

This is a free translation into English of the statutory auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements of the Company issued in French and it is provided solely for the convenience of English speaking users.

This statutory auditors' report includes information required by European regulation and French law, such as information about the appointment of the statutory auditors or verification of the information concerning the Group presented in the management report.

This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

**Statutory auditors' report
on the consolidated financial statements**

For the year ended December 31, 2025

To the annual general meeting of Atos SE,

Opinion

In compliance with the engagement entrusted to us by the annual general meetings, we have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Atos SE (“Atos”, the “Company” or the “Group”) for the year ended December 31, 2025.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities and of the financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2025 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

The audit opinion expressed above is consistent with our report to the Audit Committee.

Basis for Opinion

Audit Framework

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Statutory Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report.

Independence

We conducted our audit engagement in compliance with independence requirements of the French Commercial Code (*code de commerce*) and the French Code of Ethics (*code de déontologie de la profession de commissaire aux comptes*) for statutory auditors for the period from January 1, 2025, to the date of our report, and specifically we did not provide any prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) N° 537/2014.

Justification of Assessments - Key Audit Matters

In accordance with the requirements of Articles L.821-53 and R.821-180 of the French Commercial Code (*code de commerce*) relating to the justification of our assessments we inform you of the key audit matters relating to risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period, as well as how we addressed those risks.

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 specific items of the consolidated financial statements.

Valuation of recoverable amount of goodwill

Note 5 “Other operating income and expense”, Note 8 “Goodwill and fixed assets” to consolidated financial statements

| Key Audit Matter | Our audit response |
|---|--|
| <p>As of December 31st, 2025, the net carrying value of goodwill amounts to €465 million, namely 7.4% of the total assets.</p> <p>Goodwill is tested for impairment when there are events or circumstances that indicate that the carrying amount could not be recovered. This test is performed at least annually.</p> <p>Since June 30, 2025, due to the Genesis Plan announcement, the cash-generating units (CGUs) have been redefined and now correspond to Eviden and within each Regional Business Unit (RBU) for Atos.</p> <p>Insofar as the Group has reorganized its reporting structure in a manner that changes the composition of the CGUs, goodwill was reallocated, during the tests carried out on June 30, 2025, within the new CGUs based on the relative fair values as of December 31, 2024.</p> <p>To perform the annual goodwill impairment test, the carrying amount of CGUs is compared with their recoverable amount at year end, which corresponds to the higher of its fair value less cost</p> | <p>As part of our audit, we examined the process implemented by the Group regarding the performance of impairment tests.</p> <p>We assessed whether the methodology used by management complies with the accounting standards, including the CGU definition, the net assets allocation and the models used to determine the recoverable amounts.</p> <p>We performed the following procedures, on the impairment tests for each CGUs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• we assessed the appropriateness of the assumptions and the methodology used by the Group with the assistance of external advisors to determine the value in use.• we reconciled the cash-flow projections with the business plan of the Group approved by the board on 17th of December 2025• we analyzed the overall consistency of assumptions used (including the |

to sell and its value in use. The value in use was determined using the discounted cash-flows method based on the business plan presented and approved by the board on December 17, 2025.

The CGUs recoverable values are determined based on particularly sensitive forward-looking assumptions and other estimates.

When the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment is recognized.

Since January 2025, the movements on goodwill are related to (i) the reclassification to assets held for sale under IFRS 5, of the "Advanced Computing" activities affecting Eviden for 105 million euros and (ii) to exchange rate effects for 83 million euros.

We considered the valuation of goodwill recoverable amount as a key audit matter, given the weight of this asset in the consolidated statement of financial position, the importance of management's judgment in determining the recoverable amount, as well as the sensitivity of the assumptions that underlie the determination of this value.

estimation of the perpetual growth rate), especially through interviews with Management and future growth prospects;

- we assessed, with the support of our valuation specialists, the appropriateness of the valuation models, including the discount rates used in relation with market benchmarks.

We verified the arithmetical accuracy of the valuations used by the Group.

We performed our own sensitivity calculations and compared them to the analysis performed by Management.

We verified that the disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including assumptions used and the sensitivity analysis, are appropriate.

Revenue recognition on multi-year fixed-price service contracts

Note 3 "Revenue, trade receivables, contract assets, contract liabilities and contract costs", note 5 "Other operating income and expenses", note 12 "Provisions" to consolidated financial statements

Key Audit Matter

Atos Group operates in the sectors of digital transformation, cloud computing, cyber security and high-performance computing.

