

**ANNEXURE A TO THE MINUTES OF THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
HELD ON 10 AUGUST 2026**

QUESTIONS RECEIVED FROM MINORITY SHAREHOLDERS WATCH GROUP

OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

Q1. On a constant currency basis, DXN recorded strong revenue growth in several key markets during FY2026, with Peru (+18.7%), Bolivia (+35.7%) and India (+15.3%) delivering double-digit growth (page 26 of AR2026).

- (a) Peru and Bolivia are DXN's two largest markets in Latin America. However, Peru's economy expanded by only 3.4% in 2025, while Bolivia's economy contracted by 1.6% (Source: World Bank).**

What were the key drivers behind DXN's significantly stronger revenue growth relative to the underlying economic performance of these markets?

Response

DXN's revenue growth in Peru and Bolivia was driven mainly by company-specific factors rather than by the underlying economic backdrop. In Peru, sales grew 18.7% year-on-year ("YoY") in local-currency terms to SOL584.1 million, against GDP growth of 3.4%, more than five times the rate of economic expansion, while consumers rose 12.0% YoY to 2.7 million. In Bolivia, sales grew 35.7% YoY in local-currency terms to BOB666.2 million despite a 1.6% economic contraction, with consumers rising 8.3% YoY to 1.3 million.

Growth in both markets was supported by consumer expansion, recruitment and promotional activities, improved product availability and new product launches. During the period, DXN introduced seven new products in Peru and 23 new products in Bolivia, including the Apply Enzyme Drink, the Multipurpose Seasoning and the Hong-T powder. This reflects the strength of DXN's increasingly mature, consumer-led member network and local execution.

- (b) Bolivia is facing a severe economic and political crisis, arising from dwindling foreign reserves, elevated inflation and subsidy cuts. The International Monetary Fund ("IMF") projects Bolivia's economy to contract by 3.3% in 2026. Amid the political and economic crisis, as well as a weaker consumer spending environment, how will these impact DXN's sales, profitability and long-term growth prospects in Bolivia?**

Response

Please refer to the response in 1(a) above.

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- (c) DXN has established one manufacturing facility and three cultivation units in Bolivia. What is DXN's cumulative investment in Bolivia to date? In addition, what further capital commitments or expansion plans has the Group approved for its Bolivian operations over the next three to five years?**

Response

To date, DXN has incurred approximately RM44.1 million in capital expenditure in Bolivia. A further RM96.3 million has been committed for ongoing projects through FY2027, leaving approximately RM23.3 million from the total approved capital expenditure budget of RM163.7 million. The investment in Bolivia covers the manufacturing facility, cultivation units and marketing office infrastructure in Bolivia.

- (d) In June 2026, Bolivia ended its 15-year exchange-rate peg, resulting in a sharp depreciation of the Bolivian boliviano, which has weakened by approximately 87% against the US dollar (from 6.86 bolivianos to 12.83 bolivianos) as of 3 August 2026.**

Approximately 16% (FY2025: 24%) of the Group's cash and bank balances are denominated in Bolivian bolivianos and are intended to fund working capital and future expansion in Bolivia (page 245, Note 10, AR2026).

- (i) Given the significant currency depreciation, what is the estimated financial impact on the Group's earnings, net assets and shareholders' equity?**

Response

The removal of Bolivia's exchange-rate peg does not represent a sudden new accounting event for DXN. Since FY2025, the Group has early adopted the amendments to MFRS 121, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates - Lack of Exchangeability, to address the lack of exchangeability of the boliviano and the discrepancy between the official exchange rate and the practical exchange rate.

The effects of foreign exchange on operational transactions, mainly imports of products, are reflected in profit or loss. The effects arising from the consolidation of the Bolivian operations up to 28 February 2026 are recognised in equity, as disclosed on page 279, Note 32.6.1 of AR2026.

- (ii) Has the Group recognised, or does it expect to recognise, any material foreign exchange losses or impairment arising from its Bolivian operations?**

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Response

There were no indicators of impairment relating to the assets in Bolivia, as the operations remained profitable and continued to generate profits in local currency.

With regard to the foreign exchange loss, please refer to the response in 1(d)(i) above.

- (iii) What measures is management taking to mitigate currency risk and preserve the value of its cash balances and investments in Bolivia?

Response

Management is mitigating currency risk through a combination of short- to medium-term and long-term measures. In the short to medium-term, the Group limits boliviano-denominated cash to working-capital needs and prices local products with reference to the US dollar to preserve margins. In the long term, the Group plans to localise cultivation and manufacturing over the next four to six years.

