25 August 2026

Questions submitted for the hybrid annual general meeting

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1. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the notice of the annual general meeting, from the date of publication of the notice of the hybrid annual general meeting until Sunday, 23 August 2026, at 10:00 CET, shareholders could submit written questions about the items on the agenda. We set out below the questions, and responses to the questions. For these questions and for general information please refer to the company by email on investorrelations@prosus.com or by phone: +31 (20) 299 97

2. Questions from the Vereniging van Beleggers voor Duurzame Ontwikkeling (VBDO)

2.1. Prosus (AR26, p. 111) indicates that it will, according to the ESRS, report on levels of air pollution if the threshold is exceeded. However, while the levels of NOx, PM, and CO were reported for eMAG in AR 2025 (p. 100), this is not disclosed in AR26. VBDO considers this a step back in transparency. Is it possible to disclose NOx, PM, and CO for eMAG and perhaps other main delivery companies (like iFood and JET) again in next year's annual report?

Reporting requirements under ESRS have expanded substantially across all material topics, and we have taken a deliberate, disciplined approach to determining which data points warrant disclosure. Following a systematic review of all applicable data points, this particular metric falls below our reporting threshold, and in line with our policy, it will not be reported while it remains below that threshold. Our data collection for air pollution is integrated with our GHG emissions process, using fuel consumption as the primary input for calculating air pollutant emissions (NOx, CO, and PM). Emission factors are sourced from the European Environment Agency (EEA). Consistent with ESRS guidance, we screened our pollutant profile against Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 (the E-PRTR Regulation). Nitrogen oxides (NOx), carbon monoxide (CO), and particulate matter (PM10) are captured on this list; sulphur dioxide (SO2) and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) were assessed as immaterial to our operations. We recognise carbon monoxide as a substance of high concern for human health. Based on our current operational volumes, however, our exposure remains well within immaterial limits, and we will continue to monitor this position as our operations evolve.

2.2. VBDO commends Prosus with meeting the 2026 target to increase electric vehicles for iFood (AR26, p. 111 and IR26, p. 16) as well as the Easybox initiative of eMAG's Easybox aimed to decarbonize final-mile logistics (IR26, p. 15). Is it possible to also report percentages of electric vehicles for JET and Swiggy and to add 2030 target percentages for the most relevant delivery companies (like eMAG, iFood and JET)?

With respect to Swiggy, we will not include their performance in our FY'27 reporting, as we hold a minority stake and do not consolidate their data. Swiggy publishes its own sustainability report, which can be referenced for their EV performance and targets. We continue to engage with Swiggy through knowledge exchange to support their EV scaling efforts.

For JET, we will report their current percentage of EVs; a 2030 target has not yet been set.

2.3. **Prosus' AI-first strategy entails to pursue growth by building and investing in leading companies that empower people and enrich their communities (AR, p. 20). The elaborative publication on agentic AI ('The Coming Age of AI Colleagues') addresses topics like the adoption of AI and the ROI of agentic AI. In IR26 (p. 21) the Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE) of the 3-year contracted supplier Amazon Web Service is disclosed. Although Google and Microsoft (Azure) are also mentioned as data centre service providers (IR26, p20) their WUE marks are not disclosed. Furthermore, VBDO would also like to encourage disclosure of Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) and the Carbon Usage Effectiveness (CUE) of the main data centre service providers as well. Is Prosus willing to make a commitment to disclose this data in next years' annual report?:**

We absolutely agree that the growth of AI and its climate and environmental impacts are to be considered as any company adopts and deploys AI. The first step is to understand and map these impacts - and as we started on that journey we realised that this is a very complex challenge. For Prosus, the majority of AI workloads run on third-party cloud infrastructure, placing associated energy and emissions within scope 3, category 1 (purchased goods and services). Our current spend-based estimation methodology gives us limited visibility into the actual emissions intensity of our AI-related activities. This is compounded by the near-absence of site-level energy and water use disclosure from cloud providers – a structural gap that affects the entire industry, not only Prosus. We do not yet have the data to confirm that efficiency improvements are keeping pace with growth in absolute consumption. We will be engaging with our cloud service providers in the coming months to better understand how we can get visibility on absolute data, and also on their approach to water, power and carbon use effectiveness.

2.4. **During the engagement call preceding the AGM it was discussed that in the coming months a report will be published by Prosus, showing that the hourly wage of platform workers exceeds the legal minimum wage in the different geographical contexts that companies in Prosus' portfolio operate in. Even though this sounds promising and VBDO appreciates this transparency, the minimum wage in markets such as Brazil and India remains lower than the living wage as shown by databases such as WageIndicator1. Now that Prosus has developed a methodology to calculate the hourly wage for platform workers and has data showing that current wages exceed legal minimum wages, VBDO would like to learn more about Prosus' ambitions to regarding the payment of living wages.**

a) Which targets are in place regarding living wages for platform workers, or will such targets be developed? b) Which concrete actions or steps will Prosus take in the coming year to work towards living wages for platform workers?

Following the launch of the Global principles on decent work in the platform economy, we have built a management program internally to establish current status and how we can graduate companies towards best practices. Our maturity management program is built on the three pillars reflecting the underlying and implicit indicators therein, including earnings & benefits. Our internal assessment on earnings for platform workers exceeding those in comparable formal and informal occupations is being validated by external reports. Due to the autonomous and flexible nature of platform work, hourly wages are the best indicator of fair remuneration as living wage is dependent on a set number of working hours per week. We will continue to monitor this and encourage best practice.

2.5. Although the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) has not yet been transposed into Dutch law, the sustainability statements presented in the 2026 AR were again prepared in alignment with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards See: https://wageindicator.org/work/minimum-wage/comparison-map/

(ESRS). VBDO finds the description of the key changes in the double materiality assessment (AR26, p.105) very clear, just as the figure showing how the material topics have scored (high/low and negative/positive) compared to the threshold. a) However, VBDO noticed that for some material topics (e.g. Circular economy and resource use, Workers in the value chain) no clear targets have yet been outlined and would like to learn when such disclosures can be expected?

On circular economy, OLX's annual impact report has detailed disclosures on performance as a business model that is fundamentally circular. Implicitly, growth targets for the business can be considered a proxy for circular economy targets. We will consider this for the coming year's disclosures for Prosus.

For Workers in value chain, we will also be considering targets built around the pillars defined in the Global principles for platform enabled economy.