As described in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements:

- in accordance with IFRS 15 "Revenue from contract with customers", revenue is recognized according to the transfer of control over the service performed
- for multiple-element service contracts, which may correspond to a combination of different services, revenue is recognized separately for each identified performance obligation when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer

Our audit response

We got an understanding of the internal control procedures relating to the monitoring of contracts, the estimation of costs over the life of the contract and the margin, and in particular the controls relating to the costs charged per contract and those still to be incurred.

For a selection of contracts based on quantitative and qualitative criteria (in particular contracts presenting technical difficulties or low profitability), we performed the following procedures:

- assess the distinct nature of the performance obligations identified in the contracts and the sales recognition method for each of them
 - reconcile accounting data with contractual data, including contractual claims and management data relating to the operational monitoring of projects
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In particular, for multi-year fixed service contracts, revenue recognized depends on:

- the estimated total price of the transaction, its allocation to the various elements of the contract and,
- estimated total contract costs, based on various assumptions.

The total costs of a contract, and in particular those still to be incurred, are regularly monitored in order to determine the degree of completion of the contract and the level of margin to be recognized. As described in note 12, a provision for onerous contracts is recognized if the future costs of completion exceed the expected economic benefits.

We considered revenue recognition on multi-year fixed-price service contracts to be a key matter in our audit because of its materiality in the Group's financial statements, and the level of judgment and estimation required by Management to determine the revenue and margin at completion for these contracts.

- based on contractual data, operational data and interviews with management controllers and/or operational managers, we assessed the costs still to be incurred and the degree of completion of the contract determined, on which the recognition of sales and margin is based. We also confirmed the appropriateness of these estimates by comparing them with previous estimates and by reviewing correspondence with the customer

We appreciated the reasonableness of the assumptions and data used by Management to determine the termination losses identified on the loss-making contracts.

We also performed substantive procedures on a sample of trade receivables and invoices to be issued, in order to assess Management's estimates of the prospects for recovering these receivables.

We assessed the appropriateness of the information disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Litigations

Note 16 "Litigations" to consolidated financial statements

Key Audit Matter

The Group is engaged in legal proceedings regarding intellectual property rights against TriZetto Group and Cognizant Technology Solutions (TriZetto/Cognizant) in the United States of America, as described in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

On October 27, 2020, a jury in the US District Court for the Southern District of New York found Syntel (member of Atos Group since 2018), liable for trade secrets misappropriation and copyright infringement and specified approximately \$855 million in damages (\$570 million in punitive damages and \$285 million in compensatory damages), due to TriZetto/Cognizant.

Our audit response

In order to obtain the detailed information needed to understand disputes and claims in progress on December 31, 2025, we interviewed Management and analyzed the procedures implemented by the Group to identify disputes.

With regard to the Cognizant/TriZetto litigation, we:

- conducted several interviews with Group management to assess the current status of the ongoing litigation
 - consulted the available procedural elements and obtained relevant information about the litigation
 - sent confirmation to the lawyer in charge of the dispute and conducted a detailed review
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In its decision, the District Court held that sufficient evidence existed to support the jury's verdict of trade secret misappropriation and that the jury's award of \$285 million in compensatory damages was not contrary to law. However, the District Court found that the jury's \$570 million punitive damages award was excessive and should be reduced to \$285 million. TriZetto agreed to this reduction.

The District Court issued an injunction prohibiting future use by Syntel of the specific trade secrets at issue in the trial.

On May 25, 2023, the United States Second Circuit Court vacated a decision issued by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The Second Circuit Court remanded the case to the District Court for further consideration if any amount of damages are still appropriate.

On March 13, 2024, the District Court issued the decision on the remand briefing and vacated the entire compensatory damages award (\$285 million). The decision also granted TriZetto's motion for attorney's fees for \$14.5 million.

On October 23, 2024, the US District Court for the Southern District of New York (USA) ordered a new trial on the compensatory damages allegedly owed by Syntel for alleged trade secret misappropriation and copyright infringement.

On November 25, 2024, Syntel filed before the Second Circuit a petition for permission to appeal the District Court's order for a new trial.

On March 7, 2025, the Second Circuit denied Syntel's petition for appeal and as a result a new trial was held the week of June 23, 2025.

On June 30, 2025, a jury in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York awarded compensatory damages in the approximate amount of \$70 million to be paid by Syntel to TriZetto for damages due to Syntel's misappropriation and copyright infringement.

of the lawyer's response, particularly with regard to risk assessment

- performed a critical review of the estimates and positions taken by Management,
- assessed whether all events relating to the current litigation have been considered in the positions and estimated adopted by Management as of December 31, 2025.

