

Capital Market Presentation

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Overview Saxony-Anhalt

Overview

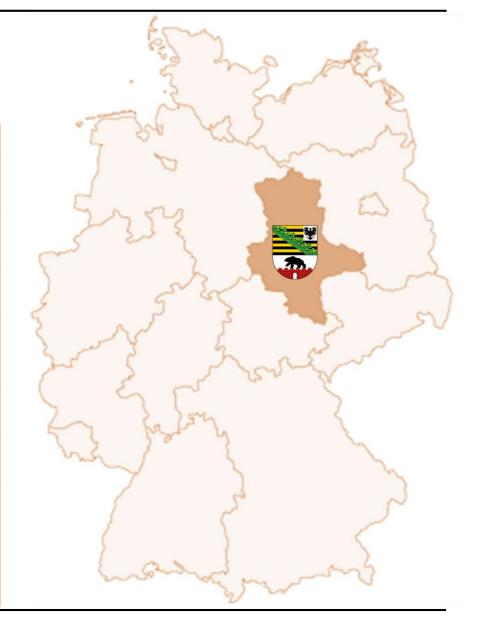


Key facts:

> Capital: Magdeburg

➤ **Airport:** International Airport Leipzig-Halle

Saxony-Anhalt	Key figures	Germany
20,452 km²	Area	357,588 km²
2.2 mn inhabitants	Population	84.3 mn inhabitants
EUR 75.4 bn	GDP in 2022	EUR 3,867.5 bn
EUR 75,839	GDP per employee in 2022	EUR 84,669
+2.6%	GDP growth rate in 2022	+1.8%
7.1%	Unemployment rate in 2022	5.3%
Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Liberals since 2021	Government	Social Democrats, Green Party and Liberals since 2021









Strong constitutional framework of Germany



The Federal and State Levels of Government in Germany

> Constitutional principles

Germany is a Federal Republic, consisting of 2 concurrent levels of government:

State level ("Länder")

Federal level ("Bund")

> German States - Sovereigns within the German Constitution

The 16 States signed the German Constitution. In addition to that they all have their own parliament, courts and government (German constitution overrules State Constitutions). They are autonomous and independent with regard to their budgets.

> Allegiance to the federation ("Bundestreue")

The federal and state governments are under an obligation to respect their mutual interests, to co-operate in the performance of the tasks assigned to them by the Constitution and to render mutual assistance.

> Federal Equalisation System

The **federal equalisation system** (enshrined in the constitution and regulated by law) is an important instrument for apportioning the tax revenues to the States. It ensures sufficient **financial strength of all states** and provides **equal standards of living** for all citizens in Germany.

> Zero Borrowing Rule ("debt brake")

The states have to reduce their deficit to zero by 2020, the Bund to not more than 0.35% of GDP.

Additional Funding opportunity in emergency situations (like COVID-19)

The regulation of the debt brake sets out the opportunity to allow additional borrowings because of natural disasters or emergency situations, which are beyond governmental control and harmful to the financial capacity.

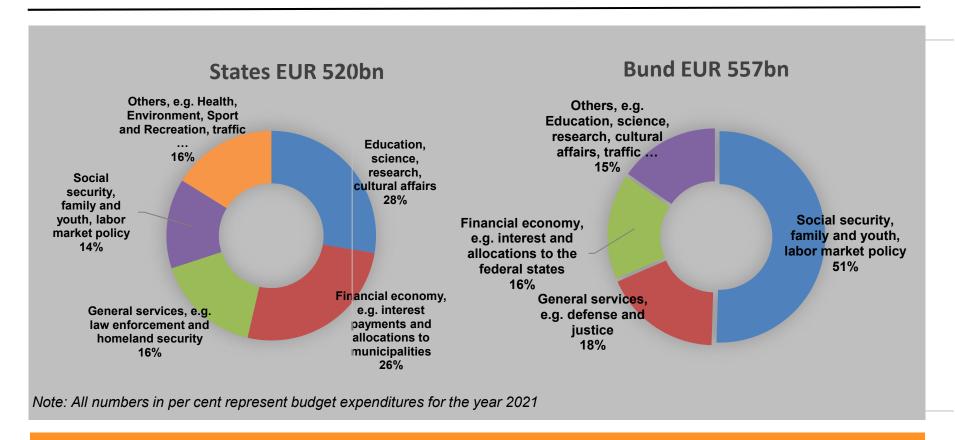
Division of constitutional responsibilities

	States	Federal Level
Primary legislative authority	Education systemPoliceJudicial systemMunicipal affairs	Defence & foreign affairsBankingTrade policySocial insurance
Shared responsibility	Tax legislationPublic serviceRegional development	

At federal level most laws (e.g. all laws in connection with states responsibilities or shared responsibilities or financial matters of the States) have to pass the two houses of parliament – the German Federal Parliament (Bundestag) and the Parliament of the Governments of the States, the German Council (Bundesrat).

