solid broad-based growth, covering the majority of economic sectors
- RRF and other EU transfers support reforms contributing to long-term sustainable growth



Diversified Export Sector

- Export sector is diversified among various goods and trading partners, moving away from the Russian market
- EU member states are Latvia's main trading partners
- A manageable current account deficit fully funded by FDI inflows, low external debt and a diversified export base limit external risks



Prudent Fiscal Policy

- Latvia has a long track record of prudent fiscal policy
- Latvia's authorities are committed to maintain prudent fiscal policy within the framework of reformed EU and national fiscal rules, taking enough policy measures to ultimately keep budget deficits and government debt in check
- In the current geopolitical situation defence spending remains the main budget priority and increasing defence expenditure up to 5% of GDP is managed responsibly in the framework of national escape clause



Moderate Debt Levels

- Latvia's ratings firmly in the 'A' rating category
- Latvia's general government debt is one of the lowest in Eurozone
- Flexibility is embedded in Latvia's funding strategy and Latvia has access to diversified funding sources



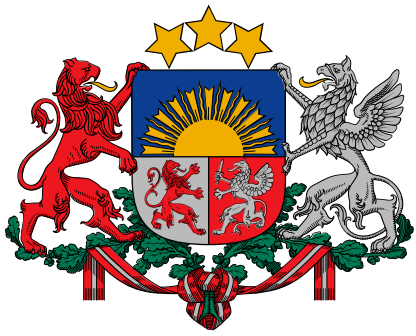
Energy/Military Security

- Latvia has been a member of NATO since 2004 and is upscaling in its military defence capabilities
- Latvia reacted swiftly to the Russian military invasion of Ukraine, having diversified many aspects of its economy away from Russia including energy
- Latvia increases defence industry capabilities and supports innovation



Solid Banking System

- Latvian banks are well capitalized, profitable and cost-efficient
- Banks have healthy liquidity levels and are mainly focused on financing domestic economic activity



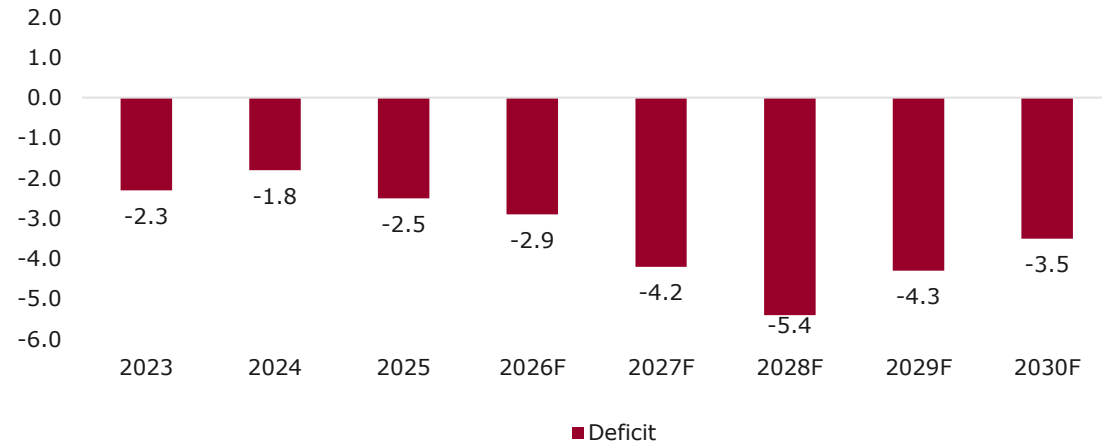
Fiscal Policy



Latvia has a track record of prudent fiscal policy and a strong commitment to fiscal rules

Latvia will fully use the flexibility of EU fiscal rules to significantly increase its defence capabilities

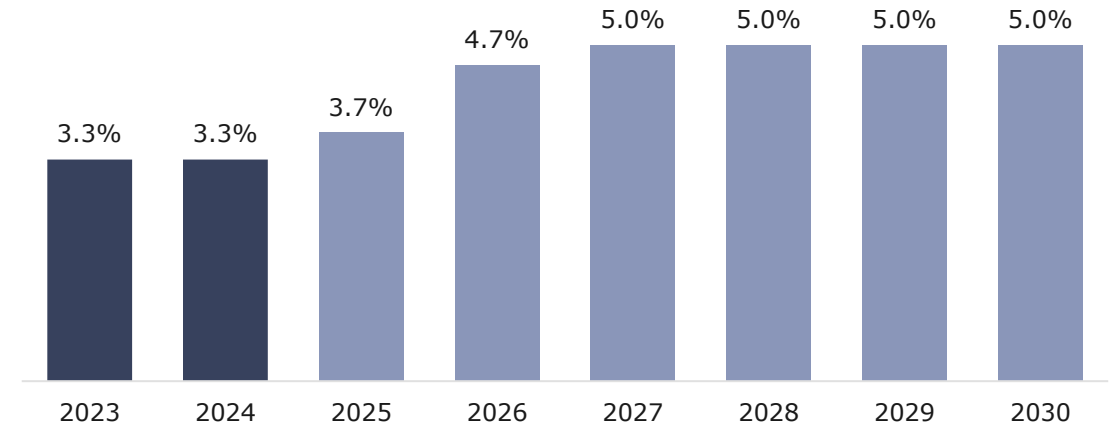
General Government budget deficit (% of GDP)



Source: Eurostat 2023-2025; deficit forecasts for 2026-2030 according to the Ministry of Finance as of June 2026

Core defence expenditure to rise up to 5% of GDP starting from 2027

Defence expenditure (% of GDP, based on NATO methodology)



Source: forecasts according to the Ministry of Finance as of June 2026

Commitment to maintain prudent fiscal policy within the framework of reformed EU and national fiscal rules

- On January 21, 2025, the **EU Council endorsed Latvia's Fiscal structural plan** and net expenditure path to be respected during budgetary procedure of next years.
- European Commission assessed that Latvia's **Draft Budgetary Plan 2026 complies with EU fiscal rules and net expenditure path** set by the EU Council.
- Additional expenditure on defence is mainly financed on debt by using existing flexibility in the EU fiscal rules – **national escape clause**, which allows to significantly increase defence expenditure for 2025-2028.
- On November 28, 2025, Latvia has submitted its European Defence Industry Investment Plan, indicating necessary amount of the loan through **Security Action for Europe (SAFE)** instrument. On February 17, 2026, EU Council approved loan in maximum amount of EUR 3.5 billion. On June 20, 2026, the loan agreement was signed. In August 2026, Latvia has received its first pre-financing payment in the amount of EUR 0.5 billion under the SAFE instrument.
- The net expenditure path, assessed by the Ministry of Finance in the Progress Report 2026, is in compliance with EU fiscal rules. In its 2026 European Semester Spring Package, the EC assessed that Latvia is compliant with the net expenditure path set by the EU Council for 2025 and 2026.

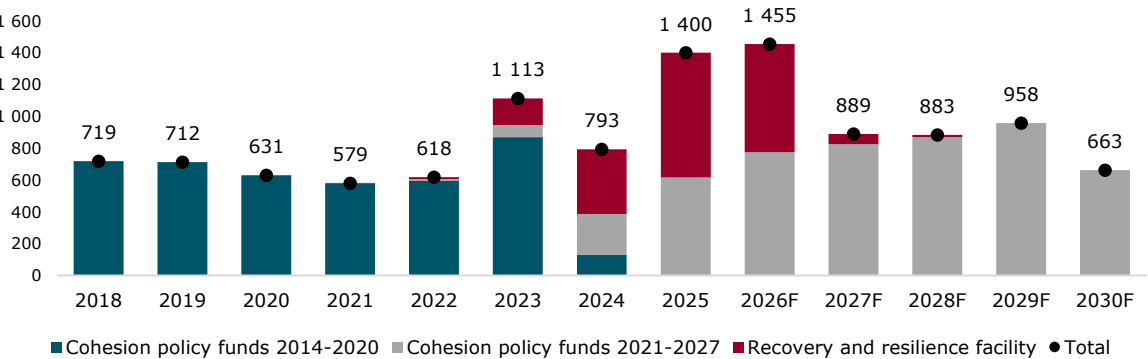
Continued Ambitious, Competitive, Growth-Friendly Investments

RRF and other EU transfers support reforms contributing to long-term sustainable growth
RRF milestones/targets completed, final payment claim submitted 30th September 2026. Payment expected December 2026 to cover 100% of RRF allocation

RRF supported reforms	
	CLIMATE Transition to sustainable transport, energy efficiency in all sectors, wind farms
	DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION Coordination mechanisms for public digital services, digital skills
	REDUCING DISPARITIES Administrative territorial reform and GMI reform
	HEALTH Healthcare network effectiveness, remuneration reform
	ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION Innovation eco-system, consolidation of higher education institutions
	RULE OF LAW Strengthening capacity of law enforcement agencies
	RePOWER Saving, producing clean energy and energy supply diversification away from Russian fossil fuel

RRF and Cohesion Policy EU Fund's investments for supporting reform agenda

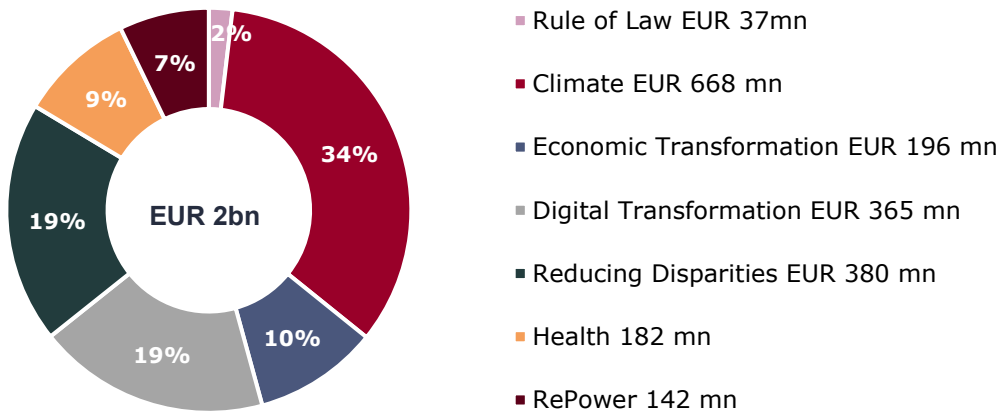
Budget expenditure (EUR mn)



