Compendium

Information for investors, analysts and interested parties

Publication March 2023
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The roots of the K+S Group date back to the middle of the 19th century. At that time, miners in Germany exploited the world's first potash deposits and started fertilizer production.

Today, the K+S Group is an internationally oriented raw materials company with production sites in Europe and North America.

K+S strives for sustainability and acknowledges its responsibility towards people, the environment, communities and the economy in the regions in which it operates. The claim is to enrich life for generations and to be a pioneer for environmentally friendly and sustainable mining.

K+S Group financials 2022

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenues</td>
<td>€5,676.6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBITDA</td>
<td>€2,422.9 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted free cash flow *</td>
<td>€1,163.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBITDA-Margin</td>
<td>42.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* before special effects (repayment of factoring and purchase of CO₂ certificates)
With our wide range of potassium chloride (MOP) and fertilizer specialties, as well as accompanying advice, we help growers around the world achieve high yields and the best crop qualities.

We produce, refine, and supply, natural raw materials for numerous industrial applications. And if there are residues, we have the right disposal solution. Our products and services keep your production running.
### Sale of the OU Americas in 2021

#### Key data of the signed agreement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Buyer</strong></th>
<th>Stone Canyon Industries Holdings LLC, Mark Demetree and Partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross proceeds</strong></td>
<td>USD 3.2 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EV/EBITDA</strong></td>
<td>12.5x 2019 EBITDA of USD 257 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closing</strong></td>
<td>April 30, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net proceeds</strong></td>
<td>€2.6 billion after tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preliminary gain on disposal</strong></td>
<td>€742 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Important megatrends and their implications

8.6 billion
Global population in 2030
Today: 8.0 billion

0.2 °C
Average global warming per decade

40% of the population suffers from water scarcity in 2030

70% of water used for agriculture

2/3 of the world’s population belong to the middle class in 2030
2015: 14% of the world’s population

Implications for K+S

- Arable land shrinking
- Yield needs to be improved
- Higher efficiency of fertilization and irrigation needed
- Plants have to be more stress resistant
- Infrastructure needs to be improved → focus on renewable energy
- Growing population, especially in Asia, needs more salt for various purposes

Sources: United Nations, 2017; World Population Clock of the Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (dated July 2022); “Global temperature change” from James Hansen et al. (September 25, 2006); World Water Report 2021 of the UNESCO; James Davies, Rodrigo Lluberas and Anthony Shorrocks, Credit Suisse Global Wealth Databook 2015
The growth and yield of a plant is limited by the nutrient available in the smallest amount.

- Plants need sunlight, water and minerals to thrive.
- There are few soils on earth which have a sufficient content and availability of plant nutrients to achieve high yields over a longer period without fertilization.
- Potash is an indispensable addition to the natural nutrient content of arable soils.
- The deprivation of nutrients by harvesting and other factors must be compensated by balanced fertilization.
Long-term key drivers for our fertilizer business

Less arable land – but more protein consumption per capita

Each year, an additional 80 million people needs to be fed – this equals the population of Germany.

At the same time, the available arable land per capita will decrease.

By 2050, an expanded world's population will consume two-thirds more animal protein than it does today.

In 2050, only roughly 25% of a soccer field will be available for a person's annual food supply – 80% of the future growth in agricultural commodity production will result from increases in yields. This is achieved through the use of balanced fertilization.

Source: UN, World Population Prospects, 2022 Revision, UNDP, 2013; FAOStat 2014; ¹ FAO 2014 - Forecasts based on expected increase in animal protein
Long-term demand drivers

Demand drivers

- Arable land shrinking
- Water scarcity
- Increasing standard of living
- Economic growth and industrialization
- Population growth
- Urbanization
- Winter weather conditions
- Infrastructure development
- Global warming

Agriculture

Industry & Pharma

Consumer

Communities

Industry +
The earnings prospects should give the agricultural industry sufficient incentive to increase the yield per hectare by using plant nutrients.

