



Quarterly Outlook

June 2023

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Funding and issuance

Funding need

The DSTA last updated its funding need for 2023 in its previous Quarterly Outlook. At this moment, the DSTA expects a cash deficit for 2023 that is € 13.3 billion lower than previously communicated. This is due to lower energy prices as well as higher tax revenues, among other things. This brings the estimated funding need for 2023 to € 86.4 billion. Any further update of the estimated funding need will be provided as and when available.

Estimated borrowing requirement for 2023 (€ bn)

Capital market redemptions 2023	31.6
Net money market ultimo 2022 (excluding cash collateral)	34.5
Cash deficit 2023**	20.3*
Total borrowing requirement 2023	86.4

* A cash deficit is shown as a positive number because it increases the total borrowing requirement.

** The previous Quarterly Outlook included the separate item 'indicative impact energy price measures and price adjustment for (semi)collective sector'. This is no longer relevant as this amount has now been taken into account in the Spring Budget Memorandum and the cash deficit number included above.

Call on the capital and money markets

The DSTA continues to ensure liquidity across the curve by balancing the call on the capital and money markets in 2023. Given the updated estimated borrowing requirement, the DSTA will lower its expected call on the money market to around € 36.4 billion, whilst maintaining the expected issuance on the capital market for a total amount of around € 50 billion in nominal terms.

DSL issuance calendar third quarter 2023

The recently launched DSL July 2023 will be reopened through a tap auction on 26 September. The DSTA will use the two remaining auction moments in the third quarter to reopen existing DSLs. Which bonds will be reopened at these auctions will be announced on the Wednesday preceding the auction date at the latest.

DSL calendar Q3 2023

Auction date	Details	Target volume (€ bn)
11 July 2023	Tap of an existing DSL	To be announced*
12 September 2023	Tap of an existing DSL	To be announced*
26 September 2023	Reopening of the DSL 15 July 2023	1.5-2.5

* Target volume and other details will be announced at a later stage, at the latest on Wednesday preceding the auction date.

DTC issuance calendar third quarter 2023

As usual, the DSTA will have regular money market issuances through its DTC programmes. The schedule for the third quarter of 2023 generally follows the regular pattern where auction dates typically contain both a shorter-dated programme and a longer-dated programme, except for the first two auction moments, where the second programme is optional. Auctions are held on the first and third Mondays of the month. Whether an additional programme will be auctioned in July will be announced ahead of the scheduled auctions.

DTC calendar Q3 2023

Auction date	Settlement date	Shorter-dated programme	Longer-dated programme
3 July 2023	05 July 2023	28 September 2023	To be determined*
17 July 2023	19 July 2023	30 October 2023	To be determined*
7 August 2023	09 August 2023	29 November 2023	30 January 2024
21 August 2023	23 August 2023	30 October 2023	30 January 2024
4 September 2023	06 September 2023	29 November 2023	28 February 2024
18 September 2023	20 September 2023	30 January 2024	28 February 2024

* Additional programme will be added to the auction based on the funding need.

Green DSL

As announced during the Outlook 2023, the DSTA will issue a new 20-year green bond in 2023. This will be done in the fourth quarter of 2023. On 8 September 2023, the DSTA will announce the exact issuance date.

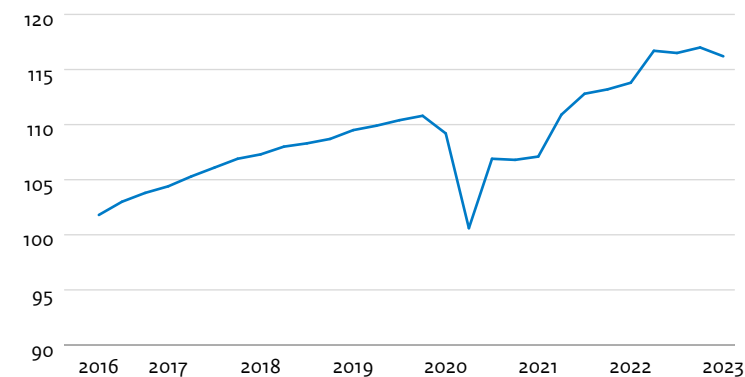
Economic outlook

Dutch economy recovering

The Dutch economy is still showing its resilience after the pandemic and subsequent energy crisis. Government support throughout both crises played an important role in sustaining growth. According to Statistics Netherlands (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, CBS), GDP in the first quarter of 2023 was 1.9% higher than in the first quarter of 2022, despite a small decrease (-0.7%) in GDP compared to the preceding quarter. This decrease in GDP, a result of reduced production, was mainly caused by a decreasing trade balance and the consumption of existing stockpiles. Goods exports dropped by 1.8% compared to the last quarter of 2022, while the exports of services grew slightly.

