



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders of WABERER'S INTERNATIONAL Nyrt.

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of WABERER'S INTERNATIONAL Nyrt. ("Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") included in the digital file 5493006YOYPOSXPIQG40-2025-12-31-1-hu.zip (SHA 256 HASH algorithm value: 066D0A4A66A6996815F700A6FFE86756D8C6F51B63053B2B20F794DEC90D6C35) for the financial year ended on 31 December 2025 which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025 (in which total assets equal to total equity and liabilities are TEUR 1,395,655), the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (in which the total comprehensive income is TEUR 71,580 profit), the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended and the notes to the consolidated financial statements comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025, and of the Group's consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU") and they have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the supplementary requirements of Act C of 2000 on Accounting ("Accounting Act") relevant for the consolidated annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU.

Our opinion is consistent with our additional report to the audit committee dated 18 March 2026.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hungarian National Standards on Auditing ("HNSA") and with applicable laws and regulations in force in Hungary. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the applicable laws of Hungary, with the Hungarian Chamber of Auditors' Rules on ethics and professional conduct of auditors and on disciplinary process and with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) as applicable to the audit of the financial statements of public interest entities and we also comply with further ethical requirements set out in these relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we declare that non-audit services that we have provided to the Company and its controlled entities within the EU are in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations in Hungary and that we have not provided non-audit services that are prohibited under Article 5 of Regulation of the European Parliament and Committee No 537/2014 and Subsection (1) and (2) of Section 67/A of Act LXXV of 2007 on the Chamber of Hungarian Auditors, the Activities of Auditors, and on the Public Oversight of Auditors.

The non-audit services that we have provided to the Company and its controlled entities within the EU in the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 are disclosed in note 38 to the consolidated financial statements.

Our audit approach

Overview

<i>Overall group materiality</i>	Overall group materiality applied was TEUR 2,966
<i>Group Scoping</i>	In addition to the Company, we included seven subsidiaries in our audit, WSZL Szállítványozási és Logisztikai Kft., Waberer's Network Kft., Nexways Cargo Kft., Gránit Biztosító Zrt., Magyar Posta Biztosító Zrt., Magyar Posta Életbiztosító Zrt. and LINK Sp. z.o.o which operate in two countries, Hungary and Poland. These eight companies represent 87% of the consolidated revenue and 82% of the consolidated adjusted EBITDA.
<i>Key Audit Matters</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goodwill impairment assessment • Revenue recognition in the correct period • Valuation of liabilities arising from non-life insurance contracts issued and assets arising from reinsurance contracts held • Liabilities arising from life insurance contracts

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall Group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, if any, both individually and in aggregate on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

<i>Overall Group Materiality</i>	TEUR 2,966
<i>Determination</i>	2.5% of the consolidated adjusted EBITDA
<i>Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied</i>	<p>We chose consolidated adjusted EBITDA (operating profit increased by depreciation and amortization and the share of EBITDA from associates and joint ventures) as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Group is most commonly measured by users, and it is a generally accepted benchmark.</p> <p>We chose 2.5%, which is consistent with quantitative materiality thresholds used for profit-oriented companies in this sector.</p>

Group audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

We have identified 7 subsidiaries, which, in our view, required an audit of their complete financial information, due to their financial significance or risk to the Group. These significant entities operate in Hungary and Poland.

In addition, we performed the audit of specific balances and transactions of 8 subsidiaries in Hungary, 1 subsidiary in Serbia, 1 subsidiary in Romania and 1 subsidiary in Slovakia.

For the remaining components we performed analytical review procedures on Group level. This together with additional procedures performed at the Group level, including testing of consolidation journals and intercompany eliminations, gave us the evidence we needed for our opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters

How our audit addressed the key audit matters

Goodwill impairment assessment

The Group's Goodwill amounts to TEUR 25,045 as of 31 December 2025 in the consolidated financial statements.

Impairment assessment involves significant judgements and estimates that are sensitive to changes in assumptions, in particular input variables, discount rate and assumptions underlying future operating cash flows.

Management concluded that there was no need for impairment of goodwill. Details of the nature of the goodwill impairment assessment performed by management are given in notes 3. e) Intangible assets and 6. a) Goodwill.

Because the impairment assessment of goodwill requires significant management estimates we considered it as a key audit matter.