Expenditure for potash products of an agricultural farm: approx. 4% of the total cost

Profit potential in % of revenues

- Operating profit: 67%
- Fertilizer costs: 16%
- Other costs: 17%

Thereof costs for potash products: ~ 4%
Board of Executive Directors

Dr. Burkhard Lohr
Chief Executive Officer
Mandate until May 31, 2025

Dr. Christian H. Meyer
Chief Financial Officer
Mandate for 3 years

Dr. Carin-Martina Tröltzsch
Member of the Board
Mandate for 3 years

For current information on the responsibilities of the individual members of the Board of Executive Directors, please refer to our Rules of Procedure for the Board of Executive Directors, which can also be found on the K+S website at: www.kpluss.com/en-us/about-ks/board-of-executive-directors
Guiding principles of strategy and management focus

Financial ambitions
- Earn cost of capital over a 5-year cycle
- At the same time, an EBITDA margin of > 20% is aimed for over this cycle
- Maximum accepted leverage (net debt/EBITDA), also on the low end of the cycle: 1.5x
## Optimize the existing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EBITDA impact: around €30 million p.a. from 2023</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increase of marketing in USA ex Bethune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increase of trading business in Middle East, China and India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Improved leveraging of local sales network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industry+</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Focus on potash product groups for industrial product sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Capacity expansion of high-purity salts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Optimization of de-icing salt setup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supply Chain</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Warehouse and network optimization for European salt logistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Optimization of warehousing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Improved use of infrastructure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Clear focus of our sites

**Bethune**
- Long-term ramp-up to up to four million tonnes of capacity
- Improvement of cost position
- Increase in granulated products

**Zielitz**
- Improvement of the cost position
- Optimization of maintenance
- Increase in energy efficiency
- Increase in KaliSel production capacity

**Werra**
- Optimization of product mix & production volumes
- Optimization of maintenance
- Increase in energy efficiency
- Increase in granulation capacity for potassium sulphate

**Neuhof-Ellers**
- Improvement of the mineral content through AI
- Increase of the granulating capacity of kieserite

EBITDA impact: around €50 million p.a. from 2023
Werra 2060 – Securing a sustainable future

How do we want to achieve this?

Innovations in extraction and production
- Unterbreizbach and Wintershall sites: Focus on wastewater-free processing methods
- Unterbreizbach mine: Expansion of secondary mining operations (drill and blast)
- Hattorf-Wintershall mine: Introduction of secondary mining (drill and blast)
- Unterbreizbach and Hattorf-Wintershall mines: Dry backfill utilization
- Hattorf plant: Continued operation unchanged for the time being

Methods already tested or in use on other sites!

Future-oriented product portfolio
- New processing methods in Unterbreizbach and Wintershall have an energy-saving effect with CO₂-reduction, and also change the product portfolio:
- Further development of specialties portfolio with unchanged production volumes
- Increase in share of round granules
- The products become more competitive under cost, sustainability, and quality criteria.

Reduction in environmental impact

Reduction solid residues:
by 8 to 7 million t eff. p.a.
- avoiding tailings pile expansion
- Wintershall beginning of the 2030s

CO₂ emissions reduced:
by 190kt to 650kt p.a.:
- Reduced steam requirement: higher flexibility regarding the energy source

Saline process waters reduced:
by 1.2 to 1.0 million m³ p.a.
Value contribution of Werra 2060

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value contribution</th>
<th>NPV drivers</th>
<th>Ø FCF advantage p.a. 2026-2060</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significantly higher and more stable production over time/changed product mix</td>
<td>+€100m</td>
<td>+€45m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESG improvements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Reduction of solid residues and thus avoiding tailings pile expansions and enabling backfill and secondary mining</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Reduction of CO₂ emissions</td>
<td>+€425m</td>
<td>+€40m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Reduction of saline process waters and thus reducing remote disposal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-term adjusted personnel requirement</td>
<td>+€275m</td>
<td>+€25m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present value of additional capex compared to unchanged operation mode</td>
<td>-€275m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>&gt;~500€m</td>
<td>+~€110m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We create value for our stakeholders!

Werra 2060 increases site NPV by > €0.5 bn to > €1.5 bn

Total NPV Werra site with Werra 2060 project > €1.5 billion or 7.80 €/share

Even an eternal price of ~330 $/t (MOP Brazil) after 2026 results in NPV of more than 1 billion €.

Even 50% higher initial capex would still result in NPV advantage of more than €300 million.