Q2. During FY2026, DXN, through its newly incorporated and wholly-owned subsidiary, DXN (Guyana) Inc., acquired a right to undertake gold exploration and mining activities in Guyana, South America (page 222 of AR2026). As of the end of FY2026, mining operations have yet to commence.

- (a) How much did DXN pay to acquire the gold exploration and mining right? Please provide the key terms of the acquisition, e.g., the tenure of the mining rights, the total exploration and mining area included, and the estimated proven and probable gold reserves.**

Response

DXN (Guyana) Inc. acquired the rights to four Medium Scale Mining Permits in Potaro Mining District No. 2, Guyana, for a total purchase consideration of USD3.5 million. The permits cover approximately 4,348 acres and confer exclusive rights to explore and mine for gold. Medium Scale Mining Permits are generally valid for five years and are renewable, subject to compliance with the Guyana Mining Act.

Management's investment decision was supported by the established gold-bearing characteristics of the Potaro Mining District, surrounding gold-mining activity and the existing mining rights over the properties. The geological assessment showed encouraging results across the mining areas, with an average gold content of approximately 1.5-1.8 grams per tonne, an estimated 85%-92% of the gold recoverable through processing, and an expected mine life of approximately 10-13 years. Overall, these findings indicate good gold potential and support the commercial viability of the mining areas.

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Following the acquisition, the Group moved into project execution and production readiness. The current programme focuses on commissioning the processing facilities and commencing trial production, with operational and geological data supporting mine planning, resource optimisation and future production expansion.

- (b) Gold mining represents a significant departure from DXN's core health and wellness business. What strategic rationale underpins this investment? How does the new venture create long-term value for shareholders while remaining aligned with the Group's overall corporate strategy?**

Response

Gold mining is not intended to represent a diversification of DXN's core business. Health and wellness remain DXN's main focus and the area to which most of the Group's capital will continue to be allocated.

The gold initiative is intended to enhance value within the members' bonus ecosystem by giving members the option to convert part of their bonus into gold, a widely recognised store of value.

By enhancing the ecosystem and providing members with an additional option to convert part of their bonus into gold, the initiative may strengthen member engagement and retention and encourage greater participation in DXN's business. This could, in turn, support product sales and the Group's long-term performance.

Any further investment will depend on technical results, regulatory approval, commercial viability and disciplined capital allocation.

- (c) The Group recognised mining rights of RM13.39 million as intangible assets as of 28 February 2026. How was the RM13.39 million valuation determined? What are the expected amortisation or impairment considerations associated with this intangible asset? What legal or commercial rights are represented by this asset?**

Response

The RM13.39 million represents the carrying amount of the mining rights for the four permit areas in Guyana. The mining rights were acquired for a cash consideration of USD3.5 million pursuant to the Sale and Purchase Agreement. The geological report also provides market context, noting that comparable exploration-stage assets in the Guiana Shield have historically transacted at USD5-USD25 per ounce of defined gold resources.

The rights are amortised on a straight-line basis over 10 years from the date they become available for use and are tested for impairment whenever indicators of impairment arise.

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The asset gives DXN (Guyana) Inc. the exclusive right to occupy the four permit areas and to explore and mine for gold, subject to the Guyana Mining Act and the conditions attached to the relevant permits. The four Medium Scale Mining Permits are granted for five-year terms and are renewable for further periods of up to five years on each renewal. The permits provide an established renewal mechanism with the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission ("GGMC"), subject to continued compliance with the applicable permit conditions and mining laws, supporting continuity of the Group's mining operations.

Q3. For FY2026, DXN's other expenses increased by 6.09% to RM910.525 million from RM858.21 million in FY2025, representing one of the Group's largest operating cost components (page 197 of AR2026).

(a) What were the key factors contributing to the increase in other expenses during FY2026?

Response

Other expenses increased by RM52.32 million, or 6.09%, from RM858.21 million in FY2025 to RM910.53 million in FY2026. The increase was mainly attributable to a RM14.8 million rise in aircraft expenses, as the corresponding period in FY2025 covered a shorter leasing duration following the commencement of the lease in November 2024. Travel seminar incentives increased by RM11.4 million, mainly due to the reversal of over-provisions relating to prior years in FY2025, partially offset by the use of the Group's facilities in Malaysia instead of overseas venues. The movement also reflected the absence of a RM10.7 million one-off value-added tax refund recognised in FY2025. In addition, member bonus payouts increased by RM6.3 million, promotional expenses rose by RM4.0 million, mainly due to campaigns conducted in India, and professional expenses increased by RM3.6 million.