GDP of the Netherlands

Index with 2015=100



Source: Statistics Netherlands

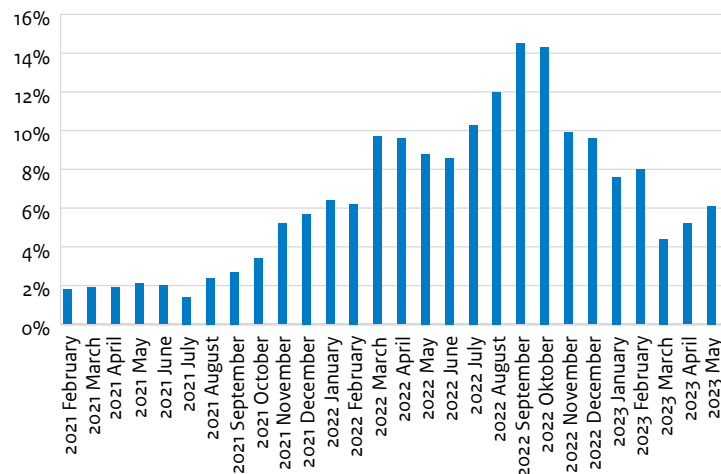
Lower unemployment than before pandemic

Unemployment dropped from 359 thousand in the last quarter of 2022 to 357 thousand in the first quarter of 2023, as reported by Statistics Netherlands. The Dutch labour market is very strong, with steady growth since the pandemic. Unemployment has reached lower levels now than before the pandemic. Household consumption showed a 0.3% year-on-year increase in April 2023. Statistics Netherlands reported that household consumption volumes of products such as insurance premiums, trips on public transport and visits to events were 3.5% higher than one year earlier.

Inflation still high, but at lower level

Inflation measured as the Consumer Price Index (CPI) stood at 6.1% in May 2023 when compared to the same month last year. Along with the CPI, Statistics Netherlands also reports an inflation rate based on the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP). According to the European HICP, consumers had to pay 6.8% more in May than one year earlier. This is slightly higher than the euro area average of 6.1%.

Year-on-year CPI inflation



Source: Statistics Netherlands

Budgetary outlook

New budgetary challenges mostly resolved by lower spending

In April, the government published the Spring Budget Memorandum (*Voorjaarsnota*) for 2023. This document provides an update to the 2023 Budget and looks forward to future years. By presenting the expectations for the coming years, the Spring Budget Memorandum offers a perspective on the future development of the Dutch state debt.

The Spring Budget Memorandum presents some increased expenditures due to unforeseen circumstances. The energy price ceiling was introduced last year to protect consumers from high and volatile energy prices. The government increased its commitment to support Ukraine, which is still confronted with war, by sending military equipment and funds for rebuilding the country. The higher influx of refugees and rising interest rates also lead to further costs for the government.

These costs are partially covered by several windfalls in spending. Low unemployment has led to lower social spending, and some of the budget posts have been smaller than originally planned. The government also took structural measures to balance the books, such as adjusting the STAP-budget. Most of the budgetary challenges have thereby been resolved without increasing overall spending.

The EMU deficit is expected to be around 3% in the coming years. This is the maximum percentage agreed by the member states of the European Monetary Union. The EMU debt is estimated to be 49.2% of GDP in 2023, rising to 55.6% in 2028. This is still below the EMU limit of 60%.

GDP %	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
EMU balance	-2.6	-3.0	-3.0	-3.7	-3.1	-3.5
EMU debt	49.2	49.2	50.3	52.3	53.7	55.6

Source: Spring Budget Memorandum 2023

Climate outlook

Additional climate measures to achieve the 2030 climate target

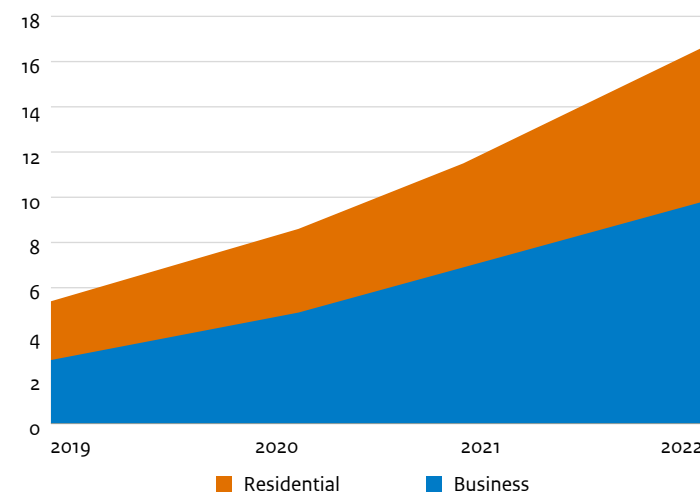
The government announced an additional package of climate measures in order to achieve the climate target of at least 55% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2030. The measures are supposed to reduce an additional 22 megatonnes of GHG emissions, aiming for a balanced and just transition. Among these measures is the realisation of 3 GW of marine solar energy facilities, with a view to achieving zero-emissions in the production of electricity by 2030. Additional measures include stimulating the scale-up of renewable energy carriers such as hydrogen for energy-intensive industry, extra funding for increasing the energy efficiency of housing (specifically in vulnerable neighborhoods) and measures to increase the share of EVs. In total, € 28.1 bn of funding will be made available from the Climate Fund to make these measures possible.

