



Ministry of Finance

Debt and Financial Assets  
Management Department

# **THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

## **GOVERNMENT DEBT MANAGEMENT**

### **ANNUAL REPORT**

# **2024**



28 February 2025



# **Ministry of Finance**

**The Czech Republic Government Debt Management  
Annual Report for 2024**

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# Table of Contents

<b>Summary</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>1 – Macroeconomic Framework and Financial Markets</b> .....	<b>11</b>
Economic Development.....	11
General Government Sector Finances .....	12
Financial Markets.....	14
Czech Republic’s Sovereign Credit Rating .....	17
<b>2 - Borrowing Requirement and Development of State Debt</b> .....	<b>18</b>
Financing Needs and Sources.....	18
Financing of the Gross Borrowing Requirement .....	19
Net Borrowing Requirement, Change and Structure of State Debt .....	20
State Treasury Liquidity Management.....	23
<b>3 - Funding Program and Issuance Activity</b> .....	<b>25</b>
CZK-denominated Medium-Term and Long-Term Government Bonds.....	25
Refinancing of Foreign Currency State Debt .....	28
Money Market Instruments.....	29
Other Debt Instruments.....	29
<b>4 - Risk Management and Portfolio Strategy</b> .....	<b>31</b>
Refinancing Risk .....	31
Interest Rate Risk .....	38
Currency Risk.....	41
Benchmark Portfolio .....	41
<b>5 – State Debt Service Expenditure</b> .....	<b>43</b>
Cash and Accrued Expression .....	43
Budget for the Chapter – State Debt .....	45
Cost-at-Risk of State Debt .....	49
<b>6 - Evaluation of Primary Dealers and Secondary Government Bond Market</b> .....	<b>54</b>
Primary Dealers and Recognized Dealers in Czech Government Securities .....	54
Evaluation Results of the Primary Dealers .....	55
MTS Czech Republic and Secondary Government Bond Market.....	56
Operations on the Secondary Market .....	59
<b>Appendix I</b> .....	<b>62</b>
<b>Appendix II</b> .....	<b>63</b>
<b>Key Information 2024</b> .....	<b>76</b>
<b>Contacts</b> .....	<b>76</b>

## List of Tables

Table 1: Main Macroeconomic Indicators of the Czech Republic. ....	11
Table 2: Czech Republic's Credit Rating. ....	17
Table 3: Financing Needs and Sources. ....	18
Table 4: Financing of the Gross Borrowing Requirement. ....	19
Table 5: Net Borrowing Requirement. ....	20
Table 6: Net Borrowing Requirement and Change in State Debt . ....	21
Table 7: Balance and Structure of the Debt Portfolio. ....	22
Table 8: State and Structure of Resources and Investment Position of the State Treasury. ....	23
Table 9: Net Revenue from Operations within State Treasury Liquidity Management and Operations with Negative Yields. ....	24
Table 10: Issues and Redemptions of Government Bonds for Citizens. ....	30
Table 11: Average Time to Maturity of Individual Components of the State Debt. ....	34
Table 12: Average Coupon Rates and Costs of Government Bonds Sold on Domestic Market by Year of Maturity. ....	40
Table 13: Cash Premiums and Discounts and Difference Between Cash Expenditure and Accrued Costs. ....	44
Table 14: Budget Expenditure and Revenue of the State Debt Chapter. ....	45
Table 15: Interest Expenditure and Accrued Costs of the Newly Issued State Debt. ....	46
Table 16: Net Interest Expenditure and Cost-at-Risk. ....	49
Table 17: Expected vs. Actual Net Interest Expenditure. ....	50
Table 18: Monthly Development of Cumulative Net Interest Expenditure in 2025. ....	51
Table 19: Development of Net Interest Expenditure in Case of Sudden Interest Rate Hikes. ....	53
Table 20: The Increase of Net Interest Expenditure in Case of EUR/CZK FX Rate Hike. ....	53
Table 21: List of Primary Dealers and Recognized Dealers in Czech Government Securities in 2024. ....	55
Table 22: Overall Evaluation of Primary Dealers. ....	55
Table 23: Evaluation of Primary Dealers on Primary Market. ....	55
Table 24: Evaluation of Primary Dealers on Secondary Market. ....	55
Table 25: Benchmark Issues of Government Bonds as at 1 January 2025. ....	57
Table 26: Criteria for Evaluation of Primary Dealers Valid for 2024. ....	62
Table 27: State Debt and State Financial Assets Portfolios Parameters. ....	63
Table 28: Overview of Medium-Term and Long-Term Government Bonds on Domestic Market as at 31/12/2024. ....	64
Table 29: Overview of Medium-Term and Long-Term Government Bonds on Foreign Markets as at 31/12/2024. ....	64
Table 30: Overview of State Treasury Bills as at 31/12/2024. ....	65
Table 31: Overview of Savings Government Bonds as at 31/12/2024. ....	65
Table 32a: Medium-Term and Long-Term Government Bonds Issued in 2024. ....	66
Table 32b: Medium-Term and Long-Term Government Bonds Issued in 2024. ....	68
Table 33: State Treasury Bills Issued in 2024. ....	70
Table 34: Savings Government Bonds Issued in 2024. ....	71
Table 35a: Realized Lending Facilities of Government Bonds in the Form of Repo Operations in 2024. ....	72
Table 35b: Realized Lending Facilities of Government Bonds in the Form of Collateralized Loans of Securities in 2024. ....	72
Table 36: Realized Exchange Operations of Government Bonds in 2024. ....	72
Table 37: Buy-Backs of Government Bonds in 2024. ....	73
Table 38: Tap Sales of Government Bonds in 2024. ....	74
Table 39: Detailed Overview of Budgetary Transfers from the State Debt Chapter Realized in 2024. ....	75
Table 40: FX Market Operations in 2024. ....	75

## List of Figures

Figure 1: The Czech Republic Government Sector Balance.....	12
Figure 2: Government Sector Debt in Selected European Union Countries .....	13
Figure 3: Government Sector Deficit and Debt in European Union Countries in 2024.....	13
Figure 4: Development of Czech Government Bonds Yields and CNB 2W Repo Rate .....	14
Figure 5: Development of Czech Government Bonds Yields and Term Premium .....	15
Figure 6: Premiums on Credit Default Swaps in Selected Countries (10-year) .....	15
Figure 7: Comparison of Yields of the Czech and German 10-year Government Bonds.....	16
Figure 8: Financing Needs .....	19
Figure 9: Net Issue of Government Bonds Denominated in Local Currency.....	20
Figure 10: Net Issue of Government Bonds Denominated in Foreign Currency.....	20
Figure 11: Net Issue State Treasury Bills Denominated in Local Currency .....	20
Figure 12: Net Change in the Balance of Received Credits and Loans .....	20
Figure 13: Czech Republic's State Debt Development .....	21
Figure 14: Structure of the Debt Portfolio by Instrument.....	22
Figure 15: Interest Structure of Sold CZK-denominated Government Bonds.....	25
Figure 16: Maturity Structure of Sold CZK-denominated Government Bonds .....	26
Figure 17: Average Yield and Time to Maturity of Sold CZK-denominated Government Bonds.....	27
Figure 18: Average Nominal Value of CZK-denominated Government Bonds per Issue.....	28
Figure 19: Auction of State Treasury Bills Denominated in the Euro .....	29
Figure 20: Issues and Redemptions of Government Bonds for Citizens .....	30
Figure 21: Structure of Short-Term State Debt by Instrument.....	31
Figure 22: Short-Term State Debt and Total State Debt to GDP .....	32
Figure 23: State Debt by Maturity Baskets .....	33
Figure 24: Average Maturity of State Debt and Declared Targets .....	33
Figure 25: Average Residual Time to Maturity of Newly Sold Government Bonds at the End of the Year.....	34
Figure 26: Structure of Government Bonds by Time to Maturity .....	35
Figure 27: Maturity Profile of State Debt.....	35
Figure 28: Structure of State Debt by Instrument .....	36
Figure 29: Structure of Government Bonds Sold on Domestic Market by Type of Holder .....	37
Figure 30: Structure of Non-Resident Holders of Government Bonds Sold on Domestic Market .....	37
Figure 31: Interest Re-fixing of State Debt .....	38
Figure 32: Interest Re-fixing of State Debt within 1 Year.....	39
Figure 33: Structure of Interest Re-fixing of State Debt within 1 Year .....	39
Figure 34: Maturity Profile of Government Bonds Sold on Domestic Market by Time to Maturity and Coupon Rate .....	40
Figure 35: Maturity Profile of Government Bonds Sold on Domestic Market By Achieved Yield to Maturity .....	40
Figure 36: Time to Maturity of Government Bonds Sold in Auctions and Benchmark Bond .....	42
Figure 37: Yields of Government Bonds Sold in Auctions and Benchmark Bond .....	42
Figure 38: Net Expenditure on State Debt Service.....	43
Figure 39: Net Cash Expenditure and Accrued Costs on State Debt Service .....	43
Figure 40: Share of Accrued Costs in Net Cash Interest Expenditure of Government Bonds.....	44
Figure 41: Share of Accrued Costs in Net Cash Interest Expenditure of Other Components of State Debt .....	44
Figure 42: Net Cash Interest Expenditure and Accrued Interest Costs of Newly Issued Debt .....	47
Figure 43: Development of Rates: 6M PRIBOR, 6M EURIBOR a 2W Repo .....	47
Figure 44: Yield Curve of Government Bonds.....	48
Figure 45: Swap Rate and T-Bond Yield to Maturity .....	48
Figure 46: Net Interest Expenditure and Cost-at-Risk .....	49
Figure 47: Actual vs. Simulated of CZK-denominated Government Bond Yields in 2024 .....	50
Figure 48: Actual vs. Simulated Net Interest Expenditure in 2024 .....	51
Figure 49: Simulation of Net Interest Expenditure of State Debt in 2025.....	52
Figure 50: Simulation of CZK-denominated Government Bond Yields in 2025.....	52
Figure 51: Nominal Value of Trades Carried out on Secondary Market Settled in CSD Prague.....	56
Figure 52: Nominal Value of Trades Carried out on Secondary Market Settled in CSD Prague by Instrument.....	56
Figure 53: Average Daily Primary Dealer Compliance Ratio on MTS Czech Republic.....	58
Figure 54: Traded Nominal Value on MTS Czech Republic .....	59
Figure 55: Bid-Offer Spreads of Selected Government Bonds on MTS Czech Republic .....	59
Figure 56: Nominal Value of Tap Sales, Exchange Operations and Buy-Backs .....	60
Figure 57: Received Collateral within Collateralized Loans of Securities in 2024.....	61
Figure 58: Nominal Value of Carried out Lending Facilities.....	61

## List of Abbreviations

APEI	Aggregate Performance Evaluation Index
bn	Billion
Budgetary Rules	Act No. 218/2000 Coll. on Budget Rules and Amendments of Some Relating Acts (Budgetary Rules)
CaR	Cost-at-Risk
CCY	Currency
CSD	Central Securities Depository Prague
CHF	Swiss franc currency code
CNB	Czech National Bank
CPI	Consumer price index
CZK	Czech koruna currency code
CZSO	Czech Statistical Office
DETS	Designated Electronic Trading System
ECB	European Central Bank
EA20	Euro area (20 countries)
ESA 2010	European System of Accounts 2010
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro currency code
EURIBOR	Euro Interbank Offered Rate
FIX	Fixed-rate
FX	Foreign-exchange
GDP	Gross domestic product
ISIN	International Securities Identification Number
JPY	Japanese yen currency code
mil	Million
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MTS	Mercato Telematico Secondario
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
p.a.	Per annum
p.p.	Percentage point
PRIBOR	Prague Interbank Offered Rate
SEK	Swedish krona currency code
T-Bills	State treasury bills
T-Bonds	Medium-term and long-term government bonds
thous	Thousands
USD	United States dollar currency code
VAR	Variable-rate

Published aggregate data in the tables and in the text may not correspond in the last decimal place to the sum of respective indicators due to rounding in some cases.



## Summary

Ministry of Finance (hereinafter Ministry or MoF) presents to the public, in accordance with the calendar of published information for the first half of 2025 planned within the Czech Republic Funding and Debt Management Strategy for 2025 published on 6 January 2025, the Czech Republic Government Debt Management Annual Report for 2024 (hereinafter the Report). It contains a more detailed evaluation of the dynamics and structure of state debt, issuance activity of state on the primary government bond market and operations of the Ministry on the secondary government bond market, the development and the structure of expenditure on state debt service, the evaluation of financial risks and debt portfolio risk management. The Report, which deals primarily with events in 2024, also includes more detailed quantification of the prediction of interest expenditure on state debt service in 2025 based on the application of the Cost-at-Risk methodology.

The total financing needs in 2024, or the net borrowing requirement, was significantly affected by the development of the state budget performance, which had a direct impact on the increase in the state debt. Due to increased issuance activity during 2024, state debt increased by CZK 254.3 billion year-on-year from CZK 3,110.9 billion to CZK 3,365.2 billion. In relative terms to GDP, there was a year-on-year increase from 40.8% to 42.0%, i.e. by approximately 1.2 p.p.

The Czech Republic maintained its credit rating above the average rating of euro area member countries throughout 2024. Fitch Ratings affirmed the Czech Republic's current rating at AA- for long-term domestic and foreign currency liabilities with a stable outlook. The agency appreciated the government's budgetary measures, the stable banking sector and the low inflation rate, which has been within the tolerance band of the Czech National Bank's inflation target since the beginning of this year. In addition, JCR affirmed the rating at AA for long-term domestic currency liabilities and at AA- for foreign currency liabilities and Scope Ratings affirmed the rating at AA- for long-term domestic and foreign currency liabilities with a stable outlook. Agency R&I affirmed the Czech Republic's rating at AA- for long-term domestic and foreign currency liabilities, while the rating agency also improved the outlook for the Czech Republic to stable. During 2024, Moody's and S&P Global Ratings maintained their ratings unchanged at Aa3 for long-term domestic and foreign currency liabilities and at AA for long-term domestic currency liabilities and at AA- for foreign currency liabilities respectively, both with a stable outlook.

The financing of gross borrowing requirement, which amounted to CZK 511.2 billion in 2024, was carried out mainly through the sale of CZK-denominated medium-term and long-term government bonds on the domestic bond market through auctions organised by the Czech National Bank, which continued to represent the primary source of the Czech Republic's financing needs and accounted for approximately 90% of total state debt. The gross issue of CZK-denominated medium-term and long-term government bonds on the primary and secondary markets amounted to CZK 376.0 billion, of which CZK 20.7 billion was in the form of variable-rate government bonds.

The average time to maturity of newly sold government bonds was 10.4 years and the average yield to maturity of newly sold fixed-rate government bonds was 3.95% p.a. The average time to maturity of the total state debt reached the level of 6.3 years at the end of 2024, thus moving towards the set medium-term target for this parameter of the state debt refinancing risk, which was maintained at 6.5 years in the Czech Republic Funding and Debt Management Strategy for 2024 published on 4 January 2024. As part of the refinancing risk, the indicator of the average time to maturity after taking into account the total available state treasury liquidity against the nearest state debt redemptions is also monitored. There is not set medium-term target value for this adjusted indicator of the average time to maturity. However, by the end of 2024, the level of this adjusted indicator amounted to 7.2 years, which confirms that the refinancing and liquidity position of the Czech Republic remains stable.

The sales of CZK-denominated medium-term and long-term government bonds on the primary market in a total nominal value of CZK 302.7 billion were supplemented by operations on the secondary market in the form of tap sales and exchange operations. The aim of these operations, among other things, is to manage refinancing risk, support the liquidity of Czech government bond issues and the efficient functioning of the secondary market. Through the MTS Czech Republic electronic trading platform, government bonds in a total nominal value of CZK 32.4 billion were sold as part of tap sales from its own asset account and government bonds in a total nominal value of CZK 40.9 billion were sold in exchange operations.

The net issue of CZK-denominated medium-term and long-term government bonds amounted to CZK 197.2 billion, when in 2024 three regular redemptions of CZK-denominated medium-term

and long-term government bonds in a total nominal value of CZK 138.0 billion have been carried out and government bonds in a total nominal value of CZK 40.9 billion have been bought-back.

In 2024, no borrowing operations were carried out on foreign bond markets. In 2024, the euro funding needs was covered in the short term by money market instruments, in particular state treasury bills denominated in the euro. In 2024, state treasury bills denominated in the euro in a total nominal value of EUR 5.0 billion were sold on the domestic market under Czech law, all of which were conducted in the form of multiple-price auction. The net issue of state treasury bills denominated in the euro including revolving amounted to EUR 0.5 billion, when state treasury bills in a total nominal value of EUR 4.5 billion were redeemed. In 2024, a government EUR-bond with maturity in 2027 in a total nominal value of EUR 0.75 billion was sold on the domestic market. At the same time, a government EUR-bond issued on the domestic market in 2022 in a total nominal value of EUR 1.0 billion was duly redeemed. The net issuance of EUR-denominated medium-term and long-term government bonds amounted to EUR 0.25 billion.

In the area of received loans and credits from international financial institutions, the Czech Republic continued its cooperation with the European Investment Bank, from which further tranches of loans were drawn in the amount of CZK 5.0 billion as part of credit financing for the modernisation of selected sections of the railway corridors Prague - Brno - Přerov - Ostrava - Petrovice u Karviné - Polish border, as well as CZK 17.5 billion as part of a loan to co-finance expenditure allocated for the development of transport infrastructure in the Czech Republic. In total, therefore, new loans from the European Investment Bank in the amount of CZK 22.5 billion were drawn in 2024, while regular repayments amounted to CZK 0.6 billion were carried out. In addition, the first tranche of a loan from the Council of Europe Development Bank was drawn in a total nominal value of CZK 2.0 billion to co-finance state budget expenditure on humanitarian benefits, solidarity contributions to Czech households and financial contributions to local authorities to provide accommodation for refugees in connection with the conflict in Ukraine.

Last year in December, the first tranche of a loan from the European Commission in the amount of EUR 190.9 million was also drawn.

During 2024, domestic money market liquidity was supported while the available liquidity within the treasury single accounts was continuously strengthened through short-term money market operations in the form of the sale of state treasury bills. In twenty-five auctions organized by the Czech National Bank, Czech koruna state treasury bills in a total nominal value of CZK 117.8 billion were sold and state treasury bills in a total nominal value of CZK 94.1 billion were redeemed. The net issue of state treasury bills including revolving last year was therefore CZK 23.7 billion and the total nominal value of these instruments in circulation increased to CZK 31.5 billion at the end of 2024.

As part of the project of direct sale government bonds to citizens, no new issues of the "Dluhopis Republiky" government bonds were sold. In the form of reinvestment of the yield, government bonds in a total nominal value of CZK 5.1 billion were issued. In 2024, no regular redemptions of government bonds were made, but only redemptions before the set maturity date based on the exercise of holders' rights in a total nominal value of CZK 10.2 billion were made. The net issuance of government bonds for citizens reached a total nominal value of CZK -5.1 billion.

Net expenditure on state debt service reached CZK 88.5 billion in 2024, which represents a year-on-year increase of CZK 20.1 billion. The higher expenditure reflected the impact of the continued growth of state debt as well as the higher level of interest rates and yields on state bonds on domestic and foreign markets.

Net revenue from state treasury liquidity management operations amounted to CZK 16.1 billion in 2024. The sum of state budget revenue from operations within the Czech koruna, euro and US dollar liquidity management of the state treasury and also from government bonds lending reached CZK 18.0 billion in 2024, while these revenues are netted against realised interest expenditure on state debt service within the budget chapter 396 - State Debt.

# 1 – Macroeconomic Framework and Financial Markets

## Economic Development

The Czech economy returned to growth last year, with GDP increasing by 1.1% for the whole of 2024. The unwinding of high inflation has translated into an increase in households' real disposable income and

consumption expenditure. Economic activity was also supported by foreign trade, as weakening investment activity and a decline in inventories held back import dynamics.

**Table 1: Main Macroeconomic Indicators of the Czech Republic**

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024F
<b>Real GDP growth (%)</b>	2.8	3.6	-5.3	4.0	2.8	-0.1	1.1 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Household consumption growth (%)<sup>1</sup></b>	3.5	3.1	-6.4	4.2	0.5	-2.8	2.2 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Government consumption growth (%)</b>	3.5	2.6	4.1	1.5	0.4	3.4	3.8 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Growth of gross fixed capital formation (%)</b>	8.9	7.5	-4.8	6.7	6.3	2.5	-1.1 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Contribution of foreign trade to GDP growth (p.p.)</b>	-1.1	0.1	-0.6	-2.8	-0.3	2.6	0.7 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Average inflation rate (%)</b>	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.8	15.1	10.7	2.4 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Unemployment rate (%)<sup>3</sup></b>	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.6
<b>Nominal wage and salary growth (%)</b>	9.6	7.9	0.4	7.2	9.1	7.7	6.4
<b>Current account balance on GDP (%)</b>	0.4	0.3	1.8	-2.1	-4.7	0.3	1.0
<b>CZK/EUR exchange rate<sup>4</sup></b>	25.6	25.7	26.4	25.6	24.6	24.0	25.1 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Real Eurozone GDP growth (%)<sup>5</sup></b>	1.8	1.6	-6.2	6.3	3.6	0.5	0.7

<sup>1</sup> Incl. non-profit institutions serving households.

<sup>2</sup> Officially published figure, not forecasted.

<sup>3</sup> Average unemployment rate based on the method of Labour Force Survey.

<sup>4</sup> Average annual exchange rate.

<sup>5</sup> EA20.

Source: MoF, CZSO

The average inflation rate in 2024 was 2.4%. Inflationary pressures were significantly lower last year than in the previous two years. In 2024, growth in services prices was still markedly elevated, while goods prices dynamics was subdued. Energy prices continued to be the dominant factor last year due to a significant rise in the price of their regulated components. The slightly positive contribution of indirect taxes reflected an increase in excise duties on alcohol and tobacco products, which was partly offset by changes in VAT rates. The restrictive effect of monetary policy was amplified last year by the income effect of the fiscal consolidation package, and together they moderated domestic demand inflation pressures. A slight decline in the dollar oil price also acted in the direction of lower inflation. On the other hand, nominal wage growth and strong depreciation of the koruna against the euro and the dollar represented inflationary factors.

The exchange rate of the Czech koruna against the euro averaged 25.2 CZK/EUR in the last quarter 2024, representing a year-on-year depreciation of 2.9%. On average for the whole of 2024, the Czech koruna depreciated by 4.4% against the euro to 25.1 CZK/EUR. The year-on-year depreciation of the koruna was mainly due to the prolonged restrictive monetary policy settings of leading foreign central banks and the unstable geopolitical environment. At the same time, the weaker koruna had a positive

effect on the competitiveness of Czech exporters, especially in the automotive industry. In 2024, the average exchange rate of the Czech koruna against the dollar was 23.2 CZK/USD, representing a year-on-year depreciation of around 4.3%. Its development was mainly influenced by global factors and the monetary policy of the Federal Reserve System. The average three-month PRIBOR rate fell to 4.0% in the last quarter 2024, following a further reduction in the Czech National Bank's key interest rates, and averaged 5.0% for the whole of 2024.

In 2024, the labor market showed imbalances related to the shortage of workers. However, tensions in the labor market eased last year. A significant role in this was played by the growing number of foreign workers, mainly from Ukraine and Slovakia, who alleviated the shortage of labor in key sectors. Throughout last year, the number of job seekers exceeded the number of job vacancies. Despite the weak economic dynamics, the unemployment rate is expected to remain at 2.6% in 2024. The shortage of workers contributed to a significant increase in wages and salaries. Thanks to the disappearance of inflationary pressures, earnings also increased in real terms after two years.

The balance of payments deficit stood at 1.2% of GDP in the third quarter of 2024. The significant

year-on-year improvement in the external balance was mainly due to an increase in the goods surplus, driven by growth in motor vehicle production, lower imports of energy commodities and weaker domestic investment activity. The improvement in the current account balance was offset by higher

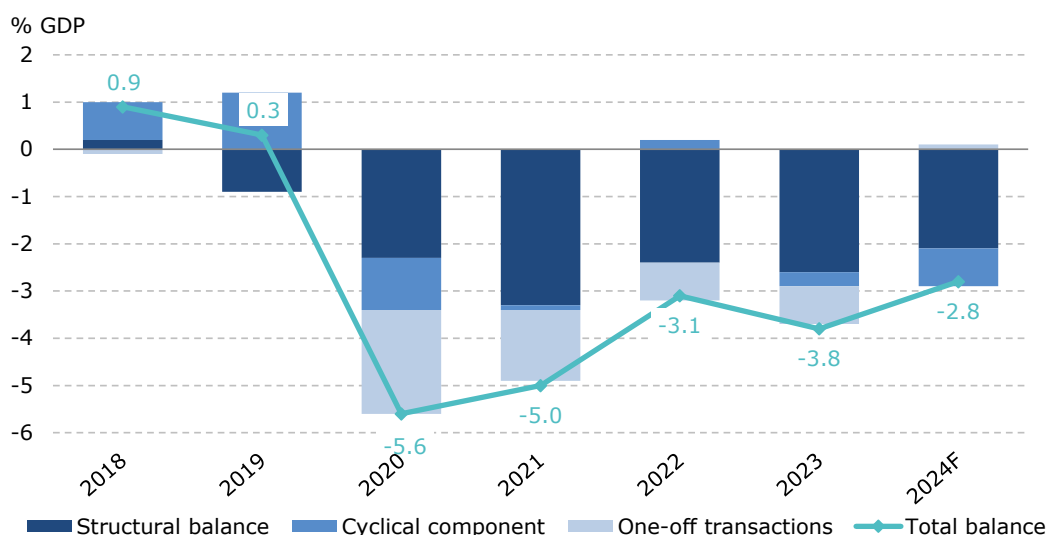
outflows of investment income, mainly in the form of dividends. For the full year 2024, a slight current account deficit of 1.0% of GDP is estimated. The positive development of the balance of payments strengthens the confidence of foreign investors in the Czech economy and supports its stability.

## General Government Sector Finances

The general government sector is expected to end 2024 with a deficit 1 p.p. lower year-on-year, despite increased defence spending, higher pensions and flood damage repair costs. The expected deficit of 2.8% of GDP was reduced by the consolidation package, the winding down of energy crisis-related measures and the economic recovery. Adjusted for the effect of expenditure to cover the damage caused by the floods in September last year, as well

as the effect of other one-off operations and the business cycle, the structural deficit is expected to narrow by 0.5 p.p. year-on-year to 2.1% of GDP. The effect of one-off operations was 0.8% of GDP last year. In contrast, the cyclical component of 0.1% of GDP improved the deficit. With lower nominal GDP growth, general government debt is projected to reach 43.4% of GDP last year.

**Figure 1: The Czech Republic Government Sector Balance**



Note: The source of data is Macroeconomic Forecast of the Czech Republic – January 2025.  
Source: MoF

The deficit of the state budget of the Czech Republic in 2024 decreased by CZK 17.1 billion year-on-year to CZK 271.4 billion. Compared to the approved deficit, the budget showed an improved result by CZK 10.6 billion. The year-on-year improvement in the balance reflects an increase in tax and insurance collections on the revenue side and moderate growth in total expenditure. The floods in mid-September last year affected the state budget performance, as the 2024 state budget was amended in early October and its expenditure increased by CZK 30 billion.

Total revenue of the state budget in 2024 amounted to CZK 1,965.4 billion, which represented a year-on-year increase of CZK 51.3 billion, i.e. 2.7% more than in the previous year. The main contributors were tax revenues, including the change in the budgetary allocation of taxes, and the collection of social security contributions. In contrast, the

balance was worsened by lower non-tax and capital revenue, as well as lower funds received from the European Union and financial mechanisms.

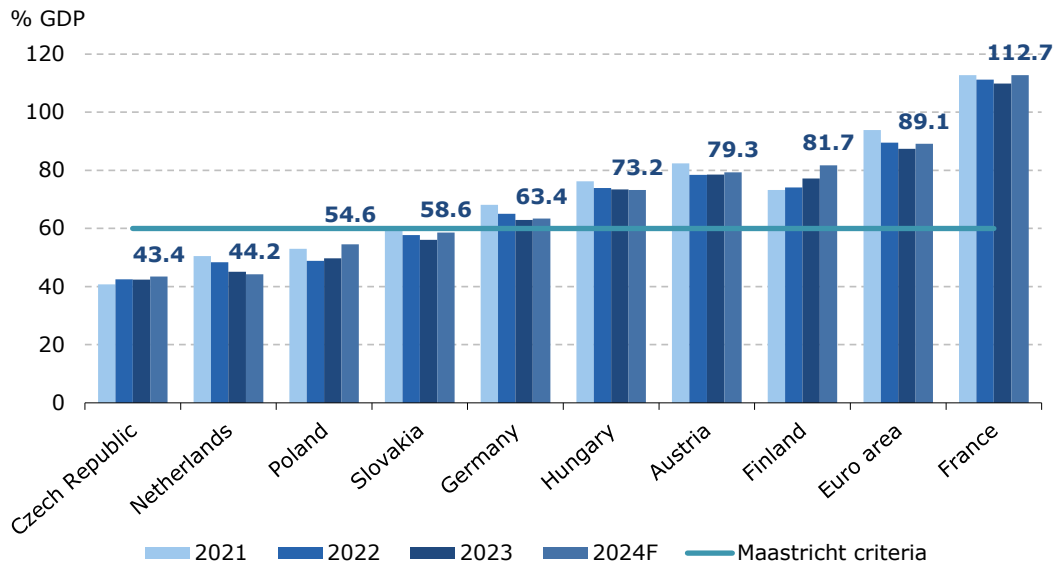
The total expenditure of the state budget in 2024 was CZK 2,236.8 billion, which was a year-on-year increase of CZK 34.1 billion, i.e. 1.6% more than in the previous year. The growth in current expenditure was driven by pension and other social benefits, transfers to state funds, purchases by the Ministry of Defence, public health insurance payments for state insured persons and teachers' salaries. In contrast, the dynamics of current expenditure was dampened by support provided in the energy sector. Capital expenditure reached close to last year's record level.

According to the October notification, the general government consolidated gross debt in relation to GDP increased by 0.1 p.p. to 42.4% of GDP in 2023.

In 2024, the debt ratio is projected to increase by 1.0 p.p. to 43.4% of GDP. In terms of meeting the Maastricht convergence criteria and the Stability and Growth Pact rules for debt, the indicator is

thus below the 60% of GDP threshold, as well as below the national debt rule 55% of GDP threshold, which entered into force in February 2017 (Act No. 23/2017 Coll., on Budgetary Responsibility Rules).

**Figure 2: Government Sector Debt in Selected European Union Countries**

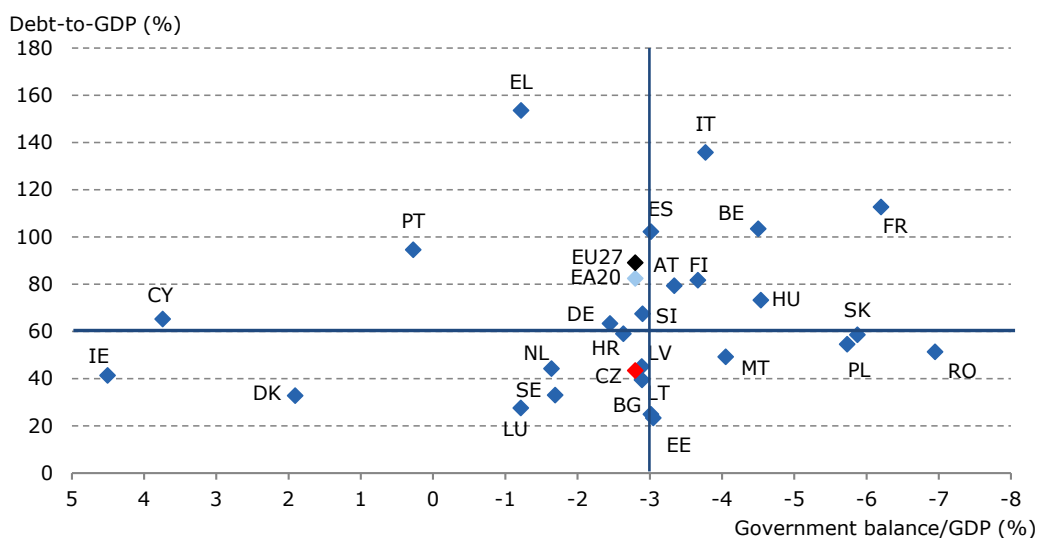


Note: The Maastricht criterion is a part of the condition for EU members to join the single currency union. The value of the share of government sector debt to GDP should not exceed 60%. Eurozone is stated in conception comprising 20 countries (including Croatia). Data sources are Fiscal Outlook of the Czech Republic – November 2024, European Economic Forecast – Autumn 2024 and Macroeconomic Forecast of the Czech Republic - January 2025. Source: MoF, Eurostat, European Commission

The Czech Republic is expected to have a debt-to-GDP ratio of 43.4% in 2024. Despite a slight year-on-year increase in debt, the Czech Republic remains one of the least indebted countries in the European Union,

which gives it some fiscal space for potential economic fluctuations. For 2024, a total of 15 countries are expected to meet the debt fiscal criterion of 60% of GDP.

**Figure 3: Government Sector Deficit and Debt in European Union Countries in 2024**



Note: Eurozone is stated in conception comprising 20 countries (including Croatia). Data sources are Fiscal Outlook of the Czech Republic – November 2024, European Economic Forecast – Autumn 2024 and Macroeconomic Forecast of the Czech Republic - January 2025. Source: MoF, European Commission

## Financial Markets

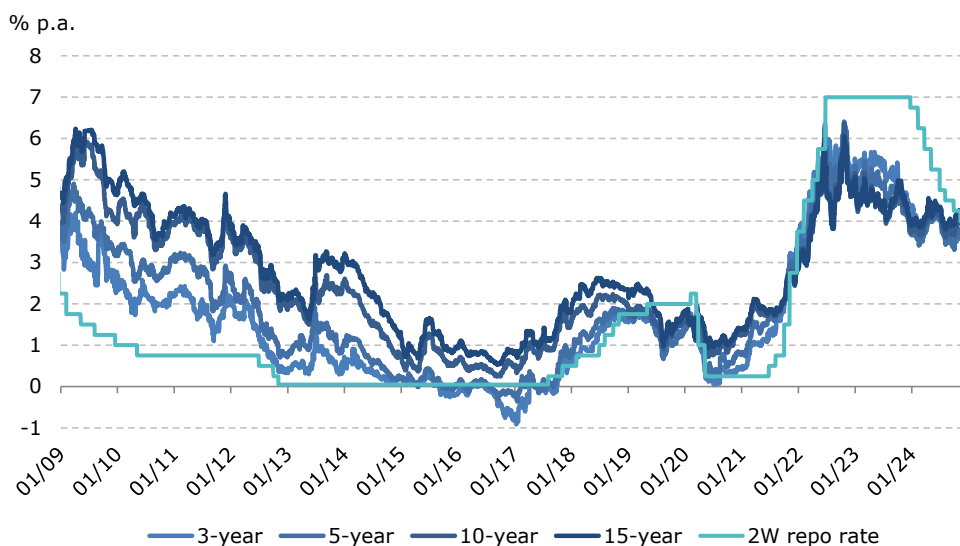
The development of Czech government bond yields in 2024 was influenced by the situation on global financial markets and reflected the monetary policy setting of the Czech National Bank, which continued to ease monetary policy. After reducing the main interest rate by 0.25 p.p. to 6.75% p.a. at the end of 2023, the Bank Board of the Czech National Bank reduced the 2W repo rate by 0.50 p.p. to 6.25% p.a. in February 2024. In March 2024, it reduced this rate by a further 0.50 p.p. to 5.75% p.a. At the May meeting of the Bank Board, the 2W repo rate was reduced by 0.50 p.p. to 5.25% p.a. and further by 0.50 p.p. to 4.75% p.a. in June. The monetary policy easing cycle slowed down in the second half of the year, when in August the Bank Board reduced the 2W repo rate by 0.25 p.p. to 4.50% p.a. In September, the 2W repo rate was reduced by 0.25 p.p. to 4.25% p.a. and further by 0.25 p.p. to 4.00% p.a. in November. The reduction in key interest rates in 2024 was motivated by a decrease in inflation and stabilization of economic growth, which contributed to dampening inflation expectations.