We agreed the cash-flow forecasts used in the impairment assessment to forecasts approved by the board of directors. We considered management's expectations in respect of material impacts of the external environment and planned operational improvements and whether these were appropriately reflected in the cash-flow forecasts.

We compared actual historical cash-flow performance with forecasts and determined whether any differences fell within an acceptable range.

We independently calculated the weighted average cost of capital with reference to market data.

We assessed the sufficiency of the sensitivity analysis performed by management and performed further sensitivity analysis primarily focusing on changes in operating cash-flows.

We read notes 3. e) Intangible assets and 6. a) Goodwill of the consolidated financial statements in order to assess whether they are in line with the requirements of *IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements* and *IAS 36 Impairment of assets*.

Revenue recognition in the correct period

The Group's revenue from non-insurance activities in 2025 is TEUR 655,520, therefore it is significant from the perspective of the consolidated financial statements.

Revenue is recognized when the criteria of the 5-step model according to *IFRS 15 Revenue from Customer Contracts* are met. The Group considers revenue as a significant performance indicator, which can encourage sales revenue to be accounted for before the criteria of the above 5-step model are met.

The Group presents the information related to revenue in notes 3 (l) Revenues, 5. Segment information and 22. Revenues and Income

Based on the above, we considered the recognition of revenue in the correct period to be a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, among others, the understanding of the revenue recognition process. In addition, we tested the correspondence of the revenue recognised in the current year with the issued invoices and the financial consideration received on a sample basis, and if the criteria of the 5-step model according to *IFRS 15 Revenue from Customer Contracts* are met.

We tested on a sample basis the receivables from the customers at the balance sheet date.

In order to assess whether the revenue was recorded in the correct period, we tested transactions before and after the balance sheet date as well as credit notes issued after the balance sheet date on a sample basis.

Furthermore, we examined whether the Group discloses the information related to revenue in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with *IFRS 15 Revenue from Customer Contracts* standard.

Valuation of liabilities arising from non-life insurance contracts issued and assets arising from reinsurance contracts held

As of 31 December 2025, the Group recognised assets arising from reinsurance contracts of TEUR 48,220 and liabilities arising from insurance contracts issued of TEUR 636,985 in the consolidated financial statements, from which the liabilities from non-life insurance contracts are TEUR 121,661. These balances represent a significant proportion of the Group's total equity and liabilities.

The valuation of liabilities arising from insurance contracts and of assets arising from reinsurance contracts requires significant judgements and estimates, in particular with respect to:

- the future expected cash outflows relating to liabilities for incurred claims,
- the magnitude of the risk adjustment reflecting the uncertainty inherent in these estimates,
- the expected recoveries from reinsurance in respect of gross claims incurred, and
- the assessment of the eligibility to apply the premium allocation approach ('PAA').

During our audit, we assessed the design and operating effectiveness of the controls over the relevant actuarial calculations, including:

- testing completeness of the data used in actuarial projections,
- comparing previous estimates with actual outcomes (back testing), and
- performing alternative, independent recalculations to test the accuracy of the computations.

We reconciled the underlying data used in the actuarial calculations and performed our own actuarial calculations or independent tests covering the total future claims requirement, including the risk adjustment and the expected recoveries from reinsurance. We checked the appropriateness of the methodologies applied, as well as the reasonableness of the assumptions and parameters.

As an independent back test, we reassessed the accuracy of the previously applied assumptions and estimates, i.e. expected values against the actual claims that became known during the year.

The significance and complexity of the estimation is due to the need to determine the total ultimate cost of the incurred claims and to estimate their payment patterns, regardless of whether these occurred claims have been reported to the insurer or not. For this purpose – in line with insurance best practices – the Group applies actuarial models. These models are complex, and their design, application and significant data requirements involve increased inherent risks (of error) and subjectivity. The methodologies and assumptions applied in estimating future cash flows have a significant impact on the amount of liabilities arising from non-life insurance contracts and the corresponding assets arising from reinsurance contracts. Therefore, the appropriateness of the methodologies and the reasonableness and supportability of the assumptions are of critical importance.

The Group disclosed the related balances and estimates in Notes 3. (o) IFRS 17 Insurance contracts and 19. Reinsurance contract assets and Insurance contract liabilities.

Given these factors, we determined the valuation of liabilities arising from non-life insurance contracts and of assets arising from reinsurance contracts held to be key audit matters.