We also assessed whether the disclosures in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements are appropriate.

The District Court is now considering both parties' arguments on compensatory damages, punitive damages, interest and attorneys' fees. On August 14, 2025, the parties filed their opening post-trial briefs.

We considered this matter to be a key audit matter because of the uncertainty of the outcome of the proceedings, the high area of estimation and judgement used by Management, and the potential impact on the consolidated net income and equity if these estimates were to change.

Specific verifications

We have also performed, in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the specific verifications required by laws and regulations of the Group's information given in the management report of the Board of Directors.

We have no matters to report as to its fair presentation and its consistency with the consolidated financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Format of the presentation of the consolidated financial statements intended to be included in the Annual Financial Report

We have also verified, in accordance with the professional standard applicable in France relating to the procedures performed by the statutory auditor relating to the annual and consolidated financial statements presented in the European single electronic format, that the presentation of the consolidated financial statements intended to be included in the annual financial report mentioned in Article L. 451-1-2, I of the French Monetary and Financial Code (*Code Monétaire et Financier*), prepared under the responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer, complies with the single electronic format defined in the European Delegated Regulation No 2019/815 of 17 December 2018. As it relates to consolidated financial statements, our work includes verifying that the tagging of these consolidated financial statements complies with the format defined in the above delegated regulation.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the presentation of the consolidated financial statements intended to be included in the annual financial report complies, in all material respects, with the European single electronic format.

Furthermore, we have no responsibility to verify that the consolidated financial statements that will ultimately be included by your company in the annual financial report filed with the AMF are in agreement with those on which we have performed our work.

Appointment of the Statutory Auditors

We were appointed as statutory auditors of the Company by the Commercial Court of Pontoise on December 19, 2024 and then renewed by the annual general meeting held June 13, 2025 for Forvis Mazars SA and by the annual general meeting held on October 31, 1990 for Grant Thornton.

As at December 31, 2025, Forvis Mazars SA was in the 2nd year of its uninterrupted engagement and Grant Thornton in the 35th year of total uninterrupted engagement, which is the 30th year, since the Company securities were admitted to trading on a regulated market.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, 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 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 it is expected to liquidate the Company or to cease operations.

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring the financial reporting process and the effectiveness of internal control and risks management systems and where applicable, its internal audit, regarding the accounting and financial reporting procedures.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors.

Statutory Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Objectives and audit approach

Our role is to issue a report on the consolidated financial statements. Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards 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 specified in Article L. 821-55 of the French Commercial Code (*code de commerce*), our statutory audit does not include assurance on the viability of the Company or the quality of management of the affairs of the Company.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the statutory auditor exercises professional judgment throughout the audit and furthermore:

- Identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains audit evidence considered to be sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for his 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
- Obtains 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 internal control
- Evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management in the consolidated financial statements
- Assesses 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. This assessment is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of his audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. If the statutory auditor concludes that a material uncertainty exists, there is a requirement to draw attention in the audit report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are not provided or inadequate, to modify the opinion expressed therein.
- Evaluates the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and assesses whether these statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation
- Obtains sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The statutory auditor is responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the consolidated financial statements and for the opinion expressed on these consolidated financial statements

Report to the Audit Committee

We submit a report to the Audit Committee which includes in particular a description of the scope of the audit and the audit program implemented, as well as the results of our audit. We also report, if any, significant deficiencies in internal control regarding the accounting and financial reporting procedures that we have identified.

Our report to the Audit Committee includes the risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and which are therefore the key audit matters, that we are required to describe in this report.

We also provide the Audit Committee with the declaration provided for in Article 6 of Regulation (EU) N° 537/2014, confirming our independence within the meaning of the rules applicable in France such as they are set in particular by Articles L.821-27 to L.821-34 of the French Commercial Code (*code de commerce*) and in the French Code of Ethics (*code de déontologie de la profession de commissaire aux comptes*) for statutory auditors. Where appropriate, we discuss with the Audit Committee the risks that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and the related safeguards.

Neuilly-sur-Seine and Levallois-Perret, March 6, 2026

The Statutory Auditors

French original signed by

Grant Thornton

Membre français de Grant Thornton International

Forvis Mazars SA

Samuel Clochard
Partner

Simon Beillevaire
Partner

Bruno Pouget
Partner