The downward trend in key interest rates by the Czech National Bank had a positive effect on government bond prices. The yield curve of Czech government bonds gradually lost its inverted character and began

to straighten out in connection with the expected further easing of the central bank's monetary policy. The yield of 3-year, 5-year and 10-year government bonds at the beginning of 2024 was at the level of 4.0% p.a., 3.6% p.a. and 3.8% p.a. In addition to the easing of the Czech National Bank's monetary policy, government bond yields are also affected by the ongoing uncertainty resulting from the development of the geopolitical situation, in particular the ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East and their impacts on the domestic economy.

In mid-2024, Czech government bond yields began to gradually decline, which was also reflected in increased demand for government bonds in primary auctions. Yields on 3-year, 5-year and 10-year government bonds at the end of the year reached 3.7% p.a., 3.9% p.a. and 4.2% p.a., respectively. Demand in primary government bond auctions in 2024 remained strong, with the ratio of accepted orders to total orders for medium-term and long-term government bonds in primary auctions (bid-to-cover ratio) reaching an average value of 2.2. This trend indicates the continued interest of domestic and foreign investors in Czech government bonds.

**Figure 4: Development of Czech Government Bonds Yields and CNB 2W Repo Rate**

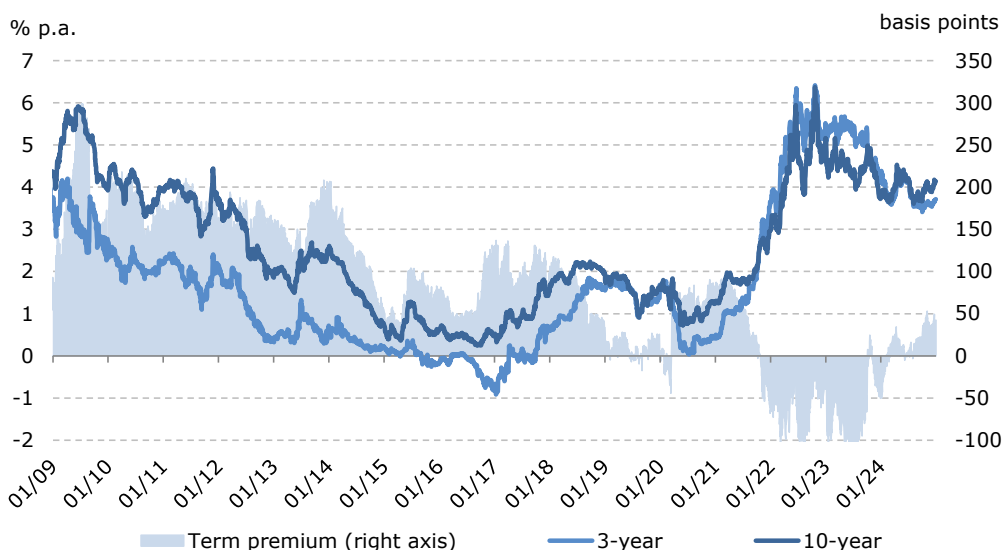


Source: CNB, Refinitiv

The term premium gradually approached neutral values from the beginning of 2024, reflecting the normalisation of the yield curve. Yields at the longer end of the yield curve were higher than those at the shorter end from mid-year onwards, and the Czech government bond yield curve

began to take on an upward shape. Changes in the term premium in 2024 were mainly influenced by domestic factors such as loose monetary policy and stable government fiscal policy, as well as geopolitical tensions in Ukraine and the Middle East.

**Figure 5: Development of Czech Government Bonds Yields and Term Premium**

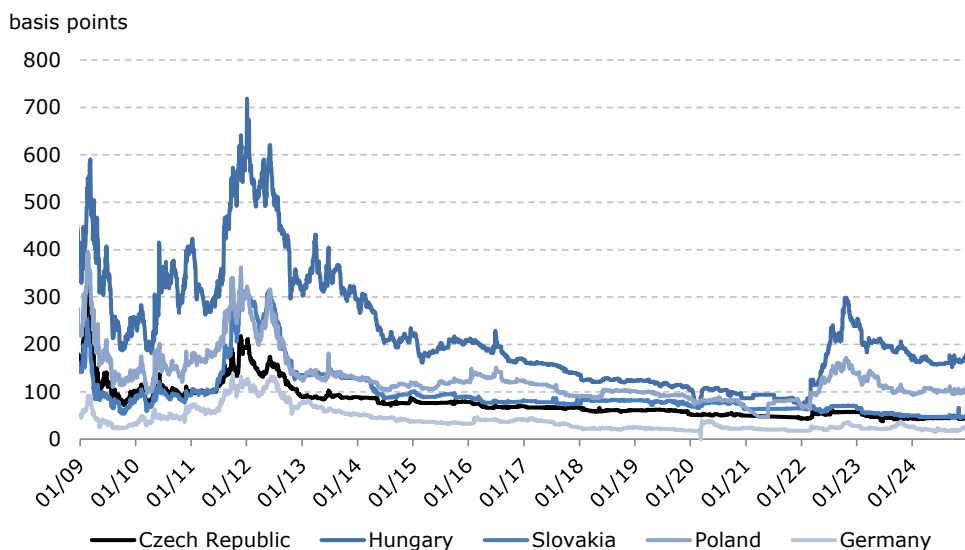


Source: Refinitiv

Czech 10-year bond yields in 2024 were influenced by the economic recovery in the Czech Republic and by developments in the conflicts in Ukraine and other regions of the Middle East. In 2024, the average Czech Republic’s risk premium was lower than those of Slovakia, Poland and Hungary. The average Czech credit default swap premium was 45 basis points, while the Slovak, Polish and Hungarian premiums were 48, 101 and 165 basis points, respectively. The government’s conservative approach to fiscal policy and state

debt management remains an important factor in the long-term dynamics of government bond yields and has a positive impact on investor confidence. The Czech Republic continues to enjoy an excellent reputation in financial markets, which is reflected in the high demand for medium-term and long-term government bonds at auction. Thanks to the wide range of debt instruments in the different segments of the risk-free yield curve, investors have sufficient scope for diversification of their debt portfolio.

**Figure 6: Premiums on Credit Default Swaps in Selected Countries (10-year)**

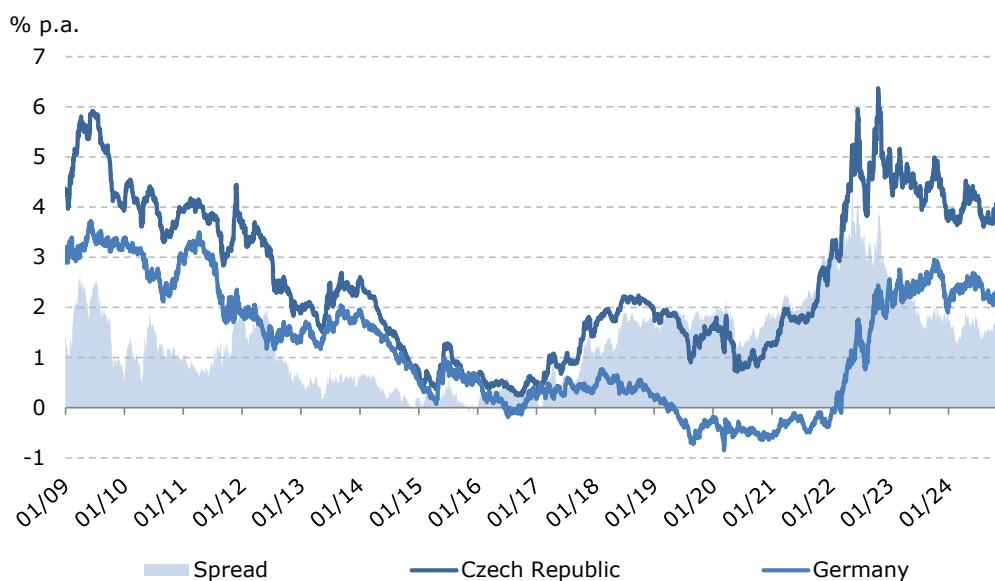


Source: Refinitiv

In 2024, the spread between the 10-year Czech government bond and the German “Bund” was at an average level of 1.6 p.p., which represented a further narrowing compared to the previous year, when the spread of these bonds was at an average level of 2.0 p.p. This development was mainly caused by the convergence of the monetary policies of the Czech National Bank and the European Central Bank, when the Czech National Bank actively reduced interest rates, while the European Central Bank left the base rate at 4.50%

p.a. until the beginning of June 2024. The European Central Bank reduced the interest rate for the main refinancing operations in June, from 4.50% p.a. to 4.25% p.a. In September, the Governing Council decided to reduce this rate by 0.60 p.p. to 3.65% p.a. and subsequently by 0.25 p.p. in October to 3.40% p.a. In December, the European Central Bank reduced this rate by 0.25 p.p. to 3.15% p.a. On the bond markets, there is a smaller interest rate differential between the yield of the German and Czech 10-year bond than in previous years.

**Figure 7: Comparison of Yields of the Czech and German 10-year Government Bonds**



Source: Refinitiv

The global economy in 2024 was significantly affected by the ongoing military conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East and, above all, expectations of easing monetary policies by major central banks. Major central banks, led by the Federal Reserve System and the European Central Bank, began a cycle of reducing key interest rates. At the end of the year, the key interest rate of the Federal Reserve System was in the target range of 4.25–4.50% p.a., while the interest rate for the main refinancing operations of the European Central

Bank was at 3.15% p.a. Despite the decreasing interest rate differential, Czech government bonds remained attractive to foreign investors, primarily due to the stability of the Czech economy and the country’s high credit rating. Foreign investors had an incentive to maintain their positions even after repayments of the government bonds they held, which had a positive impact on the demand for government bonds in primary auctions.



## Czech Republic's Sovereign Credit Rating

The Czech Republic is assigned the highest overall rating of all Central and Eastern European countries and has been above the average rating of euro area member countries for several years. The Czech Republic belongs among the exceptionally reliable issuers, as confirmed by its high credit rating from all the major credit rating agencies with international scope of activity. During 2024, Fitch Ratings affirmed the Czech Republic's current rating at AA- for long-term domestic and foreign currency liabilities with a stable outlook. The agency appreciated the government's consolidation package, the stable banking sector and the low inflation rate, which has been within the tolerance band of the Czech National Bank's inflation target since the beginning of this year. In addition, JCR affirmed the rating at AA for long-term domestic currency liabilities and at AA- for foreign currency liabilities. JCR appreciated the low public debt and

the prudent fiscal policy of the government. The agency also expects the Czech economy to be on a recovery track from 2024 onwards as inflation rates decline. During 2024, Scope Ratings also affirmed the Czech Republic's current rating at AA- for long-term domestic and foreign currency liabilities with a stable outlook. In addition, R&I affirmed the Czech Republic's rating at AA- for long-term domestic and foreign currency liabilities, while the rating agency also improved the outlook for the Czech Republic to stable. During 2024, Moody's and S&P Global Ratings maintained their ratings unchanged at Aa3 for long-term domestic and foreign currency liabilities and at AA for long-term domestic currency liabilities and at AA- for foreign currency liabilities respectively, both with a stable outlook. Currently, the Czech Republic's rating is assigned a stable outlook by all major global rating agencies.

**Table 2: Czech Republic's Credit Rating**

Rating Agency	Local currency long-term liabilities	Outlook	Foreign currency long-term liabilities	Outlook	Affirmed
Moody's	Aa3	Stable	Aa3	Stable	24/11/2023
S&P Global Ratings	AA	Stable	AA-	Stable	13/10/2023
Fitch Ratings	AA-	Stable	AA-	Stable	16/8/2024
JCR	AA	Stable	AA-	Stable	9/8/2024
R&I	AA-	Stable	AA-	Stable	27/5/2024
Scope Ratings	AA-	Stable	AA-	Stable	26/4/2024

Source: Moody's, S&P Global Rating, Fitch Ratings, JCR, R&I, Scope Ratings

## 2 - Borrowing Requirement and Development of State Debt

The borrowing requirement represents a key quantity in the system of public finances of a national economy, which determines the amount of financial resources that the government needed to obtain over the course of the respective calendar year through borrowing operations primarily on financial markets, in order to ensure that the planned annual financing needs are covered as a necessary condition for a smooth realization of expenditure of the state budget and government economic policy.

In addition to these borrowing operations which are the main determinant of the changes in the value of the state debt, the financing needs may also be covered by the operations with state financial assets or by the management of other state assets in extra-budgetary balance sheet operations, or through the involvement of available state treasury cash resources through refinancing mechanisms.

### Financing Needs and Sources

The financing needs are determined by the standard components that must be covered by cash resources in a given year, i.e. the state budget cash deficit and regular redemptions, redemptions before the maturity date, buy-backs and exchanges of nominal values of state debt, including the related derivatives. Financing operations on the side of state financial

assets and within the treasury single accounts then take place on the side of cash resources that can be involved into the covering of the financing needs simultaneously with the state's realized borrowing operations on the financial markets and through borrowings and loans, in particular from international institutions.

**Table 3: Financing Needs and Sources**

CZK bn	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Primary balance of state budget	-43.7	-11.0	327.3	377.5	310.7	220.2	182.9
Net expenditure on state debt <sup>1</sup>	40.7	39.6	40.1	42.2	49.7	68.3	88.5
T-Bonds redemptions <sup>2</sup>	238.9	238.5	215.8	238.8	221.4	218.9	204.1
Redemptions and early redemptions on savings government bonds	16.4	2.7	2.8	0.5	0.4	1.3	10.2
T-Bills and other money market instruments redemptions <sup>3</sup>	44.0	43.5	18.4	25.4	49.0	145.2	44.8
Repayments on credits and loans <sup>4</sup>	8.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	4.4	6.0	0.6
<b>Total financing needs</b>	<b>304.4</b>	<b>317.9</b>	<b>610.2</b>	<b>690.4</b>	<b>635.6</b>	<b>660.0</b>	<b>531.0</b>
Gross T-Bills issue and other money market instruments <sup>3,5</sup>	43.7	18.0	25.4	49.6	150.5	44.5	81.8
Received collateral in cash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gross issue of T-Bonds on domestic market <sup>5</sup>	259.2	280.9	600.3	577.8	455.9	518.0	394.9
Gross issue of T-Bonds on foreign markets <sup>5</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gross issue of savings government bonds <sup>6</sup>	0.1	10.5	15.3	13.8	45.0	10.5	5.1
Received credits and loans <sup>4</sup>	0.0	0.0	5.3	54.9	60.7	12.5	29.3
Financial asset and liquidity management	1.3	8.5	-36.1	-5.6	-76.5	74.5	19.9
<b>Total financing sources</b>	<b>304.4</b>	<b>317.9</b>	<b>610.2</b>	<b>690.4</b>	<b>635.6</b>	<b>660.0</b>	<b>531.0</b>
<b>Gross borrowing requirement</b>	<b>303.1</b>	<b>309.4</b>	<b>646.3</b>	<b>696.0</b>	<b>712.0</b>	<b>585.5</b>	<b>511.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> Balance of the budgetary chapter 396 – State Debt.

<sup>2</sup> Incl. effect of buy-backs and exchange operations.

<sup>3</sup> Excl. T-Bills issued and redeemed within respective year, and roll-over of other money market instruments.

<sup>4</sup> Credits and loans received from international financial institutions and European Commission.

<sup>5</sup> Nominal value; premiums and discounts included in the net expenditure on state debt, i.e. they are included in the net borrowing requirement.

<sup>6</sup> Incl. the reinvestment of yields.

Source: MoF

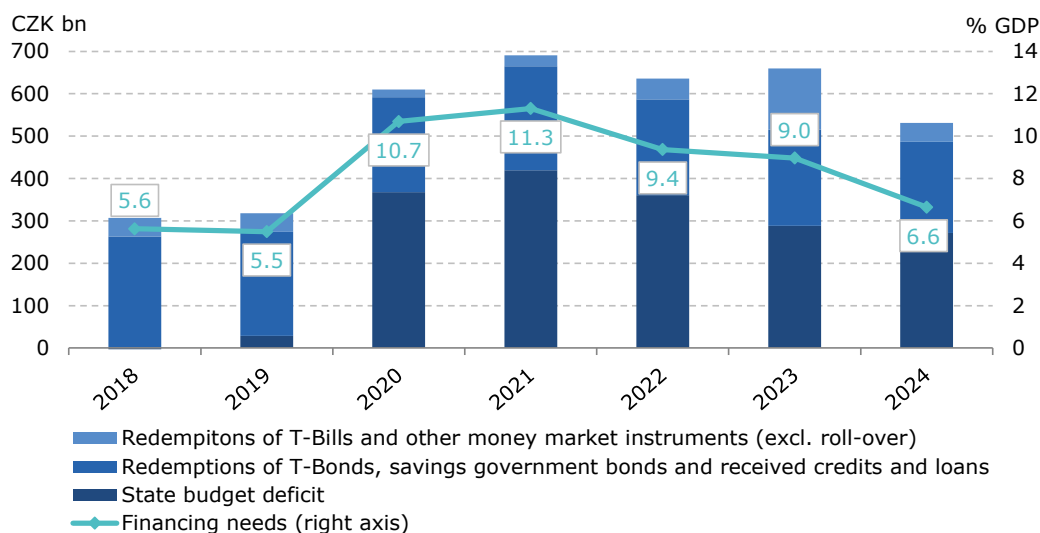
The financing needs in 2024 reached the level of CZK 531.0 billion and its amount was very significantly affected by the state budget deficit of CZK 271.4 billion. The total financing need is adjusted in accordance with the recommended

OECD international methodology for roll-over operations with treasury bills and for refinancing operations with other money market instruments, which take place within a calendar year and do not affect the net year-on-year change of these

components relative to the end of individual years. Thus, only the stocks of these short-term instruments at the end of the previous year enter into the total annual financing needs in a given year.

The following figure shows the components of financing needs, including the state treasury bills and other money market instruments outstanding at the end of the previous period, which also need to be refinanced in the current year, and the share of financing needs and gross borrowing requirement in GDP.

**Figure 8: Financing Needs**



Note: GDP in the ESA 2010 methodology. The source of data for 2018 to 2024 is CZSO. T-Bonds redemptions including effect of buy-backs and exchange operations. Credits and loans received from international financial institutions and European Commission. Source: MoF, CZSO

## Financing of the Gross Borrowing Requirement

The gross borrowing requirement determines that part of the sources covering financing needs, which are ensured by the borrowing operations of the state, i.e. determines the total amount of financial resources the government must obtain mainly through the issuance and sale of government bonds and the through received loans and credits. The

resulting gross borrowing requirement may be lower than the annual financing needs if financial assets or liquidity management operations are actively involved as a source of funding and, conversely, may be higher if financial assets are accumulated through government borrowing operations.

**Table 4: Financing of the Gross Borrowing Requirement**

CZK bn	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Gross borrowing requirement</b>	<b>303.1</b>	<b>309.4</b>	<b>646.3</b>	<b>696.0</b>	<b>712.0</b>	<b>585.5</b>	<b>511.2</b>
Gross T-Bills issue and other money market instruments <sup>1,2</sup>	43.7	18.0	25.4	49.6	150.5	44.5	81.8
Received collateral in cash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gross issue of T-Bonds on domestic market <sup>2</sup>	259.2	280.9	600.3	577.8	455.9	518.0	394.9
Gross issue of T-Bonds on domestic market up to 5 years <sup>2,3</sup>	45.0	48.1	268.2	113.6	168.5	23.2	40.2
Gross issue of T-Bonds on domestic market from 5 to 10 years <sup>2,3</sup>	94.9	71.7	178.9	239.8	185.5	330.3	188.6
Gross issue of T-Bonds on domestic market over 10 years <sup>2,3</sup>	119.3	161.1	153.1	224.4	101.8	164.4	166.1
Gross issue of T-Bonds on foreign markets <sup>2</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gross issue of savings government bonds <sup>4</sup>	0.1	10.5	15.3	13.8	45.0	10.5	5.1
Received credits and loans <sup>5</sup>	0.0	0.0	5.3	54.9	60.7	12.5	29.3
<b>Total financing of gross borrowing requirement</b>	<b>303.1</b>	<b>309.4</b>	<b>646.3</b>	<b>696.0</b>	<b>712.0</b>	<b>585.5</b>	<b>511.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excl. T-Bills issued and redeemed within respective year, and roll-over of other money market instruments.

<sup>2</sup> Nominal value; premiums and discounts are included in net expenditure on state debt service, i.e. they are included in the net borrowing requirement.

<sup>3</sup> Remaining time to maturity at the transaction settlement date.

<sup>4</sup> Incl. reinvestment of yields.

<sup>5</sup> Credits and loans received from international financial institutions and European Commission.

Source: MoF

## Net Borrowing Requirement, Change and Structure of State Debt

The net borrowing requirement is the major factor in the change in the nominal value of state debt and is determined by the difference between gross borrowing requirement and the total redemptions of state debt, including related derivatives. In the case of zero net change in state financial assets, the net borrowing

requirement corresponds to the sum of state budget deficit and any potential extra-budgetary financing needs. The net borrowing requirement thus shows the amount of financial resources the government will have to borrow in addition to the already borrowed financial resources in previous years due in the current year.

**Table 5: Net Borrowing Requirement**

CZK bn	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Gross borrowing requirement</b>	<b>303.1</b>	<b>309.4</b>	<b>646.3</b>	<b>696.0</b>	<b>712.0</b>	<b>585.5</b>	<b>511.2</b>
T-Bonds redemptions <sup>1</sup>	238.9	238.5	215.8	238.8	221.4	218.9	204.1
Redemptions and early redemptions on savings government bonds	16.4	2.7	2.8	0.5	0.4	1.3	10.2
T-Bills and other money market instrument redemptions <sup>2</sup>	44.0	43.5	18.4	25.4	49.0	145.2	44.8
Repayments on credits and loans <sup>3</sup>	8.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	4.4	6.0	0.6
<b>Net borrowing requirement</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>403.5</b>	<b>425.3</b>	<b>436.9</b>	<b>214.0</b>	<b>251.5</b>

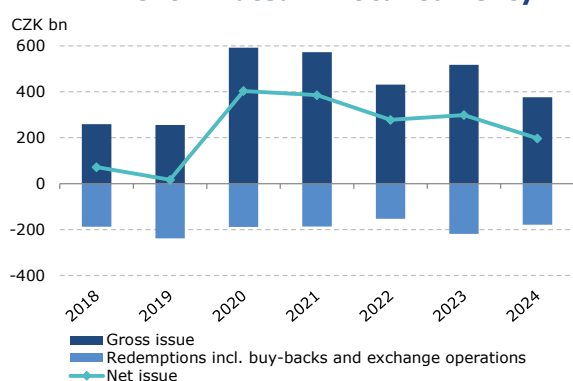
<sup>1</sup> Incl. effect of buy-backs and exchange operations.

<sup>2</sup> Excl. T-Bills issued and redeemed within respective year, and roll-over of other money market instruments.

<sup>3</sup> Credits and loans received from international financial institutions and European Commission.

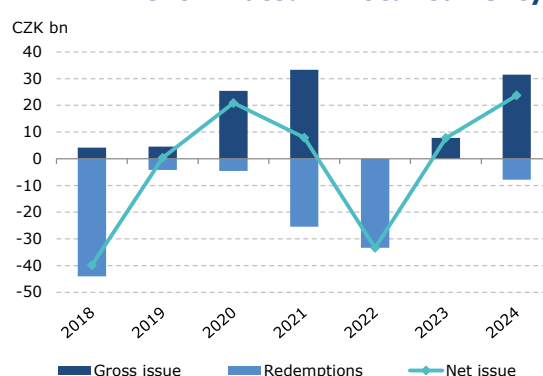
Source: MoF

**Figure 9: Net Issue of Government Bonds Denominated in Local Currency**



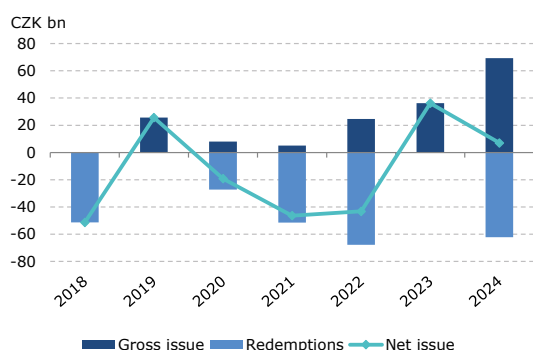
Note: Including CZK-denominated T-Bonds.  
Source: MoF

**Figure 11: Net Issue State Treasury Bills Denominated in Local Currency**



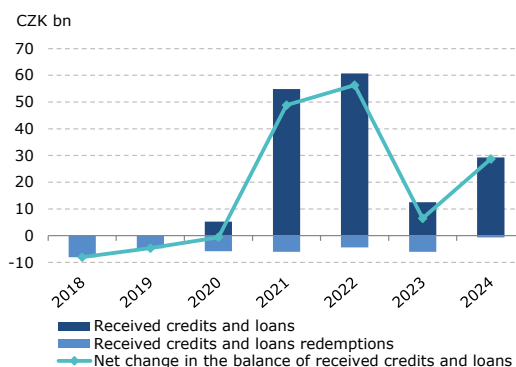
Source: MoF

**Figure 10: Net Issue of Government Bonds Denominated in Foreign Currency**



Note: Including foreign currency T-Bonds and T-Bills.  
Source: MoF

**Figure 12: Net Change in the Balance of Received Credits and Loans**



Note: Credits and loans received from international financial institutions and European Commission.  
Source: MoF

**Table 6: Net Borrowing Requirement and Change in State Debt**

CZK bn	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Gross state debt as at 1 January</b>	<b>1,624.7</b>	<b>1,622.0</b>	<b>1,640.2</b>	<b>2,049.7</b>	<b>2,465.8</b>	<b>2,894.8</b>	<b>3,110.9</b>
Primary state budget balance	-43.7	-11.0	327.3	377.5	310.7	220.2	182.9
Net expenditure on state debt service <sup>1</sup>	40.7	39.6	40.1	42.2	49.7	68.3	88.5
Financial asset and liquidity management operations	-1.3	-8.5	36.1	5.6	76.5	-74.5	-19.9
<b>Net borrowing requirement</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>403.5</b>	<b>425.3</b>	<b>436.9</b>	<b>214.0</b>	<b>251.5</b>
T-Bills net issue and net change in the balance of other money market instruments	-0.3	-25.5	7.1	24.2	101.5	-100.7	37.0
T-Bonds net issue on domestic market	71.7	42.4	411.7	389.5	302.4	299.0	190.9
T-Bonds net issue on foreign markets	-51.4	0.0	-27.2	-50.5	-67.8	0.0	0.0
Savings government bonds net issue	-16.3	7.8	12.6	13.3	44.5	9.2	-5.1
Net change in balance of received credits and loans <sup>2</sup>	-8.0	-4.7	-0.6	48.8	56.3	6.5	28.7
<b>Financing of net borrowing requirement</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>403.5</b>	<b>425.3</b>	<b>436.9</b>	<b>214.0</b>	<b>251.5</b>
Revaluation of state debt <sup>3</sup>	1.5	-1.8	6.0	-9.3	-7.8	2.0	2.8
Promissory notes and unpaid principals of government securities net change	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Gross state debt change</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>409.5</b>	<b>416.0</b>	<b>429.1</b>	<b>216.1</b>	<b>254.3</b>
<b>Gross state debt as at 31 December</b>	<b>1,622.0</b>	<b>1,640.2</b>	<b>2,049.7</b>	<b>2,465.7</b>	<b>2,894.8</b>	<b>3,110.9</b>	<b>3,365.2</b>
<b>Share of GDP (%)<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>42.0</b>

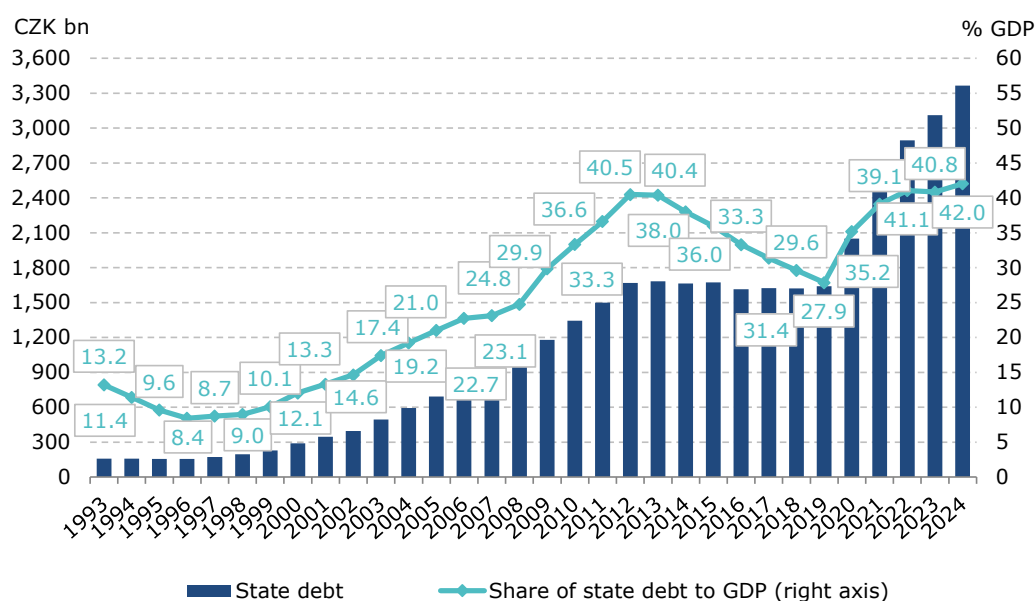
<sup>1</sup> Balance of budgetary chapter 396 – State debt.

<sup>2</sup> Credits and loans received from international financial institutions and European Commission.

<sup>3</sup> Incl. the revaluation of foreign currency denominated debt due to exchange rate differences and the consolidation of state debt from bonds that were initially recorded on the asset account maintained by the Ministry in the relevant records for as long as they are registered in the account as well own bonds acquired by the state as their issuer prior to their maturity date, and financial resources received or repaid under the lending facilities provided from the nuclear portfolio.

<sup>4</sup> GDP in the ESA 2010 methodology. The source of data for 2018 to 2024 is CZSO.

Source: MoF, CZSO

**Figure 13: Czech Republic's State Debt Development**

Note: GDP in the ESA 2010 methodology. The source of data for 1993 to 2024 is CZSO.  
Source: MoF, CZSO

**Table 7: Balance and Structure of the Debt Portfolio**

CZK bn	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Gross state debt</b>	<b>1,622.0</b>	<b>1,640.2</b>	<b>2,049.7</b>	<b>2,465.7</b>	<b>2,894.8</b>	<b>3,110.9</b>	<b>3,365.2</b>
T-Bills and other money market instruments	43.6	18.0	25.4	49.2	147.1	44.9	81.9
Received collateral in cash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
T-Bonds issued on domestic market	1,377.1	1,419.2	1,831.6	2,219.8	2,521.3	2,821.2	3,012.8
T-Bonds issued on foreign markets	152.9	151.5	129.2	74.1	5.1	4.7	4.6
Savings government bonds	5.2	13.0	25.6	38.9	83.4	92.6	87.6
Received credits and loans <sup>1</sup>	43.2	38.5	38.0	83.7	137.8	147.4	178.3
Promissory notes and unpaid principals of government securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Liquid state financial assets</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>57.2</b>
Nuclear portfolio	28.7	30.5	32.1	33.6	36.7	40.5	43.6
Pension portfolio	23.2	41.9	38.5	18.6	0.3	0.6	0.6
Special-purpose state financial assets accounts	9.8	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.4	12.9
On-lending over 1 year <sup>2</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	0.0
Cash reserve <sup>3</sup>	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>State financial assets</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>92.8</b>
Liquid state financial assets	61.9	83.6	81.7	63.1	47.7	76.3	57.2
On-lending <sup>4</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	18.0	35.7
<b>Net debt portfolio</b>	<b>1,560.1</b>	<b>1,556.6</b>	<b>1,968.1</b>	<b>2,402.6</b>	<b>2,823.0</b>	<b>3,016.6</b>	<b>3,272.4</b>

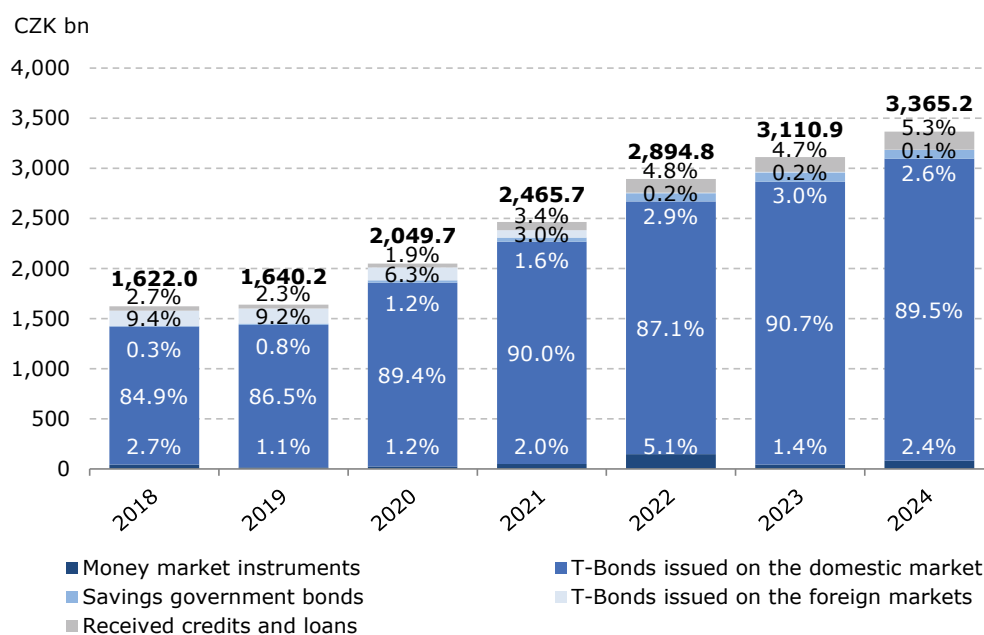
<sup>1</sup> Credits and loans received from international financial institutions and European Commission.