Sensitivities

Variation of MOP Brazil price after 2026:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change in Price (10 $/t)</th>
<th>Change in NPV (~€150 m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+/- 10 $/t</td>
<td>+/- ~€150 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grow the core

We enable farmers to achieve greater economic success

Expansion of the portfolio
- Fertilization
- Micronutrients
- Biostimulants
- Concepts for soil health
- Further additions to the portfolio

Logistic access
- Circular economy
- Last Mile Distribution

Digital sales
- Agronomic services
- Digital sales channels (e.g. web shops)
- New digital business models
- Direct access to the farmer
New business areas

Reuse of existing assets and development of new business areas

Renewable and green energy
- Increasing use of renewable energies (wind, sun) at our locations
- Use of available space at our locations
- Research into the production and use of green hydrogen

Waste management and circular economy
- Underground recycling, underground storage
- Extraction of valuable minerals from waste streams (e.g. magnesia)

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- CCS: underground storage (solid and gaseous)
- CCU: Use for the production of biomass or as a raw material for basic chemicals

Reuse of our mines
- Research into alternative uses for agriculture or as a production area for biotechnology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mines</th>
<th>Caverns</th>
<th>Piles</th>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Technical/structural infrastructure</th>
<th>Technological know-how</th>
<th>Agronomic know-how</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

10 %
2 | 7 Market situation
World potash supply: Geopolitical Effects

- Russia exports about 2/3 to "friendly countries"; 1/3 go to "unfriendly countries"
- More than 80% of the currently forecasted expansion of potash production comes from Russia
- Different assumptions for the recovery of the world's potash supply
  - **Pessimistic scenario**: Extended conflict, Western sanctions are extended, USD sanctions are also spreading to some "friendly countries"
  - **Optimistic scenario**: Resolution in 2022, economic sanctions will be eased, Russian exports will mostly recover, Belarusian exports will partially recover
  - **Mid scenario**: All current sanctions remain in force, but some "friendly countries" resume/continue partial trade with Russia

Even in the optimistic case, global potash supply will not return to the level of 2021 until 2026
World potash production and sales volumes by region

in million tonnes

- Even before limitation of Russian exports and sanctions against Belarus, the potash market was fully used at capacity limit.
- Russia and Belarus each account for approx. 16% of global potash production.
- Most of the capacity expansion projects came from Russian potash producers.
- 28% of global wheat exports come from Russia and Ukraine.

| Sources: IFA 2021, K+S | Basis: Year 2021 – incl. Potassium sulfate and low-grade potash |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022E*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World potash production</td>
<td>75.3 mt</td>
<td>77.9 mt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World potash sales volume</td>
<td>77.3 mt</td>
<td>77.0 mt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* IFA figures for 2022 will be published in summer 2023; 2022: K+S estimate
Increasing demand for potash

New potash capacities needed to meet rising demand

Source: IFA, K+S; including potassium sulphate and low-grade potash of about 5 million t eff. (product)
Potash price development

Source: FMB Argus Potash
Supplier structure on the global potash market (until 2021)

Global potash sales volumes
2021: 77.0 mt
2020: 77.3 mt

Canpotex
- Nutrien
- Mosaic

BPC
- Belaruskali

Uralkali

ICL
- DSW
- CPL
- Iberpotash

APC

EuroChem

SQM

China
- > 20 producers

Other
- Intrepid, Compass, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Bolivia, Laos, India

Source: IFA 2021, K+S
Basis: Year 2021 – incl. Potassium sulphate and low-grade potash
## Between desire and reality

### Classification of potash projects announced since 2006 (Greenfield)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Announced projects</th>
<th>Reasons for project cancellation</th>
<th>Current projects in ramp-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Various greenfield projects planned in Thailand, Laos, Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Canada, USA, Brazil and Argentina, among others. Companies involved include BHP Billiton, K+S, state-owned companies and new, start-up companies.</td>
<td>Legal Framework</td>
<td>K+S accelerates annual ramp-up at Bethune to 150,000 t (2021: 2.1 million t, target: 4 million t per year). Since H1/2020, EuroChem has been producing potash at one of two Russian mines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Energy supply</td>
<td>Transport routes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water supply</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** World Potash Developments, Mark D. Cocker & Greta J. Orris, 2012
Continued positive environment

Farmer profitability at historical high level

Price development of agricultural commodities since 01/2020

US corn farmer profitability in USD/acre since 01/1996

- Sharp increase in crop prices significantly exceeds higher input costs; leading to farmer profitability at all-time highs in some regions
- Potash costs only account for ~5% of total input costs

Source: USDA, Kepler Cheuvreux

Source: Worldbank
Potassium use by crop in selected countries

Source: IFA, “Fertilizer Use by Crop” based on data from 2014, published 2017
Global potash sales volume by region

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Europe/FSU</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- thereof China</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- thereof India</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World total</td>
<td>54.8</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>69.9</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>77.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incl. potassium sulphate and low-grade potash of around 5 million tonnes eff.; Sources: IFA, K+S
Supplier structure on European salt market

Capacity in million tonnes (crystallized salt and salt in brine; excl. captive use)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>Capacity (million tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salins</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artyomsol</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nouryon</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Südsalz</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Roskill, K+S
Development of salt consumption and production

**Consumption (in million tonnes)**

Between 2010 and 2019, global consumption increased by about 0.90% yoy to a record 332 million t.

