

This is a translation of the Hungarian Report

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of 4iG Nyrt.

Report on the audit of the standalone financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the 2024 standalone financial statements of 4iG Nyrt. ("the Company") included in the accompanying 52990034RLKTOWSOAM90-2024-12-31-0-hu.zip¹ digital file, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024 - showing a balance sheet total of HUF 712,047 million and a total comprehensive loss for the year of HUF 30,686 million -, the related statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("EU IFRSs") and have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the supplementary requirements of Act C of 2000 on Accounting ("Hungarian Accounting Law") relevant for financial statements prepared in accordance with EU IFRSs.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hungarian National Auditing Standards and with applicable laws and regulations in Hungary, including also 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"). 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 applicable ethical requirements according to relevant laws in effect in Hungary and the policy of the Chamber of Hungarian Auditors on the ethical rules and disciplinary proceedings and, concerning matters not regulated by any of these, with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' (IESBA) International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

¹ Digital identification of the above referred digital file, using SHA 256 HASH algorithm is 67FEB6F4F3F422B85C85A5E481E62BB99717ACC8907B2D56A6056BFE17D3D180

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.

Valuation of investments in subsidiaries

The Company’s investment in subsidiaries represents HUF 552,144 million, 77.5% of total assets. Valuation is prepared by the management annually for assessing potential impairment need.

Recoverable amount is determined by the discounted cash flow model based on the future budgets and plans.

Valuation of investment in subsidiaries is a significant judgmental area and it is highly dependent on estimates. Due to the significance of investments in subsidiaries in the financial statements, the related estimation uncertainty and the potential profit and loss effect we considered impairment test of investments in subsidiaries as a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, among others the identification of potential impairment triggering events.

We reviewed the impairment calculation prepared by the Company and identified the controls operated by management to ensure the calculation is free from material misstatement.

We involved valuation specialists who assisted us in evaluation of main assumptions such as discount rate, the valuation method and the clerical accuracy of the model.

We assessed the reasonableness of management’s primary cash-flow projections and assumptions by reconciling these to the approved business plans of the investments and also assessed historical accuracy of management’s estimates.

We assessed the adequacy of the Company’s disclosures about investments in accordance with EU IFRSs.

The Company’s accounting policy and disclosures about its investments and

related impairment are included in Notes 2.1 Significant accounting policies - Investments and 22 Investments to the financial statements.

Revenue recognition from contracts with customers

The Company's revenue from contracts with customers amounted to HUF 109,520 million in 2024, thus it is significant to the financial statements. Revenue is recognized in line with the five- step criteria of IFRS 15 International Financial Reporting Standards - Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

Contracts with customers often have multi-element components that in the IT segment typically include licensing, implementation, development and/or maintenance services.

The standard requires several judgments to be made especially if contradictory indicators are identified for assessing whether the Company act as an agent or principal in a contract.

Inherent complexities and significant judgements required in the measurement, timing and presentation of revenues arising from multi-element contracts represent a significant risk of material misstatements in the annual financial statements. Based on this we consider revenue recognition to be a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, among others, identifying and understanding of the significant revenue streams of the Company including the design effectiveness of the controls operated by management.

We evaluated the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policies related to revenue recognition.

We read significant contracts and assessed whether 3rd party is involved in fulfilling the performance obligations. We evaluated management's determination whether the Company is agent or principal.

In case of multi-element contracts we obtained understanding of the products and services to identify components of the contracts which might materially impact the financial statements through allocation of transaction prices. We selected a sample to recalculate the revenue and contract asset or liability recorded for the particular contracts and discussed with management the allocation of transaction price.

We analyzed the Company's revenue through entire population of journal entries of sales transactions including correlations between revenue, accounts receivables, value added tax and cash inflows and followed up on any unexpected differences.

On a sample basis we recalculated the recognized revenue and contract asset/liability position considering the method used to estimate the progress toward complete satisfaction of the performance obligation.

On a statistical sample basis, we performed third party confirmation procedures for the year end balances and/or alternative procedures if needed.

The Company's accounting policy and disclosures about its revenue recognition are included in the Notes 2.3 Significant accounting policies - Net sales revenue and 3 Net sales revenue to the financial statement.

Other matter

The financial statements as at 31 December 2023 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on 26 April 2024.

