

Hungary's bond issuance needs under control

Fiscal policy is a manageable risk this year. Gross borrowing needs remain high due to the high volume of bond redemptions. However, net issuance of HGBs is the lowest since 2019. AKK has secured 24% of planned issuance and is slightly behind the region. In contrast, FX and retail issuance improves the picture. The share of foreign holders is increasing



Source: Shutterstock

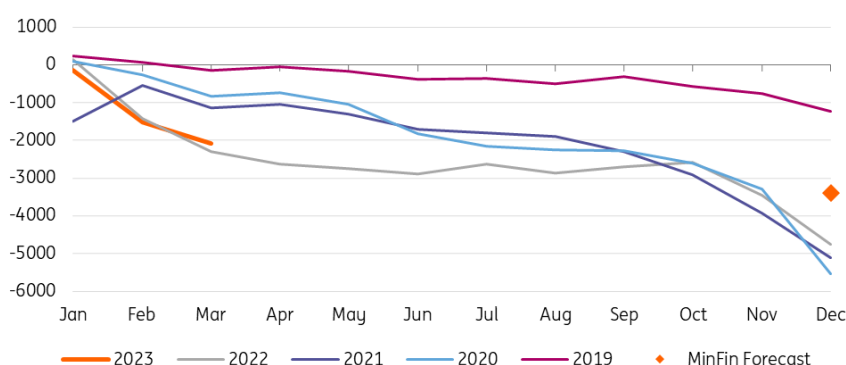
Fiscal policy: Improvement in the second half of the year

The first three months of this year generated [a deficit of HUF2,090bn](#), equivalent to roughly 61% of the full-year target. The deficit accumulation used to be frontloaded, which makes this year's picture bleaker as the Hungarian economy probably hit bottom in the mini-crisis at the beginning of 2023. This makes revenue generation more challenging, although high inflation does compensate for this somewhat. Moreover, as the Ministry of Finance pointed out, expenditures increased by 12% year-on-year during the first three months of this year. This is a result of the budget being used to compensate energy suppliers during the heating season, and the heating season was more costly than last year's. On top of this, the significant increase in pensions,

complemented by the extra pension payments, was an added burden to the budget during the first quarter. With the heating season over, we see some improvement in the budget situation in the coming months. The government has maintained a freeze on public investment activity as well, which could also help to meet this year's deficit target of HUF3,400bn.

On the EU side, our base case scenario is that the government will settle the dispute and money will start flowing during the second half of this year. With that in mind, we think the deficit target will be met. The Ministry of Finance has underscored this as well; that the government will make every necessary step to meet this year's deficit target.

State budget development and 2023 forecast (HUFbn)

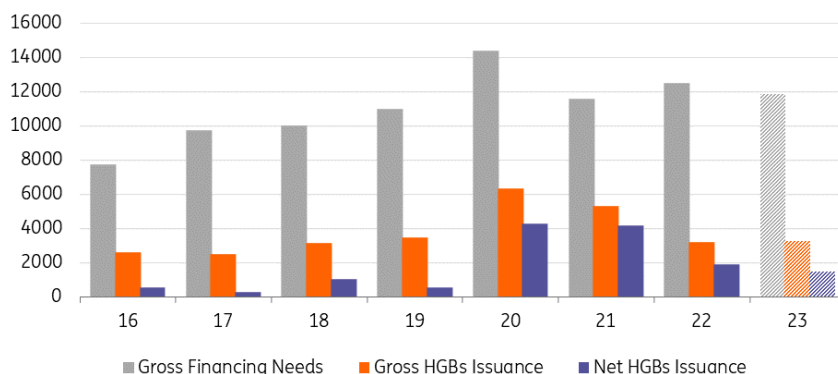


Source: MinFin, ING

High gross borrowing needs but lowest net issuance since 2019

Hungary's Debt Management Agency (AKK) projects gross borrowing needs of HUF11,869bn (63.5% of GDP) for this year, which is 4.9% less than last year, assuming that the planned state budget deficit is met. Although the projected state budget deficit is 28.5% lower year-on-year, borrowing needs are kept elevated mainly by the high redemptions this year, which is significantly higher compared to the previous two years. Thus, we expect gross issuance of Hungarian government bonds (HGBs) to reach HUF3,262bn, 2.5% higher than in the previous year but still significantly lower than in 2020 and 2021. On the other hand, due to high redemptions, we estimate net issuance of HGBs of only HUF1,479bn, the lowest since 2019. On the FX side, this year's redemptions amount to EUR2bn of which EUR1.6bn is Eurobond repayment, EUR0.1bn domestic bond repayment and EUR0.3bn repayment of loans from supranational institutions. FX needs should be covered through EUR5.0bn Eurobond issuance with a preference for USD-denominated bonds, EUR2.2bn through loans from supranational institutions (EIB, CEB, AIIB, etc.) and other sources.

Total financing needs and HGBs issuance (HUFbn)



Source: AKK, ING estimates

Slower issuance compared to CEE peers but still a comfortable picture

AKK, like its regional peers, took advantage of strong market demand at the beginning of the year to frontload supply in the local market. Year-to-date, we estimate AKK has secured 24.3% of its planned HGBs issuance (including switches). That's not a bad result in mid-April but it is at the same time the lowest number in the CEE region by our calculations. On the other hand, AKK has been very active in FX issuance, where it basically already met this year's plan (103.8% including switches) in March. In addition, the debt management agency is again very active on the retail bond side. According to our calculations, it has already covered 40.8% of the plan for this year, which is the main source of funding for this year. If the risk of a higher state budget deficit materialises, we assume that the additional needs would be covered through the issuance of retail bonds.