**Production (in million tonnes)**

World production reached a record of more than 330 million t in 2019. It increased by an average of 1% yoy between 2010 and 2019.

**Source:** K+S, Roskill
3 | 7 Customer Segment Agriculture
Customer segment Agriculture at a glance

Revenue split by region 2022 (%)

- Asia 19%
- Europe 37%, thereof Germany 7%
- South America 29%
- North America 6%
- Others 8%

Revenue split by products 2022 (%)

- Potassium chloride 67%
- Fertilizer specialties 33%

Characteristics

- Close proximity to our most important customers as a logistical advantage
- Shipments to overseas customers at competitive costs from Hamburg harbour
- Solid and long-term customer relationships
- Broad specialty portfolio provides flexibility and stability, partly following different trends and seasons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in € million</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenues</td>
<td>4,465.6</td>
<td>2,272.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales volumes (mt)</td>
<td>7.11*</td>
<td>7.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Lower sales volumes in 2022, in particular due to logistics shortages
What makes us different?

Our ingredients of natural origin

### Soil fertilizer

- **Korn-Kali**
  - Our all-rounder – for your most different applications

- **Korn-Kali 18**
  - Our all-rounder – for you also now with boron

- **Roll-Kali**
  - Our potash fertilizer – the perfect partner for your fertilizer mix

- **60. Kali**
  - Our potassium chloride – your first choice

- **Magnesia-Kaliët**
  - Our specialist – for your healthy forage production

- **KALI SOP**
  - Our top quality – for your specialty crops

- **KALI SOP Premium**
  - Our rolled granulate – for wide, precisely distributed application

- **Patentkali**
  - Our formula for success – for the highest quality for your crops

- **ESTA Kieserit**
  - Our highly concentrated – magnesium sulfur power for plants

### Foliar and liquid fertilizers

- **EPSO Top**
  - The basic ingredient for foliar fertilization

- **EPSO Microtop**
  - Our specialist for root and leaf crops

- **EPSO Combitop**
  - Our specialist for health and quality

- **EPSO Bortop**
  - Our specialist for rapeseed and sugar beet

- **EPSO Profitop**
  - Our specialist for all your cereals

- **soluMOP**
  - Our frost professional - for your winter yield security

- **soluSOP 53**
  - Our perfect source - potassium and sulfur for your crops

**Further information:** [www.kpluss.com/fertilizer](http://www.kpluss.com/fertilizer)
Customer Segment Industry+
Industry+ customer segment at a glance*

- Emerging markets: Growth, especially in Asia, leads to increasing demand for electrolysis.
- Electrolysis and specialties: Focus on product quality, service and proximity to the customer.
- Pharma: High quality standard, certified, innovative and overarching customer focus as well as reliability.
- Consumers: Strong brands in table salt, water softening salt, pool salts and de-icing salt.
- Communities: Public road construction authorities, winter road clearance service providers and large commercial users procure de-icing salt from K+S largely through public tenders.

### Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>€ million 2022</th>
<th>€ million 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenues</td>
<td>1,211.0</td>
<td>941.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales volume (mt)</td>
<td>6.83</td>
<td>7.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- thereof: de-icing</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>3.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Revenue split by products 2022 (%)

- **Industry** 83%
- **Pharma** 3%
- **Animal nutrition** 8%
- **Complementary** 19%
- **Water softening** 6%
- **Chemicals** 34%
- **Industrial applications** 14%
- **Food** 12%
- **Consumers** 5%
- **Communities** 12%
- **Others** 4%

*continued operations
Main areas of application

- **Chemical**
  - Chlor-Alkali-processes (PVC)
  - Polycarbonates and MDI (Isocyanat) (plastics, synthetic resin)
  - Synthetic Soda ash (glass)

- **Food processing**
  - Food processing industry
  - Baking industry
  - Condiment and preservative agent
  - Preserving of fish

- **Pharma**
  - Infusions, dialysis solutions
  - Pharmaceuticals

- **Oil and Gas**
  - Drilling fluids

- **Animal nutrition**
  - Animal feed
  - Lickstones

- **Water softening**
  - Water softening
  - Water treatment

- **Complementary**
  - Waste management and recycling
  - Granulation of Catsan® for Mars GmbH
  - CFK (Trading)

- **Others**
  - Dyeing works
  - Leather treatment
Adding value along our entire supply chain

Our potash and salt deposits came into being millions of years ago. They are either our property or we have corresponding rights or approvals that allow the extraction or solution mining of the raw material reserves.