Source: Ministry of Finance

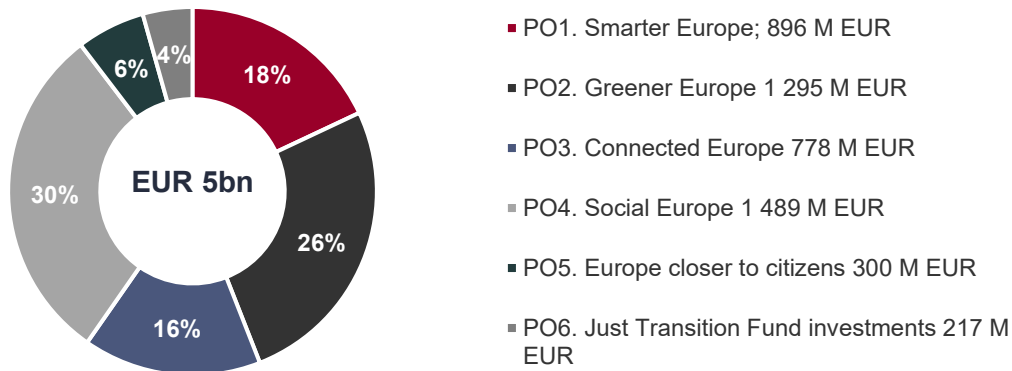
Recovery and Resilience plan (RRF)

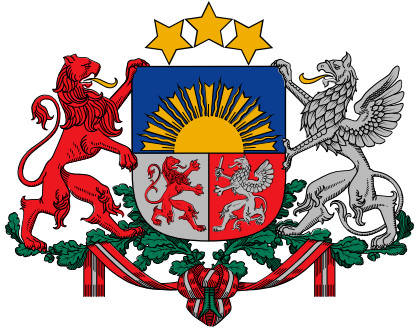
(Amendments adopted by the Council on July 30, 2026)



EU Funds 2021-2027

(Amendments adopted by the European Commission on June 6, 2026, inc. National co-funding)





The Economy and External Sector

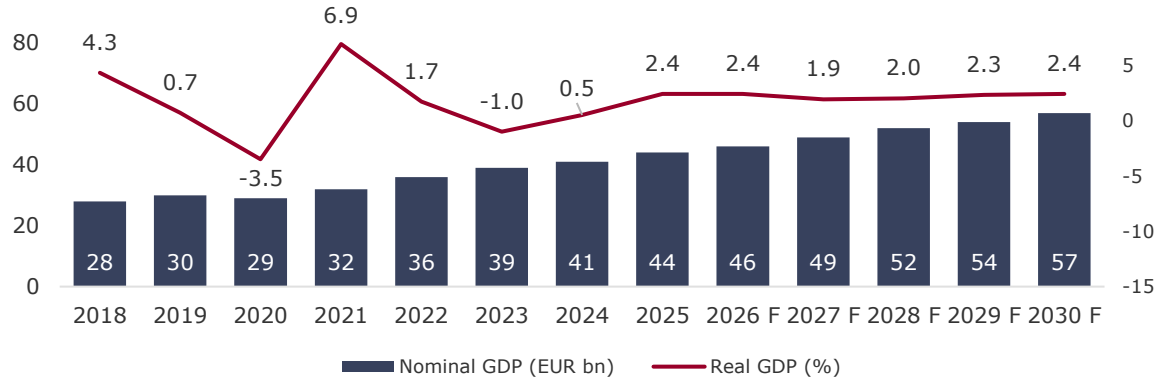


Economic Activity Remains Robust Despite Series of External Shocks

Strong labour market and rising purchasing power will underpin private consumption, pickup in lending and a gradual recovery of external demand and reforms financed by RRF and EU funds are expected to support exports and investment

The economy has showcased resilience during the twin crises

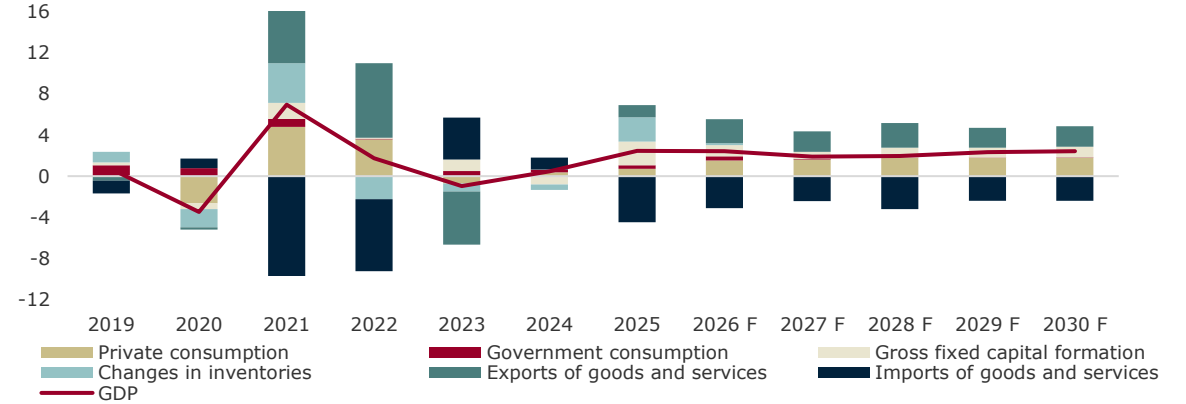
Real GDP (% change; n.s.a.), Nominal GDP (EUR bn)



Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, F – Ministry of Finance macroeconomic forecasts as of September 2026

Investments and recovery of private consumption have contributed to accelerated growth in 2025 and 2026

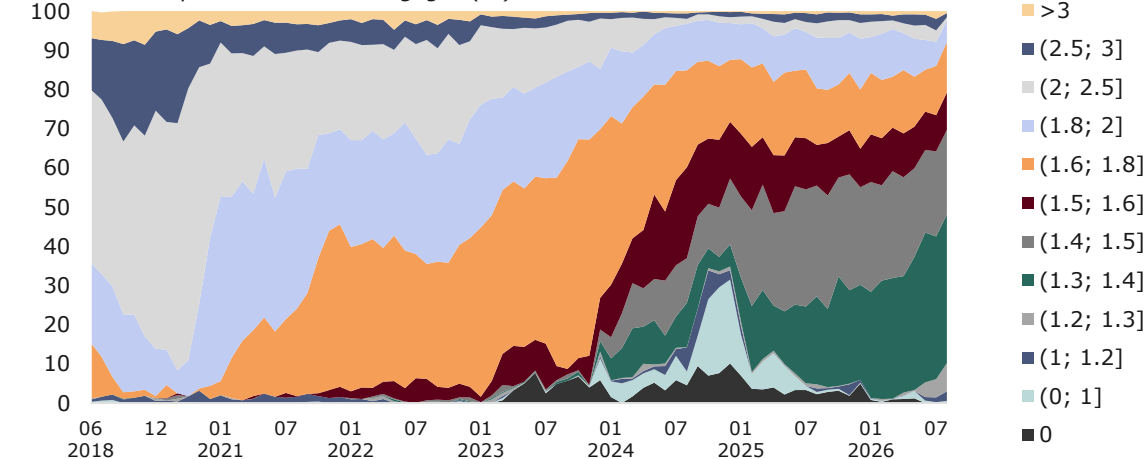
GDP by Expenditure (y-o-y; %; in real terms; n.s.a.)



Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, F – Ministry of Finance September 2026 forecast

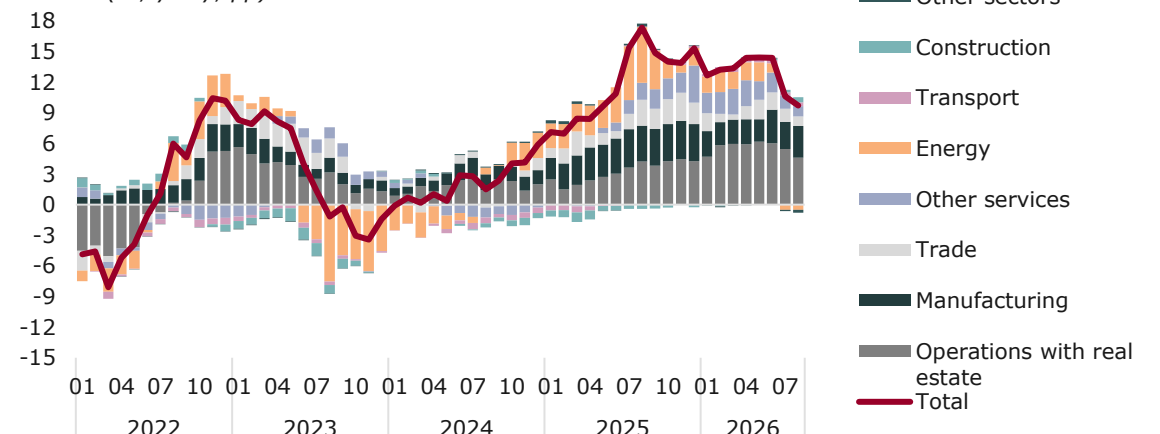
Lending has picked up for both households and non-financial corporations, with much lower spreads for mortgages and broad based growth for corporates

Distribution of spreads for new mortgages (%)



Source: Bank of Latvia, Bank of Latvia calculations

Decomposition of the annual growth rate of non-financial corporation loan stocks by sector (%; y-o-y; pp)*