24% Issued HGBs vs ING estimate for this year

Looking ahead, we can expect AKK to continue its strong retail bond supply. For the second quarter, the agency plans to issue HUF710bn of HGBs, roughly the same as in the first quarter. In addition, AKK has issued a relatively high volume of T-bills maturing in the second half of the year, pushing HGB issuance more into the second half of the year depending on the state budget developments. In addition, it can be assumed that there should be better funding conditions in the markets later, supporting AKK's issuance strategy.

Financing needs for 2023 (HUFbn)

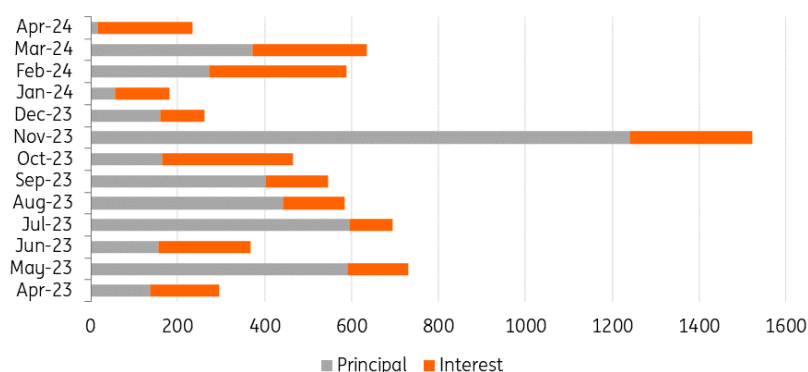
2023 (HUFbn)	YTD	AKK Plan	Covered
T-bonds	794	2872	27.7%
Switch Auctions	0	390	
T-bonds for local authorities	0	200	
Retail securities	1869	4580	40.8%
Discount T-bills	107	853	12.5%
HUF loans	0	0	
Total domestic financing	2770	8895	
FX bonds	1692	1987	85.2%
FX bonds switches	370	0	
IFI and other loans	0	826	
Other FX borrowings	0	161	
Total FX financing	2062	2974	
Gross borrowing requirement	4832	11869	
HGBs Issuance	794	3262	24.3%
FX Issuance	2062	1987	103.8%

Source: MinFin, ING estimates

FX issuance plan met, pre-financing in second half of year is possible

On the FX issuance side, since this year's plan has already been filled, AKK is not obliged to issue any more Eurobonds. As with many CEE peers, the strong front-loading of Eurobond issuance needs for the year should act as a positive technical tailwind in the near term for dollar bond performance. In this respect, Hungary is in a slightly more comfortable position than Romania (which likely needs one more Eurobond issuance to meet its FX financing plan), while not quite as strong as Poland (which is already well ahead of schedule). On the other hand, the head of the agency does not rule out more issuance in the second half of the year as a pre-financing for next year. We assume that in this case, the AKK would prefer a euro-denominated issue, while for both Hungary and the region as a whole, interest has picked up in recent years in more unconventional international bond issuance (such as green bonds, and those denominated in Chinese yuan or Japanese yen). At the same time, developments in the EU story and Hungary's access to EU money will also play a big role.

HGBs maturity calendar (HUFbn)



Source: Refinitiv, ING

Technical: Highest share of foreign holders in the CEE region

After dodging an outright downgrade last year, this time S&P changed Hungary's credit rating from "BBB" to "BBB-" with a stable outlook in early 2023. Markets do not seem to be bothered by either S&P's downgrade or Fitch's change in outlook from stable to negative while keeping the "BBB" rating in January. Moody's decided to skip its review yet again, keeping Hungary at "Baa2" with a stable outlook. The market's behaviour perhaps reflects a perception that rating agencies are looking in the rear-view mirror too much and uncertainties are blurring the big picture, while current valuations for Hungary's dollar bond spreads are at similar levels to Romania, already implying a "BBB-" rating. The factors that have the highest weight in rating decisions have remained the same: the fate of the EU deal and economic policies. Regarding the former, we remain optimistic about a final deal being struck between the EU and the government. Peaking CPI, a rebound in growth and improving external balances alongside EU funds flow might lead to a pivot in rating reviews as the end of the year approaches.

In the GBI-EM space, HGBs have already seen some changes and more can probably be expected in the rest of the year. HGB 1.50/23 was removed in January and we expect 6.00/23 to be removed in April due to the short maturity. In terms of HGBs inclusion, only three eligible bonds are not included at the moment (9.50/26, 4.50/32, 4.00/51). Given the current even composition in all maturity buckets, we only see a chance for a 9.50/26 to be added this year to replace the 1.50/26 in the 3-5y bucket.

In terms of bondholders, the first quarter of this year reversed a long-term trend of declining foreign holdings in relative terms. During January, the share of foreign HGB holders jumped from 21.3% to 27.6% and in April it exceeded 28%, returning to the levels seen in the first half of 2020 and at the same time, the highest in the CEE region at the moment, overtaking the Czech Republic as the leader.

Authors

Frantisek Taborsky

EMEA FX & FI Strategist

frantisek.taborsky@ing.com

Peter Virovacz

Senior Economist, Hungary

peter.virovacz@ing.com

James Wilson

EM Sovereign Strategist

James.wilson@ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. (“ING”) solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies)*. The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit <http://www.ing.com>.