<sup>2</sup> Extra-budgetary loans with original maturity of over 1 year and the estimated remaining time to maturity shorter than 12 months granted to other countries and domestic legal entities.

<sup>3</sup> Available cash resources created according to Section 35(4) of Act No. 218/2000 Coll. incl. the impact of exchange rate difference of the CZK value of the part of the cash reserve in foreign currencies.

<sup>4</sup> Extra-budgetary loans with original maturity of over 1 year and the estimated remaining time to maturity longer than 12 months granted to other countries and domestic legal entities.

Source: MoF

**Figure 14: Structure of the Debt Portfolio by Instrument**

Note: Credits and loans received from international financial institutions and European Commission.

Source: MoF

## State Treasury Liquidity Management

In cooperation with the Czech National Bank, the project of term deposits continued in Czech koruna, in euro and in the US dollar. Term deposits are intended for clients of the state treasury in accordance with Section 33(11) of Budgetary Rules, who are allowed to keep funds in an account subordinated to the state treasury in an agreed amount and for a predetermined period, for

which they will receive an interest-replacing cash payment. This instrument supports the stabilization of the state treasury funds, which can thus be used for state debt and available state treasury liquidity management over a period of more than one year, or in the case of euro and the US dollar for the purpose of state debt and available state treasury liquidity management for up to one year.

**Table 8: State and Structure of Resources and Investment Position of the State Treasury**

CZK bn, EUR bn, USD bn	2022		2023			2024		
	CZK	EUR	CZK	EUR	USD	CZK	EUR	USD
<b>Liquid state financial assets</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Mandatory clients of state treasury <sup>1</sup>	331.9	0.6	397.8	0.3	0.1	374.9	1.4	0.1
Optional clients of state treasury	191.0	0.0	174.6	0.0	0.0	82.4	0.0	0.0
Liabilities to the state treasury (-)	-93.8	2.8	-82.2	0.2	0.0	-138.5	1.6	0.0
of which term deposits	14.6	0.1	29.0	0.1	0.0	49.9	0.1	0.1
<b>Total liquidity position of the state treasury<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>476.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>541.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>376.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Reverse repo operations (T-Bills collateral)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reverse repo operations (T-Bonds collateral)	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0
Reverse repo operations (CNB bills collateral)	35.0	1.1	235.1	0.3	0.0	138.6	1.3	0.1
Reverse repo operations (foreign securities collateral)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Provided deposits and short-term borrowings and loans	15.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	0.0	0.0
On-lending <sup>3</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Investment in securities	2.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Provided collateral in cash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cash resources in treasury single account	424.2	1.9	281.0	0.0	0.0	210.2	0.1	0.0
Ministry's cash resources in commercial banks accounts <sup>4</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total investment position of the state treasury</b>	<b>476.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>541.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>376.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excl. quasi-clients of the state treasury (state debt and state financial assets).

<sup>2</sup> Available liquidity of the state treasury incl. investments outside state treasury liquidity management accounts.

<sup>3</sup> Extra-budgetary loans with maturity of over 1 year and the estimated remaining time to maturity shorter than 12 months granted to other countries and domestic legal entities.

<sup>4</sup> Incl. cash resources in transit.

Source: MoF

The development of the total state treasury balance at the end of 2024 was influenced by the fact that, compared to previous years, there were no short-term seasonal liquidity transfers to payment accounts held by the Czech National Bank for optional account clients subordinated to the state treasury in this period. The average balance on the Czech koruna accounts of the optional clients reached CZK 69 billion in 2024, compared to CZK 68 billion in 2023 and CZK 58 billion in 2022. In addition, by the end of 2024 there is an increase in term deposits, which represent a stable source of funding and their value in CZK equivalent exceeds CZK 50 billion.

In 2024, income from state treasury liquidity management amounted to CZK 18,030.1 million. The reason for the year-on-year decrease was mainly

due to the decline in the Czech National Bank's key interest rates, which was reflected in a decrease in the income from investment operations in the framework of the liquidity management of the Czech koruna state treasury.

As part of the Czech koruna state treasury liquidity management and investment operations for the nuclear portfolio financial assets management, short-term investments using Czech National Bank bills or government bonds as collateral were made in 2024 in a total nominal value of CZK 12,490.9 billion. The average interest rate achieved in these operations reached 5.0% p.a. The total state budget revenue from these operations amounted to CZK 16,297.2 million. The total income from loans in accordance with Article 35(5) of the Budgetary Rules amounted

to CZK 1,012.1 million. The interest-replacing cash payments amounted to CZK 1,193.2 million. At the same time, interest on current bank account balances generated an income of CZK 1.1 million. A total of CZK 16,117.1 million was transferred to the state budget in 2024 from the proceeds of the koruna state treasury liquidity management.

As part of the euro state treasury liquidity management, short-term investments were made in 2024 using collateral of Czech National Bank bills or government bonds in a total nominal value of EUR 32,334.6 million. These operations achieved an average interest rate of 3.6% p.a. The total state budget revenue from these operations amounted to CZK 1,293.8 million. Total income from granted loans and credits amounted to CZK 389.2 million. The interest-replacing cash payments in the euro amounted to CZK 50.9 million. Interest on current bank account balances generated an income of CZK 12.9 million. A total of CZK 1,645.0 million was transferred to the state budget in 2024 from the proceeds of the euro state treasury liquidity management.

As part of the US dollar state treasury liquidity management, short-term investments were made in

2024 using collateral of Czech National Bank bills or government bonds in a total nominal value of USD 5,434.4 million. These operations achieved an average interest rate of 5.1% p.a. The total state budget revenue from these operations amounted to CZK 290.0 million. The interest-replacing cash payments in the US dollar amounted to CZK 43.6 million. Interest on current bank account balances generated an income of CZK 19.6 million. A total of CZK 266.0 million was transferred to the state budget in 2024 from the proceeds of the US dollar state treasury liquidity management.

Further savings of the state budget are achieved by conducting operations on the foreign exchange market, which are intended for mediation of foreign currency payments from and to the state budget (e.g. the chapter of the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the General Treasury Management) and also mediation of foreign currency revenue to the state budget for the General Financial Directorate. The Ministry is able to achieve a more advantageous exchange rate than that offered by the Czech National Bank, which would mediate the operation based on current exchange rate ticket.

**Table 9: Net Revenue from Operations within State Treasury Liquidity Management and Operations with Negative Yields**

CZK mil	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
CZK operations	2,069.6	3,674.4	1,775.8	2,381.9	22,054.3	21,395.8	16,117.1
EUR operations	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	855.1	2,157.4	1,645.0
USD operations	-	-	-	-	-	18.2	266.0
Lending facilities	10.1	8.7	4.9	10.9	3.3	5.0	2.0
FX swaps	157.9	0.7	32.0	75.1	-360.1	0.0	0.0
Issuance with negative yield <sup>1</sup>	1.6	113.6	8.4	54.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Borrowing operations in foreign currency with a negative yield	49.9	82.9	86.3	653.0	58.5	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,289.2</b>	<b>3,880.3</b>	<b>1,907.7</b>	<b>3,175.3</b>	<b>22,611.0</b>	<b>23,576.5</b>	<b>18,030.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted for future expenditure on coupon payments related to the bonds until their maturity, unless they were zero-coupon bonds.  
Source: MoF



### 3 - Funding Program and Issuance Activity

The funding program for the given year defines the scope for the execution of borrowing operations and quantifies the value of cash resources acquired from borrowing operations on the financial markets or from the international financial institutions. The structure of funding program consists of debt sources, which are used for financing of the gross borrowing requirement, i.e. the issuance and sale of government bonds on domestic and foreign markets and receiving of loans and credits from international financial institutions.

Regular quarterly evaluation of the actual debt portfolio structure in relation to the declared strategic

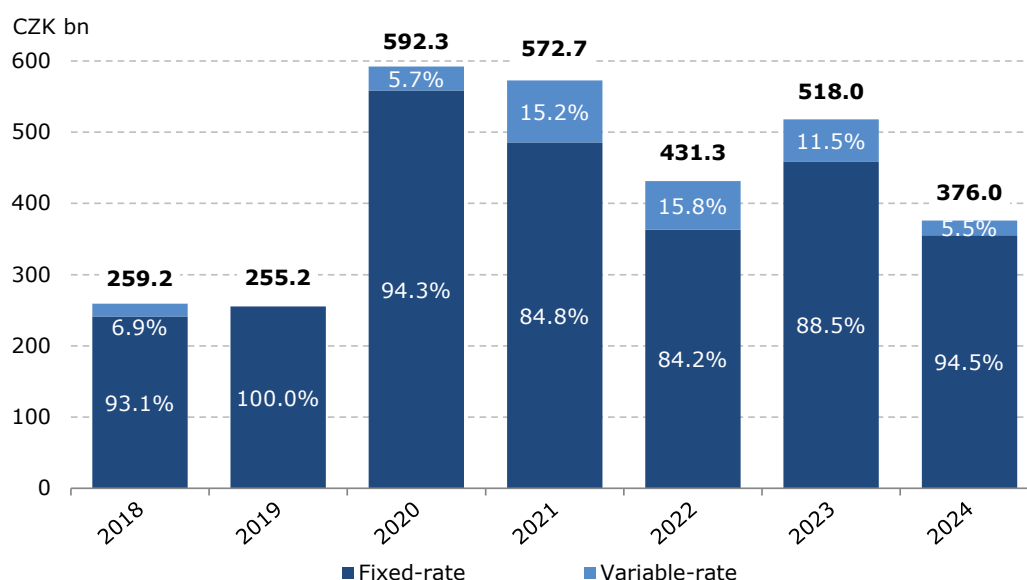
targets and limits that constitute the key parameters of the publicly defined strategic benchmark portfolio communicated in particular through the Czech Republic Funding and Debt Management Strategy and its possible revisions, and the quarterly update of gross borrowing requirement and funding program contained in the Debt Portfolio Management Quarterly Reports are the Ministry's main tools to support the credibility and transparency of the entire process of state debt and the related state financial assets management and the execution of borrowing operations on financial markets in accordance with best international practice and recommended standards.

#### CZK-denominated Medium-Term and Long-Term Government Bonds

For 2024, The Czech Republic Funding and Debt Management Strategy for 2024 set out an issuance plan for medium-term and long-term government bonds denominated in the local currency on the domestic primary government bond market in the amount of at least CZK 300 to 400 billion to cover the koruna financing needs and this issuance plan was confirmed in The Czech Republic Funding and Debt Management Strategy for 2024 - Second Half Update.

Actual gross issue on the primary and secondary markets amounted to CZK 302.7 billion. The framework issuance plan, was successfully covered. In 2024, a total of 77 primary auctions were held in 33 auction days, which were further supplemented by secondary market operations. Up to three different fixed-rate or variable-rate government bonds were offered per auction day.

**Figure 15: Interest Structure of Sold CZK-denominated Government Bonds**

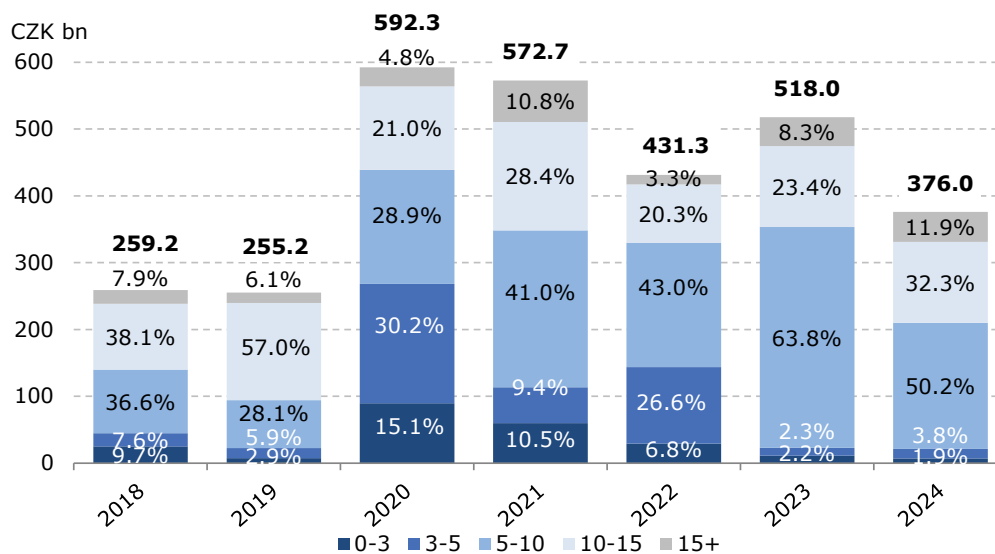


Note: Including CZK-denominated T-Bonds.  
Source: MoF

In 2024, fixed-rate and variable-rate issues were re-opened, especially in the segments with a residual time to maturity of 5 to 15 years, where more than 82% of the total nominal value was sold. The shape of the yield curve also contributed to the issuance of government bonds with interest rates mainly at the middle and longer end of the yield curve, which gradually lost its inverted shape during the year, when the government bonds with longer maturities were sold from the middle of the year at only slightly

higher yields than it would achieve with government bonds bearing interest at its short end. In the segment with a residual time to maturity of up to 5 years, government bonds in a total nominal value of CZK 21.2 billion were sold, in the segment with a residual time to maturity of 5 to 10 years, government bonds in a total nominal value of CZK 188.6 billion were sold and in the segment with a residual time to maturity of over 10 years, government bonds in a total nominal value of CZK 166.1 billion were sold.

**Figure 16: Maturity Structure of Sold CZK-denominated Government Bonds**

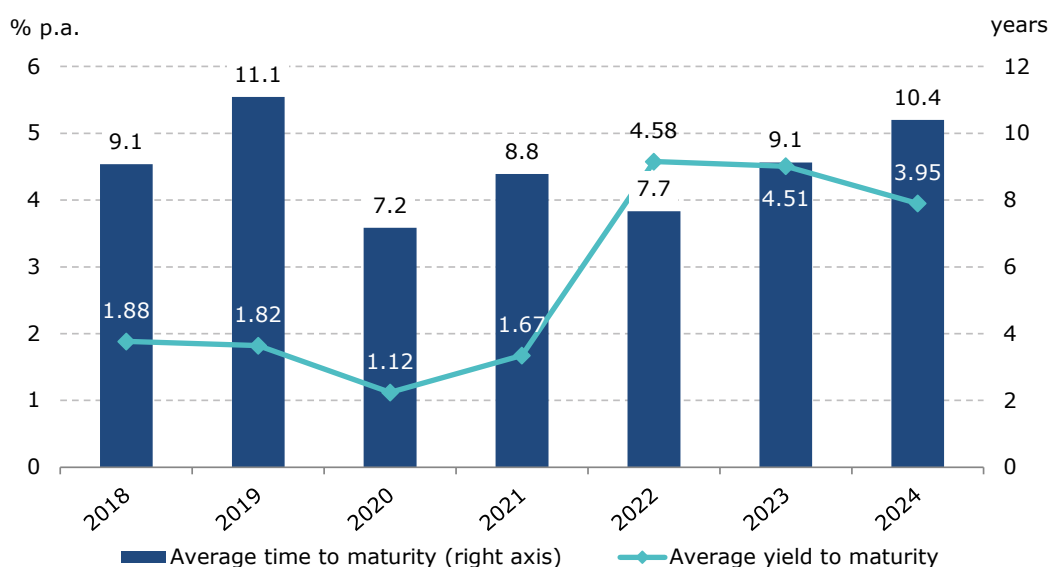


Note: Residual time to maturity related to the issue date. Including CZK-denominated T-Bonds.  
Source: MoF

The average yield on fixed-rate CZK-denominated medium-term and long-term government bonds sold on the primary and secondary markets in 2024 was 3.95% p.a. A total of three new fixed-rate government bonds were issued in 2024, maturing in 2033, 2036 and 2044.

The average time to maturity of the sold CZK-denominated government bonds increased to 10.4 years, i.e. by 1.3 years more than in the previous year. The average time to maturity of newly sold government bonds was above the medium-term strategic target set for the average maturity of state debt at 6.5 years, which has a positive impact on the refinancing risk of the state debt portfolio.

**Figure 17: Average Yield and Time to Maturity of Sold CZK-denominated Government Bonds**

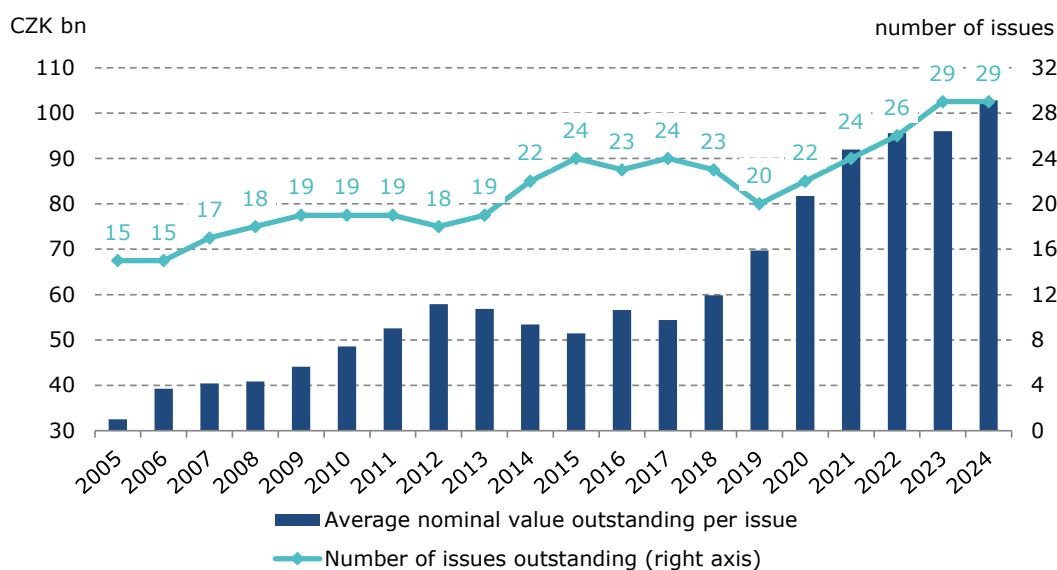


Note: Including CZK-denominated T-Bonds. Average yield of fixed-rate T-Bonds. Average residual time to maturity is related to the issue date.  
Source: MoF

In 2024, CZK-denominated medium-term and long-term government bonds in a total nominal value of CZK 302.7 billion were issued on the primary market. On the secondary market, CZK-denominated medium-term and long-term government bonds were sold or exchanged in a total nominal value of CZK 73.3 billion. The total nominal value of the gross issue of CZK-denominated medium-term and long-term government bonds amounted to CZK 376.0 billion. In the area of tap sales, government bonds in a total nominal value of CZK 32.4 billion were sold with maturities along the entire length of the yield curve, especially in 2032, 2035 and 2037. In exchange operations, medium-term and long-term government bonds with a relatively short residual time to maturity or a relatively high coupon rate are usually bought-back, and government bonds with a longer remaining time to maturity or a relatively lower coupon rate are sold, thereby reducing future redemptions and thus also refinancing risk. These operations have the effect of extending the average maturity of the debt portfolio and may also have a positive effect on the government budget due to savings from not making higher future coupon payments. In 2024, government bonds maturing in 2025 and 2031 were bought-back and mainly government bonds maturing from 2032 were sold. As part of the

exchange operations, medium-term and long-term government bonds in a total nominal value of CZK 40.9 billion were sold and medium-term and long-term government bonds in a total nominal value of CZK 40.9 billion were bought-back. In 2024, there were three regular redemptions of medium-term and long-term government bonds. The Czech Republic Treasury Bond, 2009–2024, 5.70% was redeemed in May in a total nominal value of CZK 69.8 billion. The Government Bond of the Czech Republic, 2022–2024, VAR% was redeemed in October in a total nominal value of CZK 27.7 billion and the Government Bond of the Czech Republic, 2021–2024, 0.00% was redeemed in December in a total nominal value of CZK 40.4 billion. In addition, as part of the buy-backs, government bonds maturing in 2025 and 2031 in a total nominal value of CZK 40.9 billion were bought-back. Thus, CZK-denominated medium-term and long-term government bonds in a total nominal value of CZK 178.8 billion were redeemed in 2024. The total nominal value of the net issue of CZK-denominated medium-term and long-term government bonds was therefore CZK 197.2 billion.

**Figure 18: Average Nominal Value of CZK-denominated Government Bonds per Issue**



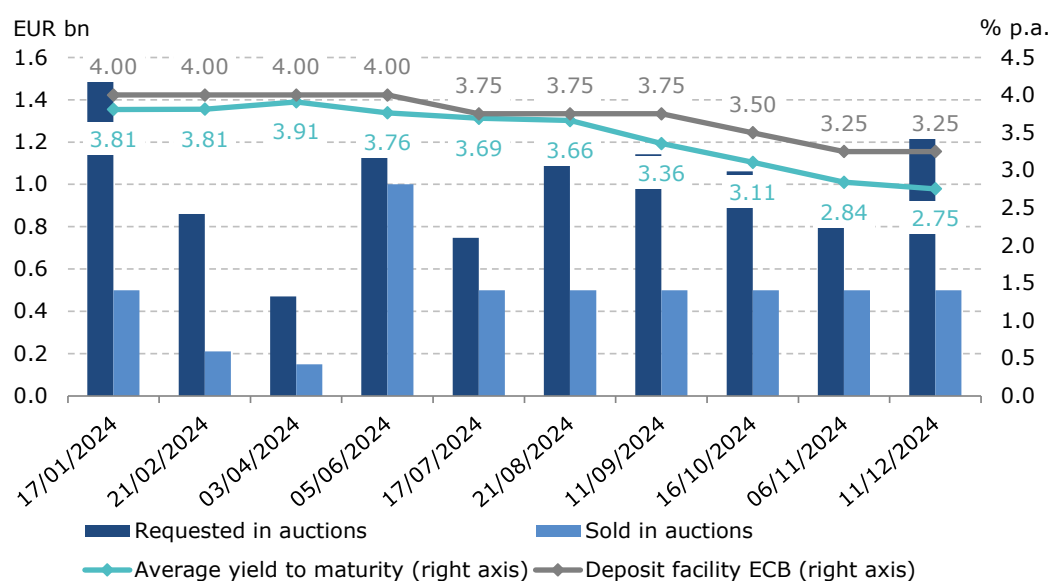
Note: Including CZK-denominated T-Bonds.  
Source: MoF

## Refinancing of Foreign Currency State Debt

A broad portfolio of short-term and long-term debt instruments is available to cover foreign currency financing needs, with the aim of making the most of the current situation on the euro money or the government bond market, with regard to the effective management of the state treasury's liquidity. In order to cover the euro financing needs in the short term or to preventively strengthen the available liquidity of the euro state treasury single account, state treasury bills denominated in the euro were issued on the domestic market even in 2024, both on the primary and, newly, also on the secondary market. During 2024, state treasury bills denominated in the euro in a total nominal value of EUR 4.9 billion were sold in ten auctions with a total demand of EUR 10.3 billion and with an average yield to maturity of 3.45% p.a. All auctions of state treasury bills denominated in the euro were conducted in the form of multiple-price auction.

In 2024, the re-opening of already issued issues of state treasury bills denominated in the euro was started. The sale of subsequent tranches of state treasury bills was successfully carried out for the first time in the February primary auction of state treasury bills denominated in the euro when state treasury bills in a total nominal value of EUR 210 million were sold. In addition, for the first time in history, state treasury bills denominated in the euro were sold on the secondary market in 2024, when treasury bills in a total nominal value of EUR 0.1 billion were sold. The net issue of state treasury bills denominated in the euro without revolving in 2024 was EUR 0.5 billion, when the of state treasury bills denominated in the euro in a total nominal value of EUR 1.5 billion were redeemed.

**Figure 19: Auction of State Treasury Bills Denominated in the Euro**



Source: MoF

On 29 November 2024, the Government EUR-Bond of the Czech Republic, 2024–2027, 0.00% was issued on the domestic primary market under Czech law with a total nominal value of EUR 750 million with a total demand of EUR 1.3 billion and with an

average auction yield of 2.59% p.a. On 24 April 2024, the regular redemption of the Government EUR-Bond of the Czech Republic, 2022–2024, 0.00% in a total nominal value of EUR 1.0 billion was carried out.

## Money Market Instruments

In 2024, the total nominal value of the gross issue of CZK-denominated state treasury bills without roll-over within the year was CZK 31.5 billion. During 2024, a total of 25 auctions were held in 25 auction days, and all auctions were conducted in the form of multiple-price auction. As with state treasury bills denominated in euro, the re-opening of already issued issues of CZK-denominated state treasury bills was started. The sale of subsequent tranches of CZK-denominated state treasury bills was successfully carried out for the first time in the March primary auction of the 911<sup>th</sup> issue with

an original maturity of 39 weeks, bringing the total nominal value outstanding to CZK 10.4 billion. The gross issue of CZK-denominated state treasury bills including rollover in the year amounted to CZK 117.8 billion with a total demand of CZK 167.8 billion and an average auction yield of 4.09% p.a. The net issue of CZK-denominated state treasury bills without revolving in 2024 was CZK 23.7 billion, and, at the same time, the CZK-denominated state treasury bills in a total nominal value of CZK 7.8 billion were redeemed.

## Other Debt Instruments

In the area of received loans and credits from international financial institutions, the Czech Republic continued its cooperation with the European Investment Bank, from which further tranches of loans were drawn in the amount of CZK 5.0 billion as part of credit financing for the modernisation of selected sections of the railway corridors Prague - Brno - Přeřov - Ostrava - Petrovice u Karviné - Polish border, as well as CZK 17.5 billion as part of a loan to co-finance expenditure allocated for the development of transport infrastructure in the Czech Republic. In total, therefore, new loans from the European Investment Bank in the amount of CZK 22.5 billion were drawn in 2024, while regular repayments amounted to CZK 0.6 billion were carried

out. In addition, the first tranche of a loan from the Council of Europe Development Bank was drawn in a total nominal value of CZK 2.0 billion to co-finance state budget expenditure on humanitarian benefits, solidarity contributions to Czech households and financial contributions to local authorities to provide accommodation for refugees in connection with the conflict in Ukraine. Last year in December, the first tranche of a loan from the European Commission in the amount of EUR 190.9 million was also drawn.

No new issues of the “Dluhopis Republiky” government bonds were sold, only thirty new tranches of already issued government bonds in the form of reinvested yields in a total nominal

value of CZK 5.1 billion were issued during 2024. In 2024, no regular redemptions of government bonds was made, but the issuance conditions of these government bonds allow citizens to request

their redemptions before the set maturity date. In 2024, bonds in a total nominal value of CZK 10.2 billion were requested to be redeemed within all submitting periods.

**Table 10: Issues and Redemptions of Government Bonds for Citizens**

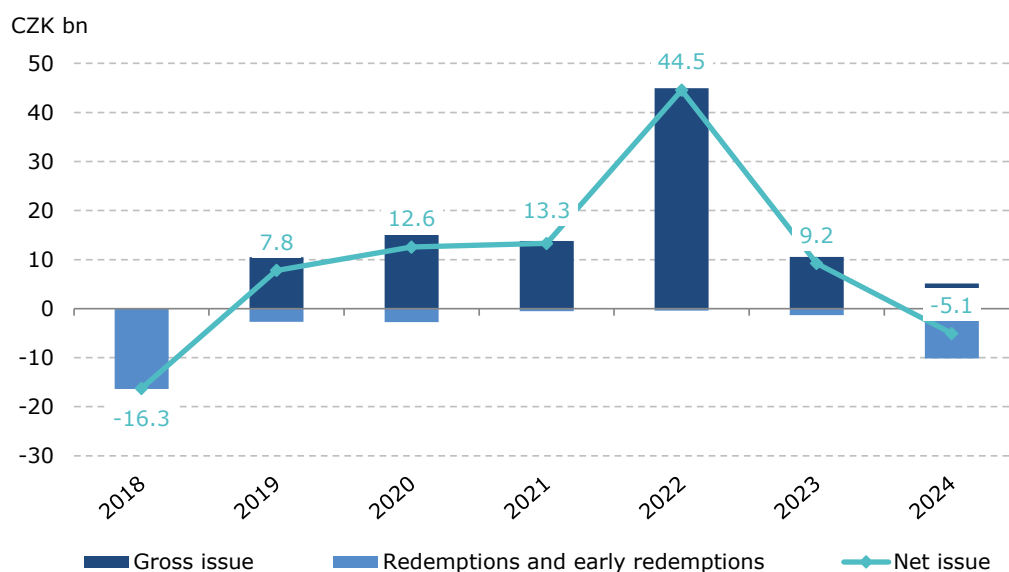
CZK bn	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Total nominal value of issued government bonds</b>	0.0	10.4	15.1	13.0	41.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Reinvestment of yields</b>	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	3.8	10.5	5.1
<b>Early redemptions</b>	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.3	10.2
<b>Early redemptions (% outstanding as at the end of the previous year)</b>	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.6	11.0
<b>Regular redemptions</b>	16.3	2.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total redemptions</b>	16.4	2.7	2.8	0.5	0.4	1.3	10.2
<b>Outstanding</b>	5.2	13.0	25.6	38.9	83.4	92.6	87.6
<b>Share of government bonds to state debt (%)</b>	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.9	3.0	2.6

Source: MoF

The net issue of government bonds for citizens reached a total nominal value of CZK -5.1 billion. At the end of 2024, the total nominal value outstanding thus amounted to CZK 87.6 billion. The

share of government bonds for citizens in state debt decreased from 3.0% at the end of 2023 to 2.6% at the end of 2024.

**Figure 20: Issues and Redemptions of Government Bonds for Citizens**



Note: Incl. savings government bonds issued in 2011 to 2014 and reinvestment of yields.  
Source: MoF

## 4 - Risk Management and Portfolio Strategy

The announcement of strategic targets and limits is the main tool to increase the transparency of the Ministry's debt policy in line with international best practice. Targets and limits are set on the basis of the requirements arising from a prudent approach to financial and credit risk management while minimising economic costs in the long-term. The main risks to which the debt portfolio is exposed over the long-term are refinancing, interest rate and currency risks. All targets and thresholds set out below are applied to the state debt portfolio as a whole, including derivative operations. In the context of streamlining and modernising state treasury liquidity management, the Ministry

announces strategic targets and limits for refinancing and interest rate risk over the medium-term horizon, allowing for a flexible response to short-term market conditions and investor interest in instruments in a particular segment of the time to maturity or re-fixing.

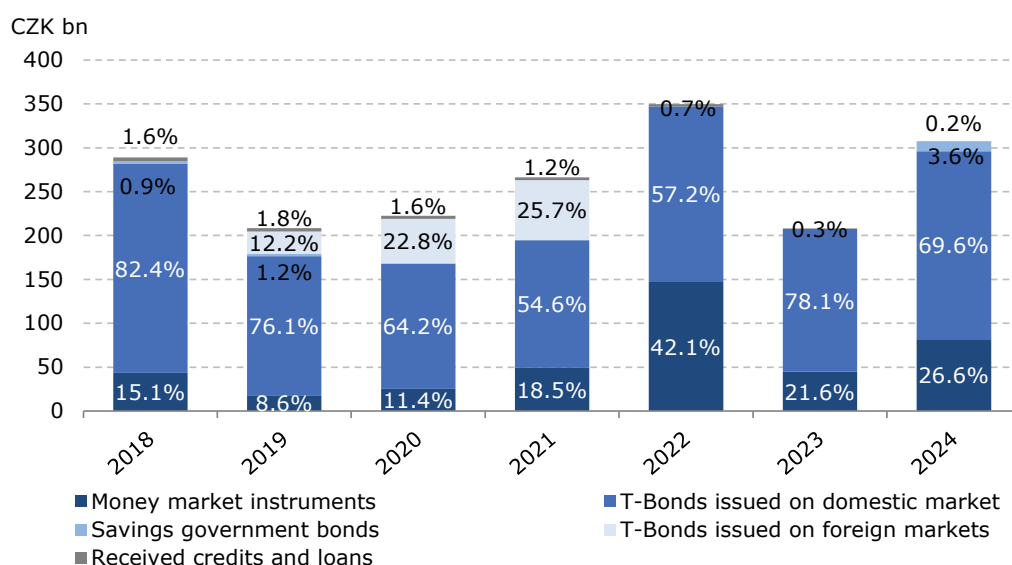
Short-term deviations from the established strategic medium-term targets and limits for the risk parameters of the debt portfolio for refinancing and interest rate risk are possible, but issuance activity in the medium-term will be planned so that the targets and limits defined in the strategy for the relevant year are met in that horizon.

### Refinancing Risk

The refinancing risk is managed by a system of three quantitative indicators: the share of short-term state debt, the share of medium-term state debt and the average time to maturity of state debt, taking into account the structure of the maturity profile and the desire to achieve a balance of state debt redemptions in each year of the medium-term and long-term horizon. These indicators need to be considered as a comprehensive system, as focusing on only one of them may pose a potential risk.

The share of short-term state debt (i.e. the share of state debt maturing within one year in total state debt) is a key indicator of refinancing risk in the short-term horizon. For the medium-term, the limit for the short-term state debt is set at 20.0%. The share of short-term state debt at the end of 2024 was 9.1% of total state debt, significantly below the limit set for the medium-term horizon.