(b) Please provide a detailed breakdown of other expenses by major category, including the corresponding FY2025 comparative figures.

Response

The breakdown of other expenses by major category for FY2026, together with the corresponding FY2025 comparative figures, is set out below.

Major category	FY2026 RM'000	FY2025 RM'000	Increase RM'000	Increase (%)
Legal and professional fees	25,269	21,649	3,620	16.7

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Office and administrative expenses	125,677	113,044	12,633	11.2
Motor vehicle expenses	29,728	14,668	15,060	102.7
Marketing, selling and distribution expenses	724,799	704,012	20,787	3.0
Planting costs	5,052	4,832	220	4.6
Total other expenses	910,525	858,205	52,320	6.1

Q4. Since May 2026, DXN has consistently undertaken share-buyback exercises, bringing its total number of treasury shares to 42.19 million currently (DXN's announcement dated 31 July 2026) from 12.74 million as of 28 February 2026 (page 191 of AR2026).

(a) How much has DXN deployed towards share repurchases since May 2026? Based on the acquired prices, what were the Company's key valuation metrics, i.e., P/E and P/B, at the time the shares were repurchased?

Response

Covering buyback exercises between 19 May 2026 and 6 August 2026, the Company repurchased 42.48 million shares for a total consideration of RM20.49 million, at prices ranging from RM0.43 to RM0.48 per share and a volume-weighted average price ("**VWAP**") of RM0.48. Based on the latest available earnings and net asset value at the respective purchase dates, the implied valuation ranges were approximately 7.88x to 8.79x price-to-earnings ("**P/E**") and 1.57x to 1.75x price-to-book ("**P/B**").

The implied valuation metrics were calculated using DXN's audited FY2026 results as at 28 February 2026, based on earnings per share of 5.46 sen and book value per share of 27.45 sen. The book value per share was derived from total equity attributable to owners of the Company of RM1.36 billion divided by 4.97 billion outstanding shares. The VWAP was calculated by dividing the total consideration paid of RM20.49 million by the 42.48 million shares repurchased between 19 May 2026 and 6 August 2026.

(b) What was the Board's assessment of the intrinsic value of the Company when these purchases were made? How significant was the perceived discount between market price and intrinsic value that justified the deployment of shareholders' funds towards share buybacks?

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Response

The Group assessed the Company's intrinsic value at approximately RM0.60 per share, with reference to RHB's equity research report dated 30 April 2026. The RM0.60 target price was derived using an implied FY2027 forward P/E multiple of approximately 8.8 times.

RHB's forecast revenue CAGR of approximately 5.87% between FY2024 and FY2027 closely tracks the Group's actual revenue CAGR of approximately 5.8% between FY2023 and FY2026. The valuation also reflects the expected improvement in sales, continued growth in newer and underpenetrated markets, and the progressive recovery in earnings and margins as the Group's upstream and manufacturing investments achieve scale.

At purchase prices of approximately RM0.43 to RM0.48 per share, the shares were acquired at a discount of approximately 20% to 28% to the RM0.60 assessed intrinsic value. The Group considered this discount sufficiently meaningful to support the deployment of shareholders' funds towards the share buybacks.

Having regard to the discount to the assessed intrinsic value, DXN's outlook and its financial position, the Group considered the share buybacks an appropriate use of shareholders' funds, without compromising its operational requirements, expansion plans, dividend capacity or financial flexibility.

- (c) What specific and measurable benefits have been derived from these buybacks? In assessing the effectiveness of the programme, what metrics does the Board use to determine whether shareholder value has been enhanced?**

Response

The programme is assessed by its effect on earnings per share, net assets per share, the Group's cash position and gearing, as well as the discipline of the purchase price relative to the Company's fundamental value.

The purchases were funded entirely from the Group's strong net-cash position, which comprised RM617.4 million in cash and cash equivalents as at 28 February 2026 against total borrowings of approximately RM177.5 million.