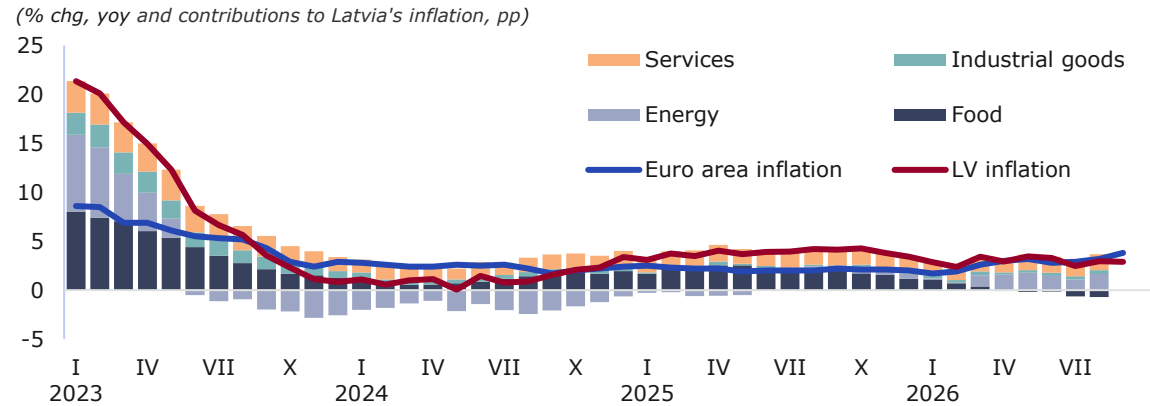


*Excluding structural changes in the banking sector and one-time factor effects

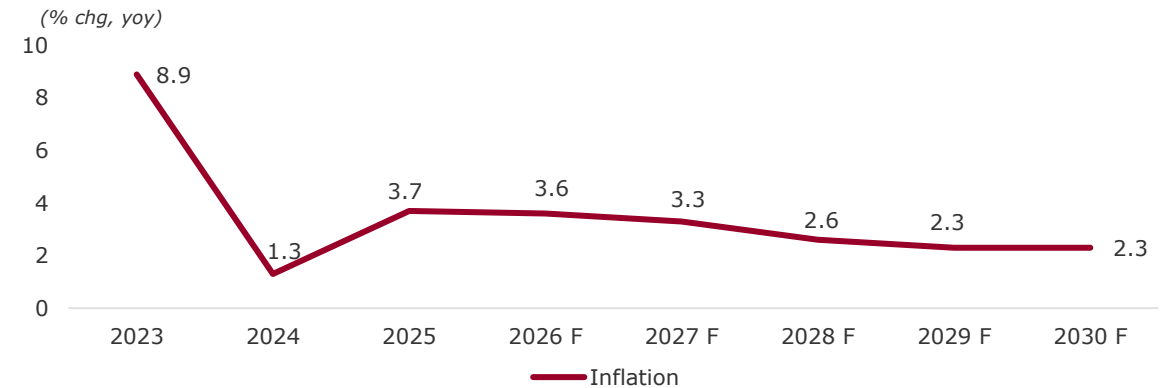
Inflation has Rapidly Returned to Low Level and Remains Moderate close to EA average levels

Current inflation pick-up mainly reflects energy price rise resulting from military conflict in the Middle East

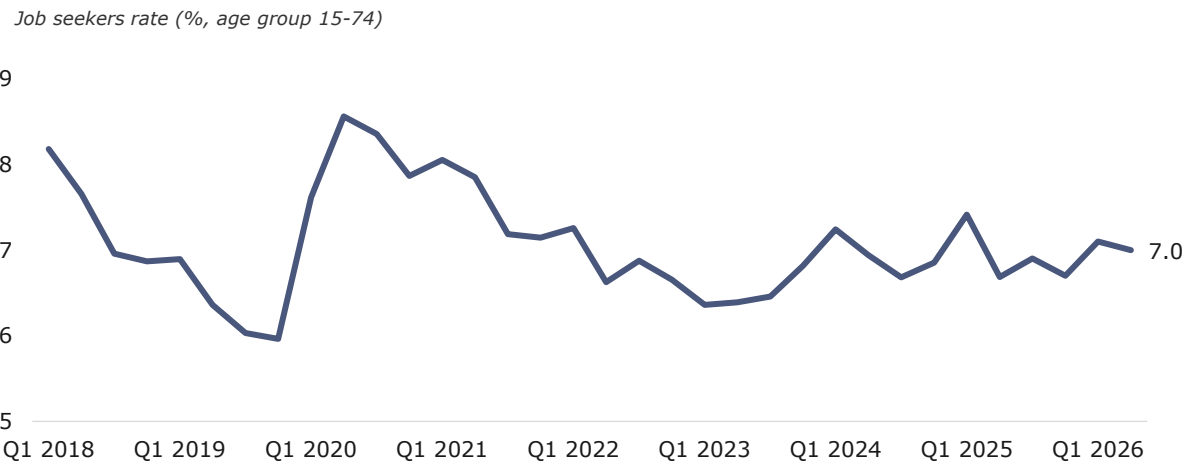
Inflation and its components



Inflation and its forecast



Unemployment has declined to pre-pandemic level



Wage growth is decelerating

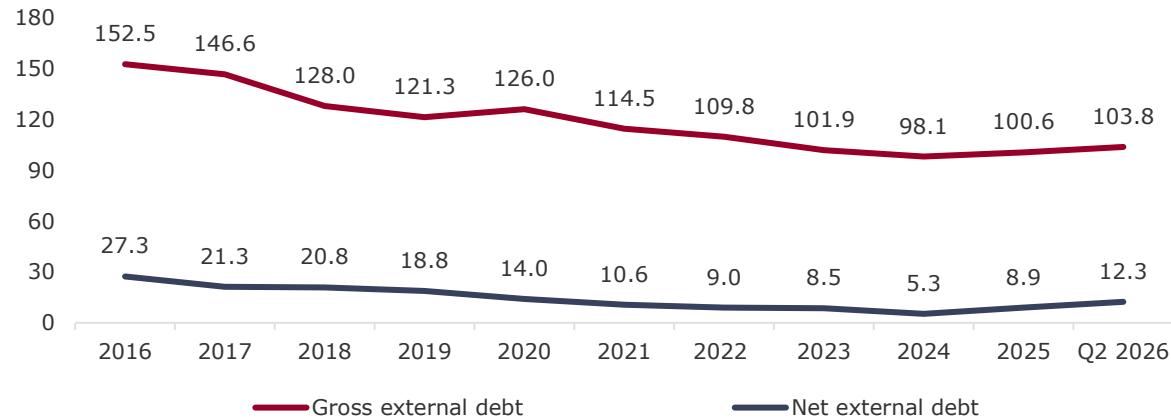


External Sector Risks Are Limited

A manageable current account deficit fully funded by FDI inflows, low external debt and a diversified export base limit external risks

External sector indicators

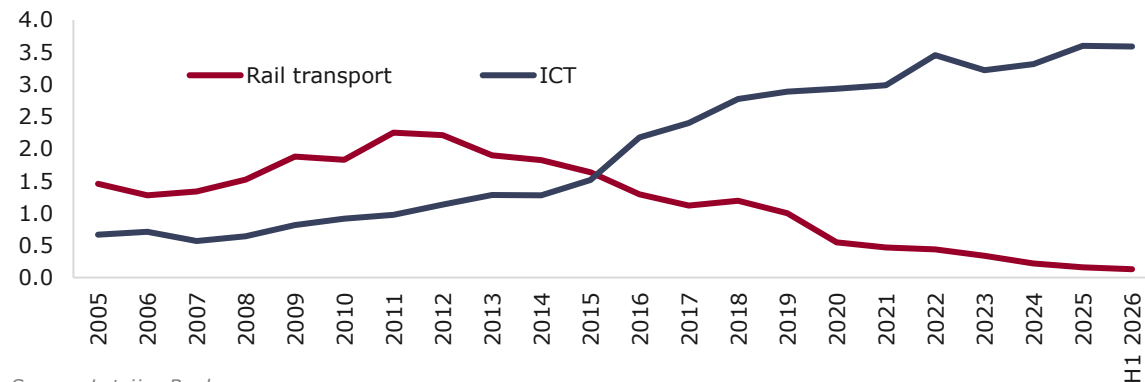
(% of GDP, end of period)



Source: Latvijas Banka

Export income of rail transport and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) services

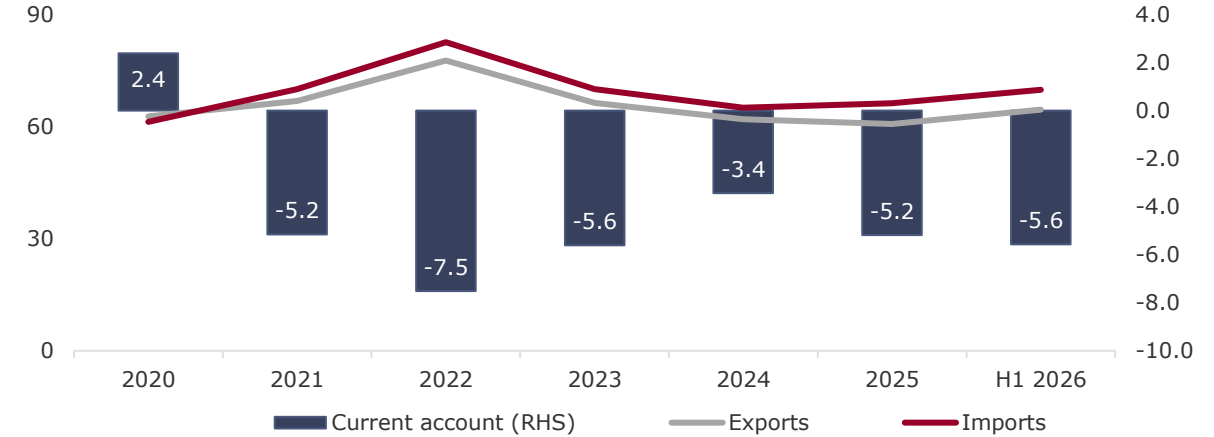
(% of GDP)



