

**APPENDIX TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
to the annual report in accordance with the Act on Statutory Audit No 423/2015 Coll § 27 par. 6  
and on amendments to the Act on accounting No 431/2002 Coll as amended by later legislation  
("the Act on statutory audit")**

To the Founder, Supervisory Board, Bank Board and Audit Committee of Exportno-importná banka Slovenskej republiky:

I. We have audited the financial statements of Exportno-importná banka Slovenskej republiky („the Bank“) as at 31 December 2019, presented in the attached annual report of the Company on pages 89 – 199, to which we issued on 20 March 2020 following independent auditor's report from audit of financial statements:

***„Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements***

*Opinion*

*We have audited the financial statements of Exportno-importná banka Slovenskej republiky ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2019, the profit and loss statement and the notes, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.*

*In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Company give a true and fair view of its financial position as at 31 December 2019, and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the Act on Accounting No 431/2002 Coll., as amended by later legislation ("the Act on Accounting") and in accordance with the Measure of the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic of 3 December 2014 No. MF/22162/2014-74, establishing the details of accounting procedures and framework charts of accounts for Exportno-importná banka Slovenskej republiky and the Measure of the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic of 3 December 2014 No. MF/22164/2014-74, establishing the details of the arrangement, marking and content specification of items for an individual financial statement and the extent of data determined for publication of financial statement for Exportno-importná banka Slovenskej republiky, as amended by later legislation. These are collectively referred to as "the Measures applicable to the Company".*

*Basis for Opinion*

*We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") and Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities ("Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Act on Statutory Audit No 423/2015 Coll. and on amendments to the Act on Accounting No 431/2002 Coll., as amended by later legislation ("the Act on Statutory Audit") related to ethics, including Auditor's Code of Ethics, that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled other requirements of these provisions related to ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.*

*Emphasis of Matter*

*We draw attention to Note 5b (Credit risk) of the financial statements which describes the Company's total exposure to territories assigned the OECD's highest risk rating of 7. Accordingly, this exposure represents an increased risk for the Company.*

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*Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.*

#### **Key audit matters**

*Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.*

*We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.*

#### **Loan loss provisions**

*Credit impairment disclosed in Note 11 (Impairment losses) is a highly subjective area due to the level of judgment applied by management in determining loan loss impairment allowances. The identification of impairment and the determination of the recoverable amount are inherently uncertain processes involving various assumptions and factors, including the financial condition of the counterparty, expected future cash flows and expected net selling prices of collaterals. Each impaired asset is assessed on its merits and the workout strategy and estimate of cash flows considered recoverable are approved in accordance with the approval matrix of the Company. The use of different modelling techniques and assumptions could produce significantly different estimates of loan loss impairment allowances.*

*Due to the significance of loans and advances to customers (representing 72% of the Company's total assets) and the related estimate uncertainties, this is considered a key audit matter.*

*Further details are disclosed in Notes 4a (Allowance for impairment), 5b (Credit risk) and 9 (Loans and advances to customers) to the financial statements.*

*We assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls over the approval, recording and monitoring of loans and advances and controls over impairment calculations including the quality of underlying data and systems.*

*Our work involved testing of impairment of receivables towards corporate counterparties. Due to the heterogeneous portfolio of clients, we focused on individually significant exposures that had been impaired or have become individually impaired or exposed to an increased risk of individual impairment.*

*For loan loss impairment allowances calculated on an individual basis, we tested the assumptions underlying the impairment identification and quantification, focusing on loan cases with the most significant potential impact on the separate financial statements. We assessed the Company's assumptions of expected future cash flows, including the value of realizable collateral and estimates of recovery on default based on our own understanding and available market information.*

*We also assessed whether the financial statement disclosures in Note 4a (Allowance for impairment), 5b (Credit risk), 9 (Loans and advances to customers) and 11 (Impairment losses) appropriately reflect the Company's exposure to credit risk and are compliant with accounting requirements of the MF SR Measure.*

### **Estimates used in calculation of insurance liabilities and liability adequacy test**

The Company's technical provisions for insurance, disclosed in Note 10c (Movement in Technical provisions) in the financial statements represent a significant part of the Company's total liabilities (18%). Technical provisions are recorded to cover losses arising from insurance of commercial and political risks on short, medium and long-term export credits and receivables. Technical provisions for insurance are valued in accordance with the Measures applicable for the Company. It is based on IFRS, but it also considers the Company's exceptional specifics. Similarly, to other insurance companies, the Company uses actuarial models to support the valuation of the technical provisions.

This area involves significant actuarial and management estimate (disclosed in Note 3f Technical provisions) and judgment over uncertain future outcomes, for example assessment of classification of insurance and investment contracts, estimate of the amount of costs expected to settle all claims incurred at the balance sheet date, estimate of incurred but not reported damages, which requires involvement of our internal actuarial specialists and significant audit effort. As a consequence, we considered it a key audit matter.

We used our internal actuarial specialists to assist us in performing our audit procedures. In particular, our audit focused on the models with more complex and/or requiring significant judgment in the setting of assumptions and methodology as IBNR provision, URR provision, liability adequacy test and utilization of claims provisions.

We considered the appropriateness of actuarial judgments and assumptions used in the models and also the compliance of the models with the applicable Measure of the Ministry of Finance. Furthermore, we performed audit procedures to determine whether the models measured the insurance provisions accurately and completely.

We verified the validity of management's liability adequacy testing, which is a key test performed to check that the liabilities are adequate as compared to the expected future contractual obligations, according to the applicable accounting standard. Our work on the liability adequacy tests included assessing the reasonableness of the projected cash flows and reviewing the assumptions adopted in the context of both the Company and industry experience and specific product features.

The review of documentation in relation to actuarial assumptions and expert judgment is an important and integral part of our evaluation.

We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in Note 3f (Technical provisions) and 10c (Movement in Technical provisions) regarding these liabilities in the financial statements to determine that they were in accordance with the Measures applicable for the Company.

### **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give true and fair view in accordance with IFRS EU, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*

*Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.*

*As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs and Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:*

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.*
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.*
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.*
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.*
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements including the presented information as well as whether the financial statements capture the underlying transactions and events in a manner that leads to their fair presentation.*

*We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.*

*We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.*

*From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication."*

## II. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

### *Report on Information Disclosed in the Annual Report - Appendix to the independent auditor's report*

Management is responsible for the information disclosed in the annual report, prepared based on requirements of the Act on Accounting. Our opinion on the financial statements expressed above does not apply to other information contained in the annual report.

In connection with audit of the financial statements it is our responsibility to understand the information disclosed in the annual report and to consider whether such information is not materially inconsistent with audited financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit of the financial statements, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We considered whether the Company's annual report contains information, disclosure of which is required by the Act on Accounting.

Based on procedures performed during the audit of financial statements, in our opinion:

- Information disclosed in the annual report prepared for 2019 is consistent with the financial statements for the relevant year,
- The annual report contains information based on the Act on Accounting.

Additionally, based on our understanding of the Company and its situation, obtained in the audit of the financial statements, we are required to disclose whether material misstatements were identified in the annual report, which we received prior to the date of issue of this auditor's report. In this regard, there are no findings which we should disclose.

15 July 2020  
Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Ernst & Young Slovakia, spol. s r.o.  
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Ing. Tomáš Přeček, statutory auditor  
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