We extract raw materials in conventional mining below ground as well as through solution mining. We also use the power of the sun and extract salt by evaporating sea water or saline water.

The refining of raw materials is one of our core competencies. Above ground, the crude salt is processed in complex, multi-phase, mechanical or physical processes, with the natural properties of the mineral remaining unchanged.

The long-term securing of freight capacity is of strategic importance to us. A large part of our international transportation volume is forwarded by service providers with which we maintain long-standing partnerships.

The K+S Group wants to be the preferred partner of its customers in the market. High product quality and reliability are crucial prerequisites for this. K+S offers a comprehensive range of services for agriculture, industry and private consumers.

Our customers apply our products, use our raw materials in their processes or process them in their products. We make extensive product information available and advise our customers on the application of our products.
Underground mining production cycle

Conventional mining

1. Blasting after shift end
2. Muck pile load and dump
3. Roof scaling
4. Clearing
5. Roof bolting
6. Auger drilling
7. Face cleaning
8. Drilling
9. Charging with explosives
Main production methods

- Around 70% of worldwide salt production (more than 290 million tonnes including brine) is obtained from rock salt mining and solution mining.
- Approximately 30% of production is obtained from seawater and salt lakes.
- Salt is produced in almost every country in the world. Due to the high share of transportation costs in production costs, markets are generally regionally limited to the area around the production locations.
Potash sites in Germany

Share of annual production capacity (in %)

1. Wintershall
2. Unterbreizbach
3. Hattorf
4. Zielitz ~ 25
5. Neuhof-Ellers ~ 20
6. Bergmannssegen-Hugo ~ 5
   (production site, no mining)

Verbundwerk Werra ~ 50
K+S in Kanada: Bethune

Strengthening our global presence

- Expanding our current production portfolio in Germany with a North American production site → Only supplier with production on two continents
- Securing a good asset base with competitive production costs
- Sales and distribution through existing distribution structures of the K+S Group
- Regional growth projects in China and Southeast Asia
- Flexible multi-product strategy
In solution mining, freshwater is brought into solvent (salt) rock through a drill hole, therefore creating chambers, or caverns, filled with a water-salt solution.

In a subsequent step, the saturated brine is brought to the surface through an additional pipeline.

This brine is then evaporated in the factory and processed into potash products. The water obtained during evaporation is recirculated back into the caverns.

Environmental impact statement approved for up to 4 million t KCl p.a.
Secondary Mining

Secondary mining uses exclusively saturated NaCl solution to selectively dissolve residual KCl from existing caverns.

Advantages (in comparison to primary mining)

- Lower energy intensity (e.g. injection brine is heated via waste heat from evaporators and KCl is crystallized in the cooling pond via natural cooling)
- Substantially more efficient with the use of water
- Reduces salt to tailings up to 30%

The production costs for NaCl brine mining are 50% of the production costs of primary mining.
Site costs (at mine gate) in comparison

Ramp-up of Bethune as well as measures to optimize the portfolio business

-30%

USD/t

Best-in-class

1st quintile of the production quantity with the lowest cost

K+S Bethune (mid-term)

K+S Bethune (today)

K+S Zielitz (MOP site)

* Column width = Production capacity in million tonnes

Increasing improvement in cash costs and competitive position

Source: CRU Report 2019, K+S
Potash processing above ground

**Thermal dissolution**

- Heating: 25 °C
- 110 °C
- Mother brine
- Undisolved residue + dissolved KCl
- Finely ground crude salt
- Cooling: 95 °C
- Filtering
- Finely ground crude salt
- Residue (KCl) and kieserite
- Potassium chloride (KCl)

**Flotation**

- Floatation brine
- Flotation agent
- Air bubbles
- Filtering and Drying
- Filtrating
- Residue (NaCl)
- Potassium chloride (KCl) or kieserite

**Electrostatic separation (ESTA®)**

- Conditioning
- Triboelectric Charging
- Separation in a free-fall separator
- Residue (NaCl)
- Potassium chloride (KCl) and kieserite
- Finely ground crude salt
- Residue (NaCl)
Potash production: management of residues

Rock salt: only a limited share of usable material; residue accumulation is unavoidable...