**Figure 21: Structure of Short-Term State Debt by Instrument**



Note: As at the end of each year. Credits and loans received from international financial institutions and European Commission.  
Source: MoF

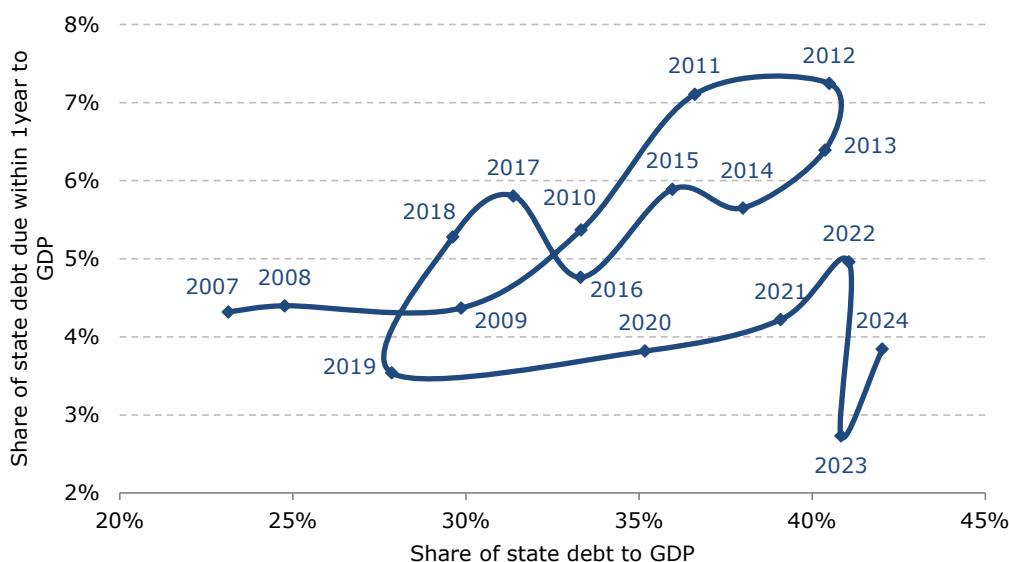
At the end of 2024, the absolute value of short-term state debt increased by CZK 99.6 billion to CZK 307.7 billion. Compared to the end of 2023, the currency structure of short-term state debt has changed, especially for medium-term and long-term government bonds and money market instruments. There was a year-on-year absolute increase of CZK 58.6 billion in medium-term and long-term government bonds issued on the domestic market maturing within one year, which, however, with regard to the absolute increase in all debt instruments, represents a decrease of 6.2 percentage points in relative terms. In contrast, the share of money market instruments increased by 5.0 percentage points, mainly due to an issue of CZK-denominated state treasury bills. The absolute value of short-term government debt increased to CZK 3.9 billion in the case of government bonds for citizens maturing within one year. Regular repayments of loans from international financial

institutions remained at CZK 0.6 billion in 2024 and did not have a significant impact on the change in the share of received credits and loans in short-term state debt.

The share of money market instruments in total state debt at the end of 2024 was 2.4%, representing a year-on-year increase of 1.0 percentage point. Also at the end of 2024, the stock of medium-term and long-term government bonds issued on domestic and foreign markets, including government bonds for citizens maturing within one year, exceeds the stock of money market instruments outstanding.

The ratio of short-term state debt to GDP slightly increased by 1.1 percentage points to 3.8% in 2024 compared to the year 2023, but is not significantly different from the values in previous years, while the ratio to GDP remains at a relatively low level.

**Figure 22: Short-Term State Debt and Total State Debt to GDP**



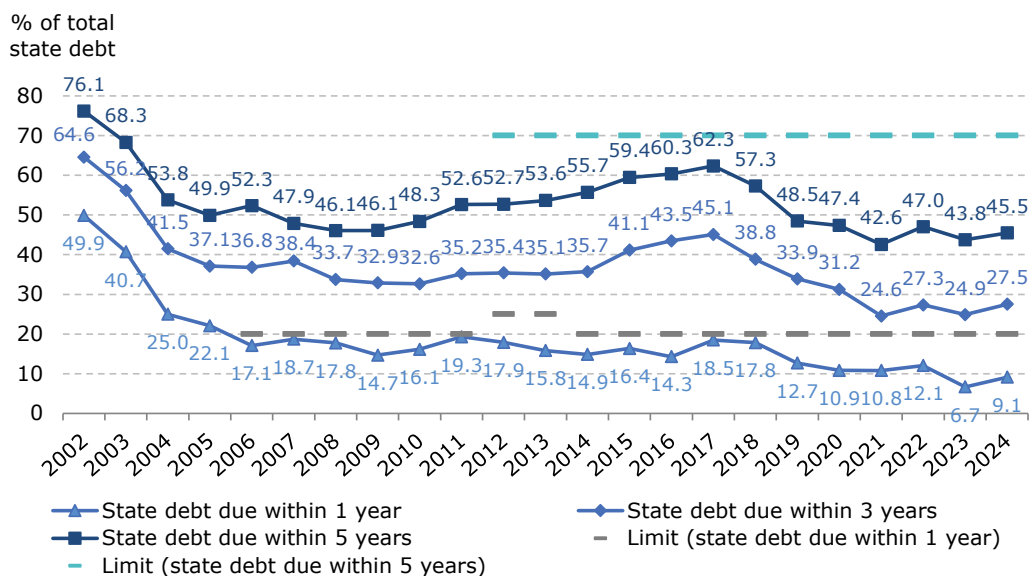
Note: As at the end of each year. The source for GDP for 2007 to 2024 is the CZSO. Source: MoF, CZSO

In the area of medium-term refinancing risk, the shares of state debt maturing within three and five years are monitored and managed. Debt maturing within five years is managed by the share of the medium-term debt to the total state debt, for which an explicit limit of 70.0% of total state debt is set

over the medium-term horizon. The value of the share of medium-term state debt in total state debt at the end of 2024 is 45.5% and is thus below the limit set for the medium-term horizon. The share of state debt maturing within three years amounts to 27.5% at the end of 2024.



**Figure 23: State Debt by Maturity Baskets**



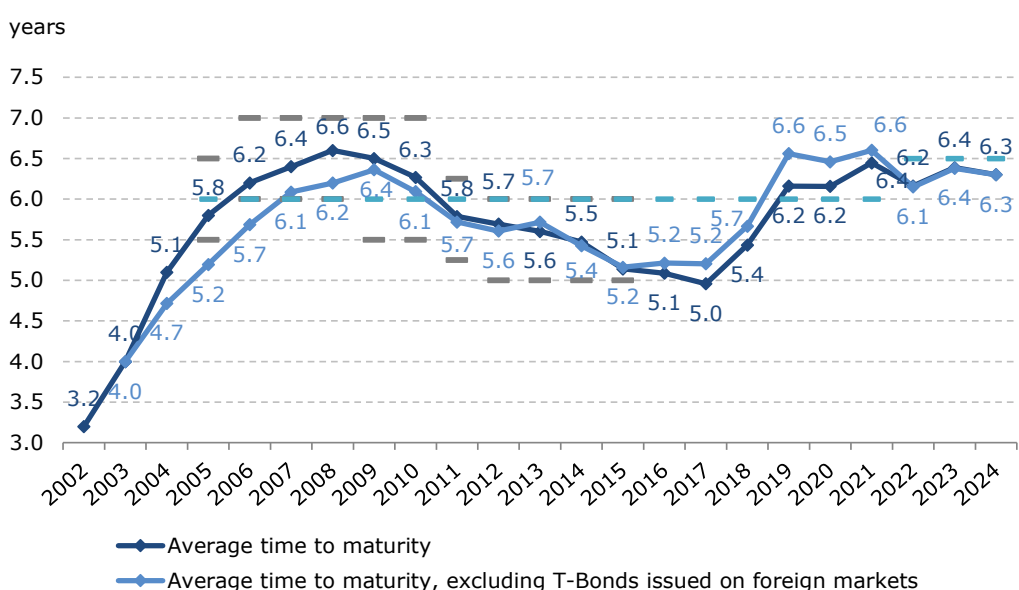
Note: As at the end of each year.  
Source: MoF

Another indicator used in the management of refinancing risk is the average time to maturity of state debt, for which a target of 6.5 years is set for the medium-term horizon. The average maturity, as well as the structure of the maturity profile of the debt portfolio, are among the fundamental indicators that determine the term structure and face value of government bond issues in domestic and foreign markets and the setting of repayment schedules of loans received from international financial institutions.

The average time to maturity of state debt is 6.3 years at the end of 2024, a decrease of 0.1 years compared

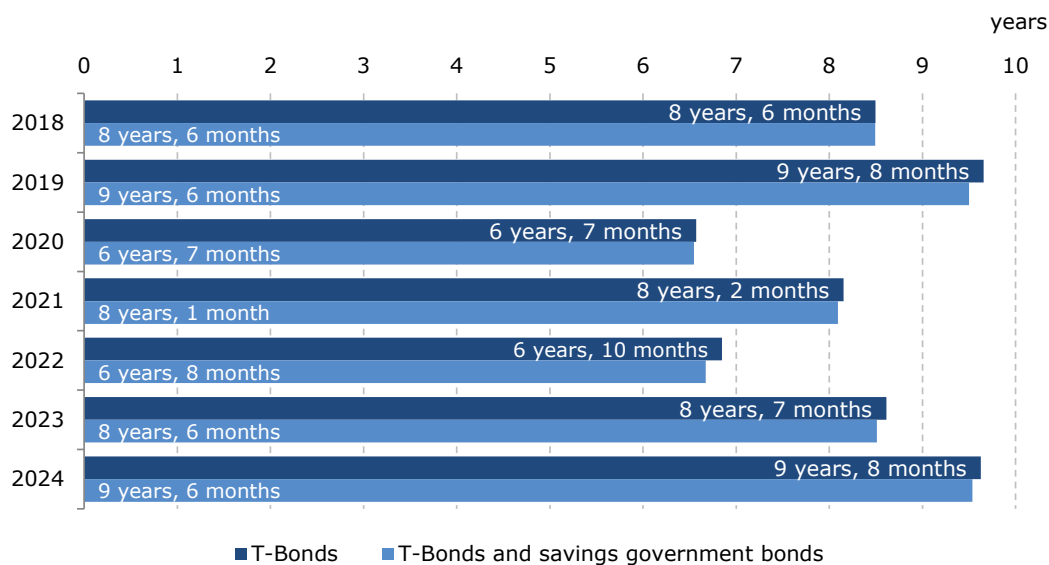
with the previous year. This decline is mainly due to higher issuance activity of state treasury bills maturing in the following year than in year 2023. As part of the refinancing risk, the indicator of the average time to maturity after taking into account the total available state treasury liquidity against the nearest state debt redemptions is also monitored. There is not set medium-term target value for this adjusted indicator of the average time to maturity. However, by the end of 2024, the level of this adjusted indicator amounted to 7.2 years, which confirms that the refinancing and liquidity position of the Czech Republic remains stable.

**Figure 24: Average Maturity of State Debt and Declared Targets**



Note: As at the end of each year.  
Source: MoF

**Figure 25: Average Residual Time to Maturity of Newly Sold Government Bonds at the End of the Year**



Note: Residual time to maturity of government bonds issued on domestic market during the respective calendar year calculated relative to the end of the year.  
Source: MoF

In addition to the average time to maturity of the debt portfolio, the average time to maturity of its individual components is also monitored. The average time to maturity of medium-term and long-term government bonds issued on the domestic market at the end of 2024 is 6.3 years. Medium-term and long-term government bonds issued on the domestic market account for 90%

of state debt and therefore significantly determine the average maturity of the entire debt portfolio. The average time to maturity of foreign issues decreased to 11.0 years at the end of 2024. The average maturity of government bonds for citizens decreased to 2.3 years at the end of 2024 and the average maturity of received credit and loans increased to 11.2 years.

**Table 11: Average Time to Maturity of Individual Components of the State Debt**

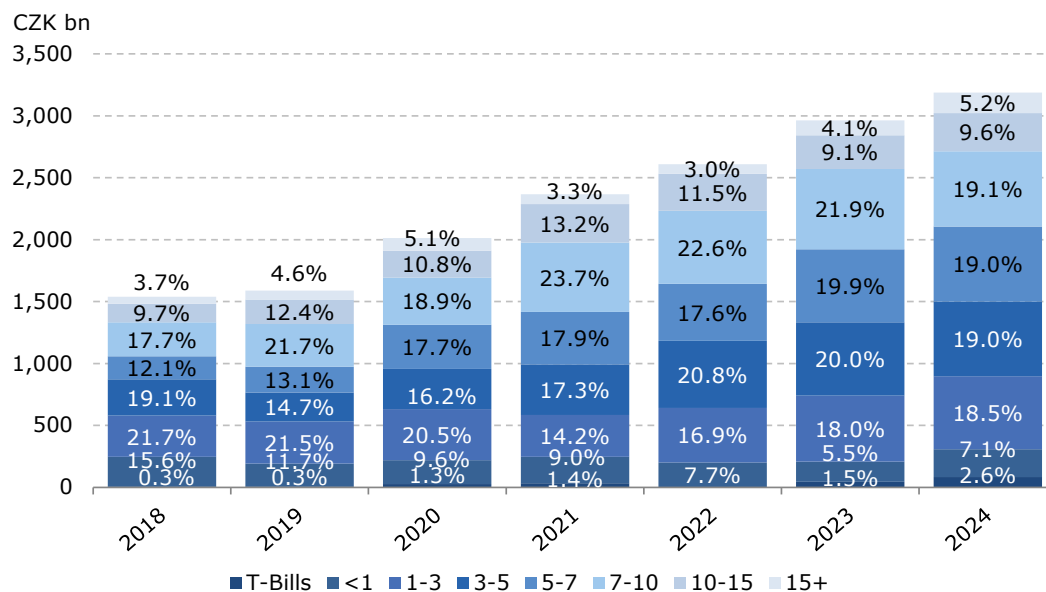
years	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>T-Bonds issued on domestic market</b>	5.8	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.3
<b>T-Bonds issued on foreign markets</b>	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.4	13.1	12.1	11.0
<b>Savings government bonds</b>	1.1	4.5	5.1	4.6	4.3	3.3	2.3
<b>Money market instruments</b>	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4
<b>Received credits and loans, promissory notes</b>	7.5	7.4	7.3	8.5	11.0	10.9	11.2

Note: Residual time to maturity as at the end of each year. Credits and loans received from international financial institutions and European Commission.  
Source: MoF

As a result of issuance activity along almost the entire length of the yield curve, the average time to maturity of government bonds issued on the domestic market was maintained during 2024, with an increase in the total nominal value of government bonds outstanding in almost all segments of the residual time to maturity. The most significant increase in the total nominal value of government

bonds outstanding occurred in the segments with residual maturities to 1 year and 1 to 3 years, by CZK 62.6 billion and CZK 57.3 billion, respectively. The share of government bonds with a remaining maturity of more than 5 years was 52.9% at the end of the year, representing a year-on-year decrease of 2.2 percentage point.

**Figure 26: Structure of Government Bonds by Time to Maturity**

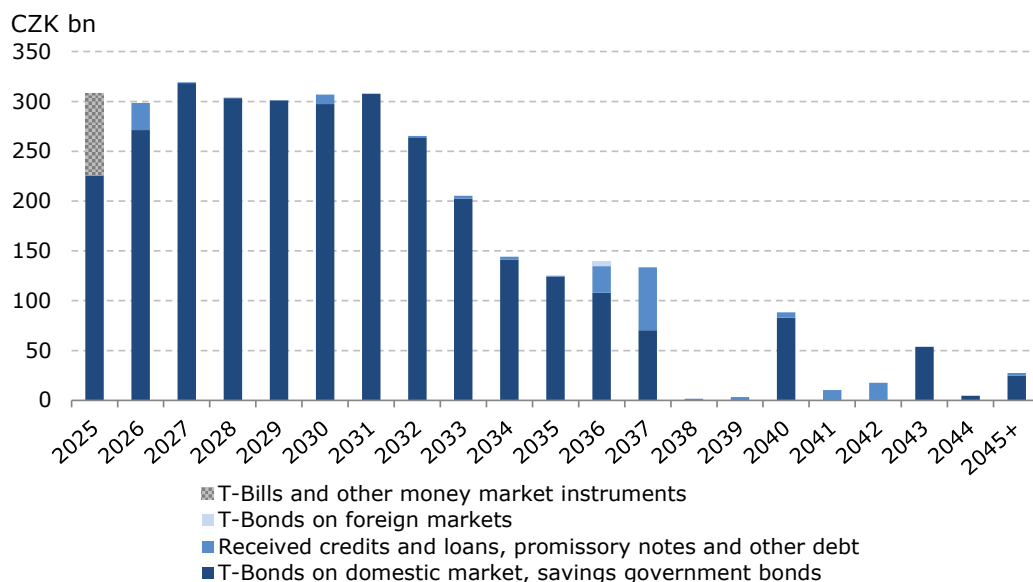


Note: Residual time to maturity as at the end of each year. Includes T-Bonds issued on domestic and foreign markets, savings government bonds and T-Bills.  
Source: MoF

The sales of government bonds on the domestic primary and secondary markets, the possible issuance on the foreign markets and the receiving of long-term loans from international institutions

will continue to be managed in accordance with the fulfilment of another key objective in stabilizing and smoothing the state debt maturity profile over time.

**Figure 27: Maturity Profile of State Debt**



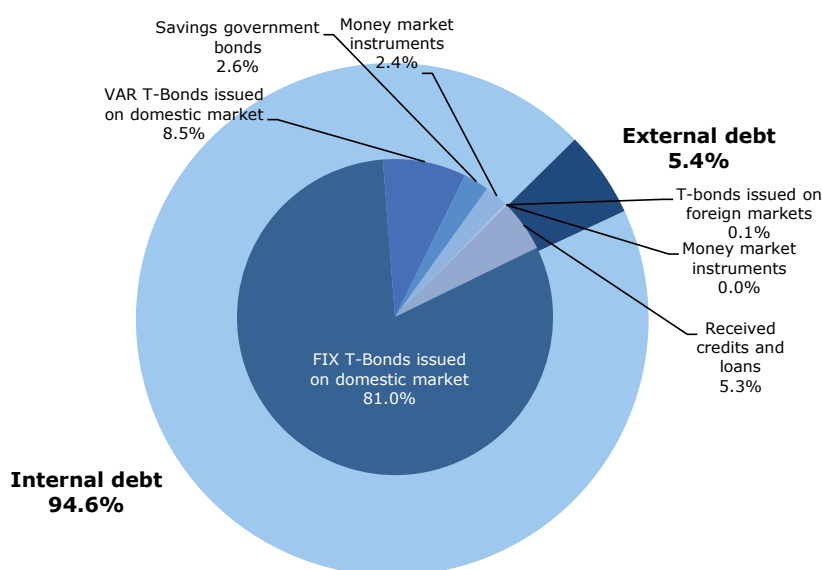
Note: As at the end of 2024. Received credits and loans include credits and loans received from international financial institutions and European Commission. Other debt includes unpaid principals of government securities.  
Source: MoF

With regard to refinancing risk, the structure of the debt portfolio is also monitored on an instrument-by-instrument basis. In the long-term, the largest share is held by fixed-rate medium-term and long-term government bonds issued on the domestic market, which account for 81.0% of total state debt at the end of 2024, a decrease of 0.2 percentage points compared to the end of 2023. The share of variable-rate medium-term and long-term government bonds issued on the domestic market in the total state debt amounts to 8.5% at the end of 2024, which represents a decrease of 1.0 percentage points compared to the end of 2023 due to the regular redemption of the 147th

issue of variable-rate medium-term and long-term government bonds in October 2024.

The share of the total nominal value of foreign issues in total state debt reaches 0.1% at the end of 2024. The share of money market instruments in total state debt is 2.4% at the end of 2024, increasing by 1.0 percentage point year-on-year. The share of government bonds for citizens in total state debt is 2.6% at the end of 2024, decreasing by 0.4 percentage point year-on-year. The share of received loans from international institutions in total state debt is 5.3% at the end of 2024, increasing by 0.6 percentage point year-on-year.

**Figure 28: Structure of State Debt by Instrument**

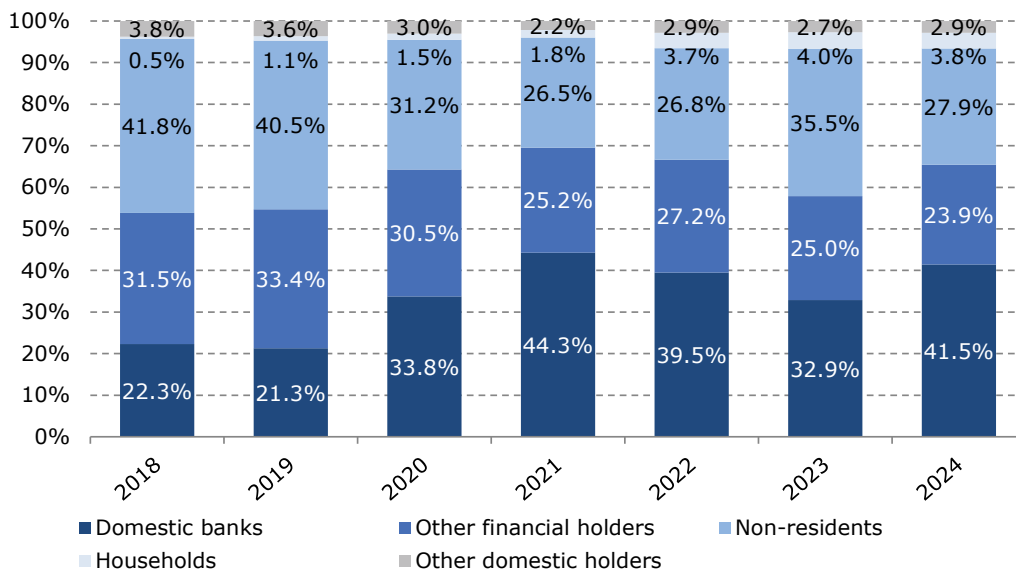


Note: As at the end of 2024. Credits and loans received from international financial institutions and European Commission.  
Source: MoF

The structure of holders of government bonds issued on the domestic market has changed at the end of 2024 compared to 2023, especially in the sectors of domestic banks and non-residents. The domestic bank sector now has the highest share of holdings of domestically issued government bonds, which held approximately around 42% of domestically issued government bonds at the end of 2024, increasing by 8.6 percentage points than at the end of 2023. With

the increase in the domestic bank sector, the non-resident sector decreased to 35%, 7.5 percentage points lower than at the end of 2023. The sector of other financial holders is relatively stable over time, accounting for approximately 24% of holders of government bonds issued on the domestic market, while the household sector accounts for approximately 4%.

**Figure 29: Structure of Government Bonds Sold on Domestic Market by Type of Holder**

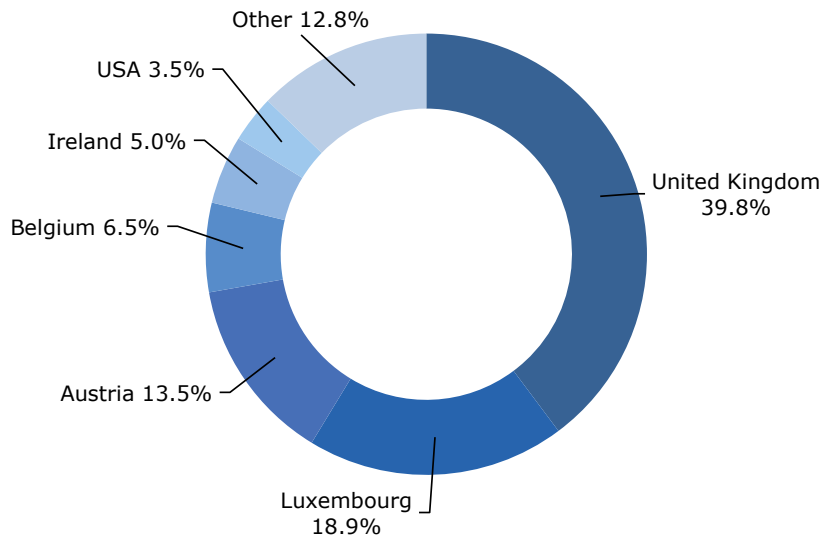


Note: As at the end of each year.  
Source: MoF, CSD, CNB

In terms of the geographical structure of non-residents holding government bonds issued on the domestic market, investors from the United Kingdom, Luxembourg and Austria continue to dominate, together accounting for more than 72% of all non-resident holders at the end of 2024. Less than 54% of non-resident holders come from

European Union member states. Holders from European countries outside the European Union together account for more than 40%, with the United Kingdom accounting for the majority of these holders. Investors from North America and South-East Asia hold sovereign bonds to a lesser extent.

**Figure 30: Structure of Non-Resident Holders of Government Bonds Sold on Domestic Market**



Note: As at the end of 2024. Excluding T-Bills.  
Source: MoF, CSD

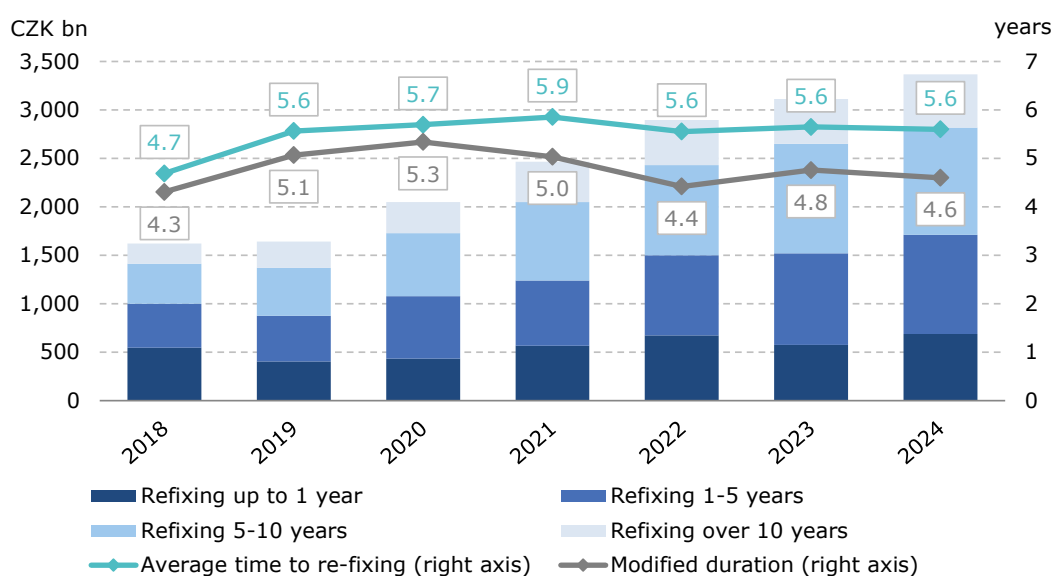
## Interest Rate Risk

The most important market risk in state debt management remains interest rate risk, which is managed through the strategic indicator of the average time to re-fixing of state debt, for which a target range of 5.0 to 6.0 years is set for the medium-term horizon.

The average time to the re-fixing of the state debt amounts 5.6 years at the end of 2024, which is in the middle of the range set for the medium-term

horizon. The value of this indicator remains the same as at the end of 2023. Variable-rate medium-term and long-term government bonds were issued on the primary and secondary markets in 2024 in a total nominal value of CZK 20.7 billion, which amounts to 5.5% of the total gross issuance of CZK-denominated medium-term and long-term government bonds issued on the domestic market, thus decreasing this share by 6.0 percentage points year-on-year.

**Figure 31: Interest Re-fixing of State Debt**

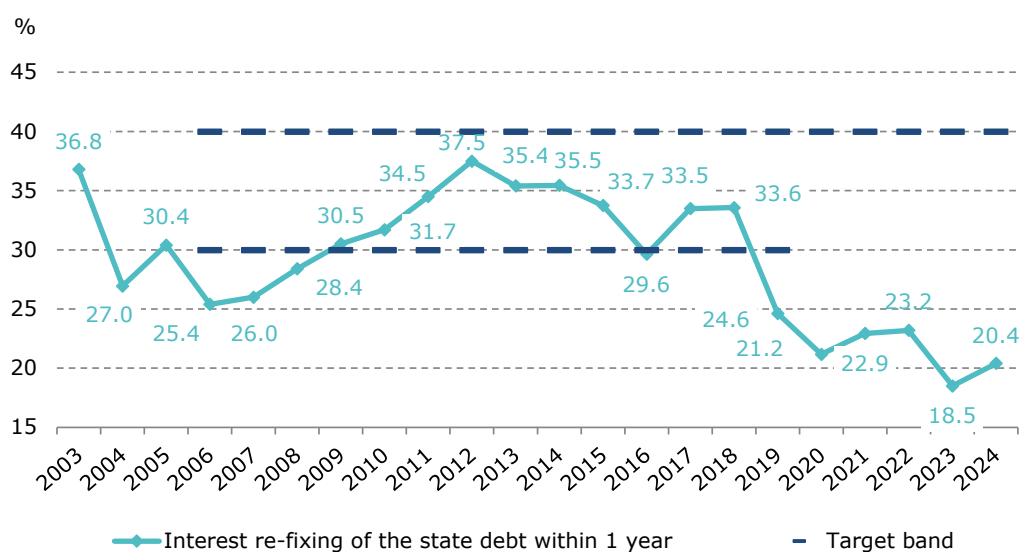


Note: As at the end of each year.  
Source: MoF

Another indicator that is monitored in the context of interest rate risk management and for which a strategic target is set is the interest rate re-fixing of the debt portfolio within one year, which is the proportion of debt that is sensitive to fluctuations in financial market interest rates in the following year. For the medium term, a limit of 40.0% of total state debt has been set for this indicator. By the end of 2024, the annual increase in this indicator is 1.9 percentage points, with the share of interest rate re-fixing up to one year in total state debt standing at 20.4%. The structure of interest rate re-fixing up to one year is not only important for the expression of short-term interest

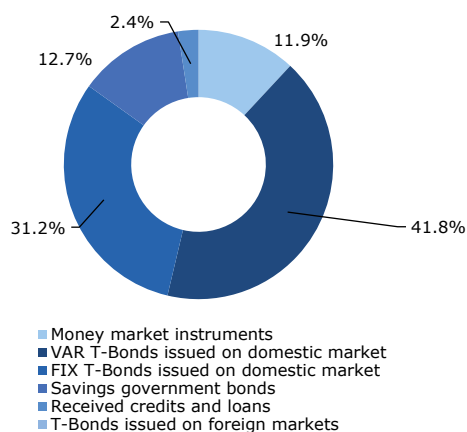
rate risk, but also affects longer-term interest rate risk as expressed by the average time to re-fixing indicator. The debt portfolio, which is sensitive to interest rate fluctuations in the financial market in 2025, consists mainly of variable-rate medium-term and long-term government bonds issued on the domestic market (41.8%) and fixed-rate medium-term and long-term government bonds issued on the domestic market (31.2%). Government bonds for citizens account for 12.1% of this portfolio, state treasury bills and other money market instruments for 11.9% and received credits and loans from international institutions for 2.4%.

**Figure 32: Interest Re-fixing of State Debt within 1 Year**



Note: As at the end of each year.  
Source: MoF

**Figure 33: Structure of Interest Re-fixing of State Debt within 1 Year**



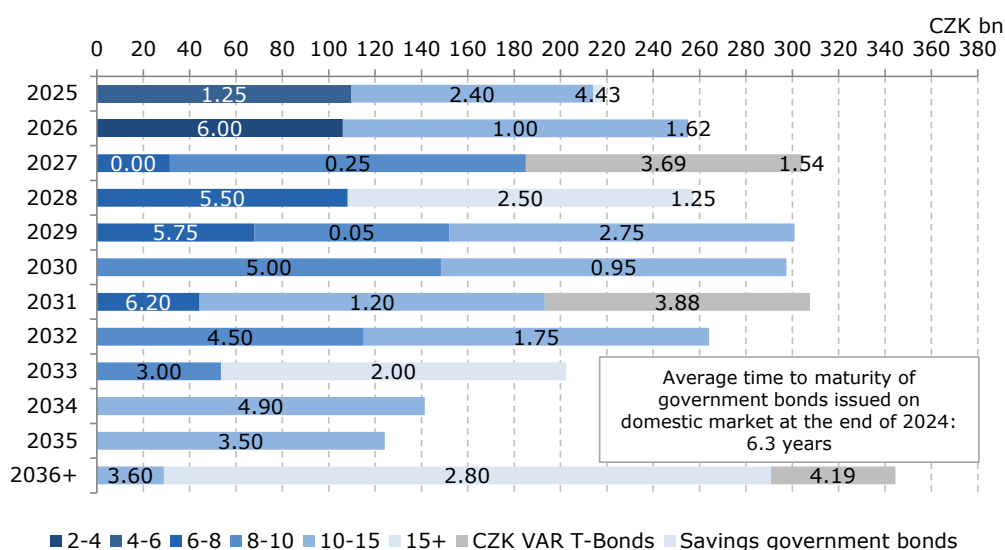
Note: As at the end of 2024. Credits and loans received from international financial institutions and European Commission.  
Source: MoF

The structure of medium-term and long-term government bonds issued on the domestic market is also monitored by current and original maturity and coupon rate. This bond structure allows for a detailed breakdown of the interest expenditure on state debt service generated by fixed-rate medium-term and long-term government bonds issued on the domestic market. At the end of 2024, these bonds have an average coupon rate of 2.76% p.a., while bonds maturing in 2025 have an average coupon rate of 1.81% p.a. In the 2-year to 4-year original maturity segment, these bonds have an average coupon rate of 5.09% p.a., while in the 4-year to 6-year segment these bonds have an average coupon rate of 2.97% p.a., in the 6-year

to 8-year segment, these bonds have an average coupon rate of 5.27% p.a., in the 8-year to 10-year segment, these bonds have an average coupon rate of 2.64% p.a., in the 10-year to 15-year segment, these bonds have an average coupon rate of 2.29% p.a. and in the segment of over 15-year, these bonds have an average coupon rate of 2.51% p.a.

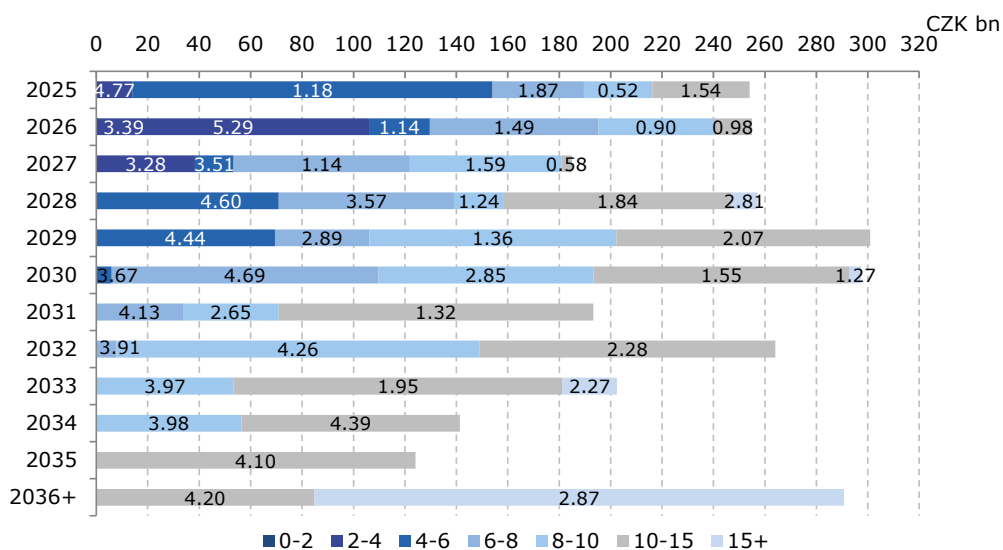
The structure of fixed-rate medium-term and long-term government bonds issued on the domestic market is also monitored according to the current time to maturity, the time to maturity at the time of sale, and the yield to maturity at the time of sale. The structure of bonds constructed in this way provides an indication of the average annual cost of these bonds in each segment of the current maturity and the maturity at the time of sale of the bonds. At the end of 2024, the average annual cost of fixed-rate medium-term and long-term government bonds issued on the domestic market is 2.81% p.a. In 2025, bonds with an average annual cost of 1.46% p.a. are maturing in the following structure: bonds sold in the 2-year to 4-year remaining to maturity segment with an average annual cost of 4.77% p.a., bonds sold in the 4-year to 6-year segment with an average annual cost of 1.18% p.a., bonds sold in the 6-year to 8-year segment with an average annual cost of 1.87% p.a., bonds sold in the 8-year to 10-year segment with an average annual cost of 0.52% p.a. and bonds sold in the 10-year to 15-year segment with an average annual cost of 1.54% p.a. The remaining residual maturity segments do not contain any bonds.