Source: Latvijas Banka

Current account, goods and services exports and imports

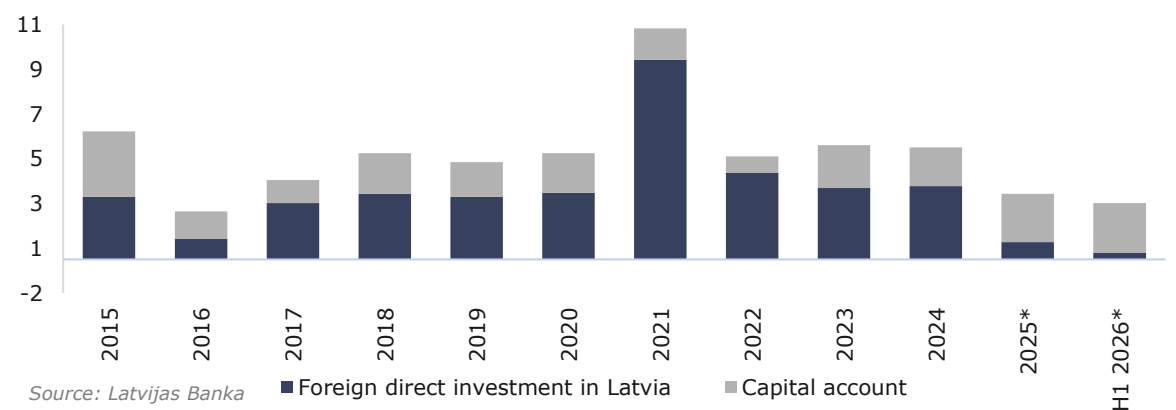
(% of GDP)



Source: Latvijas Banka

Investments inflow

(% of GDP)



Source: Latvijas Banka

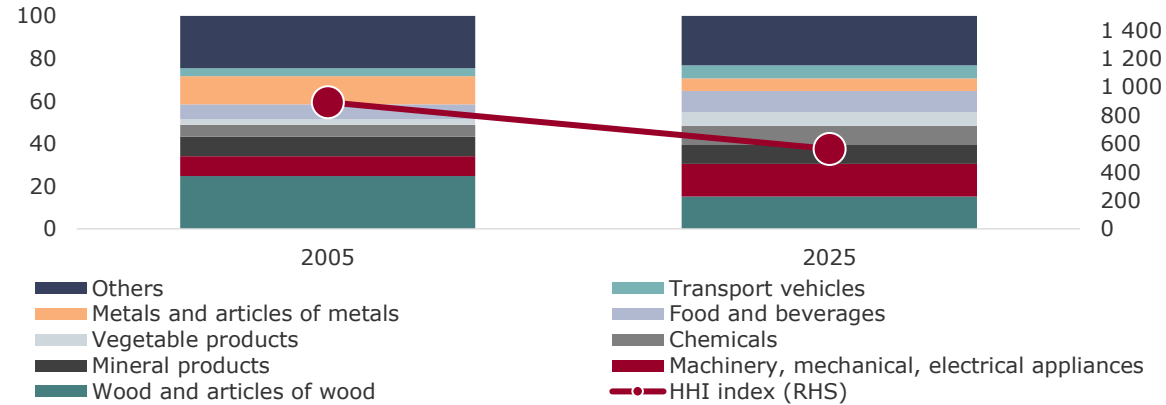
2025* and Q1 2026* - This reflects dividend payout in Q1 2025 and 2026; excluding the Financial and Professional services sectors in Q1 2025, where the dividend payouts were the largest, the FDI inflow remained resilient and was 3.2 % of GDP in 2025

Diversification, Low USA Exposure, Significantly Reduced Ties with Russia

Exports have been diversified among various goods and trading partners, moving away from the Russian market, dependence on exports into USA is limited

Export structure by product groups and Herfindahl-Hirschman index for product group concentration

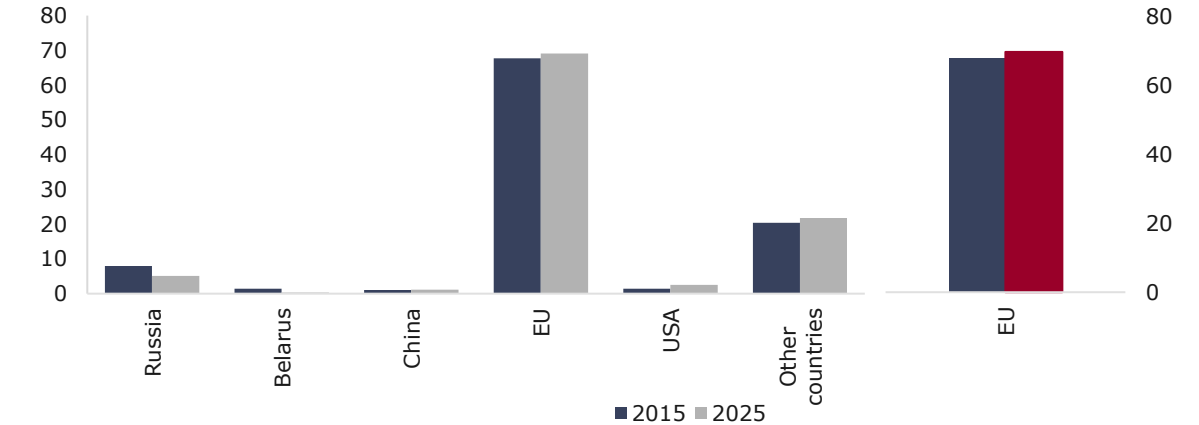
(% of total exports; index – index closer to 0 means more diverse exports, larger number – less diverse)



Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia

Structure of exports of goods in 2015 and 2025 by country

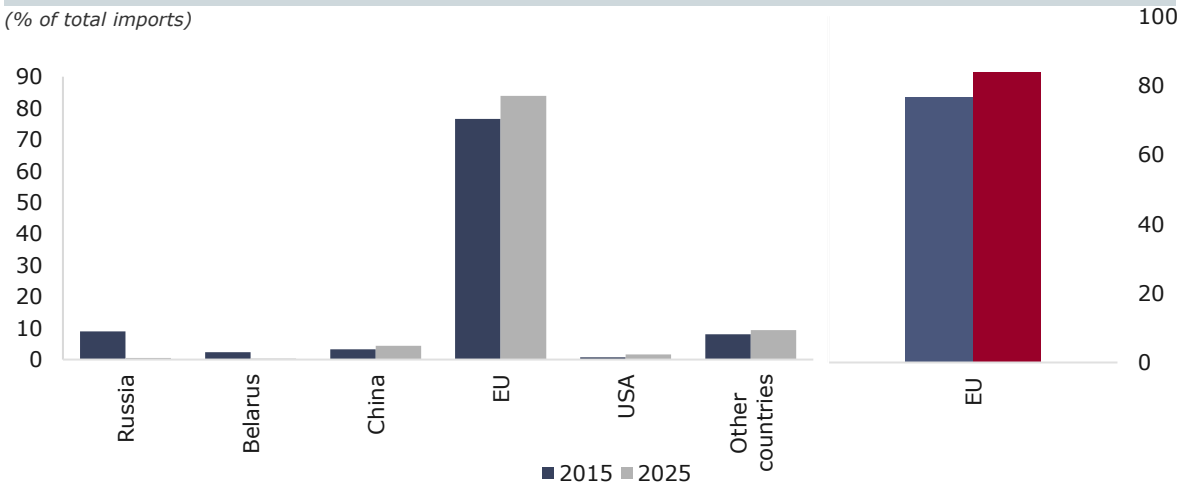
(% of total exports)



Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia

Structure of imports of goods in 2015 and 2025 by country

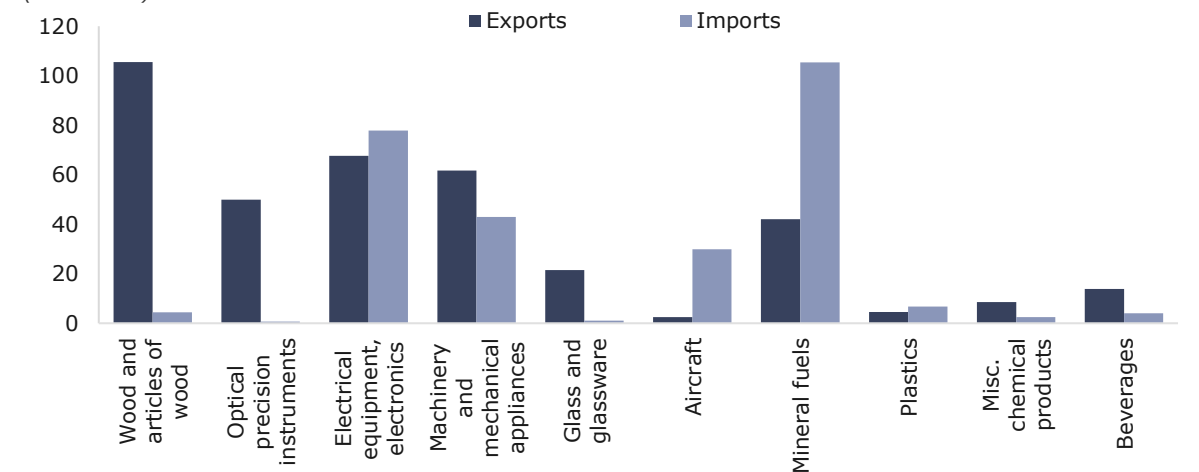
(% of total imports)



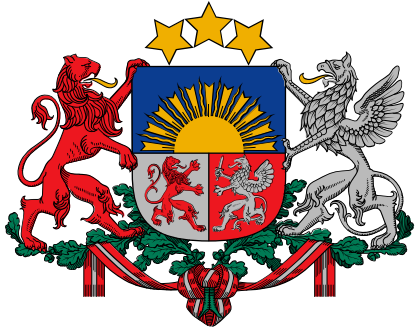
Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia

Exports and imports of goods to the US in 2025 by product group

(million euro)



Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia



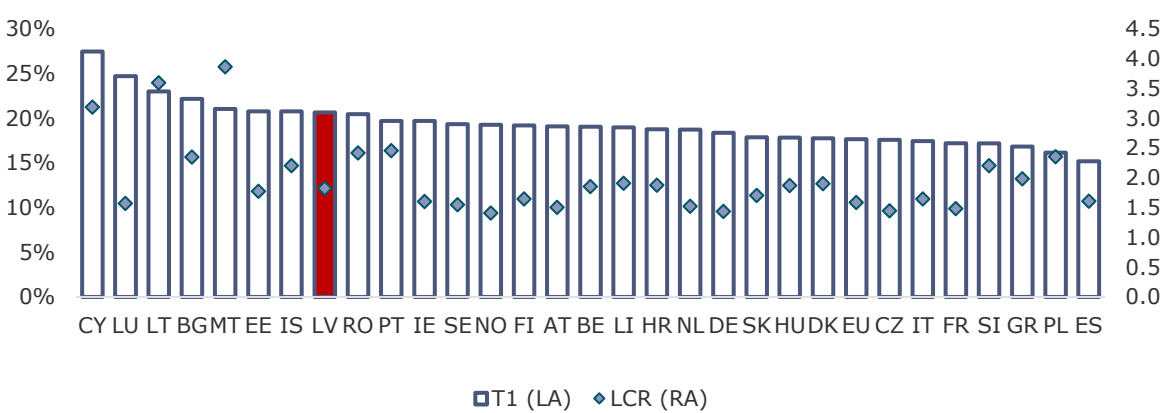
Banking Sector



Well-Capitalized and Profitable Banking Sector

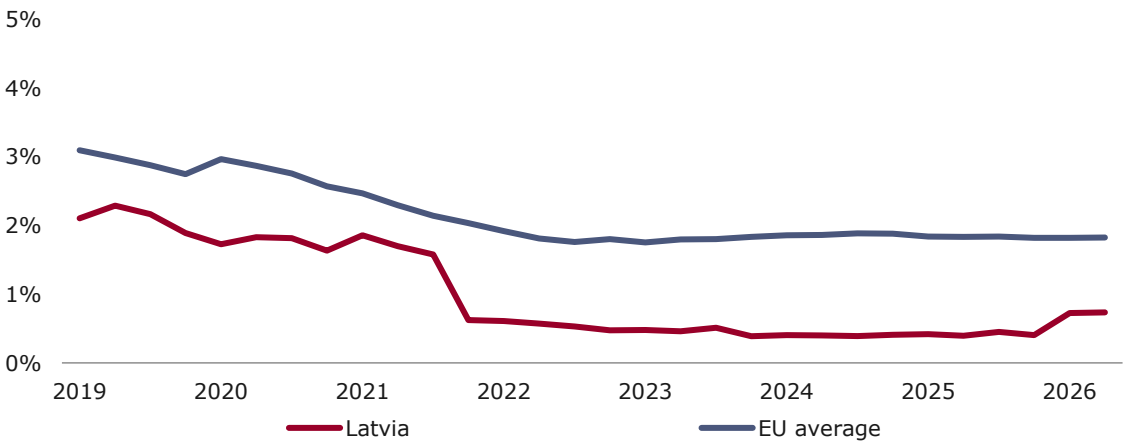
Prudent lending, ample capital buffers and low corporate and household debt provide strong shock absorption capacity

Total Tier 1 Capital Ratio and Liquidity Coverage Ratio



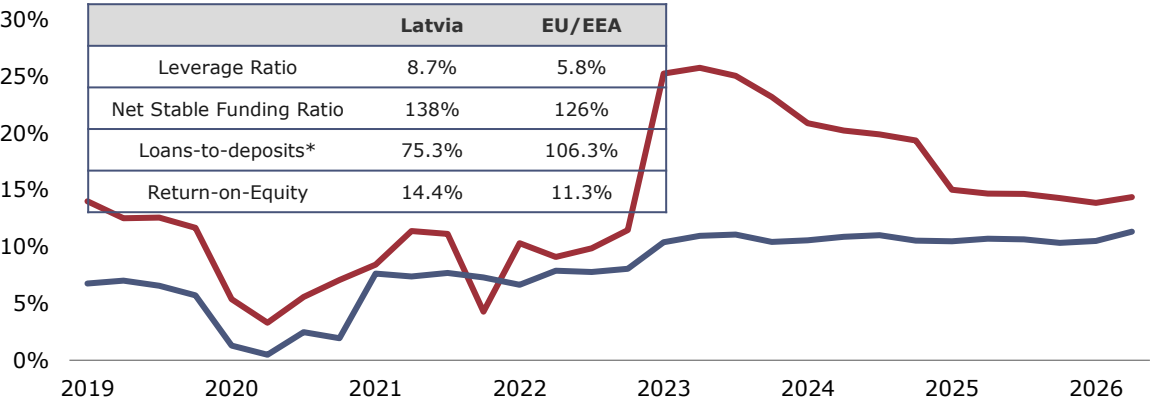
Source: European Banking Authority Risk Dashboard (Data as of Q2 2026).

Share of NPLs in total loans



Source: European Banking Authority Risk Dashboard (Data as of Q2 2026).

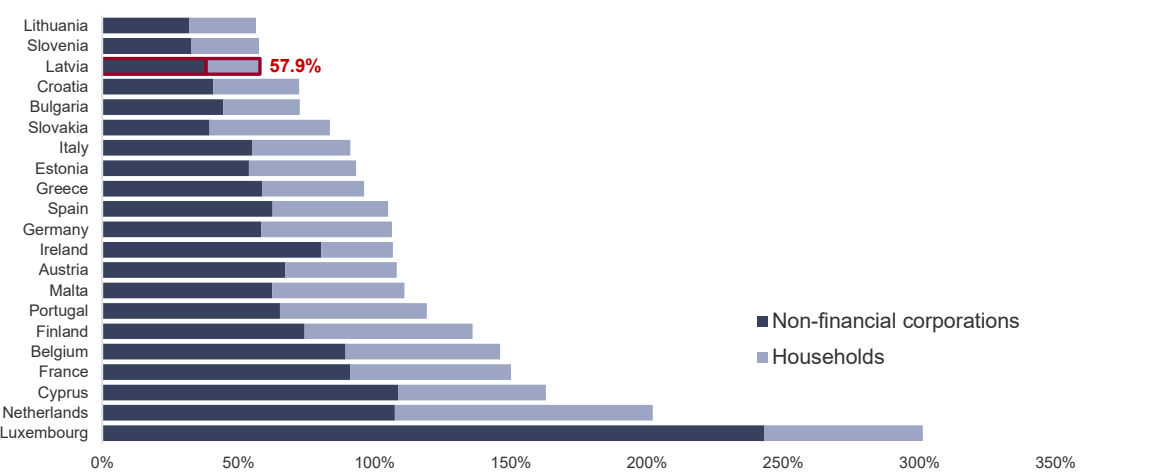
Return on Equity and additional indicators



Note: *for non-financial corporations and households.

Source: European Banking Authority Risk Dashboard (Data as of Q2 2026).

Total debt*-to-GDP



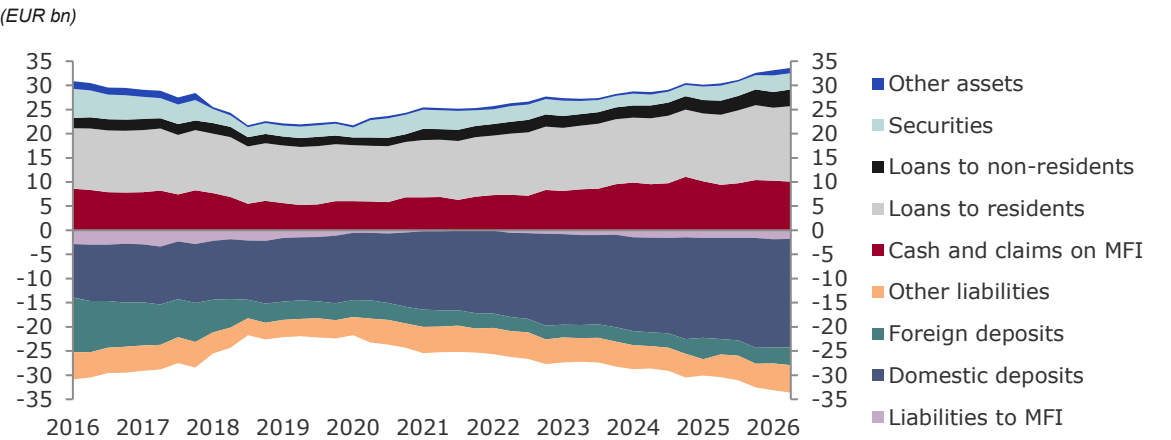
Total consolidated debt vis-a-vis rest of the economy in 2026 Q1, (% of GDP), Data for Ireland NFC refers to 2025 Q3

Source: ECB SDW

Domestic banking has outgrown once considerable foreign banking activities

Bank funding is mostly domestic, AML/CFT risks are managed effectively and exposures to RU, BY and Middle East are low

