

This is a translation of the Hungarian Report
Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Appeninn Holding Asset Management Plc.

Report on the audit of the annual financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the 2025 annual financial statements of Appeninn Holding Asset Management Plc. ("the Company") included in the accompanying 52990047YWS5LT39HV26-2025-12-31-1-hu.zip¹ digital file, which comprise the statement on the financial position as at 31 December 2025 - showing total assets of HUF 45,740,901 thousand -, the related comprehensive income statement - showing a total loss for the year of HUF 864,997 thousand -, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the annual financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion the annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025 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 materials respects, in accordance with the supplementary requirements of Act C of 2000 on Accounting ("Hungarian Accounting Law") relevant for annual 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 annual 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 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 relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities in accordance with these requirements.

¹ Digital identification of the above referred digital file using SHA 256 HASH algorithm is:
E3D23DF89DAED7BD24DF5D4D55777973291747D21928962A75FDC9AC15C2D0D9

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the annual financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the annual 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 annual 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 annual 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 annual financial statements.

Impairment test of investments in subsidiaries

The Company’s investment in subsidiaries amount to HUF 12,605,287 thousand, and represents 28% of the total assets. Valuation of investments in subsidiaries is a significant judgmental area.

Management annually assesses if the investments are impaired by comparing the book value of investment to recoverable amount in accordance with the EU IFRSs.

Recoverable amount is mostly influenced by the fair value of investment properties held by the subsidiaries, whose fair value highly depends on key assumptions that are inherently uncertain such as future rental revenue and yields used for discounting. Fair value is determined by management with involvement of external valuation experts.

We involved valuation specialists to assist us in evaluating the key assumptions and methodologies used for the determination of the fair values of the investment properties in the subsidiaries.

We tested the input data for the investment properties fair value models in the subsidiaries. We evaluated the qualification, expertise and independence of the management experts for performing such valuations.

We assessed whether the investments in subsidiaries are properly assessed for impairment and impairment allowance is recognized, if needed.

We assessed the adequacy of the Company’s disclosures about investments in subsidiaries in accordance with EU IFRSs including the information how the impairment is

Due to the significance of investments in subsidiaries and the related estimation uncertainty we considered impairment test of investments in subsidiaries as a key audit matter.

evaluated by the Company.

The Company's accounting policy and disclosures about its investments in subsidiaries and related impairment are included in Note 2.1.4. Measurement of investments, Note 2.3.3 Impairment of investments and Note 16. Investments in subsidiaries.

Determination of fair value of investment properties

The Company's investment properties amount to HUF 894,128 thousand, and represents 2% of the total assets. Fair value is determined by management with involvement of external valuation experts annually as the Company chose to measure its investment properties applying fair value model in accordance with IAS40.

We involved valuation specialists to assist us in evaluating the key assumptions and methodologies used by management, testing input data of the valuation model and also evaluating the qualification, expertise and independence of the management experts for performing such valuations.

Valuation of investment properties is a significant area of judgement, as the estimated fair value highly depends on key assumptions that are inherently uncertain such as future rental revenue and yields used for discounting.

We assessed completeness and the adequacy of the Company's disclosures about those assumptions to which the outcome of the valuation model is the most sensitive.

Therefore, we considered determination of fair value of investment properties as a key audit matter.

These disclosures are included in Note 2.1.5. Investment properties, 2.3.2. Fair value of investment properties, Note 8. Profit from Fair Valuation of Income-generating Investment Properties and Note 14. Revenue-generating investment properties.

Other information

Other information consists of the 2025 business report of the Company. Management is responsible for the preparation of the business report in accordance with the Hungarian Accounting Law and other relevant legal requirements, if any. Our opinion on the annual financial statements does not cover the business report.

In connection with our audit of the annual financial statements, our responsibility is to read the business report and, in doing so, consider whether 1) the business report is materially inconsistent with the annual financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated and 2) the

business report has been prepared in accordance with the Hungarian Accounting Law and other relevant legal requirements, if any.

Our opinion on the business report should include the information required according to Subsections (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 Subsections (2) a)-d) and g)-h) of Section 95/B of the Hungarian Accounting Law have been made available.

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 Subsections (2) e) and f) of Section 95/B of the Hungarian Accounting Law for 2025 is consistent, in all material respects, with the 2025 annual financial statements of the Company and the relevant requirements of the Hungarian Accounting Law.

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

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 annual financial statements

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

In preparing the annual 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 annual financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual 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 annual 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual 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 annual 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 annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual 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 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, 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 annual 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 2025 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 General Assembly of the Shareholder of the Company on 25 April 2025. 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 seven years.

Consistency with Additional Report to Audit Committee

Our audit opinion on the annual 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 annual 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 Varga János.

Budapest, 1 April 2026

(The original Hungarian version has been signed.)

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