INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders of MOL Hungarian Oil and Gas Public Limited Company

Report on the audit of the separate financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of MOL Hungarian Oil and Gas Public Limited Company (the "Company") included in the digital file 213800R83KX5FQFGXS67-2022-12-31-hu.xhtml[1] which comprise the separate statement of financial position for the financial year ended on 31 December 2022 (in which total assets are HUF 4,962,474 million), the separate statement of profit or loss, the separate statement of other comprehensive income (in which the total comprehensive income for the year is HUF 505,341 million), the separate statement of changes in equity, the separate statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended and the notes to the separate financial statements comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the separate financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and of its separate financial performance and its separate 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 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 23 March 2023.

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 separate financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Company 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, for matters not regulated in the Rules, with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and we also comply with further ethical requirements set out in these.

The non-audit services that we have provided to the Company, in the period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022, are disclosed in point e) of appendix IV. of the notes to the separate financial statements.

[1] The SHA 256 HASH algorithm value of the 213800R83KX5FQFGXS67-2022-12-31-hu.xhtml file: 3f3bc7678fd8565a9de9f41fea331413a16003826a7002db877504f2c3ae1f65

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To the best of our knowledge and belief, we declare that non-audit services that we have provided to the Company 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.

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

Our audit approach

Overview

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the separate 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.

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

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the separate 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 separate financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the separate financial statements as a whole. 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, both individually and in aggregate on the separate financial statements as a whole.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined the overall materiality using two percent of the annual earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) as we believe that EBITDA is a key measure used by stakeholders in assessing the performance of the Company.

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matter	*How our audit addressed the key audit matter*
Downstream segment revenue recognition	
The Company has several different revenue streams. We identified the downstream segment revenue stream as a significant revenue stream. Downstream segment involves the refining and petrochemical activity of the Company, which supplies consumers with petroleum products. *IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers* establishes the principles of revenue recognition. According to the standard, companies should consider the terms of the contract with the customer, and also all relevant facts and circumstances when deciding on the method and amount of revenue to be recognised. As the downstream segment covers a significant part of the oil and gas value chain, it involves various types of sales activities with different contractual terms and conditions, this inherently makes revenue recognition a more complex exercise. Due to the number and magnitude of the transactions, as well as the great variety of contractual terms, downstream segment revenue recognition was considered to be a key audit matter. Total revenue from the downstream segment of the Company was HUF 2,729,858 million. Detailed disclosures and related accounting policies are in notes 1, 2 and 3 of the separate financial statements.	Our audit procedures included the evaluation of the relevant IT systems, and the design and operating effectiveness of controls over the: • Authorisation of sales contracts and sales orders; • Accuracy and completeness of the recording transactions generating revenue; • Monitoring of cash receipts and overdue receivables. We tested a sample of transactions generating revenue by vouching them to the underlying supporting documentations, including invoices, contracts, sales orders, proof of fulfillment and bank statements in order to check compliance with *IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. Additionally, we have tested sales transactions and credit notes right before and after the balance sheet date to check whether revenue has been recognised in the appropriate period in line with *IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. We checked whether all the necessary information was disclosed in the notes to the separate financial statements, in accordance with requirements of *IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.
Impairment of property plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	
The Company disclosed 'Property, plant and equipment' and 'Intangible assets' in the amount of HUF 379,647 million and HUF 65,919 million, respectively, out of which significant amounts relate to its Upstream and Downstream segments. Impairment charges of HUF 25,380 million and impairment reversal	Our audit procedures included the evaluation of the design and operation of controls in place over the significant assumptions used for impairment testing of non-financial assets. We assessed the operation of controls over the determination of oil and natural gas reserves.

of HUF 2,146 million was accounted for in the financial year.

Furthermore, the Company holds investments in the amount of HUF 3,016,528 million which includes, but is not limited to, investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in upstream and downstream segments. The Company recognised impairment charges of HUF 39,594 million and reversed previously recognized impairment in the amount of HUF 77,113 million in the financial year.

Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investments are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss for items carried at cost.

The Company assessed whether impairment triggering events were present for the assets at balance sheet date and performed impairment testing for assets impacted.

Determining whether indicators of impairment or impairment reversal trigger exist is a key judgment which includes assessment of changes in future commodity prices and movements in the macroeconomic environment, changes in the assets performance, in particular for exploration and production assets and changes in the oil and natural gas reserves.

The testing of those assets was undertaken by performing analysis, calculating the value in use (VIU) or fair value less cost to dispose of those assets. The assessment of the recoverable amount of assets is dependent on various assumptions which are subject to estimation uncertainty. These assumptions are derived from a combination of management's judgment, experts engaged by management and market data.

Certain indicators were identified as triggering events for impairment or impairment reversal and detailed analysis were performed. The significant assumptions that we focused our

We assessed whether the Company's accounting policies are in line with *IAS 36 Impairment of assets* and *IFRS 6 Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources*. In particular, we evaluated management's triggering event review for impairment and reversal of impairment, including:

- Changes in external macroeconomic environment, such as movements in interest rates and commodity price forecasts;
- Changes in the political and geopolitical environment negatively impacting the performance of assets;
- Internal indicators of decline in the performance of assets, including but not limited to performing review of management's forecasts and long-term strategic plans and changes in estimated oil and gas natural reserves;

We assessed the methodology used by management supporting the recoverable values of assets and checked the consistency of the method used by the Company with the requirements of *IAS 36 Impairment of assets* and particularly the reasonableness of the cash flows used and related consistency with the Company's forecast plans.

We tested the mathematical accuracy and integrity of management's models.