- (d) How does the share buyback stand out compared with other alternatives for the excess cash, i.e., reinvestment and dividend payouts to shareholders?**

Response

Given the Group's strong net-cash position, it has sufficient financial capacity to support its dividend commitments, fund capital expenditure and undertake share buybacks concurrently. The buyback programme does not

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compromise the Group's ability to invest in the business or maintain its existing dividend framework.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MATTERS

Q1. Renewal of existing mandates for recurrent related party transactions ("RRPTs")

- (a) Referring to DXN's proposed renewal of the existing shareholders' mandate for RRPTs with related parties, kindly explain the rationale for the significantly higher threshold sought for the following transactions (page 14 of the Circular dated 29 June 2026):**

Provider	Recipient	Nature of transaction	Prior estimate RM'000	Actual to LPD RM'000	2026-2027 estimate RM'000
DCT Tours	DXN Group	Purchase of air tickets and related travel expenses	1,000	642	4,000
Nores Industries	DXN Group	Payment of labour charges for packing products	7,000	3,606	10,000

Response

The thresholds represent maximum estimates and should not be regarded as spending targets. The threshold for DCT Tours was increased from RM1.0 million to RM4.0 million because air-ticket and related travel costs are expected to rise following the termination of the aircraft charter in May 2026. The threshold for Nores Industries was increased from RM7.0 million to RM10.0 million in anticipation of higher packing volumes at the Jitra factory. Actual transactions will remain subject to operational requirements and the Group's RRPT procedures.

- (b) What are the sizes of current outstanding receivables and payables involving all the related parties within and beyond the normal credit term?**

Response

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Based on the latest available information as at 7 August 2026, outstanding related-party receivables amounted to approximately RM27,000, all of which were within the normal credit terms.

Outstanding related-party payables amounted to approximately RM3.8 million, all of which were also within the normal credit terms.

Q2. Proposed new mandate for RRPTs

DXN is also seeking shareholders' mandate for the proposed new RRPTs below (page 25 of the Circular):

Provider	Recipient	Nature of transaction	2026-2027 estimate RM'000
Sunyatee Group	DXN Group	Purchase of raw materials, packaging materials and trading goods for food and beverage products, health and dietary supplements, personal care and cosmetic products, and other apparel	10,000
Nagajiva Agro Farms	DXN Group	Purchase of trading goods for food and beverage products, health and dietary supplements, and household products	16,000

- (a) Kindly elaborate on the types of raw materials, goods, products and supplements to be transacted with Sunyatee and Nagajiva. Please indicate the estimated trading volume, if applicable.**

Response

For Sunyatee Group (India), the proposed RRPT principally covers raw materials such as Noni and Roselle produce, dicalcium phosphate and selected ingredients for personal care and cosmetic products, as well as packaging materials, trading goods and selected apparel used in the Group's food and beverage, health and dietary supplement, and personal care and cosmetic businesses.

For Nagajiva Agro Farms (India), the proposed RRPT covers selected trading goods used in the Group's food and beverage, health and dietary supplement, and household-product businesses. These include cow ghee, rice bran oil, Shilajit, Tulsi Drops, turmeric powder and other products within these categories.

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The estimated values reflect Management's anticipated procurement requirements and provide flexibility for changes during the mandate period. Actual transaction values will depend on the Group's business and procurement needs. As the product mix and quantities will vary according to operational requirements, the mandate is based on estimated aggregate transaction values and it is not practicable to specify the estimated trading volume for each individual product.

- (b) Has the Board assessed the possibility of sourcing similar products from third parties? If so, what was the outcome of such assessment? What benefits does DXN derive from purchasing the relevant products from these related parties? How are the transactions different from those with other external parties?**

Response

Before proposing the RRPTs for shareholders' approval, Management assessed the transactions against independent market quotations, where applicable, taking into consideration product suitability, pricing, quality, supply capability, ability to adapt to the existing ecosystem and the overall commercial terms. The related parties provide commercially viable sourcing alternatives that support the Group's continuity of supply and operational requirements. They are assessed using the same commercial criteria applied to external suppliers, and no preferential treatment is accorded. The related-party relationship does not, in itself, influence the procurement decision.

- Q5. As shareholders may have different views towards the renewal of the mandate for existing RRPTs and the new mandate for RRPTs, why did the Company not split Resolution 8 into two resolutions?**

Response

The Group resolved to table the renewal of the existing shareholders' mandate and the proposed new shareholders' mandate for recurrent related party transactions under a single resolution to streamline the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting and provide shareholders with a consolidated view of all RRPTs requiring their approval. Both mandates relate to RRPTs of a similar nature and are governed by the same regulatory framework under Chapter 10 and Practice Note 12 of the Main Market Listing Requirements of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. The relevant details of the existing and proposed new mandates are separately disclosed in the Circular to enable shareholders to consider the respective mandates before casting their votes. Accordingly, the Group considers it appropriate to present them under a single resolution, as this facilitates shareholders' comprehensive consideration of the Company's RRPT mandates.