Budget Volume and Structure





- > The importance of the States is displayed by the total sum of governmental expenditures, which are comparable to the federal budget.
- > State budgets are characterized by their responsibilities in the areas of education, law enforcement, tax administration and social security, family and youth labor market policy.
- ➤ The federal budget is dominated by expenditures for social security health, financial economy and retirement insurance.

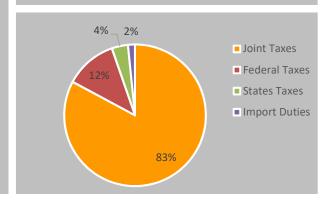
Tax base and Equalisation System



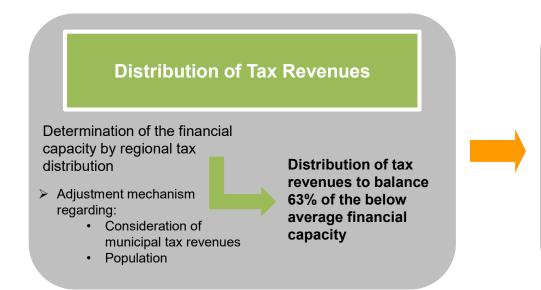
Goal of the revenue equalisation system

- The fiscal equalisation system (regulated by law) is an important instrument for apportioning the tax revenues to the States
- ➤ The overriding principle of the equalisation system is to ensure sufficient financial strength of all States to fulfill their constitutional responsibilities
- Living conditions for all German citizens shall be equal, regardless of the States

Distribution of Tax Revenues in 2022



Financial capacity equalisation system since 2020



Supplemental vertical support

- Federal grants to compensate the difference to average of relative financial capacity after tax distribution
- Special grant programmes (municipalities, R & D, public transport)



The new regulation of the debt brake in Germany

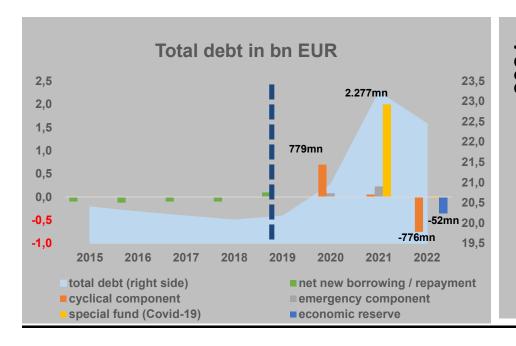
Construction of the debt brake:

- In 2011 the principle of a structural balanced budget of the Federal level (effective in 2016) and the States (effective in 2020) were introduced in Art. 109, 115 GG.
- > The goal is to limit public borrowings to secure a long-dated sustainable development of public finances and to guarantee a lasting reduction of public debt.

Structural component of net borrowing of 0.35% of GDP for the Federal level (0% for the States)

Extension of the debt brake with a symmetric cyclical component

Exemption (Art. 115 (2) GG) in the case of natural disasters or emergency situations



Net borrowing EUR 2,277mn

- ➤ thereof cyclical component = EUR 53mn
- > thereof emergency situation = EUR 227mn
- thereof special fund = EUR 1,997mn (to deal with the efforts of COVID-19 pandemic)

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Net borrowing EUR -776 mn

- > thereof cyclical component = EUR -751mn
- thereof emergency situation = EUR -25mn