Banking sector balance sheet

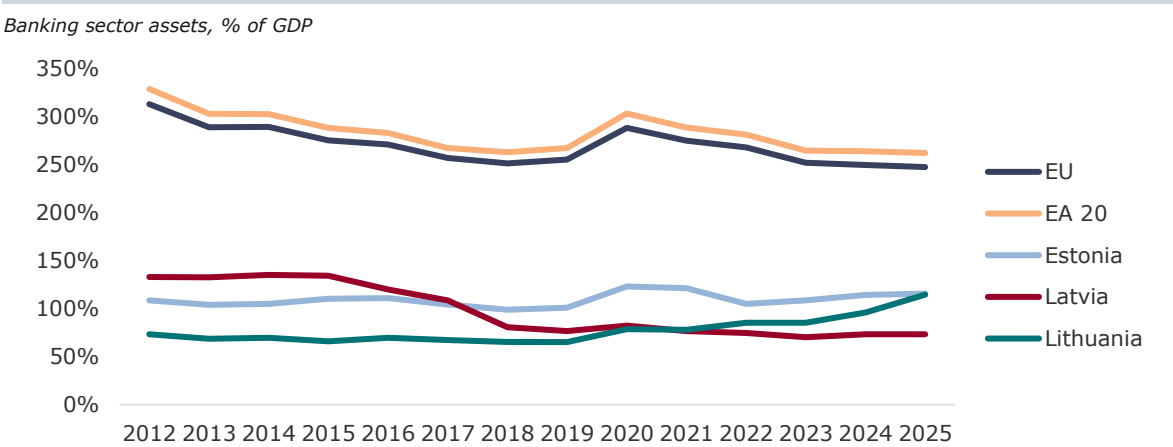


Source: Latvijas Banka, Latvijas Banka's calculations

Improvement in AML

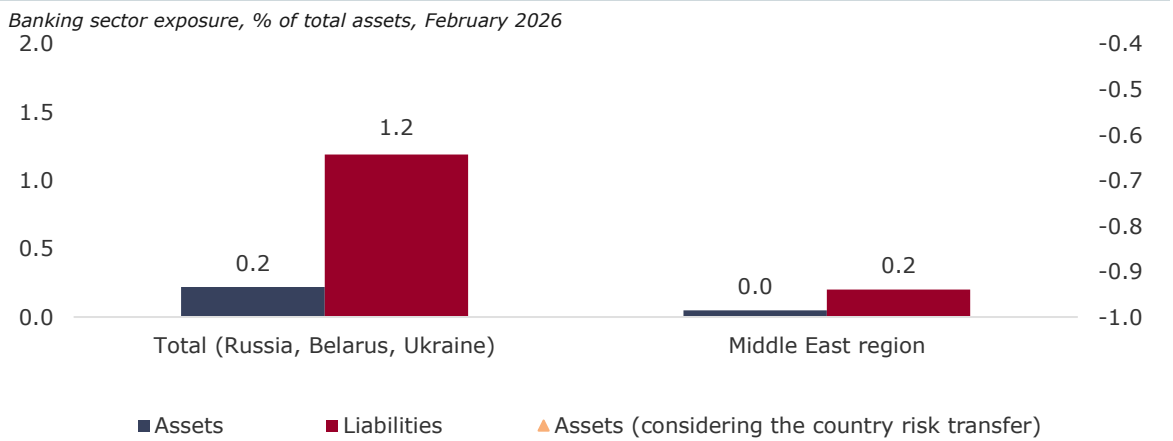
- As noted in the IMF Article IV review 2023, Latvia has made significant progress with anti-money laundering and counter financing terrorism (AML/CFT) framework. This is further solidified by MONEYVAL's 6th round evaluation report, published on Feb 2026, which highlights Latvia's high level of institutional effectiveness and confirms that the risk level of ML/TPF has decreased substantially.
- Improved control system in financial institutions ensure that financial institutions are able to effectively manage the risk associated with the sanctions imposed against Russia and Belarus.
- Cooperation between all stakeholders has to lead to proportionate application of the AML regulation at Latvian banks without hindering the availability of financial services, Investment attraction and Latvia's economic growth.

Latvia's banking sector has limited contingent liability risk

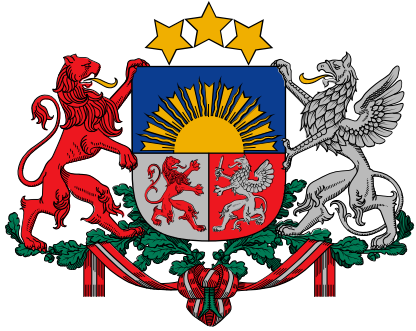


Source: ECB, EUROSTAT

Banking sector exposure to Russia, Belarus and Ukraine is low and mostly limited to a few smaller banks, while exposure to the Middle East region is negligible.



Source: Latvijas Banka FINANCIAL STABILITY REPORT 2026



Security and Energy



Latvia – Member of the World's Strongest Military Alliance

Latvia has been a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) since 2004

Latvia is part of the NATO Eastern flank



Source: NATO, Additional NATO Members not shown on map: USA, Canada, Iceland

Latvia strengthens defence capabilities

- **20 nations** and around **4000 Allied troops** stationed in Latvia
- **Canadian-led** multinational NATO **brigade** in Latvia
- Investments in **Air and Missile Defence system**
- Coordinated **fortification** of Europe's eastern **border**
- New infrastructure to accommodate the **training needs**

Strategic directions and goals for Latvian defence industry

More National Armed Forces procurements from domestic industry

Share of local military products in National Armed Forces procurements

- **20%** by 2028
- **30%** by 2036

Increase of innovative capacity

Share of the defence budget for defence research, technology development and innovations

- **1,5%** by 2028
- **3%** by 2036

Bigger contribution of defence industry to Latvian economy

Share of defence industry in the Latvian economy

- **3% of GDP** by 2028
- **5% of GDP** by 2036

Latvia continues to increase the defence industry capabilities and support innovation

- Production of **Patria 6x6 armoured vehicles** and final assembly of **Hunter infantry fighting vehicles**
- Production of various types of **small-calibre ammunition**
- Latvia - UK jointly lead international **Drone Coalition** (supply of drones to Ukraine)
- **New R&D projects** for developing innovative counter-unmanned aerial system
- First innovative **5G military test site in Europe**
- **First modular propellant charge production facility** to be established by the State Defence Corporation (in European consortium)
- **Latvia** is committed to being one of the founding members of the **Defence, Security & Resilience Bank**

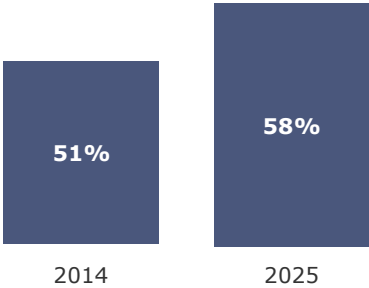
Baltics disconnected from BRELL and successfully joined the Continental Europe Synchronous Area

Latvia's Green Transition Enhancing National Energy Independence and Security

Permanent disconnection from the Russian power system as of 9th February 2025



Renewable energy sources in electricity

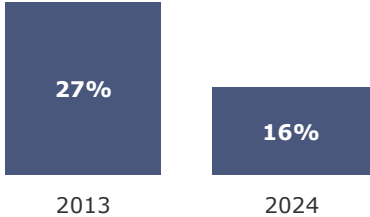


Source: Eurostat

No natural gas from Russia as of January 2023

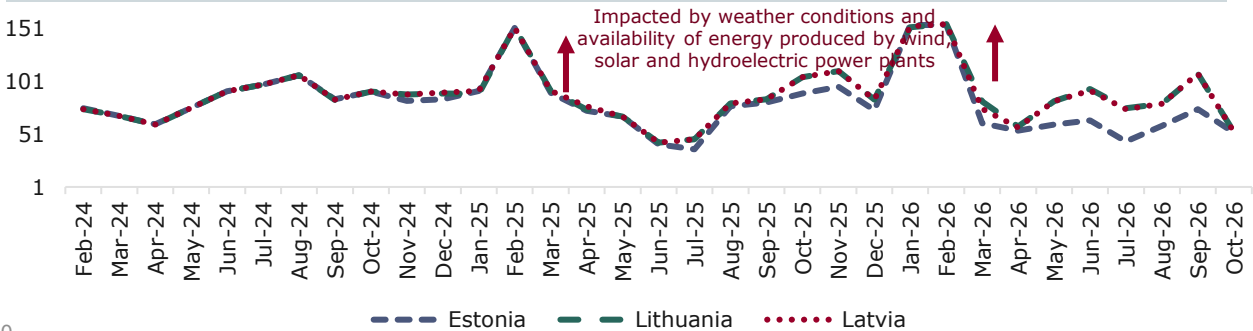


Natural gas in Energy Mix



Source: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia

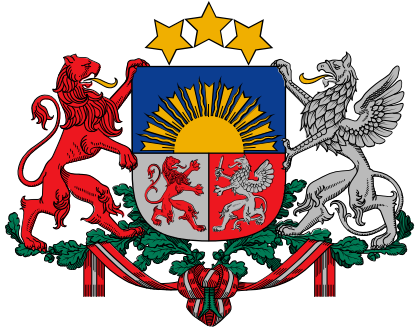
Nord Pool day-ahead electricity prices in Baltic states (EUR, monthly aggregate)



Source: Nord Pool, as of October 2, 2026

Latvia has 3rd largest underground gas storage in Europe (Inčukalns)

- Inčukalns UGS technical capacity for period 2025/2026 is 24.4 TWh, which serves the total Baltic region's annual needs and is fully booked
- The storage is 49.1% (around 12 TWh) full in October 2026.



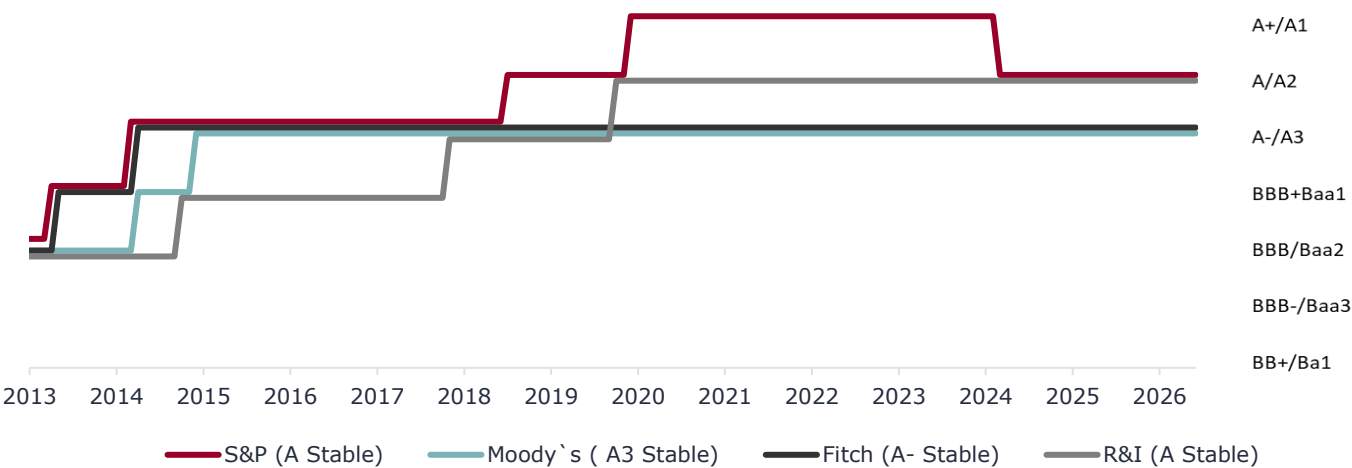
Debt Management



Latvia's Ratings Firmly Consolidated in the 'A' Rating Category

The Latvian economy presents a strong credit, a theme echoed by rating agencies

Long-term foreign currency rating developments



R&I

A / Stable

On April 27, 2026, R&I affirmed long-term foreign currency sovereign credit ratings at the A level with a Stable outlook (contained rating action)