Regarding significant assumptions, our testing included, but was not limited to:

- determining a reasonable range for the discount rate to be used in the model, with the involvement of PwC valuation experts, and comparing it to the discount rate used by management;
- evaluating the reasonability of long term commodity price forecasts by benchmarking these to consensus analysts' forecasts;
- assessing other significant macroeconomic assumptions, including windfall levies, inflation forecasts with the involvement of PwC valuation experts;
- considering the effect of recent geopolitical conflicts, sanctions and government actions affecting the industry.

The audit procedures on the estimate of the oil and natural gas reserves included the analysis of the movements in reserves during the year, an understanding of reports of management's technical experts and assessing their consistency.

audit on were those with greater levels of management judgment and where changing the input data had the most significant impact on the recoverable amounts. Specifically, these included discount rates, terminal values, short- and long term commodity prices and future production plans.

In particular, the recoverability of upstream assets is inherently driven by the estimated value of reserves. The Company performs reserve valuation in line with the requirements of *IFRS 6 Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources* and the industry practices for both proven and probable reserves.

The valuation of oil and natural gas reserves involves significant estimation uncertainty as it requires technical judgment by management. These judgments are based on determination of future production volumes by the Company's internal experts of geologists and other forecasting assumptions of expected cash in and outflows to determine the economically viable quantity of reserves.

The accounting policies, detailed disclosures of impairment of non-financial assets and investments are described in Notes 1, 8, and 9 of the separate financial statements.

We evaluated the technical expertise and objectivity of the Company's internal experts involved in the reserve valuation process, as well as the methods used by them.

We checked whether all the necessary information was disclosed in the notes to the separate financial statements, in accordance with requirements of *IAS 36 Impairment of assets*.

Other information: the separate business report and the management discussion and analysis

Other information comprises the separate business report of the Company and the management discussion and analysis included in the entity's annual financial report. Management is responsible for the preparation of the separate business report in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting Act and other relevant regulations, and for the preparation of the annual financial report in accordance with Act CXX. of 2001 on Capital Market Our opinion on the separate financial statements does not cover the other information.

In connection with our audit of the separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the separate business report and, in doing so, consider whether the separate business report is materially inconsistent with the separate 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 separate business report is materially misstated we are required to report this fact and the nature of the misstatement.

Based on the Accounting Act, it is also our responsibility when reading the separate business report to consider whether the separate business report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting Act and other relevant regulations, if any, and to express an opinion on this and on whether the separate business report is consistent with the separate financial statements.

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 separate 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.

As the Company is a public interest entity and the conditions in Paragraph a) and b) of Subsection (1) of Section 95/C of the Accounting Act are met at the balance sheet date, the Company shall publish a non-financial statement required by 95/C in its separate business report. In this respect, we shall state whether the separate business report includes the non-financial statement required by Section 95/C of the Accounting Act.

In the course of fulfilling our obligation, in respect of forming our opinion on the separate 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 separate business report.

In our opinion, the 2022 separate business report of the Company, also including the information prepared under Paragraphs e) and f) of Subsection (2) of Section 95/B, is consistent with the 2022 separate financial statements in all material respects; and the separate business report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting Act and the ESEF regulation.

We are not aware of any other material inconsistency or material misstatement in the separate business report and 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. The separate business report includes the non-financial statement required by Subsection (1) of Section 95/C of the Accounting Act.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of the separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU and to prepare the separate financial statements in accordance with the supplementary requirements of the Accounting Act relevant for the separate 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 separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the separate 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 separate financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate 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 separate 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 separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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 separate 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

Appointment

We were first appointed as auditors of the Company on 22 December 2021. Our appointment has been approved by shareholder resolution representing a total period of uninterrupted engagement appointment of one year.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is László Károly Radványi.

Report on accounting unbundling

In line with Section 105 of Act LXXXVI of 2007 on Electric Power ("EPA") and Sections 101-103/A of Government Decree No. 273/2007. (X. 19.) issued on the basis of the authorisation granted by Section 170 (1) 40 of the EPA, (jointly: "Regulations"), the Company's management is responsible for developing and applying the rules for unbundling activities for accounting purposes ("Unbundling rules") in accordance with the Regulations, for applying the pricing of various transactions between the Company's divisions in a way that ensures the avoidance of cross-financing, for preparing the unbundled financial statements ("Activity-specific statements") in accordance with the Unbundling rules developed on the basis of the Regulations, as well as for presenting these statements in the notes to the separate financial statements.

We fulfil our reporting obligation stipulated by Section 105/A (1) of Act LXXXVI of 2007 on Electric Power as follows

- In our opinion, the Activity-specific statements disclosed in point h) of appendix IV. of the notes to the Company's accompanying separate financial statements as of 31 December 2022 were prepared in all material respects in accordance with the Unbundling rules disclosed in point h) of appendix IV. of the notes and prepared on the basis of the Regulations.
- In addition, we are required to make a statement based on our work on whether any information came to our attention which shows that the Unbundling rules developed and applied by the Company do not comply with the Regulations in all material respects, and that the Unbundling rules applied and the pricing of the transactions between the divisions do not provide for the avoidance of cross-financing between the divisions in all material respects. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Report on the compliance of the presentation of the separate 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 separate financial statements of the Company included in the digital file 213800R83KX5FQFGXS67-2022-12-31-hu.xhtml ("separate financial statements in ESEF format") with the ESEF Regulation.

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

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

- the preparation of the separate financial statements in the applicable XHTML format;
- 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 presentation of the separate 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).

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 extend 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, 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 presentation of the separate financial statements in ESEF format of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 included in the digital file 213800R83KX5FQFGXS67-2022-12-31-hu.xhtml complies, in all material respects, with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

Budapest, 23 March 2023

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Note:

This English version of our report is a translation from the original version prepared in Hungarian on the separate 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.