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QUESTIONS SUBMITTED PRIOR TO THE 30TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

- Q1. Management attributed the 7.5% YoY revenue decline primarily to the timing of stock replenishment by the sole External Distribution Agency in the Middle East. Given that the Middle East is one of DXN's largest core markets, what structural safeguards or SLAs are in place to mitigate inventory bulges and shipment lumpy behaviour from this single agency?**

Response

The decline in revenue from the Middle East during 1QFY2027 was primarily attributable to the timing of stock replenishment by our External Distribution Agency, which typically places orders in larger batches rather than on a monthly basis. This reflects a timing difference in procurement rather than any deterioration in underlying consumer demand. The agency's inventory holding remained stable at approximately 3.1 months in 1QFY2027 compared with 2.9 months in 1QFY2026, indicating that inventory levels remain within a normal operating range.

To minimise the impact of lumpy ordering patterns, we continue to strengthen our demand forecasting capabilities, conduct regular inventory monitoring, implement more structured replenishment planning, and hold periodic joint business reviews with the agency to better align supply with market demand. The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region remains an important market, contributing 8.7% of the Group's gross revenue in FY2026. The region is currently supplied by DXN's Dubai and Jitra, Malaysia manufacturing facility, while the planned manufacturing facility in Meknes, Morocco, targeted to commence operations in 1QFY2028, will further strengthen our regional manufacturing footprint, enhance supply chain resilience and support future growth across the wider MENA region.

- Q2. The Group has announced a massive RM500 million capital expenditure allocation for FY2027 to scale manufacturing capacity by 500% across Peru, Morocco, Malaysia, and Nepal. Given that current quarterly revenue has softened YoY, how does management justify a 500% capacity ramp-up without running into severe asset under utilisation? With this earmarked high capex cycle, the fear is elevating as we can't see the visibility of the return on investment and lower dividend payout every quarter. Investors are increasingly punishing companies that scale this physical buildout without providing an immediate, matching return on investment with the all-time low share price of RM0.46.**

Response

The planned RM500 million capital expenditure for FY2027 reflects DXN's long-term growth strategy rather than a response to a single quarter's financial performance. Approximately 75% of the allocation will be invested in expanding manufacturing capacity across Malaysia, Peru, Bolivia and Morocco, while the remaining 25% will be directed towards upstream plantation development and other strategic vertical integration initiatives.

DXN HOLDINGS BHD
[Registration No. 199501033918 (363120-V)]
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

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These investments are being implemented in phases and are aligned with our long-term market expansion plans. None of the new facilities is expected to operate at full capacity immediately upon commissioning. Instead, utilisation will be progressively ramped up based on clearly defined operational and financial milestones, allowing production capacity to grow in tandem with market demand while minimising the risk of asset underutilisation.

The commissioning schedule is also staggered, with the Peru, Bukit Kayu Hitam and Gua Musang facilities expected to commence operations during FY2027, followed by the Morocco and Bolivia facilities thereafter. This phased approach provides flexibility in capital deployment and operational scaling. Importantly, the Group's dividend policy remains unchanged, with a commitment to distribute a minimum of 50% of annual net profit as dividends.

Q3. What is the hurdle rate / internal rate of return (IRR) used to evaluate these capital investments, and what is the expected payback period for the new facilities in Peru and Morocco?

Response

DXN applies project-specific IRR benchmarks when evaluating capital investments, taking into account factors such as market maturity, location, resource requirements and the project's overall risk profile. As a general benchmark, the Group targets an IRR of approximately 10% to 12%.

The new manufacturing facilities in Peru and Morocco are each expected to achieve a payback period of approximately five to six years.

Q4. On a constant currency basis, can the Company demonstrate the growth rates of each jurisdiction for FYE2026 vs FYE2025?