**Figure 34: Maturity Profile of Government Bonds Sold on Domestic Market by Time to Maturity and Coupon Rate**



Note: Maturity profile as at the end of 2024. Segments represent original maturity. Data in individual segments represents the average coupon rate in % p.a. Excl. inflation-linked savings government bonds and T-Bills. Source: MoF

**Figure 35: Maturity Profile of Government Bonds Sold on Domestic Market By Achieved Yield to Maturity**



Note: As at the end 2024. Maturity profile of fixed-rate T-Bonds issued on domestic market by time to maturity at the moment of sale, excl. effect of buy-backs. Data in the individual segments represents the average yield to maturity at the moment of the sale of the T-Bonds in % p.a. Source: MoF

**Table 12: Average Coupon Rates and Costs of Government Bonds Sold on Domestic Market by Year of Maturity**

% p.a.	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036+	Average
<b>Average coupon rate<sup>1</sup></b>	1.81	3.08	0.21	3.76	2.67	2.97	2.34	2.95	2.26	4.90	3.50	2.88	2.76
<b>Average costs<sup>1</sup></b>	1.46	2.90	1.91	3.05	2.49	3.05	2.07	3.39	2.51	4.23	4.10	3.26	2.81

<sup>1</sup> Incl. only fixed-rate medium-term and long-term government bonds. In the case of average costs excl. effect of buy-backs. Note: Balance as at the end of 2024. Source: MoF



## Currency Risk

In connection with currency risk, the development of the net foreign-currency exposure is monitored, which measures the market risk to which state financial assets and liabilities are exposed in the context of state debt management and state treasury liquidity management in term of foreign-currency exchange rate movement, in the form of the impact on the level of total state debt expressed in koruna equivalent or increased koruna equivalent of cash resources needed to refinance debt in local currency in case of impossibility to do so in the original currency. Foreign-currency debt represents the total nominal value of the debt portfolio denominated in the foreign currency. The net foreign-currency exposure of the state debt is stated net of the foreign currency exposure of government financial assets and it is also affected by derivative operations, which hedge a part of the foreign-currency debt against the unfavourable development of currency exchange rates, and by refinancing from state treasury and foreign exchange swaps, which foreign-currency debt may be covered within the available liquidity of the state treasury management. The key indicators introduced in relation to currency risk management are the share of net foreign-currency exposure with an impact on state debt level and the share of net short-term foreign-currency exposure with the impact on the level of interest expenditure on state

debt service. For both indicators, a new strategic limit of 10% + 2 percentage points was set for 2024, while the long-term exceeding of the 10% limit is not possible; exceeding by 2 percentage points serves only for the short-term overcoming of unexpected depreciation of the local currency.

At the end of 2024, the share of net foreign-currency exposure with an impact on state debt amounts 5.2% of total state debt, which is below its limit. Compared to the end of 2023, there is a slight decrease of 0.3 percentage point. The share of net short-term foreign-currency exposure with an impact on the level of interest expenditure on state debt service at the end of 2024 is 3.2% of the total state debt and is also below its limit. Compared to the end of 2023, there is a decrease of 1.0 percentage point.

The sensitivity of interest expenditure on state debt service to the change of the koruna's exchange rate is relatively low, even in comparison to the sensitivity of interest expenditure to the shift in the yield curve. At the end of 2024, the net short-term foreign currency exposure with an impact on the interest expenditure on state debt service is denominated almost exclusively in the euro. The share of the foreign currency state debt in the total state debt at the end of 2024 is 6.4%.

## Benchmark Portfolio

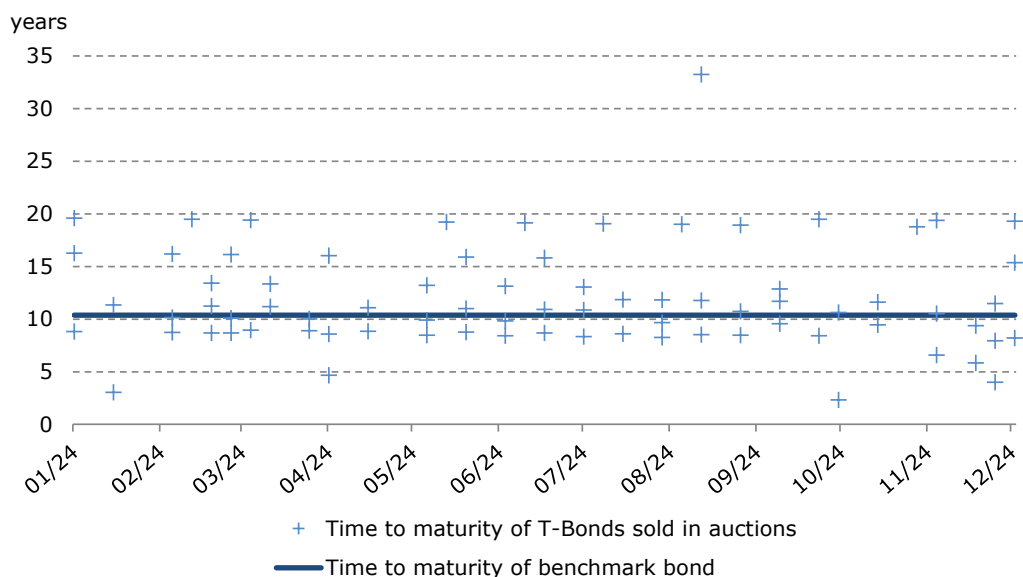
In order to assess the structure of issuance calendars and the ability to profit on the development of government bond yields over the year and the shape of the yield curve, a so-called synthetic benchmark portfolio was developed consisting only of fixed-rate government bonds issued on the domestic market.

The bonds in the benchmark portfolio are issued on the auction day at the same nominal amount as the bonds actually issued. All benchmark portfolio bonds are issued with the same residual time to maturity guaranteeing the same average time to maturity of the synthetic debt portfolio containing the benchmark portfolio as the average time to maturity of the actual debt portfolio at the year-end. The average time to maturity of the state debt at the end of 2024 is 6.3 years. If the actual issues of medium-term and long-term government bonds issued on the domestic market are replaced by fixed-rate bonds from benchmark portfolio with a time to maturity of 10.4 years at the time of the primary auction, the required average time maturity of the synthetic state debt portfolio will be 6.3 years at the end of 2024.

The weighted average yield of the portfolio of CZK-denominated medium-term and long-term government bonds sold in actual auctions on the domestic market during 2024 using the average yield to maturity of the auction for fixed-rate bonds and the average spread over the reference interest rate at auction and the relevant PRIBOR forward rate for variable-rate bonds was 4.03% p.a. The weighted average yield of the benchmark portfolio bonds derived from the theoretical yield curve modelled using the Svensson model reached 3.97% p.a. in 2024, i.e. 7 basis points less than the weighted average yield of actual portfolio.

To assess the actual savings achieved in 2024, it is necessary to express the accrued interest cost of each bond issued in both the actual and benchmark portfolios and then compare these total accrued costs in the individual portfolios. The total annual cost in accrual terms of all CZK-denominated medium-term and long-term government bonds sold in auctions on the domestic market during the year 2024 is CZK 12.2 billion. The total annual cost in accrual terms generated in the benchmark portfolio is also CZK 12.0 billion.

**Figure 36: Time to Maturity of Government Bonds Sold in Auctions and Benchmark Bond**

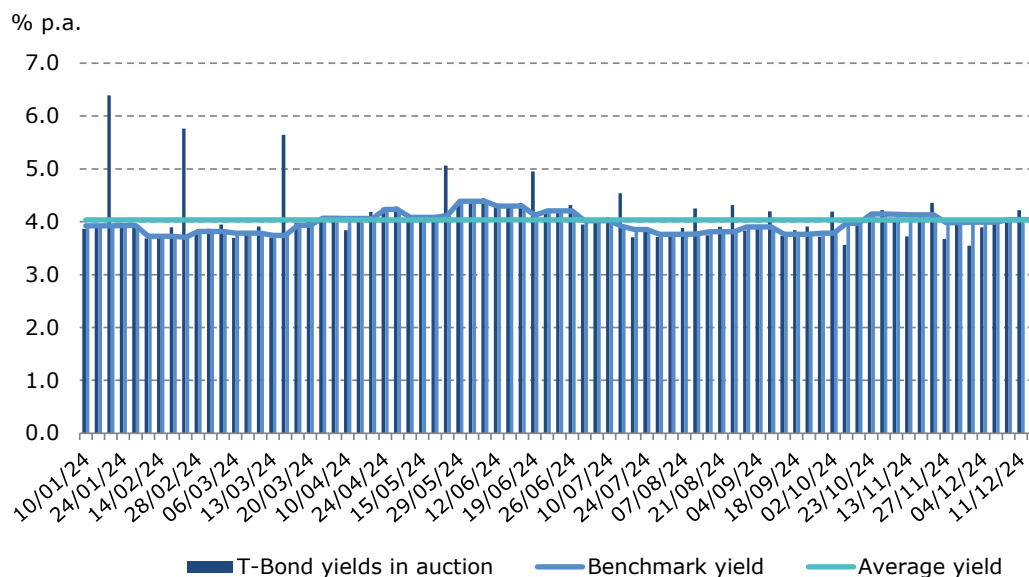


Note: Residual time to maturity. Including CZK-denominated T-Bonds.  
Source: MoF

During 2024, 68 auctions of fixed-rate CZK-denominated medium-term and long-term government bonds in a total nominal value of CZK 355.3 billion and 9 auctions of variable-rate CZK-denominated medium-term and long-term government bonds in a total nominal value of CZK 20.7 billion were carried out on primary market.

The weighted average time to maturity of all CZK-denominated medium-term and long-term government bonds sold in auctions on primary domestic market during the year 2024 was 10.4 years and is the same as the maturity of the benchmark bond.

**Figure 37: Yields of Government Bonds Sold in Auctions and Benchmark Bond**



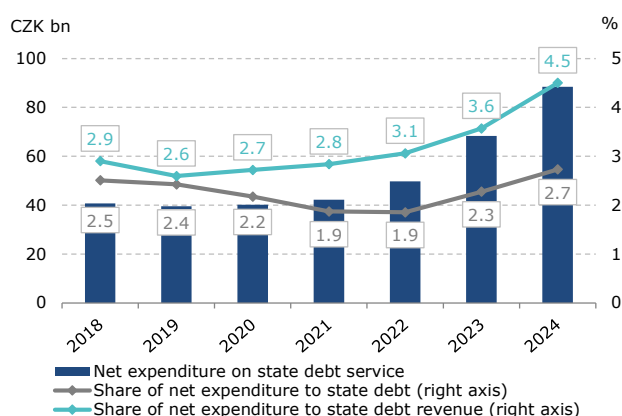
Note: Including CZK-denominated T-Bonds.  
Source: MoF

## 5 – State Debt Service Expenditure

### Cash and Accrued Expression

Net state debt service expenditure represent the difference between gross state debt service expenditure and revenue, which are based on a cash principle, as well as the whole state budget, and are not accrued according to ESA 2010 methodology, which only takes place when preparing data for notification. The share of net state debt service expenditure in both state budget revenue and state debt has been stabilised at 2.6% of state budget revenue and 2.4% of state debt by 2019. Starting in 2020, there is an increase in net state debt service expenditure, mainly due to higher increases in state debt, as well as higher level of interest rates and government bond yields in domestic and foreign markets. In 2024, the share of this expenditure in the state budget revenue was 4.5%, while the share of this expenditure in the state debt was 2.7%.

**Figure 38: Net Expenditure on State Debt Service**

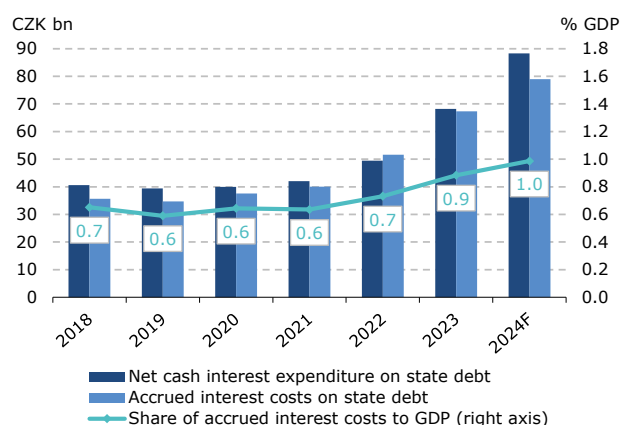


Note: The revenue of state budget is adjusted of the revenue of chapter 396 – State Debt.  
Source: MoF

Monitoring the development of revenue and expenditure as well as net expenditure on state debt service does not always have to provide accurate information on what economic costs are associated with state debt in a given period. For this purpose, accrual-based costs, which are based on a gradual accumulation of interest costs on a daily basis, are more appropriate. Thus, the development of accrued interest costs tends to show significantly less volatility than the development of interest costs on a cash basis, as it is not affected by the time discrepancies between the period in which the net interest expense arises and the date of realization of the related expense or revenue. The increase in accrued costs in recent years is mainly due to higher increases in state debt, as well as higher level of interest rates and government bond yields on domestic and foreign markets. In 2024, there

is a year-on-year increase in accrued costs of CZK 11.7 billion. In contrast, net cash interest expenditure on state debt service increased by CZK 20.1 billion year-on-year.

**Figure 39: Net Cash Expenditure and Accrued Costs on State Debt Service**



Note: The source of GDP in the ESA 2010 methodology for 2018 to 2024 is the CZSO.  
Source: MoF, CZSO

Factors influencing the relationship between cash budget expenditure and accrued costs include the development of the balance of individual debt instruments. When the balance increases, the interest payments paid out at the end of the calculation period, i.e. mainly coupon payments of koruna and foreign currency-denominated medium-term and long-term government bonds, interest payments on loans received from international institutions, and swap interest payments, will initially show on the accrual basis and, eventually, at the end of this period on a cash basis. As the state debt increases, accrual costs predominate in this period. On the other hand, in the case of discounted debt instruments, the interest is settled with the state budget at the date of issue, which means that the discounts are first fully reflected in cash expenditure and only gradually over the entire duration of the instrument on an accrual basis. The same principle applies to the received premiums of medium-term and long-term government bonds.

The development of interest rates also plays a key role in the ratio between cash expenditure and accrued costs. In the case of the growth of interest rates, the accrued costs prevail over cash expenditure for payments made at the end of the calculation period, and cash expenditure for payments made at the beginning of the calculation period prevails over accrued costs. The same principles apply in the opposite sense in the case of interest rates decreasing.

Similarly, there may be a significant disproportion between cash expenditure and accrued costs in the calculation period, if the instrument with a high-interest rate is due in that period, which is fully projected in cash expenditure but only partly in accrued interest,

and is replaced with an instrument with a low-interest rate, whose accrued cost starts being continually accounted for from the issue or acceptance date, while it may not be reflected in cash expenditure in the given period at all.

**Table 13: Cash Premiums and Discounts and Difference Between Cash Expenditure and Accrued Costs**

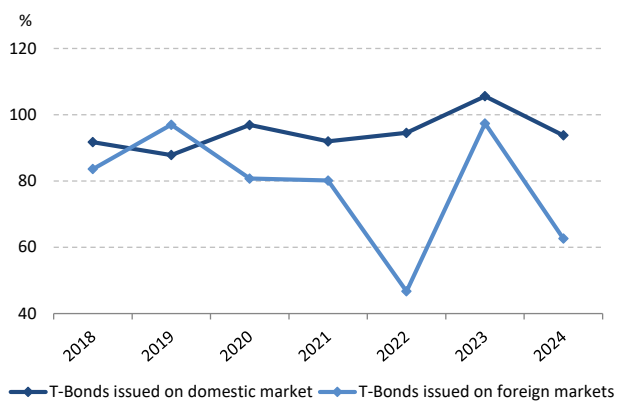
CZK bn	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Cash premiums</b>	8.4	11.4	10.5	13.8	6.1	16.1	10.5
<b>Cash discounts</b>	8.0	10.3	9.0	15.8	22.3	16.5	20.3
<b>Difference between cash discounts and premiums</b>	-0.4	-1.1	-1.5	2.0	16.2	0.4	9.9
<b>Difference between cash expenditure and accrued costs</b>	2.7	4.3	1.0	3.2	3.3	-4.1	5.8

Note: T-Bonds issued on the domestic market.  
Source: MoF

The underlying trends in cash expenditure and accrued costs are largely given by the development of these indicators for medium-term and long-term government bonds issued on the domestic market, which form the dominant part of state debt. For medium-term and long-term government bonds issued on the domestic market, cash interest expenditure outweighs the accrued costs, which is due, among other things, to the fact that net cash discount on the sale of medium-term and long-term government bonds is fully reflected immediately on a cash basis, while the accrued costs are reflected gradually over the entire duration of the medium-term and long-term government bond. In the case of medium-term and long-term government bonds issued on the foreign market, the differences between cash expenditure and accrued costs are not very significant. In the case of savings government bonds for citizens, the cash interest expenditure exceeds

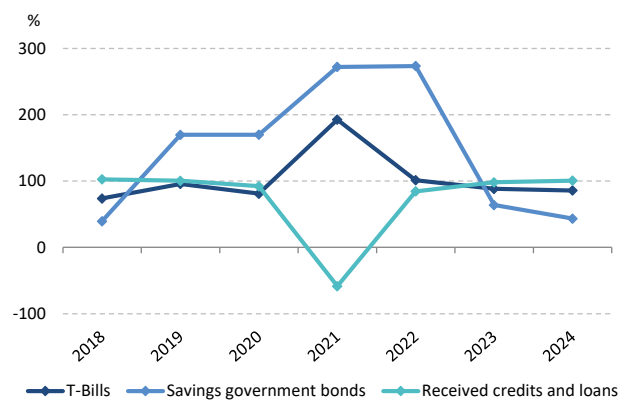
the accrued interest cost, which is, among other things, due to the lower rate of inflation in the case of inflation-linked government bonds for citizens, which was accrued during 2024, while the cash expenditure at the beginning of 2024 still reflected the relatively higher inflation rate of the previous year. In contrast, the calculation methodology is reflected, where in the case of government bonds for citizens with increasing, predetermined coupons in individual coupon periods, the average yield is used for accrualization in accordance with the ESA 2010 methodology. Given the short maturity of most received credits and loans in the form of lending facilities as well as state treasury bills, the differences between cash expenditure and accrued costs are not significant. The same applies to short-term borrowings and, in most cases, to loans received from the international institutions due to the generally short time to re-fixing.

**Figure 40: Share of Accrued Costs in Net Cash Interest Expenditure of Government Bonds**



Source: MoF

**Figure 41: Share of Accrued Costs in Net Cash Interest Expenditure of Other Components of State Debt**



Note: Credits and loans received from international financial institutions and European Commission.  
Source: MoF

## Budget for the Chapter – State Debt

The budget of Chapter 396 – State debt is compiled annually on the basis of a Cost-at-Risk analysis. The expected net expenditure amounted to CZK 94.0 billion, whereas the actual net expenditure of the chapter amounted to CZK 88.5 billion in 2024, i.e. 1.1% of GDP. The difference between actual net expenditure and the approved budget of CZK 95.0 billion amounts to CZK 6.5 billion,

which partially contributed to the better than expected state budget performance in 2024. The difference between actual and budgeted net expenditure is due to lower expenditure compared to the approved budget, while the actual revenue was zero as well as the approved one. Compared to 2023, net expenditure increased by CZK 20.1 billion.

**Table 14: Budget Expenditure and Revenue of the State Debt Chapter**

CZK mil	Actual							Budget
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>1. Total interest expenditure and revenue</b>	<b>40,615</b>	<b>39,400</b>	<b>39,971</b>	<b>42,004</b>	<b>49,459</b>	<b>68,210</b>	<b>88,307</b>	<b>98,967</b>
	<b>0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Internal debt</b>	31,272	32,142	33,091	37,792	45,100	64,422	83,600	92,717
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Money market instruments	(-) 2,013	(-) 3,742	(-) 978	(-) 2,462	(-) 19,257	(-) 19,840	(-) 15,402	(-) 4,500
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savings government bonds	1,198	166	334	919	4,220	11,120	5,911	3,000
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T-Bonds on domestic market	32,086	35,719	33,735	39,335	60,137	73,141	93,091	94,217
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>External debt</b>	9,344	7,261	6,881	4,094	4,212	3,022	3,452	5,000
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T-Bonds on foreign markets	8,808	6,436	6,387	4,408	3,112	305	386	1,000
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received credits and loans <sup>1</sup>	536	825	494	(-) 314	1,100	2,717	3,067	4,000
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payment accounts</b>	0	(-) 3	(-) 1	118	147	767	1,254	1,250
	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2. Fees</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1,000</b>
	<b>0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total chapter balance</b>	<b>40,729</b>	<b>39,551</b>	<b>40,145</b>	<b>42,234</b>	<b>49,705</b>	<b>68,318</b>	<b>88,458</b>	<b>99,967</b>

<sup>1</sup> Credits and loans received from international financial institutions and European Commission.  
Note: (-) means revenue (gains).  
Source: MoF

In 2024, six budgetary transfers were realised in Chapter 396 – State Debt. As a result of these budgetary transfers, the approved expenditure of the chapter was reduced by CZK 5.9 billion. The resulting difference between actual net expenditure and the final budget, including the impact of budgetary transfers, amounts to CZK 0.6 billion.

The difference between actual and budgeted expenditure is due to several factors. The main factor is in particular the nature of the construction of the budgeted expenditure of the chapter. The budgeted expenditure represents the boundary of expenditure that is to be exceeded only with a certain probability. Due to higher budgeted expenditure than the expected expenditure, it is possible, among other things, to hold part of the state debt in the form of variable-rate instruments,

which on average usually bear lower interest rates than fixed-rate government bonds, thereby achieving savings on state budget expenditure.

In 2024, interest costs on state debt service amounted to CZK 79.0 billion on the accrual basis, of which interest costs for government bonds issued in 2024 amount to approximately CZK 9.5 billion. The total nominal value of government bonds issued in 2024 amounts to CZK 637.8 billion, including state treasury bills issued and redeemed during the year. Compared to 2023, the accrued costs related to government bonds issued in 2024 are approximately CZK 7.4 billion lower, mainly due to the lower total nominal value of newly issued government bonds as well as a slight decrease in interest rates and yields on government bonds on the domestic market.

**Table 15: Interest Expenditure and Accrued Costs of the Newly Issued State Debt**

CZK bn	Nominal value	Net interest expenditure / accrued costs			
		2024F	2025F	2026F	2027F
<b>Cash basis expression</b>	637.8	13.1	13.8	14.1	14.0
<b>Accrued basis expression</b>	637.8	9.5	16.2	15.1	14.7
<b>Gross issuance of T-Bonds</b>	394.9	6.7	15.1	15.1	14.7
<b>Gross issuance of T-Bills</b>	242.9	2.8	1.1	-	-
<b>Gross issuance of savings government bonds</b>	0.0	-	-	-	-

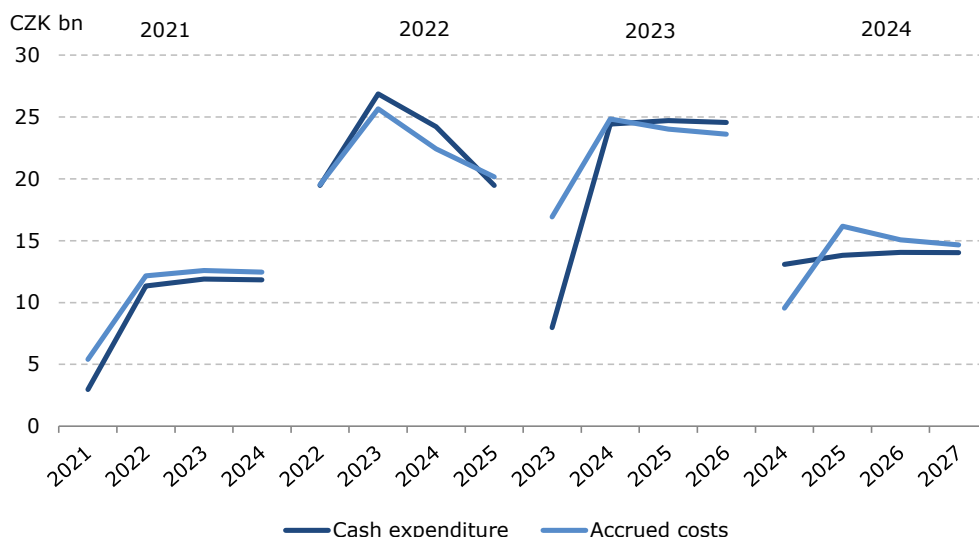
*Note: Gross issuance of savings government bonds does not include the reinvestment of yields of already issued savings government bonds.  
Source: MoF*

A similar development is shown by net interest expenditure on the same debt on a cash basis when the amount of this expenditure in 2024 amounted to CZK 13.1 billion. Between 2025 and 2027, net interest expenditure on newly issued government bonds are expected at the level of CZK 13.8 to 14.1 billion, which confirms that the lower cash state budget expenditure of newly issued government bonds in 2024 are offset by higher cash expenditure in the following years, mainly due to the payment of nominal coupons.

The total net cash interest expenditure and total accrued costs of the newly issued state debt will

eventually equal each other in the course of the existence of the debt. Only if new government bond issues with market coupon rates and coupons paid at the end of the year were issued each year, accrued costs and net cash interest expenditure would be the same in the year of issue. For this reason, the accrual expression of state debt costs is more accurate and more meaningful as it is not affected by the re-opening of issues with other than the market coupon rate, which cannot be avoided in the real world, because small volumes of bond issues render these bonds illiquid cause and may cause increased interest costs due to the illiquidity premium.

**Figure 42: Net Cash Interest Expenditure and Accrued Interest Costs of Newly Issued Debt**

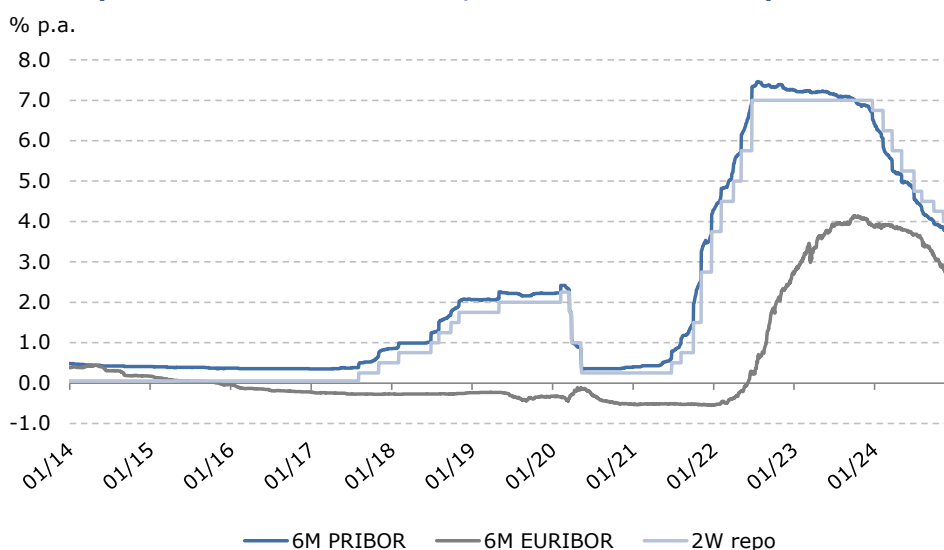


Source: MoF

During 2024, the euro money market yield curves were relatively volatile. The six-month EURIBOR rate was relatively stable in the first half of 2024, but as a result of monetary policy decisions by the European Central Bank in the form of a gradual reduction in key interest rates, it gradually declined in the second half of 2024. The Czech koruna money market yield

curves during 2024 also followed the monetary policy decisions of the Czech National Bank, which continued to ease monetary policy by cutting the key interest rate (2W repo rate) seven times during 2024, from 6.75% p.a. to 4.00% p.a. The six-month PRIBOR rate continued to decline with significantly higher volatility during 2024 in response to these actions.

**Figure 43: Development of Rates: 6M PRIBOR, 6M EURIBOR a 2W Repo**

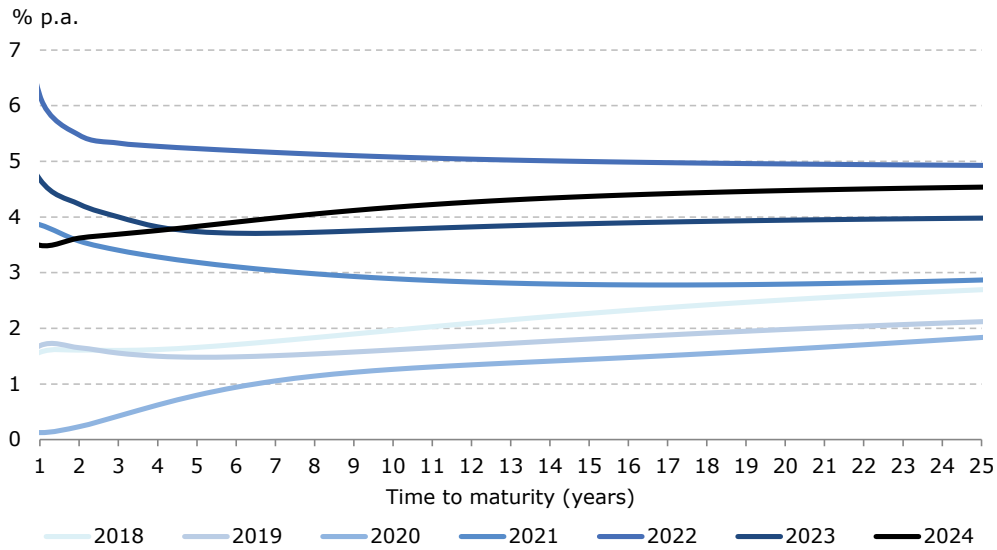


Source: CNB, MTS, Refinitiv

During the year 2024, the yield curve for CZK-denominated government bonds gradually lost its inverse shape as yields on CZK-denominated government bonds at the short end of the yield curve gradually declined, primarily in response to monetary policy decisions by the Czech National Bank in the

form of a gradual reduction in key interest rates. In contrast, yields on CZK-denominated government bonds at the longer end of the yield curve recorded a slight increase compared with the end of 2023, with relatively low volatility, by an average of 50 basis points.

**Figure 44: Yield Curve of Government Bonds**

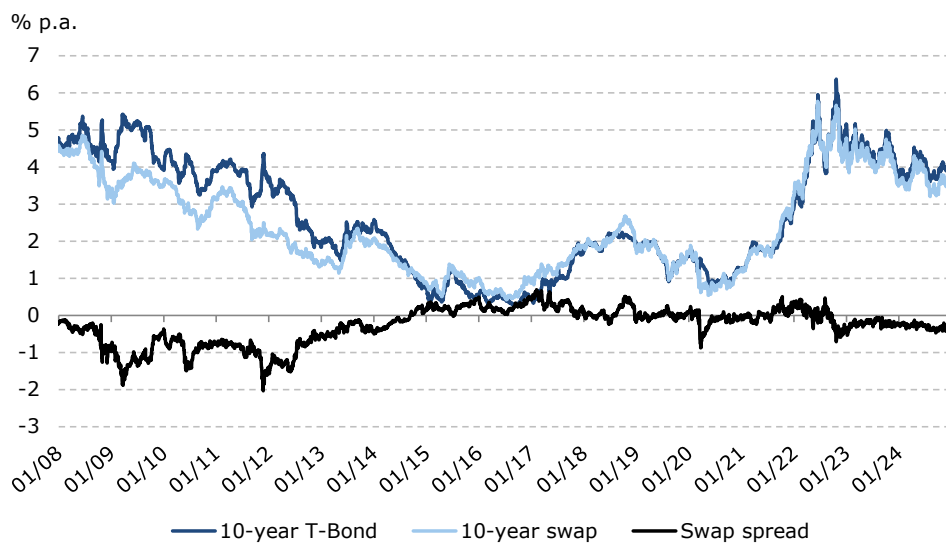


Note: "Par" yield curve of CZK-denominated fixed-rate government bonds is constructed on the basis the extended Nelson-Siegel model, called Svensson model.  
Source: MoF, MTS

The difference between the swap rate and the yield of the government bond, the so-called swap spread, remained in the low negative levels with relatively low volatility during 2024 for the 10-year maturity, which continues to confirm the attractiveness of the

Czech Republic as an issuer of government bonds among investors. In particular, it reached its highest absolute level at the end of the third quarter, when it fell to -48 basis points. The average value of the swap spread reached -30 basis points during 2024.

**Figure 45: Swap Rate and T-Bond Yield to Maturity**



Source: MoF, Refinitiv



## Cost-at-Risk of State Debt

Since 2005, the model framework called Cost-at-Risk (CaR) has been applied to measure and manage interest rate risk, which is based on the Value-at-Risk methodology, simulating future expected and maximum interest expenditure at a given degree of risk, which is derived from the volatility of the interest rate term structure. The stochastic element of the CaR model is the yield curve, the deterministic element is the dynamic structure of the state debt portfolio, which is based on the baseline scenario of the financing program respecting the stipulated strategic objectives of financial risk management.

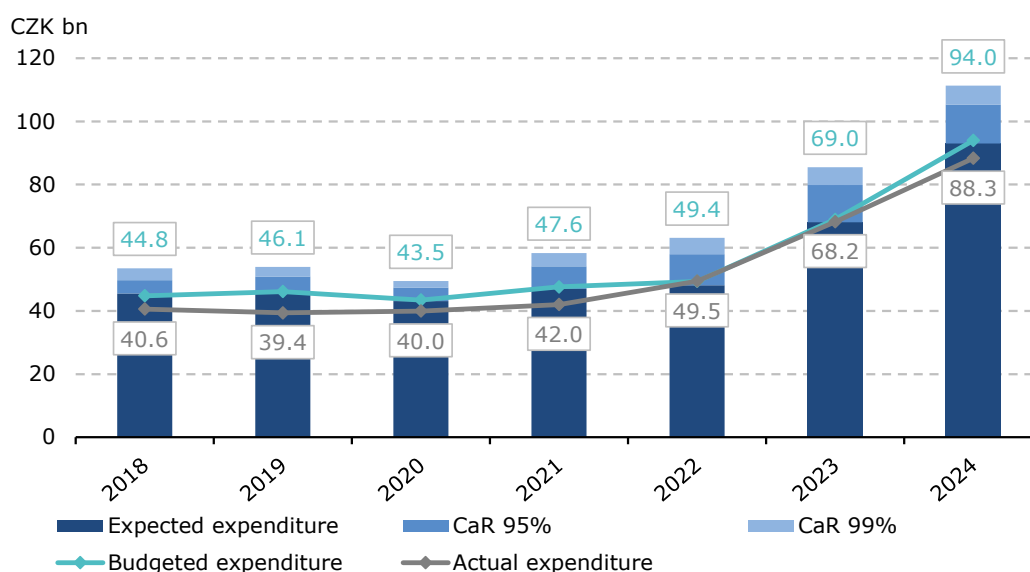
The primary objective of the model is to determine the maximum interest expenditure on state debt, which with 95% or 99% probability will not be exceeded (CaR 95% and CaR 99%). The secondary objective of the model is to estimate the actual interest expenditure on state debt. The outcomes of the applied CaR analysis are not just the values of

CaR 95% and CaR 99% percentiles, but also whole probabilistic distributions of interest expenditure at any moment, which makes this analysis a powerful tool for analysis of state budget expenditure in relation to the issuance and the financial market conditions.