All in all: The regulations of the debt brake apply and have not been suspended



Saxony-Anhalt – A strong credit



The view of the Rating agencies on the State of Saxony-Anhalt

Moody's

Rated Aa1, Stable Outlook
Since December 2006



Rated AA, Stable Outlook Since September 2020

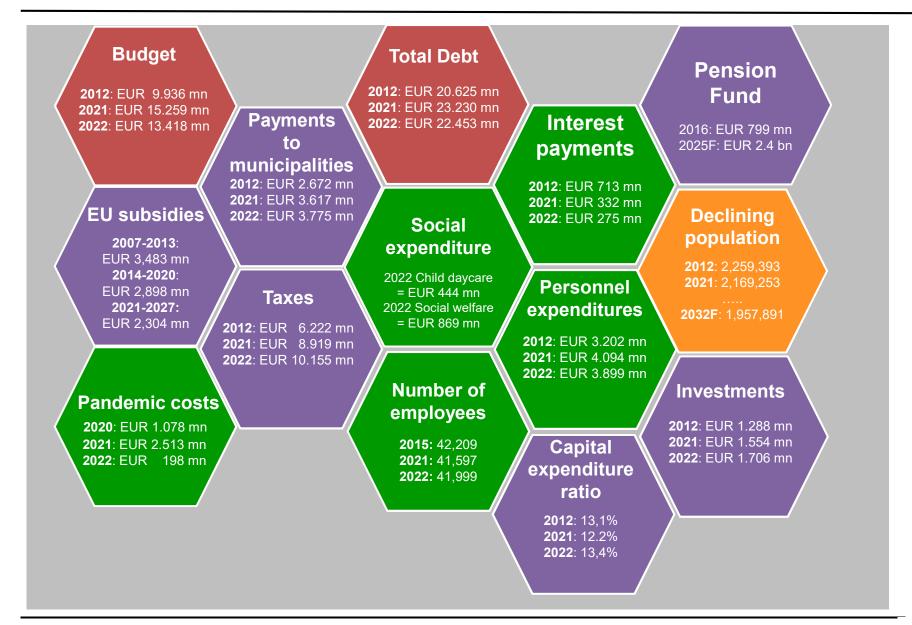


Rated AAA, Stable Outlook
Since March 1999

	 ✓ Strong ongoing support from the German financial equalisation system ✓ Strong budgetary performance and low contingent liabilities ✓ Sound debt management, with very good capital markets access
Strong Support from German Financial Equalisation System	The ratings of the State of Saxony Anhalt reflect the stability and sustainability of the solidarity mechanism for German Laender. According to German federalism, underpinned by the constitution, the central government (Bund) and the states (Laender) are jointly responsible for supporting a state in financial distress [].
Budgetary & Financial Performance	Fitch July 2021 The stable outlook on Saxony-Anhalt reflects our expectation that the state will contain its budgetary deficits despite increasing pressures on expenditure and potential headwinds for the German economy. We believe that the state will limit additional new net borrowing over the coming years and will continue to benefit from exceptional access to liquidity. S&P March 2023
Sound Debt Management	Saxony-Anhalt's reporting is transparent, timely and accurate, while budgetary management is characterised by a high degree of prudence. Moody's December 2022

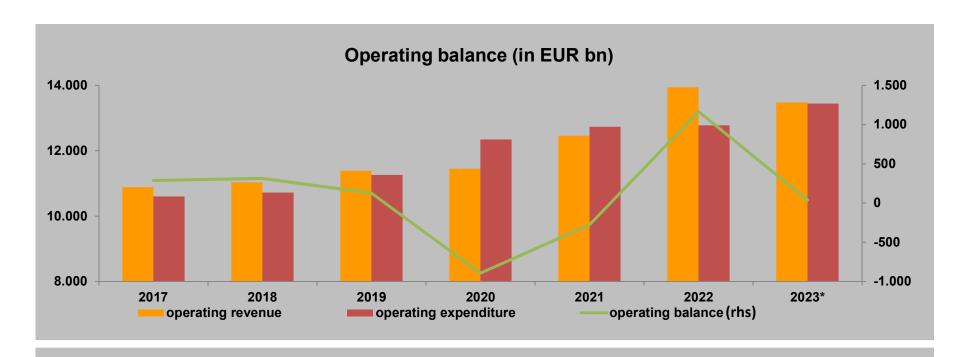
Key factors driving the States' Budget





The States Budget





- Declining revenues from supplemental vertical support and additional grants expired in 2020. Since then the new debt break and the new revenue equalisation system for all States have been in place.
- Saxony-Anhalt had expected from 2020 a more dynamic development of revenues (and more similar to the revenues of the other States), so the spending behaviour was adapted on that gradually.
- In 2020 und 2021 the Covid-19 pandemic and its consequences led to declining revenues and increasing expenditures. Due to cyclical effects the revenues had been increasing in 2022.



Debt Management -

Flexible, investor-focused, anticipatory strategy

Saxony-Anhalt Debt Management Products



Benchmark Bonds

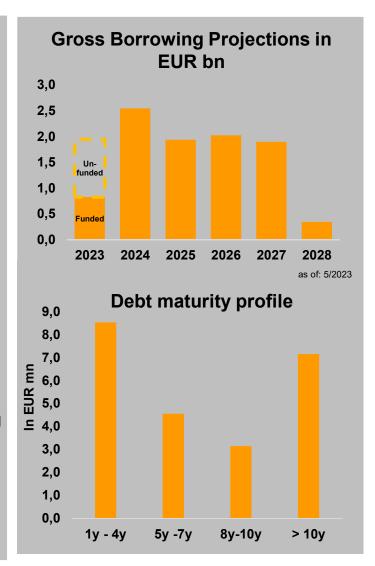
- Issuance of liquid benchmark bonds on a regular basis
- Liquid Benchmark curve of the State with maturities between 5 to 10 years
- Track-record of issuing in EUR, GBP and USD