Share of renewable energy up to 15% over the course of 2022

Over 2022, the share of renewable energy increased to 15%, up from 13% in 2021, according to Statistics Netherlands. Solar and wind energy are driving this increase. The electricity generation from solar energy increased by 46%, both due to extra capacity being installed as well as 2022 being a sunny year. Total capacity for wind energy increased by 14% compared with 2021, mostly due to new windmills being installed on shore. The increased share of renewable energy contributes to the ambition of 27% renewable energy in 2030, to which the Netherlands has subscribed as part of the measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55%.

Solar energy production

billion kWh



Source: Statistics Netherlands

National Action Plan Energy System to be launched

This Summer will see the launch of the new National Action Plan Energy System, as part of the national energy strategy. This launch will present a long term strategy for the way the Netherlands will be generating and using energy by 2050. The government's aim is to have an energy system in the Netherlands before 2050 which is just, robust and sustainable, making energy generation climate-neutral. Electricity will form the backbone of the new energy system, including locally generated power. With the transition to renewable sources of energy, storing energy becomes more and more important. This will help in alleviating peaks, both in generation as well as the usage of electricity. This summer, a dialogue phase will commence. The action plan will be established by the end of 2023.

Outstanding debt

DSL outstanding at the end of May 2023

ISIN code	Loan	Amount outstanding in EUR
NL0010418810	1.75 pct DSL 2013 due 15 July 2023	17,422,963,000
NL0012650469	0.00 pct DSL 2017 due 15 January 2024	15,378,277,000
NL0010733424	2.00 pct DSL 2014 due 15 July 2024	17,365,132,000
NL0011220108	0.25 pct DSL 2015 due 15 July 2025	19,925,159,000
NL0015000QL2	0.00 pct DSL 2022 due 15 January 2026	12,313,000,000
NL0011819040	0.50 pct DSL 2016 due 15 July 2026	18,964,051,000
NL0015031501	0.00 pct DSL 2020 due 15 January 2027	15,762,000,000
NL0012171458	0.75 pct DSL 2017 due 15 July 2027	17,705,926,000
NL0000102317	5.50 pct DSL 1998 due 15 January 2028	13,028,367,851
NL0012818504	0.75 pct DSL 2018 due 15 July 2028	19,331,941,000
NL0015000LS8	0.00 pct DSL 2021 due 15 January 2029	12,582,000,000
NL0013332430	0.25 pct DSL 2019 due 15 July 2029	12,215,587,000
NL0015001DQ7	2,50 pct DSL 2023 due 15 January 2030	5,216,000,000
NL0014555419	0.00 pct DSL 2020 due 15 July 2030	14,038,462,000
NL00150006U0	0.00 pct DSL 2021 due 15 July 2031	15,064,805,000
NL0015000RP1	0.50 pct DSL 2022 due 15 July 2032	13,615,815,000
NL0010071189	2.50 pct DSL 2012 due 15 January 2033	15,507,900,000
NL0015001AM2	2.50 pct DSL 2023 due 15 July 2033	5,994,993,000
NL0000102234	4.00 pct DSL 2005 due 15 January 2037	17,977,427,000
NL0015000B11	0.00 pct DSL 2021 due 15 January 2038	10,477,052,000
NL0013552060	0.50 pct DSL 2019 due 15 January 2040*	15,690,370,000

NL0009446418	3.75 pct DSL 2010 due 15 January 2042	18,839,910,000
NL0010721999	2.75 pct DSL 2014 due 15 January 2047	20,510,187,000
NL0015614579	0.00 pct DSL 2020 due 15 January 2052	17,799,724,000
NL00150012X2	2.00 pct DSL 2022 due 15 January 2054	6,948,754,000
Total		369,675,802,851

* Green bond

DTC outstanding at the end of May 2023

ISIN code	DTC	Amount outstanding in EUR
NL00150018K6	DTC 2023-06-29	5,150,000,000
NL0015001AL4	DTC 2023-07-28	5,060,000,000
NL0015001C92	DTC 2023-08-30	4,240,000,000
NL0015001DN4	DTC 2023-09-28	2,260,000,000
NL0015001F08	DTC 2023-10-30	2,460,000,000
Total		19,170,000,000

Outstanding public debt at the end of May 2023

Outstanding public debt	Amount outstanding in EUR
Cash	426,179,120
Cash in foreign currency	-
DSL outstanding	369,675,802,85 ¹
DTC outstanding	19,170,000,000
CP outstanding in EUR	-
CP outstanding in foreign currency	-
Private Loans outstanding	18,151,209
Private Loans outstanding in foreign currency ¹	167,043,884
Total outstanding	389,457,177,064
Cash collateral	301,411,962
Total outstanding including cash collateral	389,758,589,026

¹ Debt of the Netherlands Antilles taken over by the Netherlands

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Additional online information
on DSLs, DTCs and CP can be
obtained from:
Bloomberg – dsta

The cut-off date is 23 June 2023
(unless mentioned otherwise)