The simulation framework operates separately with interest expenditure and interest revenue. The outcome of aggregation of interest expenditure and interest revenue is the net interest expenditure on state debt. Interest expenditure does not include fees related to state debt service, which are of a deterministic nature.

Overall the years in which the CaR methodology has been applied, the model has fulfilled the primary objective, since the predicted maximum interest expenditure was not exceeded in any of those years.

**Figure 46: Net Interest Expenditure and Cost-at-Risk**



Note: Original budgeted net interest expenditure. Excluding fees associated with the expenditure on state debt service.  
Source: MoF

**Table 16: Net Interest Expenditure and Cost-at-Risk**

CZK bn	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Budgeted expenditure<sup>1</sup></b>	44.8	46.1	43.5	47.6	49.4	69.0	94.0
<b>Actual expenditure</b>	40.6	39.4	40.0	42.0	49.5	68.2	88.3
<b>Expected expenditure</b>	45.5	45.8	43.1	47.0	48.1	68.1	93.0
<b>CaR 95%</b>	49.7	50.9	47.4	54.1	58.0	79.8	105.3
<b>CaR 99%</b>	53.5	54.0	49.4	58.3	63.1	85.5	111.3

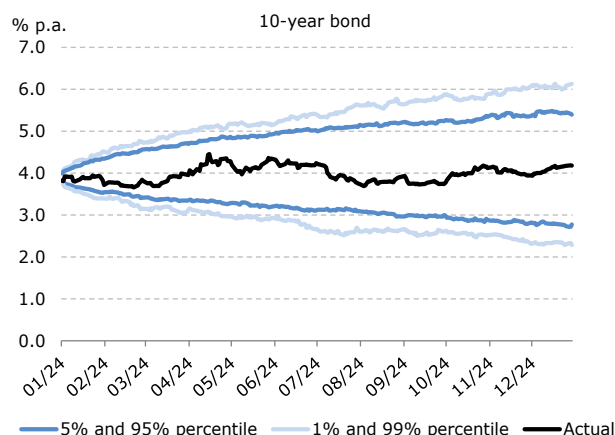
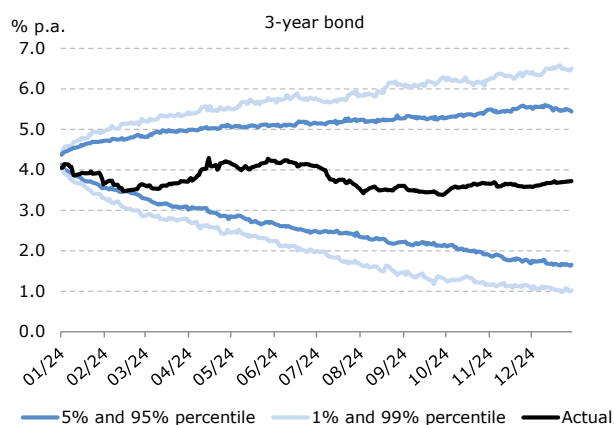
<sup>1</sup> The original budgeted net interest expenditure.  
Note: Excluding fees associated with the expenditure on state debt service.  
Source: MoF

## Cost-at-Risk for 2024

In the Czech Republic Government Debt Management Annual Report 2023, the Cost-at-Risk of state debt for 2024 was published. Calculation of the CaR indicator is based on simulations of the time structure of interest rates as at 18 December 2023.

A comparison of the real development of the three-year and ten-year government bonds interest rates with their simulations for the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 is shown in the following figures.

**Figure 47: Actual vs. Simulated of CZK-denominated Government Bond Yields in 2024**



Source: MoF, MTS

A comparison of the actual net interest expenditure on state debt service with the simulated values of expected expenditure (simulation average) and interest expenditure in CaR (95% and 99% percentile of simulations) in 2023 and 2024 is

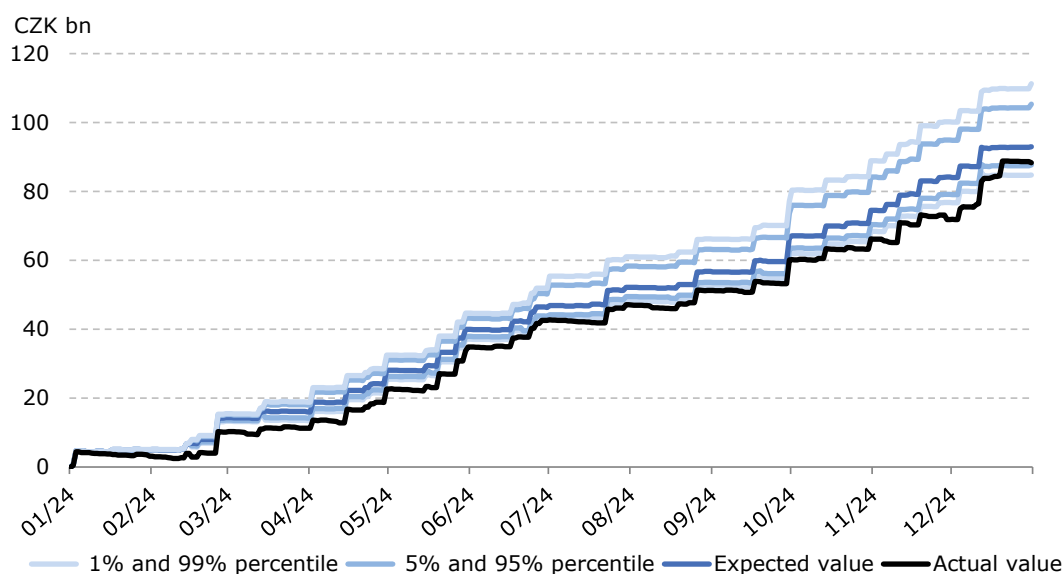
shown in the following table. In 2024 the net interest expenditure amounted to CZK 88.3 billion, the expected net interest expenditure predicted by the model amounted to CZK 93.0 billion.

**Table 17: Expected vs. Actual Net Interest Expenditure**

CZK bn	2023	2024
<b>Actual expenditure</b>	68.2	88.3
<b>Expected expenditure</b>	68.1	93.0
<b>CaR 95%</b>	79.8	105.3
<b>CaR 99%</b>	85.5	111.3
<b>Difference between expectation and actuality</b>	-0.1	4.7

Source: MoF

**Figure 48: Actual vs. Simulated Net Interest Expenditure in 2024**



Note: Interest expenditure are calculated using the cash principle according to the current state budget methodology.  
Source: MoF

The net interest expenditure in 2024 remained below the CaR 95% and CaR 99% level, which were estimated at CZK 105.3 billion and CZK 111.3 billion, respectively. The expected net interest expenditure predicted by the model is CZK 4.7 billion higher than the actual one.

The difference in expected net interest expenditure of CZK 4.7 billion compared with the model's

expectations is due, on the one hand, to higher expenditure related to the issuance of medium-term and long-term government bonds and state treasury bills and, on the other hand, to higher than expected state budget revenues from state treasury liquidity management operations in an environment of a gradual decline in the Czech National Bank's key interest rates.

### Cost-at-Risk for 2025

Net interest expenditure expected by the model in 2025 amounts to CZK 97.4 billion. Net interest expenditure at risk, i.e. CaR 99% amounts to CZK 118.1 billion (CaR 95% amounts to CZK 112.9 billion). Thus, the actual net interest expenditure in 2025 will not be higher by about CZK 20.8 billion compared to the expected expenditure with 99% probability. The budgeted interest expenditure on state debt service in 2025 amounts to CZK 99.0

billion, i.e. by CZK 1.6 billion above expected net interest expenditure and by CZK 14.0 billion below the 95% percentile of the CaR indicator.

The following table shows in detail the development of cumulative net interest expenditure on state debt in 2025 predicted by the model always at the end of the month. It also contains the respective critical values of CaR 95% and CaR 99%.

**Table 18: Monthly Development of Cumulative Net Interest Expenditure in 2025**

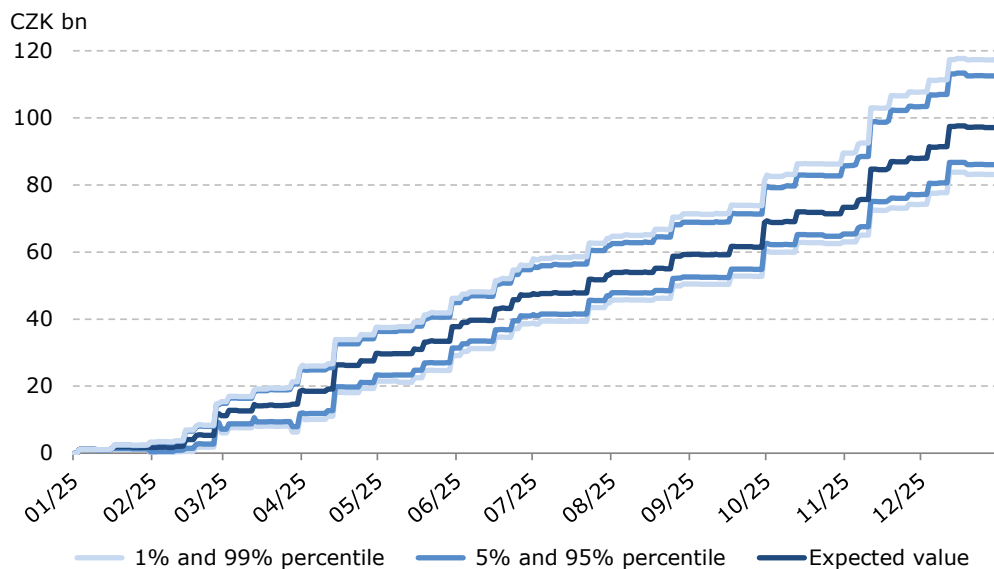
CZK bn	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Expected expenditure</b>	1.7	11.2	18.5	29.8	37.7	47.2	53.2	59.3	68.9	73.4	87.9	97.4
<b>CaR 95%</b>	3.1	14.9	24.6	36.4	45.0	54.8	61.9	68.9	78.7	85.8	103.4	112.9
<b>CaR 99%</b>	3.4	15.4	25.3	37.6	46.2	56.0	64.1	71.4	81.2	89.5	107.7	118.1

Note: Excluding fees associated with the expenditure on state debt service.  
Source: MoF

The graphic presentation of simulations of cumulative net interest expenditure on the state debt service in 2025 stipulated on a daily basis is shown in the following figure. The figure also shows

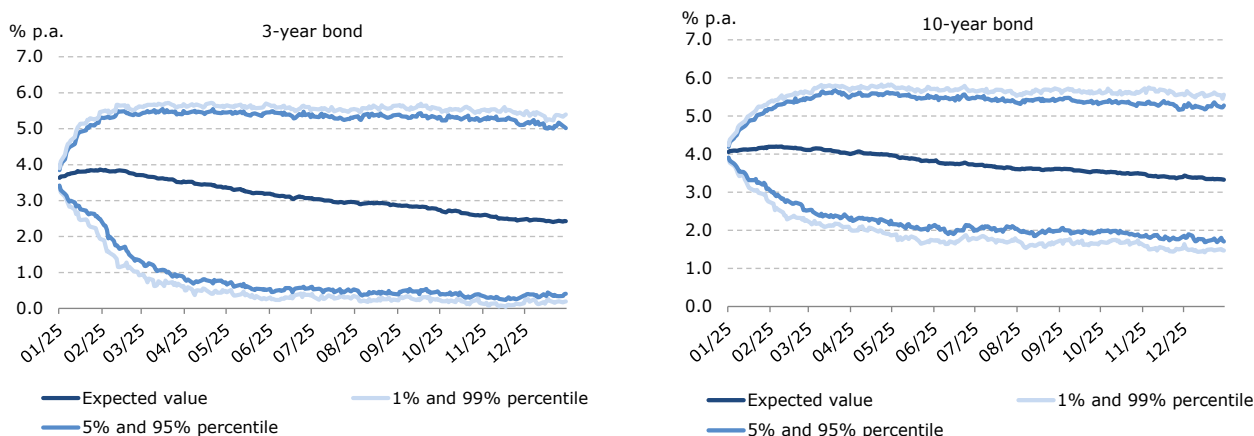
the expected values of net expenditure and the respective 5% and 95%, 1% and 99% percentiles of simulated values.

**Figure 49: Simulation of Net Interest Expenditure of State Debt in 2025**



Note: Development of net interest expenditure on a daily basis.  
Source: MoF

**Figure 50: Simulation of CZK-denominated Government Bond Yields in 2025**



Source: MoF

The Ministry also deals with the problem of interest rates hikes, which could occur e.g. via a sharp increase in the Czech National Bank key interest rate, sudden deterioration of the economic situation in the euro area, a sharp increase of the risk premium of government bonds, etc. The Ministry strives to quantify the impact of these circumstances on net interest expenditure on the state debt service. Each economic event has an effect on a certain part of the yield curve, which is why it is important for the

Ministry to observe the shift in the individual parts of the yield curves separately. The following table quantifies the consequences of a potential increase in interest rates at the short end of the yield curve, at the long end of the yield curve and along the entire curve evenly. This analysis also enables the uneven shifting of the short and long end of the yield curve and arbitrary selection of the date of this shift.

**Table 19: Development of Net Interest Expenditure in Case of Sudden Interest Rate Hikes**

CZK bn	Current model	Shift of rates at the short end of the yield curve by 1 p.p.	Shift of rates at the long end of the yield curve by 1 p.p.	Shift of the whole yield curve by 1 p.p.
<b>Expected expenditure</b>	97.4	98.7	99.7	101.0
<b>CaR 95%</b>	112.9	114.2	115.1	116.4
<b>CaR 99%</b>	118.1	119.5	120.2	121.6

Note: The shock in the form of a one-time shift in the yield curve will occur at the beginning of 2025.  
Source: MoF

Assuming the financing of the gross borrowing requirement with an unchanged issuance calendar, a 1 percentage point upward shift in the yield curve of CZK-denominated government bonds at its short end would lead to an increase in expected net interest expenditure of CZK 1.3 billion in 2025. In the case of a 1 percentage point increase in rates at the long end of the yield curve, the expected net interest expenditure would increase by CZK 2.4 billion. A shift of the whole yield curve of government bonds by 1 percentage point upwards would result in an increase in expected net interest expenditure by approximately CZK 3.7 billion.

The Ministry also quantifies the sensitivity of net interest expenditure on state debt service to changes in the koruna's exchange rate. This sensitivity is relatively low, even when compared to the sensitivity of interest expenditure to the shift in the yield curve.

**Table 20: The Increase of Net Interest Expenditure in Case of EUR/CZK FX Rate Hike**

CZK bn	EUR/CZK FX rate shift	
	by 1%	by 10%
<b>Expected expenditure</b>	0.027	0.272
<b>CaR 95%</b>	0.030	0.302
<b>CaR 99%</b>	0.032	0.324

Note: The shock in form of a one-off depreciation of CZK FX rate will occur at the beginning of 2025.  
Source: MoF

If the EUR/CZK FX rate depreciated by 1% at the beginning of 2025 compared to the level as at the end of 2024, i.e. from 25.185 to 25.437 and remained unchanged during the whole 2025, then the expected net interest expenditure on state debt service would increase approx. by CZK 27 million.

The Ministry also quantifies the impacts of the unplanned increase in the state budget deficit on interest expenditure on state debt service. If the state budget deficit increased by CZK 10.0 billion in 2025 assuming its financing by a uniform increase in the nominal values of CZK-denominated medium-term and long-term government bonds issued in auctions according to the current issue calendar, this change would mean an increase in expected net interest expenditure on state debt service by CZK 0.2 billion. However, the impact on the state budget based on the cash basis is very sensitive to the selected way of financing the deficit increase. In the case of an issuance of bond with premium, i.e. price above par, the increased gross issue may not result in an increase in interest expenditure due to the cash principle of the state budget and will result in a reduction in net interest expenditure. In the case of an accrual approach, an increase in gross issue would take effect immediately.

## 6 - Evaluation of Primary Dealers and Secondary Government Bond Market

### Primary Dealers and Recognized Dealers in Czech Government Securities

The status of a primary dealer in Czech government securities was contractually formalized on 1 October 2011, when the Primary Dealer Agreement for Czech Government Securities (hereinafter the Agreement), became valid. According to best international practice, the Agreement specifies the rights and obligations of individual members of the group of primary dealers, and provides an institutional framework for cooperation between the Ministry and financial institutions in funding and state debt management.

A new two-stage institutional framework of cooperation was established starting from 1 January 2019, by adding the status of Recognized Dealer in Czech Government Securities. Thus, Ministry had responded flexibly to increasing regulatory costs and changes of market makers business strategies of foreign market makers in Czech government securities, when Goldman Sachs International (now Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE) became the first recognized dealer.

Recognized Dealer in Czech Government Securities has limited rights and obligation compared to Primary Dealer, clearly specified in Recognized Dealer Agreement for Czech Government Securities. Only Primary Dealer together with Recognized Dealer is granted access to primary auctions of government bonds according to valid Rules for the Primary Sale of Government Securities organized by the Czech National Bank. Recognized Dealer has right to be participant only in the competitive part of the primary auction of Czech government securities. Compared to Primary Dealer, there is no access to the non-competitive part of the primary auctions for Recognized Dealer.

Primary dealers and recognized dealers may participate in the Ministry's operations on the secondary market, such as tap sales, buy-backs and exchange operations of government bonds or lending facilities. Primary dealers are also the Ministry's counterparts for foreign issues, private placements and other state's financial operations. Primary dealers also have an exclusive right to participate in regular meetings with the representatives of the Ministry, at least twice a year, and to be involved among others in the preparation of issuance calendars for government bonds as well as to propose alternative

instruments for financing the borrowing requirement, including follow-up operations for risk management purposes. A primary dealer's obligation is to purchase at least 3% of the total nominal value of medium-term and long-term government bonds sold in the primary auctions (including non-competitive parts) during four consecutive quarters. Another important obligation is for the participant to fulfil the quoting obligations on a secondary market through the Designated Electronic Trading System (DETS) with the aim of achieving a highly liquid secondary market of government bonds.

Recognized dealer is not compulsory to fulfil quoting obligation on the secondary market and does not have the obligation to purchase not less than 3% of the total nominal amount of government bonds in primary auctions. The main obligation of recognized dealer is to be active market participant on the DETS, act in accordance with its market rules and contribute on best effort basis to liquidity of secondary market trading of the government bonds.

The group of primary dealers and recognized dealers in Czech government securities is confirmed by the Ministry for every calendar year. In 2024, the Czech Republic had a total of 9 primary dealers, and the number did not change compared to the previous year. In 2024, in justified cases, these Agreements were concluded as tripartite, thus ensuring a wider formalized coverage of all business relationships and activities, implemented through multiple entities within the respective financial groups. This setting applied to 6 primary dealers in the year 2024. System of primary dealership ran smoothly in 2024 and there were no any received proposals to amend the current institutional arrangement of the market.

Following a request from Deutsche Bank AG, a standardised non-binding six-month trial period was initiated on 1 June 2024 to test the ability to fulfil the basic criteria for the role of primary dealer on the primary market for government bonds and to fulfil listing obligations on the secondary market via the electronic trading platform MTS Czech Republic. In view of meeting the criteria, it was decided to include Deutsche Bank AG in the group of primary dealers of Czech government bonds as of 1 January 2025.

**Table 21: List of Primary Dealers and Recognized Dealers in Czech Government Securities in 2024**

Primary Dealers	
Citibank Europe plc	J.P. Morgan SE
Erste Group Bank AG / Česká spořitelna, a.s.	PPF banka a.s.
KBC Bank NV / Československá obchodní banka, a. s.	Société Générale / Komerční banka, a.s.
ING Bank Śląski S.A. / ING Bank N.V.	UniCredit SpA / UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, a.s.
Raiffeisen Bank International AG / Raiffeisenbank a.s.	
Recognized Dealers	
Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE	

Source: MoF

## Evaluation Results of the Primary Dealers

The long-term objective of the state debt management is also to support the maximum possible liquidity and transparency of the secondary market for Czech government bonds. In order to achieve this objective, the inter-dealer over-the-counter electronic trading platform of the regulated market MTS Czech Republic for the secondary government bond market (DETS - Designated Electronic Trading System) was implemented. To support the secondary market liquidity, it is also possible to execute secondary market operations such as tap sales, exchange operations of illiquid short term bonds for benchmark bonds with longer time to maturity and buybacks of

illiquid bonds with short time to maturity. The platform provides real-time executive prices of benchmark bonds and thus enables indisputable monitoring of the behaviour of market participants, which can also be used as a basis for subsequent evaluation of their performance. It provides market participants with transparent information on the price development of Czech government bonds and continuous access to their supply. The implementation of this platform has also made it possible to expand the circle of primary dealers to include new foreign participants and domestic market makers.

**Table 22: Overall Evaluation of Primary Dealers**

Ranking	Primary Dealer	Points
1 <sup>st</sup>	PPF banka a.s.	84.2
2 <sup>nd</sup>	KBC Bank NV / Československá obchodní banka, a. s.	62.6
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Société Générale / Komerční banka, a.s.	58.2
4 <sup>th</sup>	Raiffeisen Bank International AG / Raiffeisenbank a.s.	48.5
5 <sup>th</sup>	Erste Group Bank AG / Česká spořitelna, a.s.	46.3

Note: Maximum possible number of points in overall evaluation is 100.  
Source: MoF

**Table 23: Evaluation of Primary Dealers on Primary Market**

Ranking	Primary Dealer	Points
1 <sup>st</sup>	PPF banka a.s.	50.4
2 <sup>nd</sup>	KBC Bank NV / Československá obchodní banka, a. s.	32.9
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Raiffeisen Bank International AG / Raiffeisenbank a.s.	31.4
4 <sup>th</sup>	Erste Group Bank AG / Česká spořitelna, a.s.	28.3
5 <sup>th</sup>	Société Générale / Komerční banka, a.s.	27.3

Note: Maximum possible number of points in this criterion is 55.  
Source: MoF

**Table 24: Evaluation of Primary Dealers on Secondary Market**

Ranking	Primary Dealer	Points
1 <sup>st</sup>	PPF banka a.s.	33.8
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Société Générale / Komerční banka, a.s.	30.9
3 <sup>rd</sup>	KBC Bank NV / Československá obchodní banka, a. s.	29.7
4 <sup>th</sup>	J. P. Morgan SE	22.9
5 <sup>th</sup>	Erste Group Bank AG / Česká spořitelna, a.s.	18.0

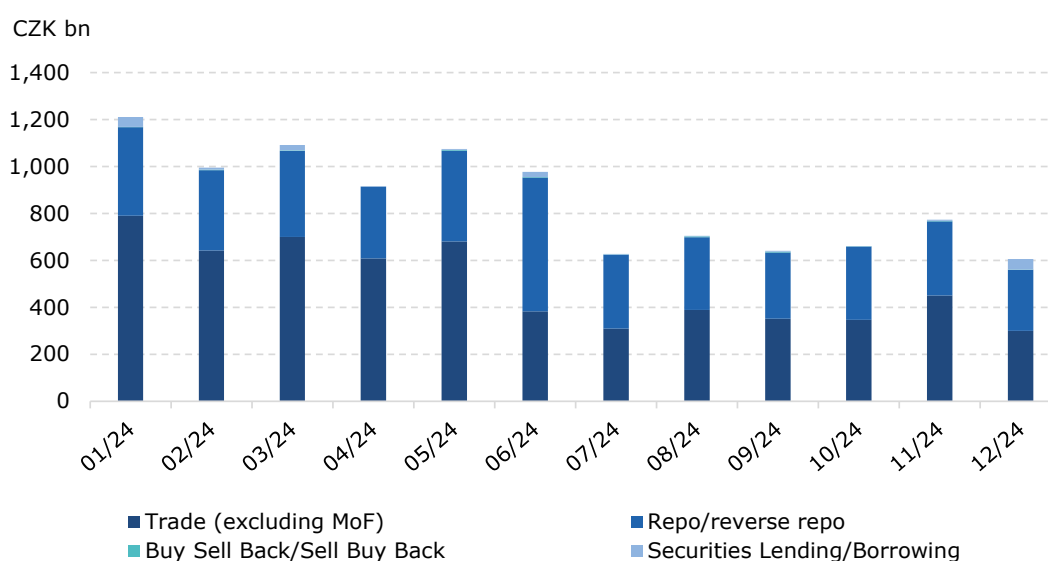
Note: Maximum possible number of points in this criterion is 45.  
Source: MoF

## MTS Czech Republic and Secondary Government Bond Market

Supporting the maximum possible liquidity of Czech government bond issues traded on the secondary market remains a long-term objective of state debt management. The inter-dealer electronic OTC trading platform of the regulated market MTS Czech Republic for the secondary market of government bonds serves this purpose. On July 11, 2011, the pilot operation was launched, which was followed by a full operation after three months. To support the liquidity of the MTS Czech Republic secondary market, it is also possible to use secondary market operations in the form of tap sales and exchange operations. The MTS Czech Republic platform also enables monitoring of market participants' behaviour and compliance with the

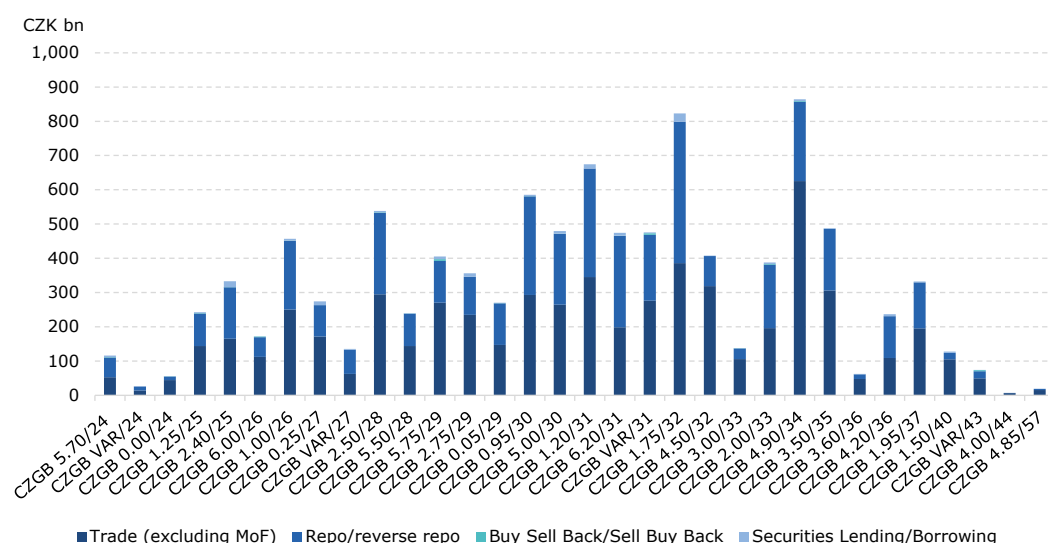
set rules in real-time as a basis for subsequent evaluation of their performance and bonuses. The implementation of this platform has also enabled the expansion of the circle of primary dealers to include new foreign domestic market makers. Since its establishment, the official MTS Czech Republic market has become an integral part of the overall secondary market for government bonds. It provides market participants with transparent information on the price development of government bonds issued on the domestic market and continuous access to their supply. MTS Czech Republic has been extended as an accepted DETS based on the decision of the Primary Dealers Committee dated 22 June 2023 until 31 December 2025.

**Figure 51: Nominal Value of Trades Carried out on Secondary Market Settled in CSD Prague**



Note: Expressed in nominal value of traded medium-term and long-term government bonds denominated in the domestic currency settled in CSD. Outright purchases/sales by the Ministry are not included. Repo market and buy/sell market adjusted for double-counting of transactions.  
Source: MoF, CSD

**Figure 52: Nominal Value of Trades Carried out on Secondary Market Settled in CSD Prague by Instrument**



Note: Expressed in nominal value of traded medium-term and long-term government bonds denominated in the domestic currency settled in CSD. Outright purchases/sales by the Ministry are not included. Repo market and buy/sell market adjusted for double-counting of transactions.  
Source: MoF, CSD



The year 2024 was similar to the years 2022 and 2023 in terms of trading activity on the government bond market and largely corresponded to the Ministry's issuance activity, when it was necessary to cover higher financing needs on the primary and secondary markets, while three new issues of CZK-denominated medium-term and long-term government bonds were issued. High traded nominal values were reached on the Government Bond of the Czech Republic, 2023–2034, 4.90%.

An effective secondary market in terms of minimizing transaction costs and maintaining market depth and price stability is a necessary condition for the issuance activity and smooth and cost-effective funding over the long term. At the same time, a liquid and deep secondary market is important to sufficiently absorb potential financial market shocks. In order to meet this task, effective from 1 January 2024, based on a previous discussion with primary dealers at a meeting of the Primary Dealers Committee, a list of benchmark government

bond issues, whose nominal value in circulation is sufficient to enable the market maker to meet its listing obligations, was published. These benchmark issues with lower outstanding amounts will be also reopened, which will have another positive impact on the liquidity of new benchmark bonds.

Compared to 2024, three new issues issued in 2024 were included in the list of benchmark list for 2025, namely the Government Bond of the Czech Republic, 2023–2031, 6.20%, Government Bond of the Czech Republic, 2024–2033, 3.00% and the Government Bond of the Czech Republic, 2024–2036, 3.60%. Due to the short remaining time to maturity, the Czech Republic Government Bond, 2014–2025, 2.40% and the Government Bond of the Czech Republic, 2022–2026, 6.00% were removed.

As a result of the changes in benchmark issues, since January 2025 the total number of bonds subjected to quoting obligation has increased by 1 benchmark bond, in total 21.

**Table 25: Benchmark Issues of Government Bonds as at 1 January 2025**

Issue no.	Issue	ISIN	Coupon	Maturity date	Maturity basket	Minimum quoted nominal value (CZK mil)
95	ČR, 1.00 %, 26	CZ0001004469	1.00%	26/6/2026	A	50
100	ČR, 0.25 %, 27	CZ0001005037	0.25%	10/2/2027	A	50
78	ČR, 2.50 %, 28	CZ0001003859	2.50%	25/8/2028	B	50
149	ČR, 5.50 %, 28	CZ0001006696	5.50%	12/12/2028	B	50
153	ČR, 5.75 %, 29	CZ0001007025	5.75%	29/3/2029	B	50
105	ČR, 2.75 %, 29	CZ0001005375	2.75%	23/7/2029	B	50
130	ČR, 0.05 %, 29	CZ0001006076	0.05%	29/11/2029	B	50
94	ČR, 0.95 %, 30	CZ0001004477	0.95%	15/5/2030	B	50
150	ČR, 5.00 %, 30	CZ0001006688	5.00%	30/9/2030	B	50
121	ČR, 1.20 %, 31	CZ0001005888	1.20%	13/3/2031	B	50
152	ČR, 6.20 %, 31	CZ0001006969	6.20%	16/6/2031	B	50
138	ČR, 1.75 %, 32	CZ0001006233	1.75%	23/6/2032	C	40
154	ČR, 4.50 %, 32	CZ0001007033	4.50%	11/11/2032	C	40
156	ČR, 3.00 %, 33	CZ0001007256	3.00%	3/3/2033	C	40
103	ČR, 2.00 %, 33	CZ0001005243	2.00%	13/10/2033	C	40
151	ČR, 4.90 %, 34	CZ0001006894	4.90%	14/4/2034	C	40
145	ČR, 3.50 %, 35	CZ0001006431	3.50%	30/5/2035	C	40
157	ČR, 3.60 %, 36	CZ0001007355	3.60%	3/6/2036	C	40
49	ČR, 4.20 %, 36	CZ0001001796	4.20%	4/12/2036	C	40
142	ČR, 1.95 %, 37	CZ0001006316	1.95%	30/7/2037	C	40
125	ČR, 1.50 %, 40	CZ0001005920	1.50%	24/4/2040	D	30

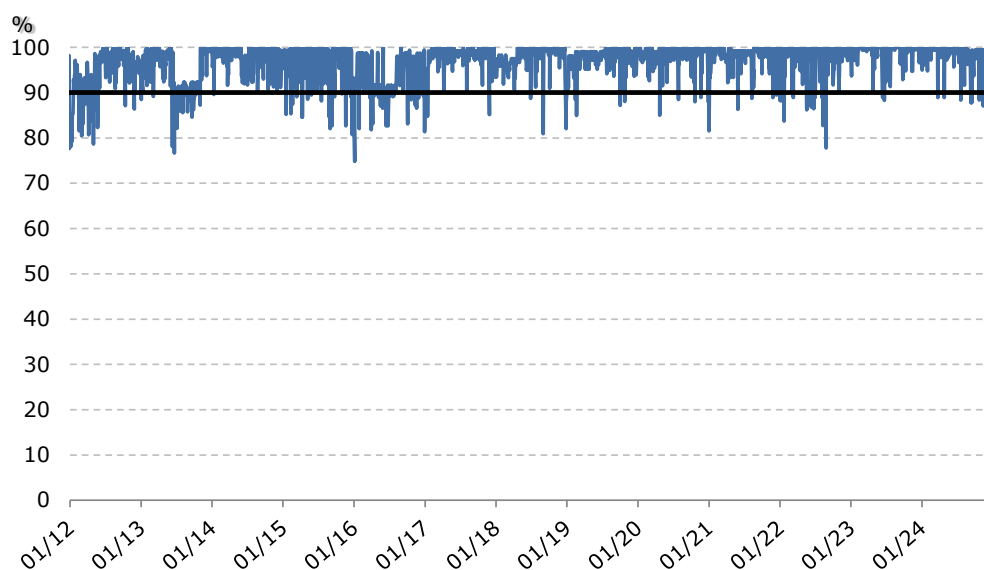
Source: MoF

The primary dealer who fulfils the role of market-maker on the secondary market quotes the bid and offer prices for all bonds subject to quoting obligations in the minimum quoted total nominal value, which varies depending on the time to maturity, and at least 5 hours during a single trading day.

However, the quoted prices must be within the competitive spread, which is set on a daily basis for each government bond subject to quoting obligations

as the weighted average of the quoted spreads of all primary dealers multiplied by the coefficient of  $k = 1.5$ . This method and the quantitative criteria were set up following mutual discussion in the MTS Czech Republic Committee, and the respective calculations are available to all participants in the system. The compliance with quoting obligation is monitored on a daily basis, and the evaluation of the performance and activity of participants takes place on a monthly basis.