Credit Strengths:

- Reasonable resilience to geopolitical risks
- High economic flexibility
- Firm commitment to fiscal discipline and government debt in check
- Stable economic growth in the medium term

Fitch Ratings

A- / Stable

On April 24, 2026, Fitch Ratings affirmed long-term foreign currency sovereign credit ratings at the A-level with a Stable outlook (contained rating action)

Credit Strengths:

- Relatively lower government debt levels
- Lower debt servicing costs than rating peers
- Credible economic policy framework
- EU and Eurozone membership supporting policies

Moody's

A3 / Stable

On July 17, 2026, Moody's affirmed long-term foreign currency sovereign credit ratings at the A3 level with a Stable outlook (did not contained rating action)

Credit Strengths:

- Track record of prudent fiscal policy and economy's flexibility
- Solid economic strength
- Track record of solid institutions
- Moderate public debt burden and strong debt affordability

S&P Global Ratings

A / Stable

On May 29, 2026, S&P Global provided an update about Latvia's credit strength, rating level - A Stable (contained rating action)

Credit Strengths:

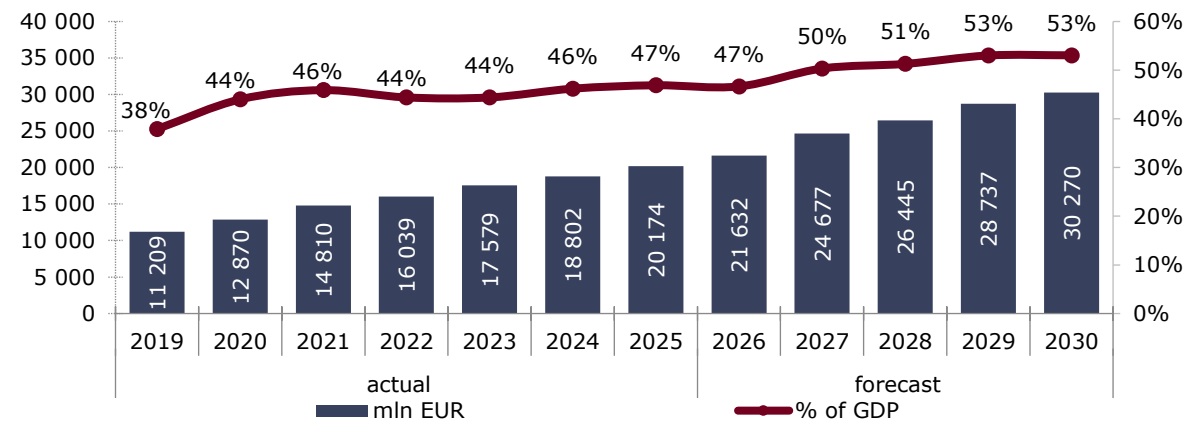
- Prudent policymaking and contained macroeconomic imbalances
- Moderate government and external leverage
- Broad political consensus on key medium-term policy objective

General Government Debt Remains Moderate and Manageable

General government debt is one of the lowest in Eurozone and is expected to remain below 60% in medium term

Moderate debt level provides buffer for additional funding needs

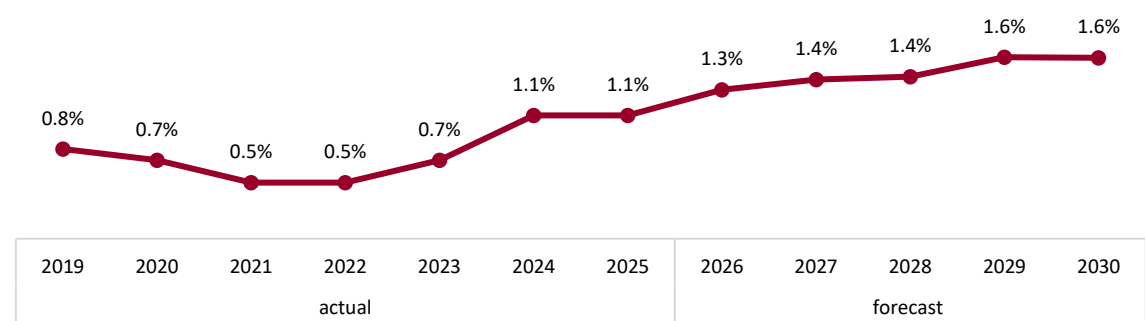
General Government Debt (mEUR and % of GDP, ESA 2010 methodology)



Source: Eurostat (2023-2025); forecasts for 2026-2030 according to the Treasury’s estimation using GDP forecast as of September 2026

Moderate increase of debt servicing costs in the medium term

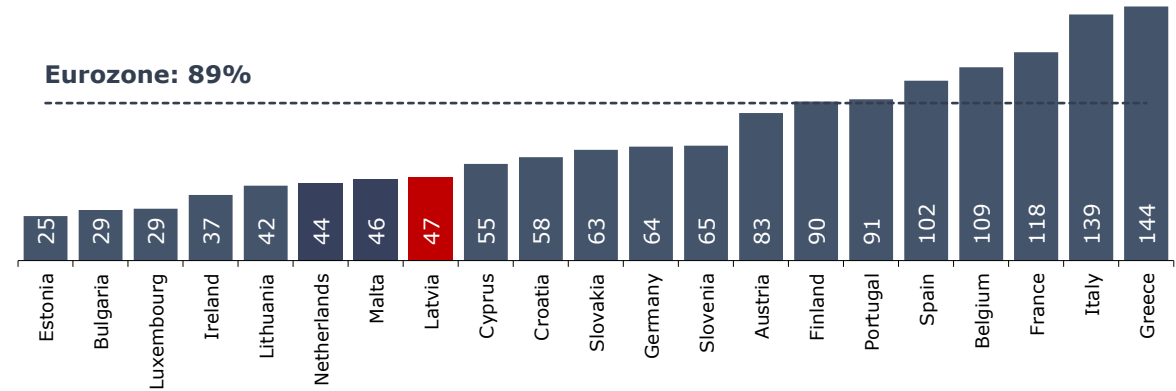
General Government Interest Payments (% of GDP, ESA 2010 methodology)



Source: Eurostat (2019-2025), forecasts for 2026-2030 according to the Ministry of Finance the Treasury’s estimation using GDP forecast as of September 2026

One of the lowest general government debt levels in the Eurozone

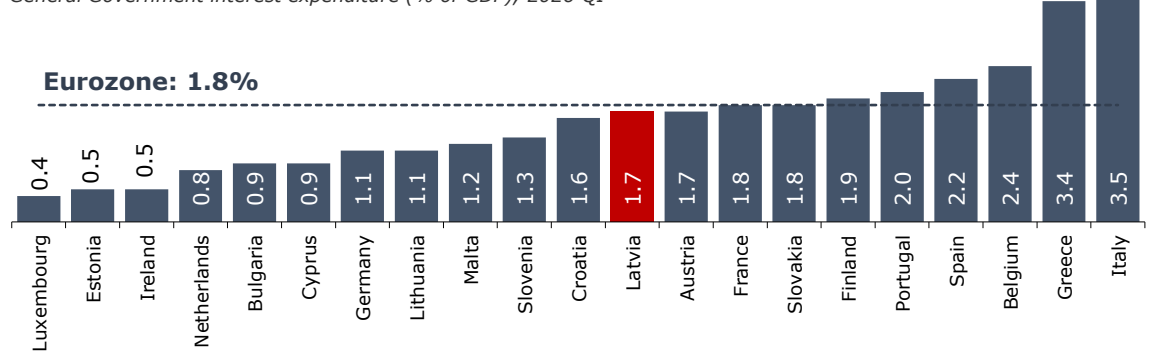
General Government Debt (% of GDP), 2026 Q1



Source: Eurostat

General Government interest expenditure

General Government interest expenditure (% of GDP), 2026 Q1



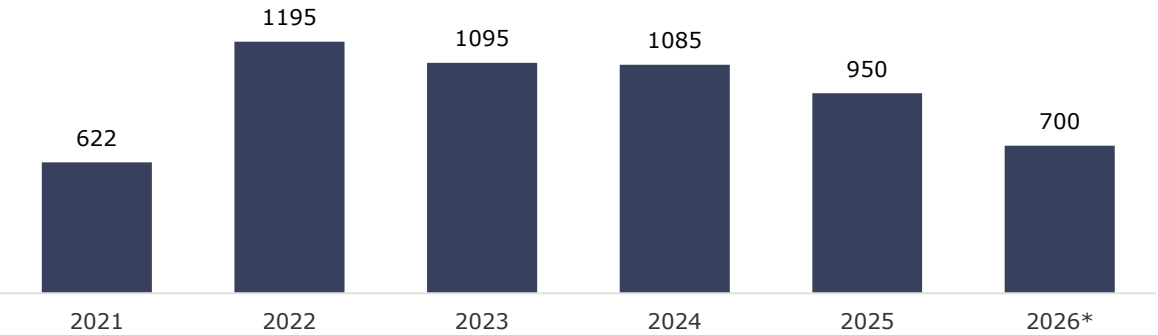
Source: Eurostat

Demand in the Auctions via Primary Dealer system Continues to be Supportive

Liquidity of the outstanding Eurobonds is facilitated by regular TAPs in auctions via Primary Dealers