Liabilities arising from life insurance contracts

As of 31 December 2025, the Group's liabilities arising from insurance contracts amounted to TEUR 636,985 as stated in the consolidated financial statement, from which the liabilities from life insurance contracts are TEUR 515,324. This balance represents a significant proportion of the Group's total equity and liabilities.

The measurement of liabilities arising from life insurance contracts requires significant judgements and estimates, and it depends on whether the conditions for applying the Variable Fee Approach (VFA) for direct participating contracts are met. If the VFA criteria are not met, the liability is measured under the General Measurement Model (GMM), comprising:

- the present value of future fulfilment cash flows, including the risk adjustment for non-financial

To assess the applicability of the premium allocation approach, the adequacy of the liability for remaining coverage, and the profitability of the products, we analysed the performance of each business line and assessed the reasonableness of the key assumptions that may affect their recoverability. In addition, we performed a detailed claims history test for those MTPL (motor third party liability) claims that represent significant liabilities. We also tested a sample of claim payments made during the year.

We read Notes 3. (o) IFRS 17 Insurance contracts and 19. Reinsurance contract assets and Insurance contract liabilities to assess whether the disclosures are consistent with the requirements of *IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts* standard.

We evaluate the level of calculations (unit of account), the grouping of contracts, the completeness of model points, and the adequacy and reasonableness of the assumptions applied in the estimation of cash flows, including their correct implementation in the model.

Regarding cash flows, we evaluated the structure of the actuarial model, assessed the content of modelled variables, and compared the patterns of each cash-flow items to those of the prior year. We reproduced the Group's calculations in our own environment and relied on the Group's controls such as reasonableness checks over the cash-flows projections and 'IFRS to Solvency II technical provisions' reconciliation.

We tested the underlying data used for the calculation of the risk adjustment, assessed the appropriateness and reasonableness of the applied assumptions, and

risk reflecting uncertainty in the cash flow estimates; and

- the unearned profit of the insurer for the services still to be provided (i.e. the Contractual Service Margin, “CSM”).

If the VFA criteria are met, the measurement of the liabilities depends on:

- the value of the underlying items; and
- the value of the variable fees charged to the policyholder in exchange for the insurance service, which represents the Group’s unearned profit (CSM) for these contracts.

Consistent with industry practice the Group uses actuarial models to calculate its insurance contract liabilities. These models are complex and, given their design, operation, and significant data requirements, they carry an inherent risk of error. In addition, the assumptions used in the calculations – including economic assumptions (investment return, discount rate) and actuarial assumptions (mortality, lapse rates, expense assumptions) – have a significant effect on the level of liabilities. Therefore, the appropriateness and reasonableness of the applied assumptions are critical.

The Group disclosed the related balances and estimates in Notes 3. (o) IFRS 17 Insurance contracts and 19. Reinsurance contract assets and Insurance contract liabilities.

Given these factors, we determined the valuation of liabilities arising from non-life insurance contracts and of assets arising from reinsurance contracts held to be key audit matters.

recalculated the amount independently.

For both GMM and VFA contracts, we performed procedures for each movement item of the CSM roll-forward using the following approaches:

- relying on controls, we tested the interest accretion and the CSM of the new contracts,
- we assessed the changes of estimates (future assumption changes effecting the cash flow estimates) by re-running the model using prior-year assumptions, and
- we independently recalculated CSM release.

For contracts measured under the Variable Fee Approach, we reconciled the movement in the CSM of unit-linked products to the changes in the value of underlying assets and liabilities.

We read Notes 3. (o) IFRS 17 Insurance contracts and 19. Reinsurance contract assets and Insurance contract liabilities to assess whether the disclosures are consistent with the requirements of *IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts* standard.

Other information

Other information comprises the consolidated business report which is also included in the annual report of the Group for the financial year ended on 31 December 2025. Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated business report in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting Act and other relevant regulations, including the preparation of the consolidated sustainability statement as part of the consolidated business report in accordance with Section 134/I of the Accounting Act, and for the preparation of the annual report in accordance with Act CXX of 2001 on Capital Market. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the consolidated business report or the annual report.



In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on our work performed we conclude that the other information is materially misstated, we are required to report this fact, and based on the Accounting Act, also the nature of the misstatement.