**Figure 53: Average Daily Primary Dealer Compliance Ratio on MTS Czech Republic**

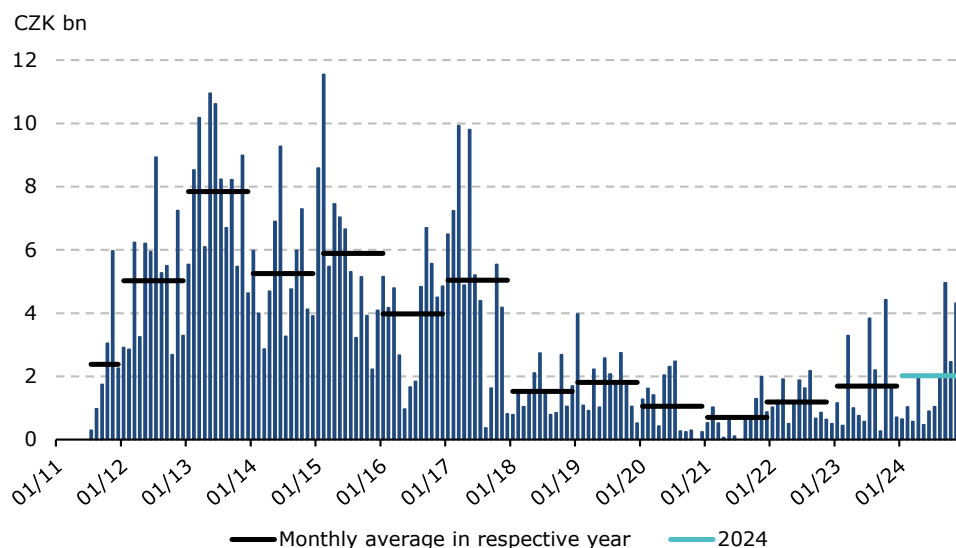


Source: MoF, MTS

In 2024, trading activity on MTS Czech Republic increased slightly, when the average monthly traded nominal value excluding the Ministry's operations reached CZK 2.0 billion. Primary dealers and recognized dealers trade with each other primarily in the unregulated OTC markets that are characteristic of bond trading. However, due to the quotation

obligations, the MTS Czech Republic platform provides market participants, investors and the general public with transparent information on daily quotations of government bond prices, including their historical development and it provides the Ministry a picture of the current market situation.

**Figure 54: Traded Nominal Value on MTS Czech Republic**

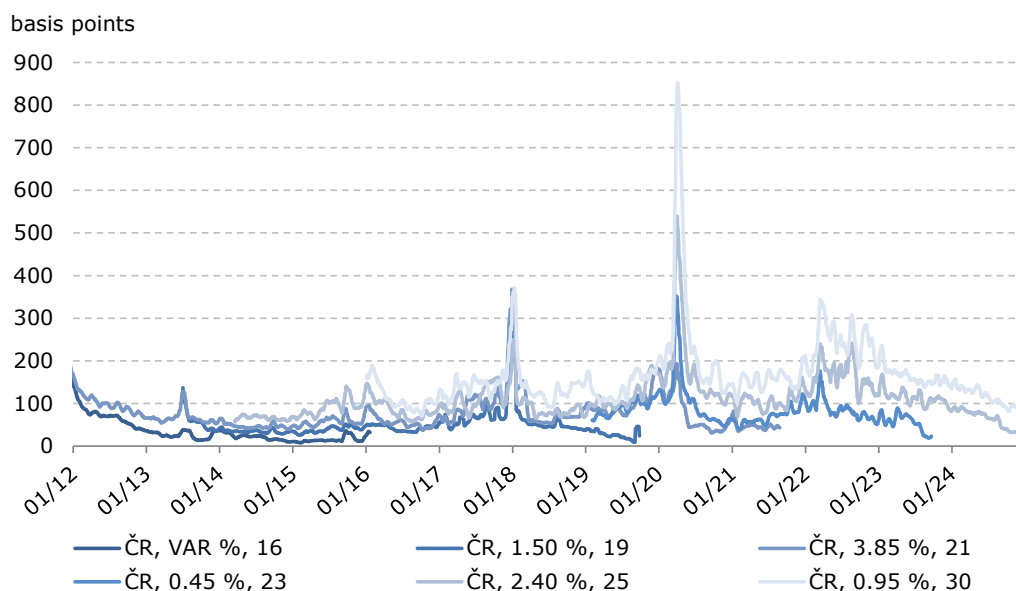


Note: Excl. trades of the Ministry on the secondary market.  
Source: MoF, MTS

The uncertainty on the domestic and foreign financial markets caused by the development of the world economy and persistent geopolitical risks was also reflected in the significant volatility of bid-offer spreads for government bonds, which fluctuated briefly by over 200 basis points during 2024. The fact that the mandatory bid and offer spreads are

based on a relative basis to the market average of all primary dealers contributes to market stability, smooth fulfilment of quotation obligations and long-term low price spreads. This allows for a significant degree of flexibility and adaptation to a constantly changing and difficult-to-predict market environment compared to fixed spreads.

**Figure 55: Bid-Offer Spreads of Selected Government Bonds on MTS Czech Republic**



Note: The bid-offer spreads are listed in 14-day moving averages.  
Source: MoF, MTS

## Operations on the Secondary Market

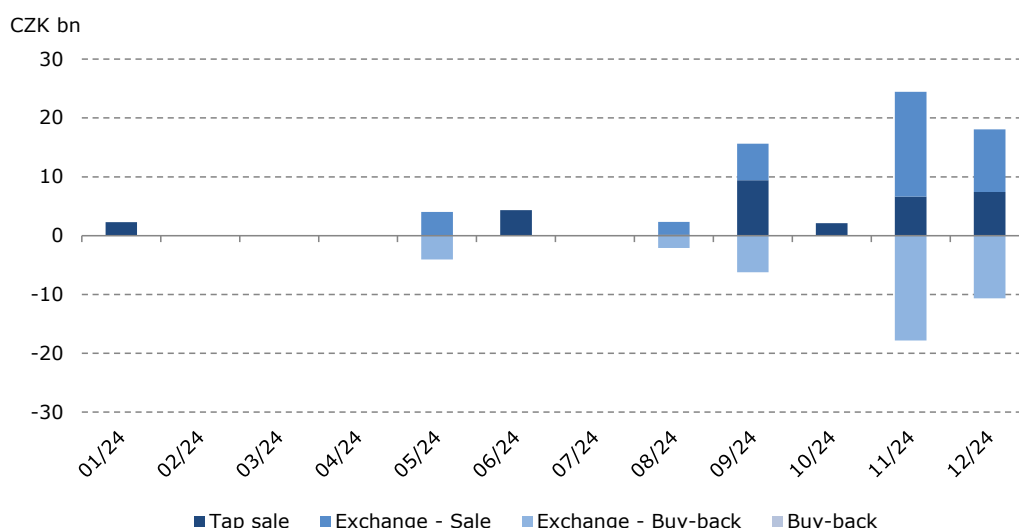
Operations on the secondary market are secured mainly through the electronic trading platform MTS Czech Republic. In order to ensure maximum transparency, all primary dealers and dealers of its intention to carry out a repurchase, exchange

operation or tap sale on the secondary market (type of transaction, government bonds, maximum nominal value of transactions, time when offers will be accepted, conversion ratio for government bond exchanges, settlement date, contact person) are

informed at least one trading day before the day on which the transaction is to take place. The results of transactions (the total nominal value of completed transactions within one repurchase, tap sale or exchange of government bonds, the number of counterparties and the weighted average price) are regularly published on the website of the Ministry.

All operations on the secondary market are carried out flexibly depending on the needs of the Ministry and the situation on the financial markets. During 2024, activity in the secondary market was carried out primarily in order to flexibly fine-tune cover the increased needs for financing as a complement to primary market operations and to prepay bonds with shorter maturities.

**Figure 56: Nominal Value of Tap Sales, Exchange Operations and Buy-Backs**



Source: MoF, MTS

In 2024, medium-term and long-term government bonds in a total nominal value of CZK 32.4 billion with an average maturity of 10.0 years were sold as part of tap sales. In particular, the Government Bond of the Czech Republic, 2022–2035, 3.50% in a total nominal value of CZK 7.9 billion and the Government Bond of the Czech Republic, 2023–2032, 4.50% in a total nominal value of CZK 5.7 billion were sold. In April and May, 908<sup>th</sup> issue of state treasury bills denominated in the euro was sold in a total nominal value of EUR 140 million.

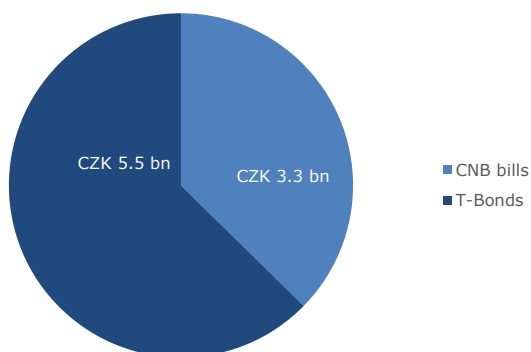
The exchange operations were mainly carried out towards the end of the year with the intention of buying the Government Bond of the Czech Republic, 2020–2025, 1.25%, the Czech Republic Government Bond, 2014–2025, 2.40% and, to a lesser extent, the Government Bond of the Czech Republic, 2021–2031, VAR%. In total, government bonds in a total nominal value of CZK 40.9 billion with an average maturity of 0.9 years were bought back, while government bonds in a total nominal value of CZK 40.9 billion with an average maturity of 11.0 years were sold.

Also in 2024, short-term medium-term and long-term government bond lending facilities for primary

dealers and dealers primarily in the form of loans of securities continued to be executed. In the case of securities lending, primary dealer and recognized dealer may borrow securities from Ministry’s asset accounts for a fee for a period of up to 90 days against the non-cash collateral in the form of state treasury bills, Czech National Bank bills or medium-term and long-term government bonds. The advantage of loans of securities is the bidirectional support of liquidity on the secondary market with no impact on the gross borrowing requirement of the state and the debt portfolio’s risk indicators.

Parallel market in the form of loans of securities has its importance when the repo market freezes or if some dysfunctions occur, which could result in an increase in bid-offer spreads. Loans of securities are fully covered by the standard contractual documentation, i.e. the relevant Annex to the Master Agreement for financial transactions and the international Global Master Securities Lending Agreement. Loans of securities also help primary dealers and recognized dealers to optimize their business portfolio irrespective of their liquidity position as well as significantly reduce their dependence on the repo market.

**Figure 57: Received Collateral within Collateralized Loans of Securities in 2024**



Note: Excl. T-Bonds issued on the foreign markets.  
Source: MoF

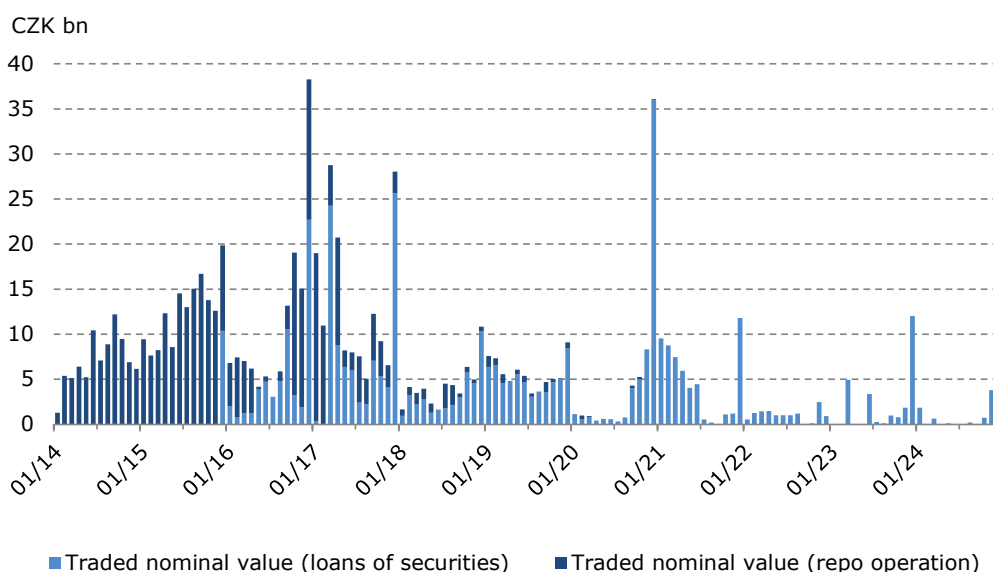
From the primary dealers' point of view, the short-term lending facilities enable them to cover their short positions and thus contribute to the smooth fulfilment of quoting obligations, maintaining the sufficient depth of market and liquidity of government bonds even at times of unusual fluctuations on financial markets. Lending facilities thus form an important alternative for obtaining government bonds in the case of worsened conditions on the secondary market and contribute significantly to the business activity of primary dealers. It enables stabilization of the market spread of quoted bonds, which is directly reflected in the reduction of the

illiquidity premium as well as the end-investors' demand for Czech government bonds. The total volume of the lending facilities amounted to CZK 9.2 billion in 2024, while all lending facilities in 2024 consisted of securities lending. In 2024, the largest part of the lending facilities, expressed in terms of the nominal value of the bond provided, consisted mainly of the Government Bond of the Czech Republic, 2020–2040, 1.50% (CZK 3.7 billion) and the Government Bond of the Czech Republic, 2023–2031, 6.20% (CZK 4.0 billion).

Although the primary objective of these operations is to increase the liquidity of government bonds on the secondary market, especially in case of the short-term excess of demand over the supply of the particular bond, income from lending facilities has a positive impact on revenue of the state budget. The cash resources obtained from the repo operations, unless they are cash-neutral, are further invested for higher return on the money market within the efficient state treasury liquidity management. This enables an increase in the investment income of the Ministry. In 2024, the contribution of the lending facilities to the total revenue from the investment activity amounted to CZK 2.0 million.

In connection with the lending facilities and secondary market operations, the balance of government bonds in its asset accounts with respect to the demand of primary dealers and recognized dealers is actively managed.

**Figure 58: Nominal Value of Carried out Lending Facilities**



Note: The medium-term and long-term government bonds lending facilities are stated in the nominal value of collateral provided from the Ministry's asset account.  
Source: MoF

## Appendix I

### Evaluation Methodology for Primary Dealers Valid for 2024

In order to support the participation of primary dealers in the sale of medium-term and long-term government bonds denominated in foreign currency, the Ministry decided to define different weights for government bonds in domestic and foreign currency.

As part of criterion A. Primary market participation, the share of the particular primary dealer in the primary market of government bonds, meaning the share of accepted bids at auctions of government bonds for the evaluated period, is monitored. Using the ratio of the accepted bids to the total nominal value of the submitted bids, the Ministry monitors the willingness of investors to hold medium-term and long-term government bonds. The important aspects of evaluating participation on the primary market include the auction pricing strategy, in which the Ministry evaluates the willingness of primary dealers to pay the highest price weighted by the nominal value of a government bond auction. In another sub-criterion, a primary dealer is evaluated with more points if he is a regular participant at auctions, regardless of the evaluation period. The maximum number of points in the final sub-criterion is received by the primary dealer who subscribes the largest share of state treasury bills sold by the Ministry during the particular period.

Quantitative assessment under criterion B. Secondary market participation and market transactions, which is based primarily on the available statistical and monitoring tools of the MTS Czech Republic electronic trading platform, focuses on quotation activity, its quality, traded nominal values and operations carried out with the Ministry. The evaluation of the fulfilment of quoting obligations is further subject to the first sub-criterion. The quality of quotation activity means the evaluation of the average quoted spread weighted by time and total nominal value, which is further adjusted for the time to maturity of the given bond. Similarly, another sub-criterion that monitors the total traded nominal value is weighted by the time to maturity of the bond. In the following sub-criterion, the primary dealer is evaluated on the basis of the nominal value of the trades carried out by him within four groups of instrument types traded on the secondary market. The overall rating for the sub-criterion is then determined by the weighted average of these shares for the four groups identified. The fifth sub-criterion assesses the willingness of primary dealers to pay the highest price or receive the lowest price weighted by the total nominal value and the time to maturity of tap sales, buy-backs or exchanges of government bonds on the secondary market.

**Table 26: Criteria for Evaluation of Primary Dealers Valid for 2024**

<b>A. Primary Market Participation</b>	<b>55 points</b>	<b>B. Secondary Market Participation and Market Transactions</b>	<b>45 points</b>
A.1. Primary Auctions Share – T-Bonds	30 points	B.1. Quoting Obligations Performance on DETS	10 points
A.2. Dependability	5 points	B.2. Qualitative Performance on DETS	10 points
A.3. Auction Pricing Strategy	5 points	B.3. Traded Volume on DETS	5 points
A.4. Auction Participation	5 points	B.4. Ministry of Finance Market Transactions	15 points
A.5. Primary Auctions Share – T-Bills	10 points	B.5. Tap Issuance, Buy-Backs and Exchanges Pricing Strategy	5 points

Source: MoF

## Appendix II

**Table 27: State Debt and State Financial Assets Portfolios Parameters**

	31/12/ 2023	31/3/ 2024	30/6/ 2024	30/9/ 2024	31/12/ 2024
<b>Total state debt (CZK bn)</b>	<b>3,110.9</b>	<b>3,220.8</b>	<b>3,207.1</b>	<b>3,334.0</b>	<b>3,365.2</b>
Market value of state debt (CZK bn)	3,006.9	3,121.2	3,070.2	3,274.6	3,238.8
Short-term state debt (%)	6.7	11.1	8.4	13.2	9.1
Medium-term state debt (%)	43.8	45.4	42.8	46.6	45.5
T-Bills and other money market instruments (%)	1.4	2.3	2.6	3.6	2.4
Average time to maturity (years)	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.3
Interest re-fixing up to 1 year (%)	18.5	22.8	20.2	24.5	20.4
Average time to re-fixing (years)	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6
Variable-rate state debt (%)	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.3	11.5
Modified duration (years)	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6
Net foreign-currency exposure with the impact on the state debt level (%)	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2
Net short-term foreign-currency exposure with the impact on the level of interest expenditure on state debt service (%)	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.2
Foreign currency state debt (%)	6.4	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.4
Share of EUR in state debt level net foreign currency exposure (%)	90.1	90.6	90.7	90.4	90.5
Share of EUR in interest expenditure on state debt net short-term foreign currency exposure (%)	90.6	91.1	90.7	90.6	89.0
Non-marketable state debt (%) <sup>1</sup>	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.3
Share of savings government bonds on state debt (%)	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6
<b>Marketable state debt (CZK bn)</b>	<b>2,870.9</b>	<b>2,979.0</b>	<b>2,967.0</b>	<b>3,087.9</b>	<b>3,099.3</b>
Market value of marketable state debt (CZK bn)	2,773.0	2,886.0	2,838.9	3,033.1	2,986.8
Short-term marketable state debt (%)	7.2	11.9	9.0	13.9	9.6
Medium-term marketable state debt (%)	43.2	45.0	42.2	46.4	45.6
T-Bills and other money market instruments (%)	1.6	2.5	2.8	3.9	2.6
Average time to maturity (years)	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1
Interest re-fixing up to 1 year (%)	16.5	21.3	18.4	23.2	18.8
Average time to re-fixing (years)	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.5
Variable-rate marketable state debt (%)	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.2	9.3
Modified duration (years)	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Net foreign-currency exposure with the impact on the marketable state debt level (%)	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5
Net short-term foreign-currency exposure with the impact on the level of interest expenditure on marketable state debt service (%)	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.5
Foreign-currency marketable state debt (%)	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.8
Share of EUR in marketable state debt level net foreign currency exposure (%)	90.6	91.0	91.3	90.7	90.0
Share of EUR in interest expenditure on marketable state debt net short-term foreign currency exposure (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Investment portfolios (CZK bn)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>44.2</b>
Share of assets up to one year on total state debt (%)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Average yield (%)	6.6	5.6	5.2	4.5	3.8
Average time to maturity (years)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Modified duration (years)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

<sup>1</sup> Excl. savings government bonds.

<sup>2</sup> Incl. nuclear and pension portfolio.

Source: MoF

**Table 28: Overview of Medium-Term and Long-Term Government Bonds on Domestic Market as at 31/12/2024**

Issue name	Issue no.	ISIN	Maturity date	Nominal value outstanding	Nominal value booked on MoF's asset accounts
ČR, 1.25 %, 25	120	CZ0001005870	14/2/2025	109,518,000,000	0
ČR, 2.40 %, 25	89	CZ0001004253	17/9/2025	104,669,740,000	1,000,000,000
ČR, 6.00 %, 26	148	CZ0001006506	26/2/2026	106,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
ČR, 1.00 %, 26	95	CZ0001004469	26/6/2026	149,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
ČR, 0.25 %, 27	100	CZ0001005037	10/2/2027	153,506,580,000	6,493,420,000
ČR, VAR %, 27	90	CZ0001004105	19/11/2027	119,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
ČR, 2.50 %, 28	78	CZ0001003859	25/8/2028	149,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
ČR, 5.50 %, 28	149	CZ0001006696	12/12/2028	108,155,000,000	1,845,000,000
ČR, 5.75 %, 29	153	CZ0001007025	29/3/2029	67,800,000,000	2,200,000,000
ČR, 2.75 %, 29	105	CZ0001005375	23/7/2029	149,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
ČR, 0.05 %, 29	130	CZ0001006076	29/11/2029	89,795,520,000	1,204,480,000
ČR, 0.95 %, 30	94	CZ0001004477	15/5/2030	149,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
ČR, 5.00 %, 30	150	CZ0001006688	30/9/2030	148,443,800,000	1,556,200,000
ČR, 1.20 %, 31	121	CZ0001005888	13/3/2031	149,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
ČR, 6.20 %, 31	152	CZ0001006969	16/6/2031	55,552,480,000	14,447,520,000
ČR, VAR %, 31	139	CZ0001006241	31/10/2031	114,405,430,000	6,594,570,000
ČR, 1.75 %, 32	138	CZ0001006233	23/6/2032	149,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	CZ0001007033	11/11/2032	115,038,420,000	5,000,000,000
ČR, 3.00 %, 33	156	CZ0001007256	3/3/2033	53,428,210,000	6,571,790,000
ČR, 2.00 %, 33	103	CZ0001005243	13/10/2033	149,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
ČR, 4.90 %, 34	151	CZ0001006894	14/4/2034	141,409,550,000	8,590,450,000
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	CZ0001006431	30/5/2035	124,123,670,000	1,876,330,000
ČR, 3.60 %, 36	157	CZ0001007355	3/6/2036	28,846,710,000	7,153,290,000
ČR, 4.20 %, 36	49	CZ0001001796	4/12/2036	79,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
ČR, 1.95 %, 37	142	CZ0001006316	30/7/2037	72,685,020,000	7,314,980,000
ČR, 1.50 %, 40	125	CZ0001005920	24/4/2040	83,154,600,000	6,845,400,000
ČR, VAR %, 43	155	CZ0001007041	18/8/2043	54,683,940,000	6,316,060,000
ČR, 4.00 %, 44	158	CZ0001007397	4/4/2044	4,480,090,000	2,661,510,000
ČR, 4.85 %, 57	53	CZ0001002059	26/11/2057	24,841,640,000	2,414,040,000
<b>Total CZK</b>				<b>3,001,538,400,000</b>	<b>100,085,040,000</b>
ČR, 0.00 %, 27	129	CZ0001006043	27/7/2027	500,000,000	0
ČR, 0.00 %, 27 II	159	CZ0001007421	29/11/2027	750,000,000	250,000,000
<b>Total EUR</b>				<b>1,250,000,000</b>	<b>250,000,000</b>

Note: Excl. nominal values of government bonds provided and/or received by the Ministry as collateral when realizing repo operations under treasury single accounts liquidity management and/or under lending facilities.  
Source: MoF

**Table 29: Overview of Medium-Term and Long-Term Government Bonds on Foreign Markets as at 31/12/2024**

ISIN	Currency	Maturity date	Nominal value outstanding	Nominal value booked on MoF's asset accounts
XS0240954361	JPY	16/1/2036	30,000,000,000	0
<b>Total JPY</b>			<b>30,000,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: Excl. nominal values of government bonds provided and/or received by the Ministry as collateral when realizing repo operations under treasury single accounts liquidity management and/or under lending facilities.  
Source: MoF



**Table 30: Overview of State Treasury Bills as at 31/12/2024**

Issue no.	ISIN	Maturity date	Nominal value outstanding	Nominal value booked on MoF's asset accounts
922	CZ0001007439	16/5/2025	18,054,000,000	0
920	CZ0001007405	24/10/2025	13,457,000,000	0
923	CZ0001007447	28/11/2025	0	100,000,000,000
<b>Total CZK</b>			<b>31,511,000,000</b>	<b>100,000,000,000</b>
919	CZ0001007389	14/3/2025	1,000,000,000	0
921	CZ0001007413	6/6/2025	1,000,000,000	0
<b>Total EUR</b>			<b>2,000,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: Excl. nominal values of government bonds provided and/or received by the Ministry as collateral when realizing repo operations under treasury single accounts liquidity management and/or under lending facilities.  
Source: MoF

**Table 31: Overview of Savings Government Bonds as at 31/12/2024**

Issue name	Issue no.	ISIN	Maturity date	Nominal value outstanding	Nominal value booked on MoF's asset accounts
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 25	106	CZ0001005623	1/2/2025	2,685,597,166	0
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 25 II	107	CZ0001005631	1/4/2025	812,441,219	0
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 25 III	108	CZ0001005649	1/7/2025	351,816,030	0
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 25	110	CZ0001005714	1/7/2025	5,844,005,478	0
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 25 IV	111	CZ0001005730	1/10/2025	51,920,692	0
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 25 II	112	CZ0001005722	1/10/2025	1,288,271,772	0
SD-F ČR, 1.50 %, 25	113	CZ0001005748	1/10/2025	13,094,815	0
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 26	114	CZ0001005763	2/1/2026	47,204,553	0
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 26	115	CZ0001005771	2/1/2026	1,930,892,121	0
SD-F ČR, 1.25 %, 26	116	CZ0001005789	2/1/2026	13,990,707	0
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 26 II	117	CZ0001005813	1/4/2026	38,380,009	0
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 26 II	118	CZ0001005821	1/4/2026	2,411,545,981	0
SD-F ČR, 1.50 %, 26 II	119	CZ0001005805	1/4/2026	13,048,922	0
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 26 III	122	CZ0001005896	1/7/2026	72,931,866	0
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 26 III	123	CZ0001005904	1/7/2026	2,206,314,359	0
SD-F ČR, 1.30 %, 26 III	124	CZ0001005912	1/7/2026	27,598,244	0
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 26 IV	127	CZ0001006019	1/10/2026	30,500,499	0
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 26 IV	128	CZ0001006001	1/10/2026	4,196,801,482	0
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 26 V	131	CZ0001006092	31/12/2026	31,805,925	0
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 26 V	132	CZ0001006100	31/12/2026	5,158,082,740	0
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 27	133	CZ0001006134	1/4/2027	31,809,372	0
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 27	134	CZ0001006142	1/4/2027	3,904,081,891	0
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 27 II	136	CZ0001006209	1/7/2027	41,476,485	0
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 27 II	137	CZ0001006217	1/7/2027	4,566,322,918	0
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 27 III	140	CZ0001006282	1/10/2027	40,992,388	0
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 27 III	141	CZ0001006290	1/10/2027	5,782,692,682	0
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 28	143	CZ0001006324	3/1/2028	85,804,498	0
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 28	144	CZ0001006332	3/1/2028	45,873,986,880	0
<b>Total</b>				<b>87,553,411,694</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: MoF

**Table 32a: Medium-Term and Long-Term Government Bonds Issued in 2024**

Issue name	Issue/ tranche no.		Auction date	Settlement date	Maturity date	CCY	Max. nominal value offered in the competitive part of auction	Total nominal value sold
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	9	10/1	12/1	11/11/2032	CZK	4,000,000,000	10,432,850,000
ČR, 1.50 %, 40	125	26	10/1	12/1	24/4/2040	CZK	1,000,000,000	2,522,180,000
ČR, VAR %, 43	155	6	10/1	12/1	18/8/2043	CZK	4,000,000,000	4,262,730,000
ČR, 0.25 %, 27	100	31	24/1	26/1	10/2/2027	CZK	4,000,000,000	4,513,000,000
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	17	24/1	26/1	30/5/2035	CZK	3,000,000,000	4,302,000,000
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	10	14/2	16/2	11/11/2032	CZK	4,000,000,000	6,802,190,000
ČR, 4.90 %, 34	151	12	14/2	16/2	14/4/2034	CZK	3,000,000,000	5,446,260,000
ČR, 1.50 %, 40	125	27	14/2	16/2	24/4/2040	CZK	2,000,000,000	1,084,480,000
ČR, VAR %, 43	155	7	21/2	23/2	18/8/2043	CZK	4,000,000,000	4,732,480,000
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	11	28/2	1/3	11/11/2032	CZK	4,000,000,000	4,316,260,000
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	18	28/2	1/3	30/5/2035	CZK	3,000,000,000	3,040,000,000
ČR, 1.95 %, 37	142	10	28/2	1/3	30/7/2037	CZK	2,000,000,000	2,046,000,000
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	12	6/3	8/3	11/11/2032	CZK	4,000,000,000	5,089,560,000
ČR, 4.90 %, 34	151	13	6/3	8/3	14/4/2034	CZK	2,000,000,000	2,451,660,000
ČR, 1.50 %, 40	125	28	6/3	8/3	24/4/2040	CZK	1,000,000,000	1,086,530,000
ČR, 3.00 %, 33	156	1	13/3	15/3	3/3/2033	CZK	5,000,000,000	6,035,580,000
ČR, VAR %, 43	155	8	13/3	15/3	18/8/2043	CZK	1,000,000,000	1,250,250,000
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	19	20/3	22/3	30/5/2035	CZK	4,000,000,000	4,723,300,000
ČR, 1.95 %, 37	142	11	20/3	22/3	30/7/2037	CZK	2,000,000,000	2,276,050,000
ČR, 3.00 %, 33	156	2	3/4	5/4	3/3/2033	CZK	5,000,000,000	5,887,360,000
ČR, 4.90 %, 34	151	14	3/4	5/4	14/4/2034	CZK	3,000,000,000	3,761,460,000
ČR, 5.50 %, 28	149	13	10/4	12/4	12/12/2028	CZK	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	13	10/4	12/4	11/11/2032	CZK	3,000,000,000	5,637,300,000
ČR, 1.50 %, 40	125	29	10/4	12/4	24/4/2040	CZK	1,000,000,000	961,000,000
ČR, 3.00 %, 33	156	3	24/4	26/4	3/3/2033	CZK	5,000,000,000	5,021,000,000
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	20	24/4	26/4	30/5/2035	CZK	3,000,000,000	3,011,000,000
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	14	15/5	17/5	11/11/2032	CZK	5,000,000,000	5,162,350,000
ČR, 4.90 %, 34	151	15	15/5	17/5	14/4/2034	CZK	3,000,000,000	4,705,320,000
ČR, 1.95 %, 37	142	12	15/5	17/5	30/7/2037	CZK	1,000,000,000	2,114,080,000
ČR, VAR %, 43	155	9	22/5	24/5	18/8/2043	CZK	1,000,000,000	1,103,630,000
ČR, 3.00 %, 33	156	4	29/5	31/5	3/3/2033	CZK	5,000,000,000	5,880,520,000
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	21	29/5	31/5	30/5/2035	CZK	3,000,000,000	3,709,570,000
ČR, 1.50 %, 40	125	30	29/5	31/5	24/4/2040	CZK	1,000,000,000	1,158,030,000
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	15	12/6	14/6	11/11/2032	CZK	3,000,000,000	3,637,860,000
ČR, 4.90 %, 34	151	16	12/6	14/6	14/4/2034	CZK	3,000,000,000	3,634,020,000
ČR, 1.95 %, 37	142	13	12/6	14/6	30/7/2037	CZK	1,000,000,000	1,197,400,000
ČR, VAR %, 43	155	10	19/6	21/6	18/8/2043	CZK	1,000,000,000	1,350,550,000
ČR, 3.00 %, 33	156	5	26/6	28/6	3/3/2033	CZK	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	22	26/6	28/6	30/5/2035	CZK	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
ČR, 1.50 %, 40	125	31	26/6	28/6	24/4/2040	CZK	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	16	10/7	12/7	11/11/2032	CZK	4,000,000,000	6,216,130,000
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	23	10/7	12/7	30/5/2035	CZK	4,000,000,000	4,673,410,000
ČR, 1.95 %, 37	142	14	10/7	12/7	30/7/2037	CZK	1,000,000,000	1,282,330,000
ČR, VAR %, 43	155	11	17/7	19/7	18/8/2043	CZK	1,000,000,000	2,071,750,000

Issue name	Issue/ tranche no.		Auction date	Settlement date	Maturity date	CCY	Max. nominal value offered in the competitive part of auction	Total nominal value sold
ČR, 3.00 %, 33	156	6	24/7	26/7	3/3/2033	CZK	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000
ČR, 3.60 %, 36	157	1	24/7	26/7	3/6/2036	CZK	4,000,000,000	6,204,000,000
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	17	7/8	9/8	11/11/2032	CZK	3,000,000,000	3,325,060,000
ČR, 4.90 %, 34	151	17	7/8	9/8	14/4/2034	CZK	3,000,000,000	3,637,620,000
ČR, 3.60 %, 36	157	2	7/8	9/8	3/6/2036	CZK	5,000,000,000	5,680,770,000
ČR, VAR %, 43	155	12	14/8	16/8	18/8/2043	CZK	1,000,000,000	1,090,980,000
ČR, 3.00 %, 33	156	7	21/8	23/8	3/3/2033	CZK	3,000,000,000	6,089,860,000
ČR, 3.60 %, 36	157	3	21/8	23/8	3/6/2036	CZK	3,000,000,000	5,301,820,000
ČR, 4.85 %, 57	53	15	21/8	23/8	26/11/2057	CZK	250,000,000	255,680,000
ČR, 3.00 %, 33	156	8	4/9	6/9	3/3/2033	CZK	3,000,000,000	3,408,910,000
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	24	4/9	6/9	30/5/2035	CZK	3,000,000,000	5,774,620,000
ČR, VAR %, 43	155	13	4/9	6/9	18/8/2043	CZK	1,000,000,000	2,426,400,000
ČR, 4.90 %, 34	151	18	18/9	20/9	14/4/2034	CZK	5,000,000,000	8,006,000,000
ČR, 3.60 %, 36	157	4	18/9	20/9	3/6/2036	CZK	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
ČR, 1.95 %, 37	142	15	18/9	20/9	30/7/2037	CZK	2,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
ČR, 3.00 %, 33	156	9	2/10	4/10	3/3/2033	CZK	4,000,000,000	5,385,000,000
ČR, 4.00 %, 44	158	1	2/10	4/10	4/4/2044	CZK	2,000,000,000	2,141,600,000
ČR, 0.25 %, 27	100	32	9/10	11/10	10/2/2027	CZK	4,000,000,000	4,586,760,000
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	25	9/10	11/10	30/5/2035	CZK	3,000,000,000	9,485,200,000
ČR, 4.90 %, 34	151	19	23/10	25/10	14/4/2034	CZK	5,000,000,000	7,412,620,000
ČR, 3.60 %, 36	157	5	23/10	25/10	3/6/2036	CZK	3,000,000,000	4,001,440,000
ČR, VAR %, 43	155	14	6/11	8/11	18/8/2043	CZK	500,000,000	1,164,010,000
ČR, 6.20 %, 31	152	5	13/11	15/11	16/6/2031	CZK	6,000,000,000	6,935,820,000
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	26	13/11	15/11	30/5/2035	CZK	3,000,000,000	5,397,900,000
ČR, 4.00 %, 44	158	2	13/11	15/11	4/4/2044	CZK	1,000,000,000	1,323,490,000
ČR, 5.00 %, 30	150	19	27/11	29/11	30/9/2030	CZK	5,000,000,000	5,442,110,000
ČR, 4.90 %, 34	151	20	27/11	29/11	14/4/2034	CZK	5,000,000,000	10,409,550,000
ČR, 5.50 %, 28	149	14	4/12	6/12	12/12/2028	CZK	4,000,000,000	2,155,000,000
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	18	4/12	6/12	11/11/2032	CZK	4,000,000,000	4,038,420,000
ČR, 3.60 %, 36	157	6	4/12	6/12	3/6/2036	CZK	2,000,000,000	4,458,680,000
ČR, 3.00 %, 33	156	10	11/12	13/12	3/3/2033	CZK	4,000,000,000	4,169,980,000
ČR, 1.50 %, 40	125	32	11/12	13/12	24/4/2040	CZK	1,000,000,000	2,379,000,000
ČR, 4.00 %, 44	158	3	11/12	13/12	4/4/2044	CZK	1,000,000,000	1,015,000,000
<b>Total CZK</b>								<b>302,692,730,000</b>
ČR, 0.00 %, 27 II	159	1	27/11	29/11	29/11/2027	EUR	500,000,000	750,000,000
<b>Total EUR</b>								<b>750,000,000</b>