The methods, processes and equipment for the construction of tailings piles from solid residues are **scientifically justified, tried and tested in practice**. These ways of disposal – depending on the corresponding site – are used also in combination. They currently represent the **best available technique**. Solid or liquid residues are disposed of worldwide in the following ways:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tailings piles</th>
<th>Underground disposal</th>
<th>River injection*</th>
<th>Deep-well injection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Tailings pile" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Underground disposal" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="River injection" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Deep-well injection" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Ø Share of residue disposed by this method in the Hessian-Thuringian potash district:

- ~80%
- ~9%
- ~8%
- ~3%

* With low river water levels in the Werra, there are possibilities for K+S in the Hessian-Thuringian potash district to temporarily store liquid residues in water basins or suitable mine spaces on site or temporary ways of disposal by flooding decommissioned mines or gas caverns in Lower Saxony or Saxony-Anhalt.
Green investments = long-term planning security

## Tailings piles extensions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Status and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hattorf</td>
<td>Completed by end of 2022 / beginning of 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wintershall</td>
<td>Next permit and significant investments in tailings pile extensions will not be necessary again until the end of the 2020s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zielitz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Liquid residues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Status and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Werra</td>
<td>Deep-well injection ended 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Future: Permanent storage underground (subject to approval)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From 2028: Higher utilization of underground storage through further treatment of saline water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Injection from 2028: only less concentrated tailings pile waters and no process waters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2030 onwards, K+S will be able to use three million tonnes of residue annually for purposes other than rearming.

By 2030, we want to cover a further 155 hectares of tailings pile area and thus further reduce or avoid the accumulation of tailings pile water.

Soil and construction rubble are installed in several layers on the stockpile in a precisely defined process.

→ Formation of a cover, the upper layer of which is permanently greened.

Our objectives

- From 2030 onwards, K+S will be able to use three million tonnes of residue annually for purposes other than rearming.
- By 2030, we want to cover a further 155 hectares of tailings pile area and thus further reduce or avoid the accumulation of tailings pile water.
Tailings pile and process water at the Werra site

Development of saline wastewater

Reduction of saline wastewater based on various measures within the last 25 years:
- Underground disposal in Unterbreizbach
- Optimization of production and manufacturing processes
- ESTA - facility, cold preliminary decomposition and high consistency facility, kainite crystallization and MgCl2 facility
- Establishment of a Kainite crystallization and flotation facility; advantage: additional product

Additional ways of disposing saline wastewater

- **On-Site**: Temporary storage possibility of up to 1.0 million m³ (basins and temporary storage underground).
- **Off-Site**: Flooding of decommissioned mines or caverns for their restoration.
- As part of our strategy and the optimization of our existing business, the focus at the Werra site will be on reducing solid and liquid residues as well as energy consumption and therefore CO₂ emissions.

Disposal of saline wastewater

- **Utilization/Avoidance**: (CapEx: almost €500 million)
- **Further reduction of tailing pile and process water**
- **No discharge of process water into the Werra as of 2028**
- **Remote flooding of abandoned mines or caverns and temporary storage underground as of 2022**: permanent storage underground (subject to approval); as of 2028: higher utilization of storage underground with additional processing
- **Discharge Werra in compliance with the target values of the FGG Weser as of 2028**: only tailing pile water

1 Including Neuhof
2 Further reduction and avoidance of tailing pile water targeted by covering tailings piles; continuing R&D developments with external partners, among others
Underground storage in Springen

Our objective

- Our first goal of stopping the injection of saline wastewater into the plate dolomite as of 2022 has been accomplished.
- Stopping the discharge of saline wastewater into the Werra as of 2028.

The solution: Storage of process water into disused cavities

→ Mine field Springen offers 21,000,000 m³ of space for underground storage.

The procedure

- Highly concentrated saline solution from potash production is discharged into the mine field via existing lines.
- Due to the high salt concentration of the liquid, the salt pillars, which are responsible for the stability of the shaft, are not damaged.
- Finally, the old shafts are tightly closed with gravel and clay so that no saline water can discharge.
We have set ourselves ambitious goals in these three areas of action:

**Society & Employees, Environment & Resources and Business Ethics & Human Rights**

- The human being is our focus
- Active commitment to environmentally friendly production
- Integrity & a sense of responsibility characterize our actions
K+S Climate Strategy

**Short-term goal**
Introduction of a “K+S climate protection fund” from 2022 to reduce our CO₂ emissions.

**Mid-term goal**
Reduction of our CO₂ emissions by 10% by 2030 compared to 2020.

**Long-term goal**
K+S supports the goals of the "Paris Agreement": Climate neutrality in 2050 can be internationally achieved with a supportive regulatory framework.