Other information

Other information consists of the 2024 business report and the annual report of the Company. Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information in accordance with the Hungarian Accounting Law and other relevant legal requirements, if any. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether 1) the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated and 2) the other information has been prepared in accordance with the Hungarian Accounting Law and other relevant legal requirements, if any, not including the requirements of Section III/A of the Hungarian Accounting Law relevant to the sustainability statement.

Our opinion on the business report should include the information required according to Subsection (2) e) and f) of Section 95/B of the Hungarian Accounting Law and we are required to confirm also whether the information prescribed in Subsection (2) a)-d) and g)-h) of Section 95/B of the Hungarian Accounting Law have been made available and whether the business report includes the sustainability statement according to Section III/A of the Hungarian Accounting Law.

When fulfilling this responsibility we have considered the following law: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 on Supplementing Directive 2004/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format ("ESEF Regulation"), as such prescribing specific requirements for the business report, in relation with forming our opinion on the business report.

In our opinion, the business report of the Company, including the information required according to Subsection (2) e) and f) of Section 95/B of the Hungarian Accounting Law for 2024 is consistent, in all material respects, with the 2024 financial statements of the Company and the relevant requirements of the Hungarian Accounting Law and the other law listed above, not including the requirements of Section III/A of the Hungarian Accounting Law relevant to the sustainability statement.

We also confirm that the Company have made available the information required according to Subsection (2) a)-d) and g)-h) of Section 95/B of the Hungarian Accounting Law.

We also confirm that the business report includes the sustainability statement according to Section III/A of the Hungarian Accounting Law. Based on limited assurance engagement we issue separate report whether the sustainability statement is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Section III/A of the Hungarian Accounting Law relevant to the sustainability statement.

Further to the above, based on the knowledge we have obtained about the Company and its environment in the course of the audit we are required to report whether we have identified any material misstatement in the business report, and if so, the nature of the misstatement in question. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with EU IFRSs and for the preparation in accordance with the supplementary requirements of the Hungarian Accounting Law relevant for financial statements prepared in accordance with EU IFRSs, 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 Hungarian National Auditing

Standards and with applicable laws and regulations in Hungary, including also Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 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 Hungarian National Auditing Standards and with applicable laws and regulations in Hungary, including also Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, 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 disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves 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 an 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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Report on compliance with the requirements of the regulation on the European Single Electronic Format

We have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the compliance of the financial statements included in the digital file - identified in our report - prepared by the Company ("financial statements in ESEF format") with the requirements set out in the ESEF Regulation.

Responsibilities of the management and those charged with governance for the financial statements in ESEF format

The Company's management is responsible for preparing the financial statements in ESEF format that comply with the ESEF Regulation. This responsibility includes:

- the preparation of financial statements in the applicable XHTML format; and
- the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the application of the ESEF Regulation.

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

Our responsibility and summary of the work performed

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the financial statements in ESEF format complies, in all material respects, with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation based on the evidence we have obtained. We conducted our reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with Hungarian National Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE 3000).

A reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about compliance with the ESEF Regulation. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material departures from the requirements set out in the ESEF Regulation, whether due to fraud or error. Our reasonable assurance engagement included obtaining an understanding of the Company's internal controls relevant to the application of the requirements of the ESEF Regulation and verifying whether the XHTML format was applied properly.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements in ESEF format of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024 included in the digital file - identified in our report - complies, in all material respects, with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

Reporting requirements on content of auditor's report in compliance with Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014:

Appointment and Approval of Auditor

We were appointed as the statutory auditor of the Company by the General Assembly of Shareholders of the Company on 29 April 2024. Total uninterrupted engagement period, including previous renewals (extension of the period for which we were originally appointed) and reappointments for the statutory auditor, has lasted for 1 year.

Consistency with Additional Report to Audit Committee

Our audit opinion on the financial statements expressed herein is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee of the Company, which we issued in accordance with Article 11 of the Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 on the same date as the date of this report.

Non-audit Services

We declare that no prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 were provided by us to the Company and its controlled undertakings and we remained independent from the Company in conducting the audit.

In addition to statutory audit services and services disclosed in the business report and in the financial statements, no other services were provided by us to the Company and its controlled undertakings.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Rita Domoszlai.

Budapest, XXX April 2025

(The original Hungarian version has been signed.)

Rita Domoszlai
engagement partner
Ernst & Young Kft.
1132 Budapest, Váci út 20.
Registration No. 001165

Rita Domoszlai
Registered auditor
Chamber membership No.: 007371