Source: MoF, CNB

**Table 32b: Medium-Term and Long-Term Government Bonds Issued in 2024**

Issue name	Issue / tranche no.		Coupon	Average net price	Average yield to maturity (% p.a.) <sup>1</sup>	Bid-to-cover ratio	Sold in the competitive part of the auction/ Max. nominal value offered (%)	Sold in the non-competitive part of the auction/ Max. nominal value offered (%)
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	9	4.50%	104.588	3.870	2.26	233.94	26.88
ČR, 1.50 %, 40	125	26	1.50%	71.009	3.947	2.24	230.00	22.22
ČR, VAR %, 43	155	6	VAR%	99.373	6.140	1.67	100.00	6.57
ČR, 0.25 %, 27	100	31	0.25%	89.753	3.888	3.38	112.83	0.00
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	17	3.50%	96.088	3.932	2.15	143.40	0.00
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	10	4.50%	105.917	3.689	1.53	155.08	14.98
ČR, 4.90 %, 34	151	12	4.90%	109.558	3.750	1.72	165.00	16.54
ČR, 1.50 %, 40	125	27	1.50%	71.637	3.895	2.95	51.34	2.88
ČR, VAR %, 43	155	7	VAR%	99.208	7.399	1.65	116.88	1.44
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	11	4.50%	105.278	3.771	2.08	100.00	7.91
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	18	3.50%	96.688	3.867	2.17	100.00	1.33
ČR, 1.95 %, 37	142	10	1.95%	79.501	3.947	2.23	102.30	0.00
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	12	4.50%	105.806	3.699	2.64	106.38	20.86
ČR, 4.90 %, 34	151	13	4.90%	109.286	3.776	3.90	102.50	20.08
ČR, 1.50 %, 40	125	28	1.50%	71.574	3.909	3.41	92.48	16.17
ČR, 3.00 %, 33	156	1	3.00%	94.747	3.699	2.61	119.60	1.11
ČR, VAR %, 43	155	8	VAR%	99.111	8.487	2.14	123.00	2.03
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	19	3.50%	95.758	3.976	1.72	100.00	18.08
ČR, 1.95 %, 37	142	11	1.95%	78.866	4.026	2.15	100.05	13.75
ČR, 3.00 %, 33	156	2	3.00%	92.482	4.020	1.94	101.38	16.37
ČR, 4.90 %, 34	151	14	4.90%	106.786	4.063	3.02	106.89	18.50
ČR, 5.50 %, 28	149	13	5.50%	106.939	3.842	2.11	100.00	0.00
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	13	4.50%	103.127	4.055	1.98	187.91	0.00
ČR, 1.50 %, 40	125	29	1.50%	69.055	4.189	1.99	96.10	0.00
ČR, 3.00 %, 33	156	3	3.00%	90.821	4.266	2.17	100.42	0.00
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	20	3.50%	93.136	4.290	1.66	100.37	0.00
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	14	4.50%	103.334	4.022	1.29	100.00	3.25
ČR, 4.90 %, 34	151	15	4.90%	106.816	4.050	1.74	154.94	1.90
ČR, 1.95 %, 37	142	12	1.95%	78.248	4.118	1.73	203.50	7.91
ČR, VAR %, 43	155	9	VAR%	99.041	9.330	5.43	100.00	10.36
ČR, 3.00 %, 33	156	4	3.00%	90.291	4.356	1.82	100.00	17.61
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	21	3.50%	92.302	4.398	2.13	105.14	18.51
ČR, 1.50 %, 40	125	30	1.50%	66.920	4.446	3.29	100.00	15.80
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	15	4.50%	101.428	4.288	1.91	103.14	18.12
ČR, 4.90 %, 34	151	16	4.90%	104.669	4.306	2.19	101.29	19.85
ČR, 1.95 %, 37	142	13	1.95%	76.355	4.352	3.40	100.10	19.64
ČR, VAR %, 43	155	10	VAR%	98.995	9.260	2.76	123.70	11.36
ČR, 3.00 %, 33	156	5	3.00%	91.601	4.172	1.18	100.00	0.00
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	22	3.50%	93.845	4.214	1.79	100.00	0.00
ČR, 1.50 %, 40	125	31	1.50%	68.200	4.314	1.95	100.00	0.00
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	16	4.50%	103.819	3.948	1.76	132.24	23.16
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	23	3.50%	95.303	4.041	1.66	100.07	16.77
ČR, 1.95 %, 37	142	14	1.95%	78.713	4.087	2.15	113.00	15.23
ČR, VAR %, 43	155	11	VAR%	98.958	8.983	1.85	196.00	11.18

Issue name	Issue / tranche no.	Coupon	Average net price	Average yield to maturity (% p.a.) <sup>1</sup>	Bid- to- cover ratio	Sold in the competitive part of the auction/ Max. nominal value offered (%)	Sold in the non- competitive part of the auction/ Max. nominal value offered (%)	
ČR, 3.00 %, 33	156	6	3.00%	94.863	3.707	2.76	100.00	0.00
ČR, 3.60 %, 36	157	1	3.60%	97.564	3.861	1.91	152.03	3.08
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	17	4.50%	105.470	3.715	1.65	100.00	10.84
ČR, 4.90 %, 34	151	17	4.90%	108.881	3.785	2.17	108.83	12.42
ČR, 3.60 %, 36	157	2	3.60%	97.359	3.884	1.51	100.00	13.62
ČR, VAR %, 43	155	12	VAR%	98.834	8.991	2.53	105.00	4.10
ČR, 3.00 %, 33	156	7	3.00%	94.624	3.747	1.91	200.00	3.00
ČR, 3.60 %, 36	157	3	3.60%	97.179	3.904	1.85	166.67	10.06
ČR, 4.85 %, 57	53	15	4.85%	109.326	4.316	3.60	100.00	2.27
ČR, 3.00 %, 33	156	8	3.00%	94.062	3.831	3.63	101.30	12.33
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	24	3.50%	96.467	3.908	1.88	171.42	21.07
ČR, VAR %, 43	155	13	VAR%	98.640	10.689	1.43	242.64	0.00
ČR, 4.90 %, 34	151	18	4.90%	109.207	3.735	1.24	160.12	0.00
ČR, 3.60 %, 36	157	4	3.60%	97.734	3.844	1.96	100.00	0.00
ČR, 1.95 %, 37	142	15	1.95%	80.463	3.912	2.07	150.00	0.00
ČR, 3.00 %, 33	156	9	3.00%	94.875	3.719	1.94	134.63	0.00
ČR, 4.00 %, 44	158	1	4.00%	97.505	4.191	1.96	107.08	0.00
ČR, 0.25 %, 27	100	32	0.25%	92.709	3.561	4.55	108.75	5.92
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	25	3.50%	95.844	3.985	2.11	309.17	7.00
ČR, 4.90 %, 34	151	19	4.90%	105.988	4.120	2.08	127.62	20.63
ČR, 3.60 %, 36	157	5	3.60%	94.407	4.219	2.21	116.97	16.41
ČR, VAR %, 43	155	14	VAR%	98.001	15.733	1.58	225.80	7.00
ČR, 6.20 %, 31	152	5	6.20%	114.192	3.725	2.14	100.00	15.60
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	26	3.50%	94.753	4.122	2.31	157.93	22.00
ČR, 4.00 %, 44	158	2	4.00%	95.362	4.360	1.92	119.73	12.62
ČR, 5.00 %, 30	150	19	5.00%	106.831	3.676	1.71	100.00	8.84
ČR, 4.90 %, 34	151	20	4.90%	107.158	3.968	2.15	183.62	24.57
ČR, 5.50 %, 28	149	14	5.50%	107.192	3.548	4.07	52.88	1.00
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	18	4.50%	104.064	3.894	2.02	95.25	5.71
ČR, 3.60 %, 36	157	6	3.60%	95.834	4.060	1.92	205.00	17.93
ČR, 3.00 %, 33	156	10	3.00%	93.220	3.982	1.55	100.70	3.55
ČR, 1.50 %, 40	125	32	1.50%	69.700	4.220	2.67	235.00	2.90
ČR, 4.00 %, 44	158	3	4.00%	95.206	4.373	1.40	100.00	1.50
<b>Average CZK</b>					<b>2.23</b>	<b>128.82</b>	<b>9.15</b>	
ČR, 0.00 %, 27 II	159	1	0.00%	92.606	2.594	1.70	150.00	-
<b>Average EUR</b>					<b>1.70</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>-</b>	

<sup>1</sup> In case of variable-rate T-Bonds, average spread to PRIBOR in basis points (discount margin) is stated.  
Source: MoF, CNB

**Table 33: State Treasury Bills Issued in 2024**

Issue / tranche no.	Maturity (weeks)	Auction date	Issue date	Maturity date	CCY	Max. nominal value offered	Total nominal value sold	Yield to maturity (% p.a.)	
907	1	13	11/1	12/1	12/4/2024	CZK	10,000,000,000	5,167,000,000	5.157
909	1	13	25/1	26/1	26/4/2024	CZK	10,000,000,000	3,875,000,000	5.072
910	1	13	15/2	16/2	17/5/2024	CZK	10,000,000,000	6,549,000,000	4.878
911	1	39	29/2	1/3	29/11/2024	CZK	10,000,000,000	6,301,000,000	4.205
912	1	13	7/3	8/3	7/6/2024	CZK	5,000,000,000	4,237,000,000	4.834
911	2	36	21/3	22/3	29/11/2024	CZK	5,000,000,000	4,108,000,000	4.302
912	2	8	11/4	12/4	7/6/2024	CZK	5,000,000,000	2,450,000,000	4.674
911	3	32	18/4	19/4	29/11/2024	CZK	5,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	4.266
913	1	26	25/4	26/4	25/10/2024	CZK	5,000,000,000	2,523,000,000	4.416
914	1	13	16/5	17/5	16/8/2024	CZK	5,000,000,000	4,647,000,000	4.434
911	4	26	30/5	31/5	29/11/2024	CZK	5,000,000,000	2,004,000,000	4.269
913	2	19	13/6	14/6	25/10/2024	CZK	5,000,000,000	5,671,000,000	4.277
916	1	25	27/6	28/6	20/12/2024	CZK	5,000,000,000	4,502,000,000	4.167
913	3	15	11/7	12/7	25/10/2024	CZK	5,000,000,000	3,168,000,000	4.005
916	2	21	25/7	26/7	20/12/2024	CZK	5,000,000,000	7,150,000,000	3.964
916	3	19	8/8	9/8	20/12/2024	CZK	5,000,000,000	6,210,000,000	3.959
918	1	13	22/8	23/8	22/11/2024	CZK	5,000,000,000	7,988,000,000	3.988
916	4	15	5/9	6/9	20/12/2024	CZK	5,000,000,000	1,515,000,000	3.895
918	2	9	19/9	20/9	22/11/2024	CZK	5,000,000,000	2,083,000,000	3.885
916	5	11	3/10	4/10	20/12/2024	CZK	5,000,000,000	3,188,000,000	3.836
920	1	52	24/10	25/10	24/10/2025	CZK	5,000,000,000	4,500,000,000	3.434
922	1	26	14/11	15/11	16/5/2025	CZK	5,000,000,000	4,740,000,000	3.432
920	2	48	21/11	22/11	24/10/2025	CZK	5,000,000,000	4,542,000,000	3.454
922	2	24	28/11	29/11	16/5/2025	CZK	5,000,000,000	13,314,000,000	3.430
923 <sup>1</sup>	1	52	28/11	29/11	28/11/2025	CZK	-	-	-
920	3	46	5/12	6/12	24/10/2025	CZK	5,000,000,000	4,415,000,000	3.438
<b>Total CZK</b>							<b>117,847,000,000</b>	<b>4.094<sup>2</sup></b>	
908	1	26	17/1	19/1	19/7/2024	EUR	500,000,000	500,000,000	3.809
908	2	21	21/2	23/2	19/7/2024	EUR	200,000,000	210,000,000	3.811
908	3	15	3/4	5/4	19/7/2024	EUR	200,000,000	150,000,000	3.910
915	1	26	5/6	7/6	6/12/2024	EUR	500,000,000	1,000,000,000	3.765
917	1	14	17/7	19/7	25/10/2024	EUR	250,000,000	500,000,000	3.691
917	2	9	21/8	23/8	25/10/2024	EUR	500,000,000	500,000,000	3.661
919	1	26	11/9	13/9	14/3/2025	EUR	500,000,000	500,000,000	3.356
919	2	21	16/10	18/10	14/3/2025	EUR	500,000,000	500,000,000	3.105
921	1	30	6/11	8/11	6/6/2025	EUR	500,000,000	500,000,000	2.841
921	2	25	11/12	13/12	6/6/2025	EUR	500,000,000	500,000,000	2.753
<b>Total EUR</b>							<b>4,860,000,000</b>	<b>3.448<sup>2</sup></b>	

<sup>1</sup> Technical issue of state treasury bills.<sup>2</sup> Average weighted yield to maturity.

Source: MoF, CNB

**Table 34: Savings Government Bonds Issued in 2024**

Issue name	Issue no.	Settlement date	Maturity date	Original maturity (years)	Total nominal value sold
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 26 V <sup>1</sup>	131	31/12/2023 <sup>2</sup>	31/12/2026	6.0	299,309
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 26 V <sup>1</sup>	132	31/12/2023 <sup>2</sup>	31/12/2026	6.0	418,306,437
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 26 <sup>1</sup>	114	2/1/2024	2/1/2026	6.0	594,525
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 26 <sup>1</sup>	115	2/1/2024	2/1/2026	6.0	137,244,068
SD-F ČR, 1.25 %, 26 <sup>1</sup>	116	2/1/2024	2/1/2026	6.0	147,103
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 28 <sup>1</sup>	143	3/1/2024	3/1/2028	6.0	1,059,483
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 28 <sup>1</sup>	144	3/1/2024	3/1/2028	6.0	3,593,120,247
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 25 <sup>1</sup>	106	1/2/2024	1/2/2025	6.0	66,787,485
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 25 II <sup>1</sup>	107	1/4/2024 <sup>2</sup>	1/4/2025	6.0	16,906,094
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 26 II <sup>1</sup>	117	1/4/2024 <sup>2</sup>	1/4/2026	6.0	483,352
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 26 II <sup>1</sup>	118	1/4/2024 <sup>2</sup>	1/4/2026	6.0	56,551,338
SD-F ČR, 1,50 %, 26 II <sup>1</sup>	119	1/4/2024 <sup>2</sup>	1/4/2026	6.0	164,308
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 27 <sup>1</sup>	133	1/4/2024 <sup>2</sup>	1/4/2027	6.0	314,995
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 27 <sup>1</sup>	134	1/4/2024 <sup>2</sup>	1/4/2027	6.0	88,612,778
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 25 III <sup>1</sup>	108	1/7/2024	1/7/2025	6.0	7,322,572
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 25 <sup>1</sup>	110	1/7/2024	1/7/2025	6.0	162,004,168
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 26 III <sup>1</sup>	122	1/7/2024	1/7/2026	6.0	918,262
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 26 III <sup>1</sup>	123	1/7/2024	1/7/2026	6.0	61,210,535
SD-F ČR, 1,30 %, 26 III <sup>1</sup>	124	1/7/2024	1/7/2026	6.0	301,673
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 27 II <sup>1</sup>	136	1/7/2024	1/7/2027	6.0	512,106
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 27 II <sup>1</sup>	137	1/7/2024	1/7/2027	6.0	126,677,062
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 25 IV <sup>1</sup>	111	1/10/2024	1/10/2025	6.0	974,439
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 25 II <sup>1</sup>	112	1/10/2024	1/10/2025	6.0	28,386,537
SD-F ČR, 1,50 %, 25 <sup>1</sup>	113	1/10/2024	1/10/2025	6.0	164,887
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 26 IV <sup>1</sup>	127	1/10/2024	1/10/2026	6.0	257,119
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 26 IV <sup>1</sup>	128	1/10/2024	1/10/2026	6.0	92,471,707
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 27 III <sup>1</sup>	140	1/10/2024	1/10/2027	6.0	506,146
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 27 III <sup>1</sup>	141	1/10/2024	1/10/2027	6.0	121,743,807
SD-R ČR, FIX %, 26 V <sup>1</sup>	131	31/12/2024	31/12/2026	6.0	268,132
SD-I ČR, CPI %, 26 V <sup>1</sup>	132	31/12/2024	31/12/2026	6.0	142,261,722
<b>Total</b>					<b>5,126,572,396</b>

<sup>1</sup> Incl. tranches issued in the form of reinvestment of yields.

<sup>2</sup> If the reinvestment date of yields falls on a day, which is not a business day, the relevant government bonds are reinvested to the bondholder's asset account in the Ministry's register on the first following business day.

Source: MoF

**Table 35a: Realized Lending Facilities of Government Bonds in the Form of Repo Operations in 2024**

Issue name	ISIN	Collateral nominal value	Financial resources received	Financial resources paid <sup>1</sup>
-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Incl. financial resources from lending facilities realized in 2024, which has not been paid during this period.  
Source: MoF

**Table 35b: Realized Lending Facilities of Government Bonds in the Form of Collateralized Loans of Securities in 2024**

Issue name	ISIN	Nominal value	Revenue <sup>1</sup>
ČR, VAR %, 27	CZ0001004105	828,000,000	198,509
ČR, 6.20 %, 31	CZ0001006969	4,046,000,000	1,168,331
ČR, VAR %, 31	CZ0001006241	404,000,000	74,282
ČR, 4.20 %, 36	CZ0001001796	100,000,000	17,308
ČR, 1.50 %, 40	CZ0001005920	3,705,000,000	263,856
ČR, 4.85 %, 57	CZ0001002059	117,000,000	43,625
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,200,000,000</b>	<b>1,765,912</b>

<sup>1</sup> Incl. financial resources from lending facilities realized in 2024, which has not been terminated during this period.  
Source: MoF

**Table 36: Realized Exchange Operations of Government Bonds in 2024**

Settlement date	Issue name	Tap-sale		Buy-back		
		Nominal value	Average price	Issue name	Nominal value	Average price
2/5/2024	ČR, 3.00 %, 33	950,000,000	90.720	ČR, 1.25 %, 25	950,000,000	97.550
9/5/2024	ČR, 3.00 %, 33	1,050,000,000	92.085	ČR, 1.25 %, 25	1,050,000,000	97.580
9/5/2024	ČR, 3.50 %, 35	700,000,000	94.780	ČR, 1.25 %, 25	700,000,000	97.580
22/5/2024	ČR, 3.00 %, 33	450,000,000	91.700	ČR, 1.25 %, 25	450,000,000	97.710
27/5/2024	ČR, 3.00 %, 33	100,000,000	91.605	ČR, 1.25 %, 25	100,000,000	97.780
27/5/2024	ČR, 1.95 %, 37	800,000,000	77.295	ČR, 1.25 %, 25	800,000,000	97.780
28/8/2024	ČR, 1.95 %, 37	100,000,000	80.200	ČR, 1.25 %, 25	100,000,000	98.750
28/8/2024	ČR, 4.90 %, 34	514,000,000	108.850	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	514,000,000	98.870
30/8/2024	ČR, 1.95 %, 37	700,000,000	79.510	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	700,000,000	98.850
30/8/2024	ČR, VAR %, 43	800,000,000	98.650	ČR, VAR %, 31	800,000,000	100.770
10/9/2024	ČR, 1.95 %, 37	1,800,000,000	80.710	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	1,800,000,000	98.960
11/9/2024	ČR, 4.90 %, 34	950,000,000	108.900	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	950,000,000	98.960
12/9/2024	ČR, VAR %, 43	270,000,000	98.300	ČR, VAR %, 31	270,000,000	100.770
13/9/2024	ČR, 4.50 %, 32	1,250,000,000	105.950	ČR, 1.25 %, 25	1,250,000,000	98.900
13/9/2024	ČR, 4.50 %, 32	970,000,000	105.950	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	970,000,000	98.981
30/9/2024	ČR, 4.90 %, 34	1,000,000,000	108.867	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	1,000,000,000	99.050
5/11/2024	ČR, 4.50 %, 32	1,400,000,000	103.010	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	1,400,000,000	99.100
5/11/2024	ČR, 4.90 %, 34	3,900,000,000	106.000	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	3,900,000,000	99.100
7/11/2024	ČR, 4.50 %, 32	450,000,000	103.050	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	450,000,000	99.120
7/11/2024	ČR, 4.90 %, 34	3,095,000,000	105.900	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	3,095,000,000	99.120
22/11/2024	ČR, 4.90 %, 34	1,840,000,000	106.750	ČR, 1.25 %, 25	1,840,000,000	99.440
22/11/2024	ČR, 4.90 %, 34	830,000,000	106.750	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	830,000,000	99.130
26/11/2024	ČR, 4.90 %, 34	1,937,000,000	107.150	ČR, 1.25 %, 25	1,937,000,000	99.470
26/11/2024	ČR, 4.90 %, 34	4,381,260,000	107.150	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	4,381,260,000	99.200
5/12/2024	ČR, 1.50 %, 40	305,000,000	70.400	ČR, 1.25 %, 25	305,000,000	99.570
5/12/2024	ČR, 1.50 %, 40	1,700,000,000	70.100	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	1,700,000,000	99.270



Settlement date	Issue name	Tap-sale		Buy-back		
		Nominal value	Average price	Issue name	Nominal value	Average price
10/12/2024	ČR, 1.95 %, 37	1,330,000,000	78.800	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	1,330,000,000	99.300
10/12/2024	ČR, 1.50 %, 40	1,810,000,000	69.700	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	1,810,000,000	99.300
11/12/2024	ČR, 1.95 %, 37	1,350,000,000	78.160	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	1,350,000,000	99.330
11/12/2024	ČR, 1.50 %, 40	350,000,000	69.350	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	350,000,000	99.330
17/12/2024	ČR, 3.60 %, 36	400,000,000	94.700	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	400,000,000	99.310
17/12/2024	ČR, 1.95 %, 37	1,600,000,000	77.660	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	1,600,000,000	99.310
19/12/2024	ČR, 0.05 %, 29	150,000,000	83.250	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	150,000,000	99.300
19/12/2024	ČR, 1.50 %, 40	650,000,000	68.410	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	650,000,000	99.300
20/12/2024	ČR, 1.95 %, 37	500,000,000	77.150	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	500,000,000	99.310
20/12/2024	ČR, 1.50 %, 40	500,000,000	68.100	ČR, 2.40 %, 25	500,000,000	99.310
<b>Total</b>		<b>40,882,260,000</b>		<b>40,882,260,000</b>		

Source: MoF

**Table 37: Buy-Backs of Government Bonds in 2024**

Issue name	Issue no.	Settlement date	Maturity date	Average price	Currency	Nominal value
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>						<b>0</b>

Source: MoF

**Table 38: Tap Sales of Government Bonds in 2024**

Issue name	Issue no.	Settlement date	Maturity date	Average price	CCY	Nominal value
ČR, 4.90 %, 34	151	31/1/2024	14/4/2034	108.020	CZK	1,850,000,000
ČR, 4.85 %, 57	53	31/1/2024	26/11/2057	111.000	CZK	450,000,000
ČR, 1.50 %, 40	125	10/6/2024	24/4/2040	68.370	CZK	1,610,000,000
ČR, 4.85 %, 57	53	10/6/2024	26/11/2057	106.120	CZK	610,000,000
ČR, 4.85 %, 57	53	18/6/2024	26/11/2057	106.175	CZK	107,000,000
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	19/6/2024	30/5/2035	93.650	CZK	1,100,000,000
ČR, 1.50 %, 40	125	19/6/2024	24/4/2040	68.275	CZK	900,000,000
ČR, 6.00 %, 26	148	29/8/2024	26/2/2026	103.664	CZK	95,840,000
ČR, 5.75 %, 29	153	29/8/2024	29/3/2029	109.350	CZK	131,250,000
ČR, 5.50 %, 28	149	2/9/2024	12/12/2028	107.627	CZK	50,000,000
ČR, 5.75 %, 29	153	10/9/2024	29/3/2029	109.660	CZK	1,000,000,000
ČR, 6.20 %, 31	152	10/9/2024	16/6/2031	116.000	CZK	1,000,000,000
ČR, 5.50 %, 28	149	11/9/2024	12/12/2028	108.072	CZK	300,000,000
ČR, 3.60 %, 36	157	11/9/2024	3/6/2036	97.610	CZK	800,000,000
ČR, 6.20 %, 31	152	12/9/2024	16/6/2031	116.060	CZK	504,600,000
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	12/9/2024	30/5/2035	97.330	CZK	2,500,000,000
ČR, 5.50 %, 28	149	30/9/2024	12/12/2028	108.400	CZK	500,000,000
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	30/9/2024	30/5/2035	97.575	CZK	2,750,000,000
ČR, 4.90 %, 34	151	9/10/2024	14/4/2034	107.100	CZK	200,000,000
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	15/10/2024	11/11/2032	104.380	CZK	1,775,000,000
ČR, VAR %, 43	155	15/10/2024	18/8/2043	98.260	CZK	150,000,000
ČR, 5.50 %, 28	149	20/11/2024	12/12/2028	107.050	CZK	1,350,000,000
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	20/11/2024	11/11/2032	103.570	CZK	1,750,000,000
ČR, 5.75 %, 29	153	22/11/2024	29/3/2029	108.450	CZK	300,000,000
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	22/11/2024	11/11/2032	103.810	CZK	300,000,000
ČR, 6.00 %, 26	148	25/11/2024	26/2/2026	103.150	CZK	300,000,000
ČR, 5.50 %, 28	149	25/11/2024	12/12/2028	107.150	CZK	800,000,000
ČR, 4.50 %, 32	154	26/11/2024	11/11/2032	104.120	CZK	1,823,780,000
ČR, 3.50 %, 35	145	3/12/2024	30/5/2035	96.100	CZK	1,575,000,000
ČR, 4.85 %, 57	53	3/12/2024	26/11/2057	107.000	CZK	250,000,000
ČR, 5.00 %, 30	150	4/12/2024	30/9/2030	107.019	CZK	500,000,000
ČR, 0.25 %, 27	100	12/12/2024	10/2/2027	93.056	CZK	2,010,000,000
ČR, 1.95 %, 37	142	12/12/2024	30/7/2037	78.250	CZK	3,073,000,000
<b>Total CZK</b>						<b>32,415,470,000</b>
T-Bill 26W 19/01	908	25/4/2024	19/7/2024	99.088	EUR	65,000,000
T-Bill 26W 19/01	908	23/5/2024	19/7/2024	99.389	EUR	75,000,000
<b>Total EUR</b>						<b>140,000,000</b>

Source: MoF

**Table 39: Detailed Overview of Budgetary Transfers from the State Debt Chapter Realized in 2024**

Chapter number	Chapter	Funds allocation	Amount (CZK)
313	The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	Increase in expenditure related to the implementation of Act No.118/2000 Coll., on the protection of employees in the event of employer insolvency and on amendments to certain acts	500,000,000
313	The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	Increase in expenditure related to the implementation of Act No.118/2000 Coll., on the protection of employees in the event of employer insolvency and on amendments to certain acts	130,000,000
398	General Treasury Management	Strengthening of the Reserve for crisis management, prevention and recovery	50,337,005
398	General Treasury Management	Strengthening of the Reserve for crisis management, prevention and recovery	16,492,900
313	The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	Increase in expenditure on Pension Benefits	5,000,000,000
313	The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	Increase in expenditure on Material Assistance Benefits and Sickness Insurance Benefits	170,000,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,866,829,905</b>

Source: MoF

**Table 40: FX Market Operations in 2024**

Counterparty	EUR (thous)	USD (thous)	CHF (thous)	SEK (thous)	CZK (mil)	Savings CZK (mil) <sup>1</sup>	Share of savings (%)
PPF banka a.s.	357,110.5	512,580.8	0.0	0.0	20,852.3	100.5	29.9
Komerční banka, a.s.	301,787.2	427,989.1	18,825.1	25,141.9	18,084.0	82.7	24.7
Citibank Europe plc	46,997.8	371,210.1	0.0	1,865,281.6	13,933.7	50.6	15.1
Natixis	357,018.1	39,806.1	0.0	0.0	9,868.5	42.6	12.7
Československá obchodní banka, a. s.	179,384.3	55,134.2	0.0	2,820.0	5,821.7	28.1	8.4
Deutsche Bank AG, Prague Branch	56,912.3	149,204.7	0.0	726,449.7	6,528.3	26.3	7.9
Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	1,203.2	319.1	0.0	300,000.0	701.5	3.0	0.9
UniCredit Bank GmbH	3,764.6	2,967.8	1,853.9	0.0	215.7	1.1	0.3
ING Bank N.V.	0.0	6,494.2	0.9	0.0	152.5	0.8	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,304,178.0</b>	<b>1,565,706.1</b>	<b>20,679.9</b>	<b>2,919,693.3</b>	<b>76,158.3</b>	<b>335.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> State budget savings made through the intermediation of foreign currency payments from and to the state budget given by the exchange rate announced by the CNB and the exchange rate on FX market

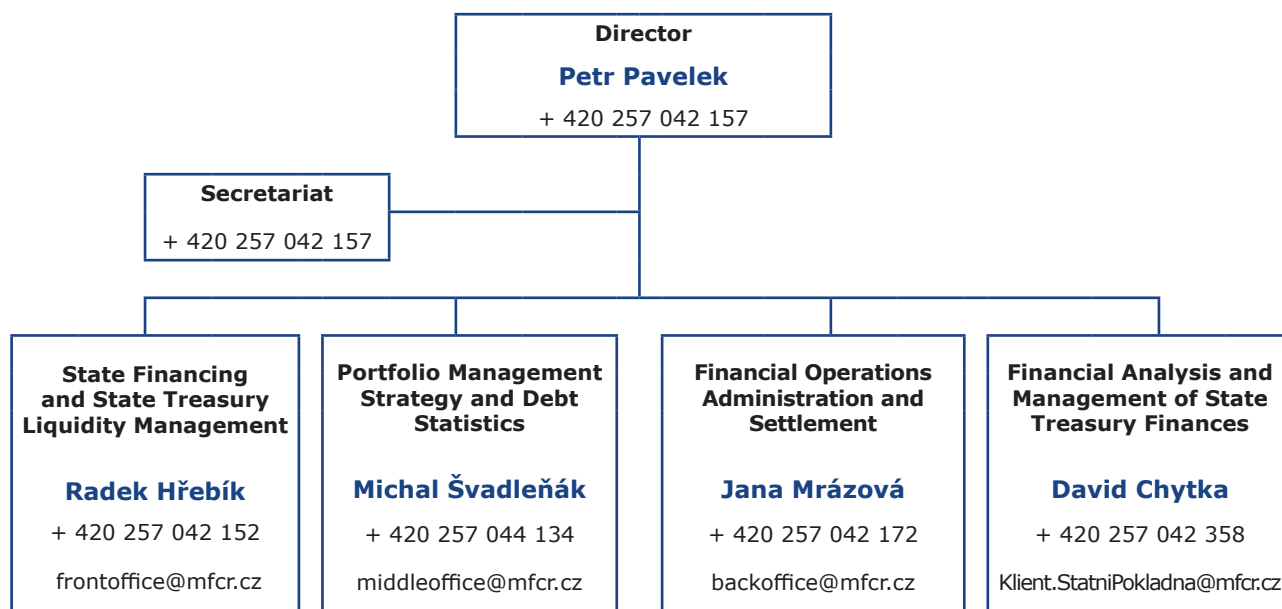
Source: MoF

## Key Information 2024

- State debt at the level of CZK 3,365.2 billion, i.e. 42.0% GDP
- Financing needs: CZK 531.0 billion
- Gross borrowing requirement: CZK 511.2 billion
- Gross issue of CZK-denominated T-Bonds on domestic market: CZK 376.0 billion
- Gross issue of EUR-denominated T-Bonds on domestic market: EUR 750.0 million
- Gross issue of T-Bonds on foreign markets: CZK 0.0 billion
- Gross issue of savings government bonds: CZK 5.1 billion
- Redemptions of CZK-denominated T-Bonds issued on domestic market: CZK 178.8 billion
- Redemptions of EUR-denominated T-Bonds issued on domestic market: EUR 1.0 billion
- Redemptions of T-Bonds issued on foreign markets: EUR 0.0 billion
- Redemptions of savings government bonds: CZK 10.2 billion
- Average weighted time to maturity of sold CZK-denominated T-Bonds: 10.4 years
- Average weighted yield to maturity of sold fixed-rate CZK-denominated T-Bonds: 3.95% p.a.
- Net revenue within liquidity management: CZK 18.0 billion
- Average time to maturity of state debt: 6.3 years
- Short-term state debt: 9.1%
- Average time to re-fixing of state debt: 5.6 years
- Interest re-fixing of the debt portfolio within 1 year: 20.4%

## Contacts

### Debt and Financial Assets Management Department









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The publication was prepared based on the information available on 28 February 2025  
and is also available online at:

[www.mfcr.cz/statedebt](http://www.mfcr.cz/statedebt)

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