Response

Top 10 Sales Growth	Sales in respective currencies			Reported sales in RM after FOREX conversion			Growth Impact When Compare at Same Rate		
	FC mil			RM mil			RM mil		
	FY25	FY26	% change	FY25	FY26	% change	FY25	FY26	% change
1. Peru	492.3	584.1	+18.7%	594.5	700.4	+17.8%	594.5	705.4	+18.7%
2. Bolivia	490.8	666.2	+35.7%	284.0	225.4	-20.6%	284.0	385.5	+35.7%
3. Mexico	1,106.9	1,084.1	-2.1%	264.7	243.8	-7.9%	264.7	259.2	-2.1%
4. India	3,883.5	4,479.4	+15.3%	208.5	214.1	+2.7%	208.5	240.5	+15.3%
5. Morocco	280.1	214.5	-23.4%	127.5	97.9	-23.2%	127.5	97.6	-23.4%
6. Philippines	1,040.1	980.6	-5.7%	81.6	71.5	-12.4%	81.6	77.0	-5.7%
7. Malaysia	76.4	67.6	-11.5%	76.4	67.6	-11.5%	76.4	67.6	-11.5%
8. Middle East *	65.1	61.1	-6.1%	65.1	61.1	-6.1%	65.1	61.1	-6.1%
9. Turkey	246.5	249.3	+1.1%	33.0	25.6	-22.3%	33.0	33.4	+1.1%
10. Mongolia	21,758.5	23,557.6	+8.3%	28.8	28.3	-1.9%	28.8	31.2	+8.3%
11. Other markets				249.0	272.9	+9.6%	249.0	291.2	+16.9%
Total				2,013.1	2,008.6	-0.2%	2,013.2	2,249.7	+11.7%
Less: Consideration due/paid to customers				-104.7	-110.1		-104.7	-110.1	
Total net sales				1,908.4	1,898.5		1,908.5	2,139.6	-241.1
					-10.0	-0.5%		231.1	+12.1%

The table above illustrates the Group's performance on both a reported basis and a constant currency basis, allowing investors to distinguish the impact of foreign exchange movements from the underlying operational performance. On a

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constant currency basis, the Group's revenue would have recorded a stronger year-on-year growth compared with the reported figures, reflecting the positive contribution from several key markets despite adverse foreign exchange translation effects during the financial year.

- Q5. The Group incurred RM6.07 million in private aircraft chartering fees in Q1 FY2027 paid to ExecuJet Asia for an aircraft owned by a company controlled by directors. On an annualised basis, this exceeds RM24 million. Why is private aircraft chartering required for operational execution, and has the Audit Committee benchmarked these charter rates against commercial aviation/first-class corporate travel alternatives to ensure strict arm's-length compliance?**

Response

The Group incurred RM6.07 million in aircraft chartering fees during 1QFY2027, equivalent to approximately RM24 million on an annualised basis, under an arrangement with ExecuJet Asia for the charter of an aircraft owned by a company controlled by directors. This arrangement is conducted in accordance with DXN's related party transaction framework and is subject to Bursa Malaysia Main Market Listing Requirements, shareholder approval and ongoing governance oversight.

Prior to entering into the arrangement, BDO Tax Services Sdn Bhd benchmarked the charter rates against prevailing market rates offered by comparable operators to ensure that the pricing was conducted on an arm's-length basis. In addition, InterPacific Securities Sdn Bhd, acting as the Independent Adviser for the renewal of the recurrent related party transaction mandate, concluded that the arrangement is fair, reasonable and not detrimental to the interests of non-interested shareholders.

Commercial airlines continue to be the preferred mode of travel whenever schedules and connectivity are suitable. However, aircraft chartering is utilised where commercial flight schedules cannot support compressed, multi-country itineraries involving manufacturing site visits, regional marketing engagements, meetings with regulators and business partners, as well as project inspections. The Board and Audit Committee periodically review these recurrent related party transactions under the approved governance framework to ensure continued compliance with arm's-length principles.

- Q6. Management highlighted ongoing upstream coffee plantation developments in Malaysia, Brazil, and Bolivia to hedge against global coffee bean volatility. What is the total cumulative capital committed to these coffee estates, when do you expect first yield harvest, and what percentage of total internal coffee bean needs will these plantations cover at full maturity?**

Response

The Group's coffee plantation developments in Malaysia, Brazil and Bolivia form part of DXN's broader vertical integration strategy to strengthen supply security,

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improve traceability and reduce exposure to global coffee price volatility. These initiatives complement the Group's other upstream investments, including Ganoderma cultivation, Spirulina production and other agricultural projects.

The cumulative capital committed to the coffee plantation developments currently stands at RM280.2 million. The expected timeline for the first harvest from each plantation is as follows:

Plantation	Expected first harvest
Bolivia (Arabica)	~6 months
Brazil (Arabica)	~6-12 months
Malaysia - Gua Musang (Robusta)	~24-36 months

Upon full maturity, the combined plantations are expected to produce approximately 1.6 million kilograms of coffee beans annually, comprising Arabica beans from Bolivia and Brazil, and Robusta beans from Malaysia. This output is expected to substantially meet the Group's internal coffee bean requirements, thereby strengthening supply security and reducing reliance on external sourcing over the longer term.