

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

Questions raised by Shareholder A

- Q1. Referring to Page 285 of the Annual Report 2026, the Board is asked to briefly clarify the material tax matters concerning Peru, Mexico, India and Morocco, as well as the three items under material litigation matters relating to China? Separately, given the Company's strong financial performance, why has this not been reflected in the share price, which has declined from RM0.73 in 2023 to RM0.47 currently?**

Response

Datuk Chairman updated that the litigation matters in China had been fully resolved and settled.

On the share price, Datuk Chairman explained that over the past two years, management's focus had been on operational priorities, particularly the establishing of new farms and factories. Datuk Chairman noted the recent share price movement and informed shareholders that the Company had commenced its share buy-back programme, in line with its capital management strategy or measures.

Mr. Prajith Pavithran, the Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") added that DXN's approach centred on consistent execution and long-term value creation, and that as the Group continued to expand its manufacturing footprint, improve operational performance, execute its transformation initiatives, and engage more effectively with institutional investors, the market was expected to gain a clearer understanding of the business over time, with credibility earned through consistent delivery.

Questions raised by Corporate Representative of Minority Shareholders Watch Group

- Q2. (a) Inventory levels appeared to increase higher than the increase in revenue at this juncture, alongside observed contraction in sales in certain markets. Where was this inventory concentrated, and what plans did the Group have for markets experiencing sales contraction?**
- (b) Regarding the planned coffee plantations in Gua Musang, Bolivia and Brazil, and noting industry reports on climate-change-related risk to coffee supply, as well as the absence of financial impact/climate risk analysis in the Group's sustainability statement, particularly given Kelantan's flood risk, what measures had the Group taken to assess and mitigate climate-related risk for these plantations?**
- (c) Given the Chairman's remarks about being semi-retired after 30 years, and the strong public association between DXN and the Chairman personally, what was the Group's succession plan?**

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Response

- (a) Datuk Chairman explained that the Group managed inventory dynamically, generally targeting around three months' cover, adjusted in line with sales levels. He cited this approach as having been critical during past crises including the Indonesian currency crisis, where sufficient inventory allowed the Group to hold prices steady rather than repeatedly raising them, and during the COVID-19 pandemic, where adequate inventory buffered the Group from market disruption.
- (b) Datuk Chairman stated that the Group, as a biotechnology company, applied proprietary bio-fertiliser to strengthen plant resilience, and was shifting cultivation towards the Liberica variety, which is noted to withstand a wide range of climates. On flood risk specifically, he stated that the Kelantan land acquired was situated on elevated/hilly terrain not prone to flooding, and noted his professional background in irrigation, including prior experience with flood mitigation, adding that flood records for the site had been checked prior to acquisition.
- (c) Datuk Chairman stated that the Group's operations were designed to run on its systems and processes rather than being dependent on any individual, citing the COVID-19 period, during which he was unable to travel for approximately three years, yet the Group continued to record double-digit growth as evidence of this. He noted that he had since become semi-retired, working limited hours and rarely visiting the office, while operations continued unaffected, and that the Group's diversified structure across multiple factories and markets meant no single point of failure. He further clarified that a reported decline in the year's figures was attributable to foreign exchange, logistics and tax factors rather than a genuine drop in demand, noting that sales measured in local-currency terms had in fact grown by approximately 12%.

Questions raised by Shareholder B

Q3. India as one of DXN's most strategically significant markets going forward. He noted that despite approximately 25 years' presence in India and average Indian Rupee sales growth of around 16% per annum over the past four years, DXN's India sales (approximately RM200 million / USD50 million) remained a small fraction of Herbalife's reported India sales of approximately USD1 billion. Given that DXN had commissioned several manufacturing plants in India in recent years, what further steps could the Company take to scale up its India sales meaningfully?

Response

Datuk Chairman and the CEO explained that revenue comparisons alone did not reflect the full picture, as larger competitors incurred substantially higher marketing and celebrity-endorsement costs, resulting in lower profit margins in India despite higher revenue. By contrast, DXN maintained a gross profit margin

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above 80% and a net margin of around 14%, a structural outcome of the Group's manufacturing-led model rather than a pricing decision.

The CEO added that the Group currently operates 14 manufacturing plants globally, with roughly seven to eight in India (including four in Telangana), and had approximately 100 further products lined up for launch in India. He noted that DXN had made substantial recent investment to localise manufacturing in India, reducing import duties, forex exposure, logistics costs and improving regulatory readiness for new product launches, and that this was only the beginning of scaling up the India business.

- Q4. Given the size of India's total addressable market, a population of 1.4 billion, and that DXN only commissioned several of its plants there a few years ago, is this a turning point for the Company? What more can be done to significantly boost sales in India going forward?**

Response

The CEO reiterated that capital allocated to upstream and midstream investments was intended to scale the business while enhancing profit margin, through greater automation, vertical integration and reduced import/tax exposure. He stated that the localisation model successfully implemented in India, achieved within approximately three years and would be replicated in other markets including Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, Morocco and Dubai, with full localisation in those markets conservatively expected to take five to six years, given their comparatively smaller established demand base relative to India.

- Q5. To provide an update on the Group's performance in North Africa, particularly Mauritania, and on expansion plans into Ghana and Zambia. Following the Group's successful expansion in Latin America, are there other new regions being considered for DXN?**

Response

Datuk Chairman and the CEO explained that the genuine entry point into the African market was Mauritania, which had performed well and was already among the Group's top 50 markets globally. From Mauritania, the Group planned to expand into Gambia, Senegal, Zambia, Ghana, Western Sahara, Central Africa and South Africa. A branch had recently been opened in Ghana, with a branch in Zambia to follow shortly, and further openings in Gambia, Senegal and other markets planned thereafter. Management viewed Africa as poised to become a significant market for the Group in the coming years, describing it as the "last frontier" following the Group's success in Latin America.