80% of CO₂ emissions already reduced (1990 – 2020): Through fuel change, increased energy efficiency and site closures.

K+S, therefore, calls for a worldwide level playing field (until then carbon leakage protection is required), strong energy infrastructure, transition funding and affordable renewable energies.
## K+S Sustainability Goals 2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>KPI</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>Target value 2030</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Achievement of targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health &amp; Safety</strong></td>
<td>Injury with lost time (LTIR)*</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Vision 2030</td>
<td>2017 (1.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diversity &amp; Inclusion</strong></td>
<td>Positive perception of an inclusive work environment by employees¹</td>
<td>87 %</td>
<td>&gt; 90 %</td>
<td>2019 (54.4)</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustainable Supply Chains</strong></td>
<td>Percentage of critical suppliers that have acknowledged the Supplier Code of Conduct of the K+S Group*</td>
<td>89.6 %</td>
<td>100 % end 2025</td>
<td>2017 (0)</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*<em>Coverage of the purchasing volume by the Supplier Code of Conduct of the K+S Group</em></td>
<td>84.5 %</td>
<td>&gt; 90 % end 2025</td>
<td>2017 (0)</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compliance &amp; Anti-Corruption</strong></td>
<td>Coverage of the K+S companies with a standardized compliance risk analysis (was designed 100% in 2020 after achieving the old target)</td>
<td>66.7 %</td>
<td>100 % end 2023</td>
<td>2020 (0)</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ LTI relevant (Board of Executive Directors and management)
² The first survey was conducted in 2019 (different base year), and an updated survey with new questions was conducted in 2022.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>KPI</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>Target value 2030</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Achievement of targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environment &amp; Resources</td>
<td>Resource efficiency</td>
<td>Additional reduction of saline process water to be disposed of from potash production in Germany (million m³ p.a.)¹</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>-0.5 (excluding reduction by KCF facility and end of production SI)</td>
<td>2017 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount of residue used for purposes other than tailings piles formation or avoided by increasing the yield of raw material (million t p.a.)</td>
<td>1.2¹</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2017 (0.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Additional covered tailings piles area</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>2017 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy &amp; Climate</td>
<td>Absolute CO₂ emissions in the K+S Group worldwide*</td>
<td>-0.4%</td>
<td>-10 %</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Specific greenhouse gas emissions (CO2) in logistics (kg CO2e/t)</td>
<td>-11.6%¹</td>
<td>-10 %</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* LTI relevant (Board of Executive Directors and management)
¹ Excluding a reduction due to the KKF plant and the end of production at Sigmundshall.
## K+S Sustainability Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Rating Scale</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MSCI</td>
<td>Rating scale from AAA to CCC (A: average)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISS ESG</td>
<td>Rating scale from A+ to D-</td>
<td>C-</td>
<td>C-</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDP</td>
<td>Climate: Rating Skala von A bis D-</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water: Rating Skala von A bis D-</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainalytics</td>
<td>Rating scale from 0 to 40+ (The lower, the better)</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moody’s</td>
<td>Rating scale from 0 to 100 (The higher, the better)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rating scale from 0 to 5 (The higher, the better)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The contribution of our products to the SDGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Consumers</th>
<th>Communities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDG 2</td>
<td>☮</td>
<td>☮</td>
<td>☮</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 3</td>
<td>☮</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 6</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>☮</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 8</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 9</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 12</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>☮</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 13</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 15</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- ☮ Direct effect
- ○ Longer-term, overarching, indirect effects
Key financial figures

Revenues (€ billion)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenues</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EBITDA margin (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EBITDA margin</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EBITDA vs. Net Financial Debt/EBITDA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EBITDA vs. Net Financial Debt/EBITDA</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>1.067</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Financial Debt/EBITDA</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>1,067</td>
<td>2,423</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FCF (€ million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FCF</td>
<td>-206</td>
<td>+140</td>
<td>-42</td>
<td>+93</td>
<td>+932</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The figures relate to the continuing and discontinued operations of the K+S Group for the years 2018 to 2020. For the years 2021 and 2022, the figures relate to the continuing operations of the K+S Group.