EMTN programme / promissory notes

- Volume of the programme: EUR 8 bn
- Maturities between 1 to 30 years; across different currencies
- Listing in Luxembourg

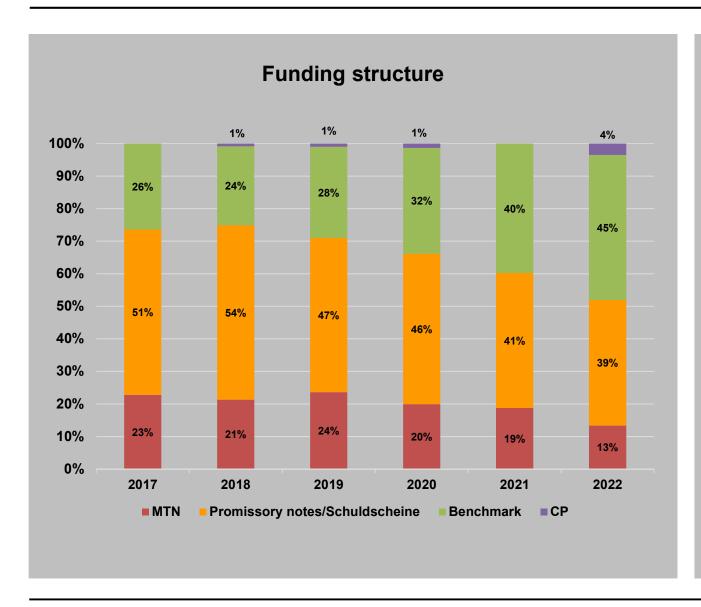
Commercial Paper Programme

- Volume of the programme: EUR 2 bn
- Maturities between 1 to 12 months for coverage of temporary liquidity needs
- EUR, USD, GBP, CHF and AUD
- > Total debt (2022 YE): EUR 22.4 bn
- Annual refinancing ratio between 10% to 15% of total debt
- ➤ Barbell-Strategy to address the development of interest rate environment and the structure of the €-curve (currently more bullet focussed because of the inversion of the interest rate curve)
- The strategic mix of all instruments enables Saxony-Anhalt to approach debt management in a flexible manner, especially in terms of investor demands
- > Active usage of the ECP programme for liquidity management





Saxony-Anhalt Debt Management Products



- Strategic financing approach
- Focus on investor diversification
- Clear investor focusstrong productcapabilities
- All structures and all foreign currencies are hedged to fix or floating EUR
- Funding history shows high flexibility by using structured products



State of Saxony-Anhalt's Unique Value Proposition

SACHSEN-ANHALT

Key considerations



 Embedded in strongest equalisation system globally among German States and the Federal Republic to support revenue and investment support incl. debt brake

Access to a strong support system



- Strong budgetarian performance through former years
- Well tracked and outperformance on initial targets set to comply with Germany's debt brake mechanism
- Due to higher tax revenues in 2022 complete redemption of the cyclical component debt and part of the emergency component debt (altogether 776 mn €)

proven budget performance



- Access to multiple low cost funding avenues
 - Saxony-Anhalt is strongly committed to its investor focused and flexible funding strategy, including regular liquid benchmark bonds

Innovative and flexible issuer



- · ECB eligibility and eligibility in the ECB's PSPP
- 0% risk weighting in most European Countries
- Basel III: HQLA ('High Quality Liquid Asset') Level 1 asset under LCR

High Quality Asset



Contacts

SACHSEN-ANHALT

Contacts

State of Saxony-Anhalt, Represented by the Ministry of Finance Editharing 40 39108 Magdeburg Germany

Markus Krause – Head of Treasury Markus.krause@sachsen-anhalt.de

Tel: +49 391 567 1271

Claudia Ristau – Head of Funding and Portfolio Management Claudia.ristau@sachsen-anhalt.de

Tel: +49 391 567 1272

Frank Hufenhaeuser— Head of Asset and Liquidity Management Frank.hufenhaeuser@sachsen-anhalt.de

Tel: +49 391 567 1286

Wolfgang Schleiff – Senior Funding Manager Wolfgang.schleiff@sachsen-anhalt.de

Tel: +49 391 567 1283

Visit us on the Internet: www.mf.sachsen-anhalt.de

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