Based on the Accounting Act, it is also our responsibility to consider whether the consolidated business report is consistent with the provisions of the Accounting Act (not including requirements of Chapter VI/C on sustainability statement) and other relevant regulations, if any, and to express an opinion on this and on whether the consolidated business report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

In the course of fulfilling our obligation, in respect of forming our opinion on the consolidated business report we have considered the requirements set out in the 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 the regulation prescribing further requirements for the consolidated business report.

Because the Company’s transferable securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market of a Member State of the European Economic Area, our opinion on the consolidated business report shall cover the information prepared under Paragraphs e) and f) of Subsection (2) of Section 95/B, and state whether the information referred to in Paragraphs a)-d), g) and h) of Subsection (2) of Section 95/B of the Accounting Act has been provided.

Based on the regulation of Section 134/I of the Accounting Act, the Group is obliged to prepare a consolidated sustainability statement, thus we shall state whether the consolidated business report includes the consolidated sustainability statement required by Chapter VI/C of the Accounting Act.

In our opinion the other information is consistent, in all material respects, with the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025, and the consolidated business report is consistent, in all material respects, with the provisions of the Accounting Act (not including requirements of Chapter VI/C on sustainability statement), and the other relevant regulation referred to above.

We are not aware of any other material inconsistency or material misstatement in the other information, therefore we have nothing to report in this respect.

We state that the information referred to in Paragraphs a)-d), g) and h) of Subsection (2) of Section 95/B of the Accounting Act has been provided.

We state that the consolidated business report includes the consolidated sustainability statement required by Chapter VI/C of the Accounting Act.

We issue another report based on a limited assurance engagement on whether the consolidated sustainability statement complies with the requirements of Chapter VI/C of the Accounting Act relating to consolidated sustainability statements.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU and to prepare the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the supplementary requirements of the Accounting Act relevant for the consolidated annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 HNSAs 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 consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with HNSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 Group'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 Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purpose of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 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 consolidated 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Report on the compliance of the presentation of the consolidated financial statements with the requirements of the regulation on the European single electronic format

We have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the compliance of the presentation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group included in the digital file 5493006YOYPOSXPIQG40-2025-12-31-1-hu.zip ("consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements in ESEF format

The management is responsible for the presentation of the consolidated financial statements in ESEF format that comply with the ESEF Regulation. This responsibility includes:

- the preparation of the consolidated financial statements in the applicable XHTML format;
- the selection and application of appropriate iXBRL tags as required by ESEF Regulation using judgement where necessary, including the full application of relevant tags and the proper creation and linking of extension elements; 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 Group'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 presentation of the consolidated financial statements in ESEF format complies, in all material respect, 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), as issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and adopted by the Hungarian Chamber of Auditors.

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 judgement, 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 tagging, obtaining an understanding of the Group's internal controls relevant to the application of the requirements of the ESEF Regulation, and verifying whether the XHTML format was applied properly, evaluating the completeness of the Group's tagging of the consolidated financial statements using the XBRL markup language, evaluating the appropriateness of the Group's use of iXBRL elements selected from the ESEF taxonomy and the creation of extension elements where no suitable element in the ESEF taxonomy has been identified and evaluating the use of anchoring in relation to the extension elements.

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



Opinion

In our opinion, the presentation of the Group's consolidated financial statements in ESEF format for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 included in the digital file 5493006YOYPOSXPIQG40-2025-12-31-1-hu.zip complies, in all material respects, with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

Statement on the report on corporate income tax information in respect of point p) of subsection (5) of Section 156 of the Accounting Act

We state that based on Section 134/E of the Accounting Act. The Group was not responsible in the reporting period of the consolidated financial statements subject to audit to prepare and publish a report on corporate income tax information for the preceding year.

Appointment

We were first appointed as auditors of the Group on 8 April 2022. Our appointment has been renewed annually by shareholders' resolutions representing a total period of uninterrupted engagement appointment of 4 years. Our appointment for the year ended 31 December 2025 was approved by the shareholders' resolution on 22 April 2025.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mészáros Balázs Árpád.

Budapest, 18 March 2026

Mészáros Balázs Árpád
Partner
Statutory auditor
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Translation note:

This English version of our report is a translation from the original version prepared in Hungarian on the consolidated financial statements prepared in Hungarian. All possible care has been taken to ensure that the translation is an accurate representation of the original. However, in all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the original language version of our report takes precedence over this English translation.