2 As of December 31, 2022, there are no longer any net financial liabilities.
The figures relate to the continuing and discontinued operations of the K+S Group for the years 2014 to 2020. For the years 2021 and 2022, the figures relate to the continuing operations of the K+S Group (in € million).
### Cash flow and balance sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>3M/21</th>
<th>H1/21</th>
<th>9M/21</th>
<th>FY/21</th>
<th>3M/22</th>
<th>H1/22</th>
<th>9M/22</th>
<th>FY/22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating cash flow</strong></td>
<td>147</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>1,143</td>
<td>1,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- thereof continuing operations</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>1,143</td>
<td>1,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investing cash flow</strong></td>
<td>-110</td>
<td>2,480</td>
<td>2,063</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pre-sale/purchase of securities and other financial investments)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjusted Free Cash Flow</strong></td>
<td>37</td>
<td>2,549</td>
<td>2,480</td>
<td>2,691</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- thereof continuing operations</td>
<td>-15</td>
<td>-83</td>
<td>-152</td>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capex</strong></td>
<td>48</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- thereof continuing operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net financial liabilities (-);</strong></td>
<td>-3,185</td>
<td>-695</td>
<td>-784</td>
<td>-606</td>
<td>-520</td>
<td>-426</td>
<td>+152</td>
<td>+245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net financial asset position (+)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net financial liabilities / EBITDA</strong></td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity ratio</strong></td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. As of December 31, 2022, there are no longer any net financial liabilities.
Debt profile (promissory notes and bonds)

Financial instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in € million</th>
<th>Amount outstanding</th>
<th>Coupon</th>
<th>Maturity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promissory note loans</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior unsecured notes due 2024</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>3.250%</td>
<td>Apr-Jul-24 (3-months par call)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Debt maturity profile

+ Syndicated credit facility up to €600 million (available until 2024)
+ Commercial paper program as an additional source of liquidity
The following banks publish research studies about K+S

- Baader Helvea Equity Research
- Bank of America
- Berenberg Bank
- BMO Capital Markets
- Citi Research
- Deutsche Bank
- DZ Bank AG
- Exane BNP Paribas
- Jefferies Equity Research
- J.P. Morgan
- Kepler Cheuvreux
- LBBW
- M.M. Warburg
- Morgan Stanley
- Oddo BHF
- Pareto Securities AS
- Scotia Capital
- Société Générale
- Stifel
- UBS
K+S ADR Programme

The K+S ADR Program offers North American investors the opportunity to take stock in K+S. Since the ADRs are quoted in US dollars and dividends are also distributed in US dollars, this financial instrument closely resembles an American share. Two ADRs represent one K+S ordinary share. The K+S ADRs are traded in the United States under a level 1 ADR Program in the over-the-counter market (OTC).

Trade on OTCQX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol:</th>
<th>KPLUY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CUSIP:</td>
<td>48265W108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio:</td>
<td>2 ADRs = 1 Share</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country:</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISIN:</td>
<td>DE000KSAG888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depositary:</td>
<td>The Bank of New York Mellon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Benefits to North American investors

- Clear and settle according to normal U.S. standards
- Stock quotes and dividend payments in U.S. dollars
- Can be purchased/sold in the same way as other U.S. stocks via a U.S. broker
- Cost-effective means of international portfolio diversification

Further information: [www.kpluss.com/adr](http://www.kpluss.com/adr)
K+S bonds and issuer rating

Issuer rating (S&P): BB+ (outlook: positive), November 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WKN</th>
<th>A2N BE7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISIN</td>
<td>XS1854830889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listing</td>
<td>Luxembourg SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue volume</td>
<td>€600 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding volume</td>
<td>€281 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue Price</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coupon</td>
<td>3.250%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maturity</td>
<td>18.07.2024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denomination</td>
<td>€100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*3-months par call
## Financial calendar 2022/23

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly Report: March 31, 2023</td>
<td>May 9, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Shareholders’ Meeting, virtual</td>
<td>May 10, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-year Financial Report; June 30, 2023</td>
<td>August 10, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly Report: September 31, 2023</td>
<td>November 14, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023 Annual Report: December 31, 2023</td>
<td>March 14, 2024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**More content available online**

- K+S Website: [www.kpluss.com](http://www.kpluss.com)
- Annual reports: [www.kpluss.com/ar2022](http://www.kpluss.com/ar2022)
- Newsletter subscription: [www.kpluss.com/newsletter](http://www.kpluss.com/newsletter)
- Social Media: [LinkedIn](https://www.linkedin.com), [Twitter](https://twitter.com), [YouTube](https://www.youtube.com), [Instagram](https://www.instagram.com), [Pinterest](https://www.pinterest.com), [Facebook](https://www.facebook.com)
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- Website: www.kpluss.com
- IR-Website: www.kpluss.com/ir
- Newsletter: www.kpluss.com/newsletter
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