Gross issuance in auctions via Primary Dealers

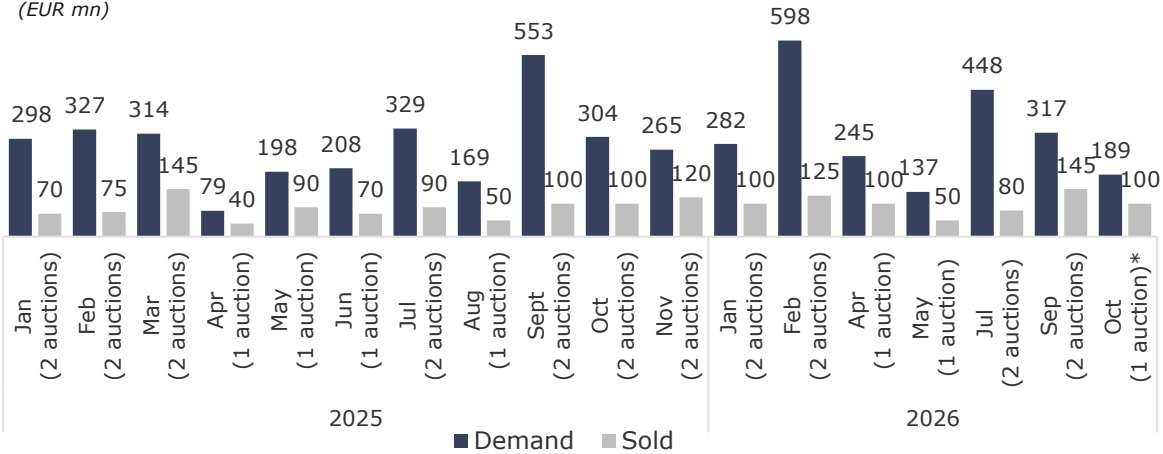
(EUR mn)



Source: The Treasury, data *as on October 8, 2026

Demand in Eurobond TAP auctions remains high and supportive

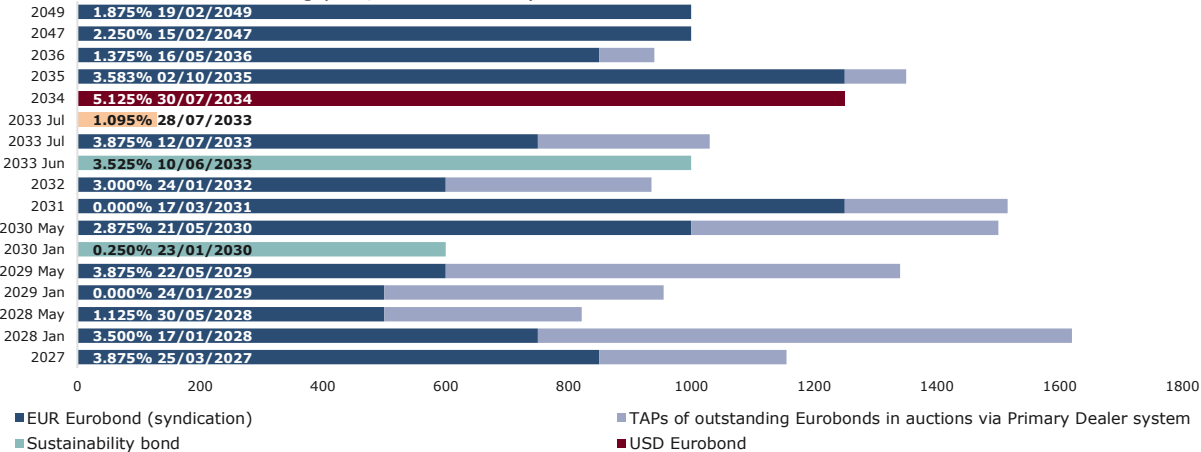
(EUR mn)



Source: *The Treasury, data as of October 8, 2026

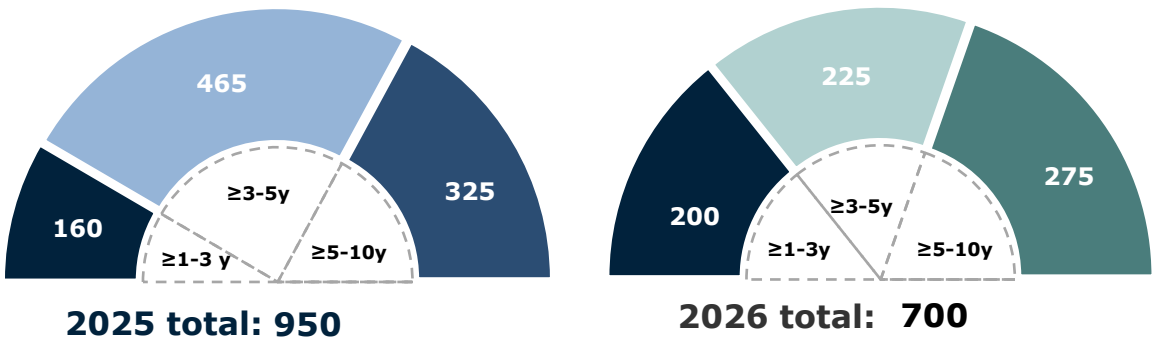
Liquidity of outstanding Eurobonds increased by regular TAPs in auctions via Primary Dealers*

Latvia Eurobonds Outstanding (EUR, CHF or USD mn)



24 Source: The Treasury, data as of October 8, 2026

Sold amount in Eurobond TAP auctions by remaining maturity (Jan 01 – October 8, 2026, nominal value, million EUR)



Source: The Treasury, data as of October 8, 2026

Flexibility is Embedded in Latvia's Funding Strategy

Main funding instruments are government debt securities issued in capital markets, amidst diversified funding tools

Borrowing strategy for the medium term

Borrowing volume (estimation)

2026
3,8 billion EUR*

2027
4,5 billion EUR

2028
4,3 billion EUR

TOTAL
12,6 billion EUR

Borrowing instruments

**Bonds as core instruments
in capital markets**

(via syndicates, auctions and
considering different currencies)

Bilateral loans
(IFI and EC SAFE facility)

Savings Bonds

Comfortable cash buffer
3% - 5% of GDP

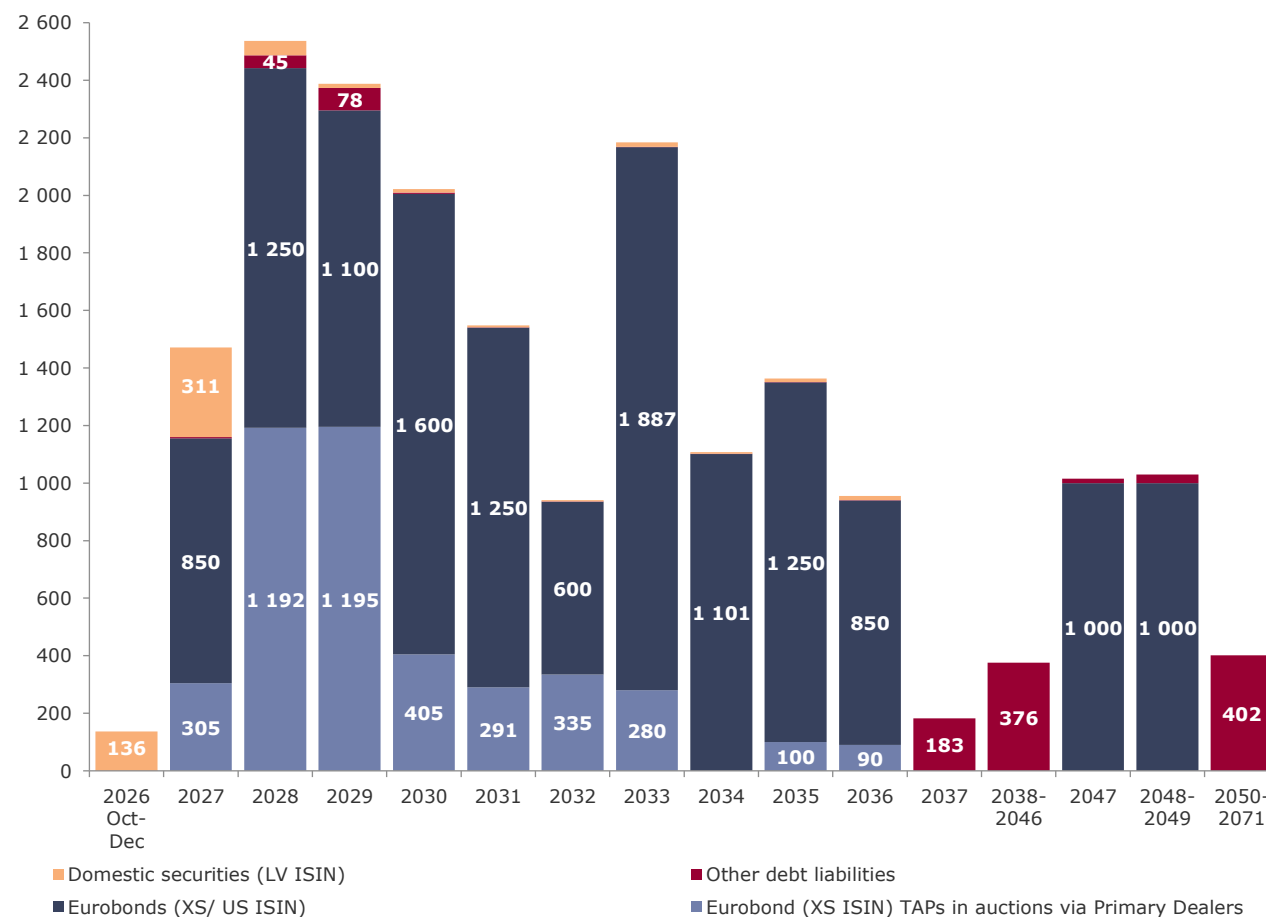
*actual volume raised as of 8 October 2026 is 2.8 billion EUR

Note: The estimated gross borrowing volume is subject to actual budget execution, macroeconomic situation and may change due to number of contingencies and external factors, as well as further fiscal policy decisions, i.a. on defence spending

Source: The Treasury, October 2026

Debt redemption profile*

mEUR



*excluding financial derivatives but including Eurobond 2028 TAP 100 mEUR priced at 7 October, 2026
Source: The Treasury, data as on 9 October 2026*