

Table of contents

















K+S Conspect



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 Group financials Q3/2023

Revenues EBITDA €880.8 million €72.2 million

Adjusted free cash flow €54.6 million

EBITDA margin

8.2%





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.





Board of Executive Directors



Dr. Burkhard LohrChief Executive Officer
Mandate until May 31, 2025



Dr. Christian H. MeyerChief Financial Officer
Mandate until March 14, 2026



Dr. Carin-Martina TröltzschMember of the Board
Mandate until February 19, 2026

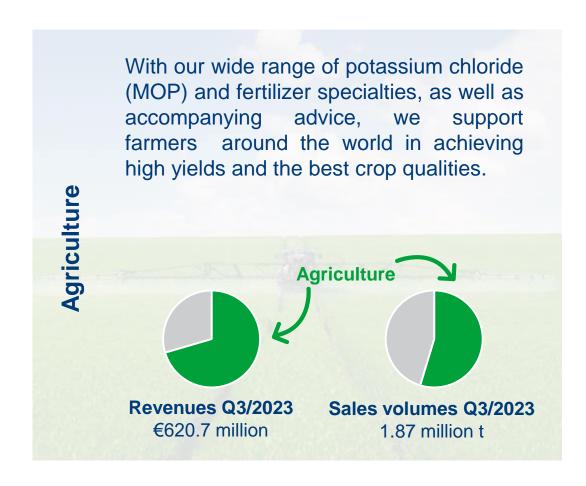


Christina Daske
Labor Director
Mandate until December 01, 2026

For current information on the responsibilities of the individual members of the Board of Executive Directors, please refer to our bylaws which can also be found on the K+S website at: www.kpluss.com/executivedirectors

K+S at a glance

Customer segments (no segments according to IFRS)





Important megatrends and their implications



Global population in 2030 Today: 8.0 billion

40%

of the population suffers from water scarcity in 2030

70% of water used for agriculture



0.2 °C

Average global warming per decade

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

Why use fertilizers?

"The Natural Laws of Husbandry", Justus von Liebig, 1863

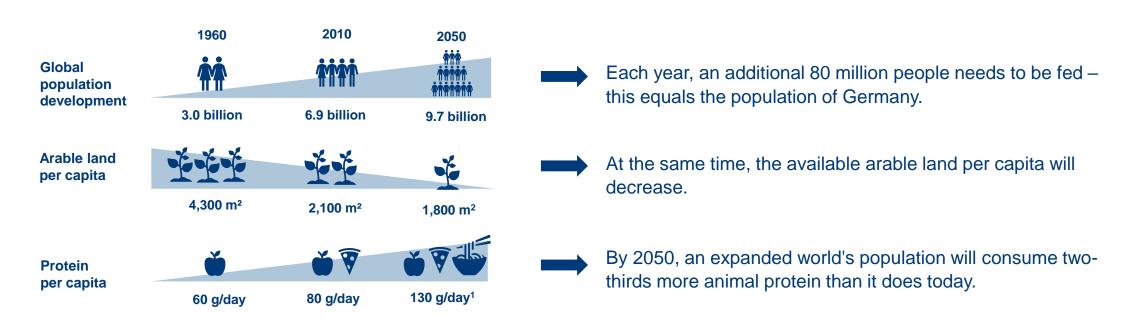


"The growth and yield of a plant is limited by the nutrient available in the smallest amount."

- 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

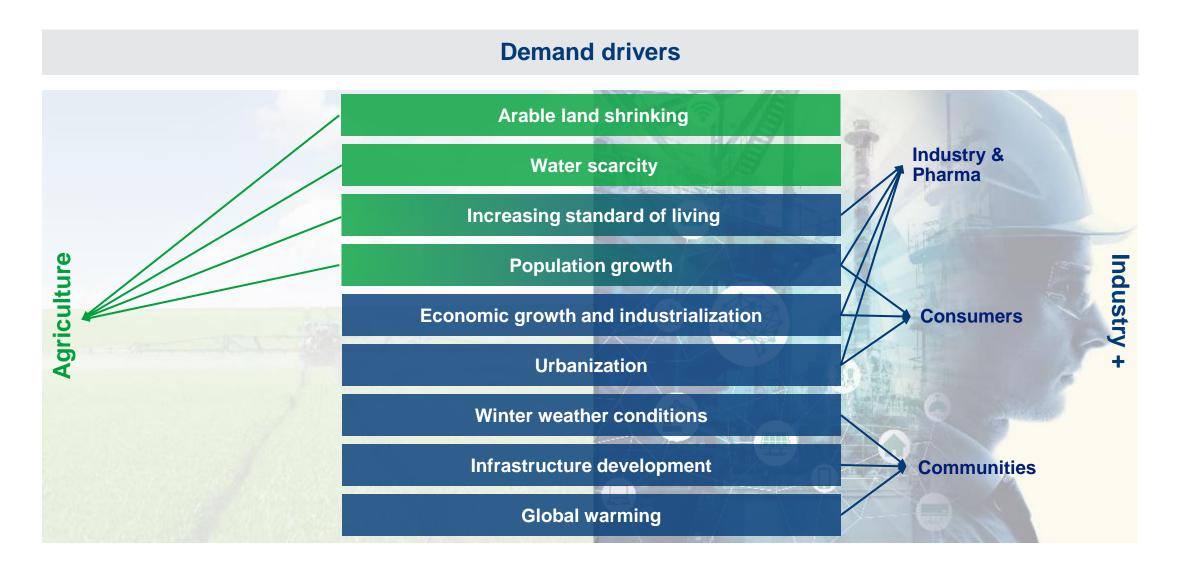
Less arable land – but more protein consumption per capita



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



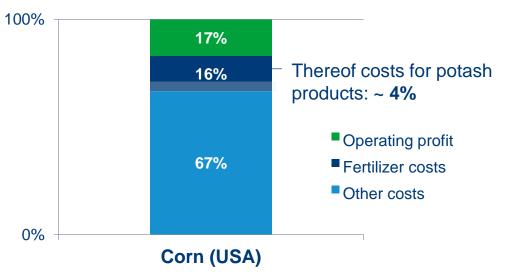
Farmer profitability of corn (USA)

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



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

Profit potential in % of revenues



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
- Striven leverage (net debt/EBITDA): maximum 1.5x



Optimize the existing

EBITDA impact: around €30 million p.a.

Agriculture

- Increase of marketing in USA ex Bethune
- Increase of trading business in Middle East, China and India
- Improved leveraging of local sales network

Industry+

- Focus on potash product groups for industrial product sales
- Capacity expansion of high-purity salts
- Optimization of de-icing salt setup

Supply Chain

- Warehouse and network optimization for European salt logistics
- Optimization of warehousing
- Improved use of infrastructure

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 and 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

70 %

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

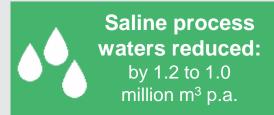
- New processing methods in Unterbreizbach and Wintershall have an energy-saving effect with CO₂-reduction, and also change the product portfolio:
- Further development of specialties portfolio with unchanged production volumes
- Increase in share of round granules
- The products become more competitive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

Reduction in environmental impact

Reduction solid residues:
by 8 to 7 million t eff. p.a.

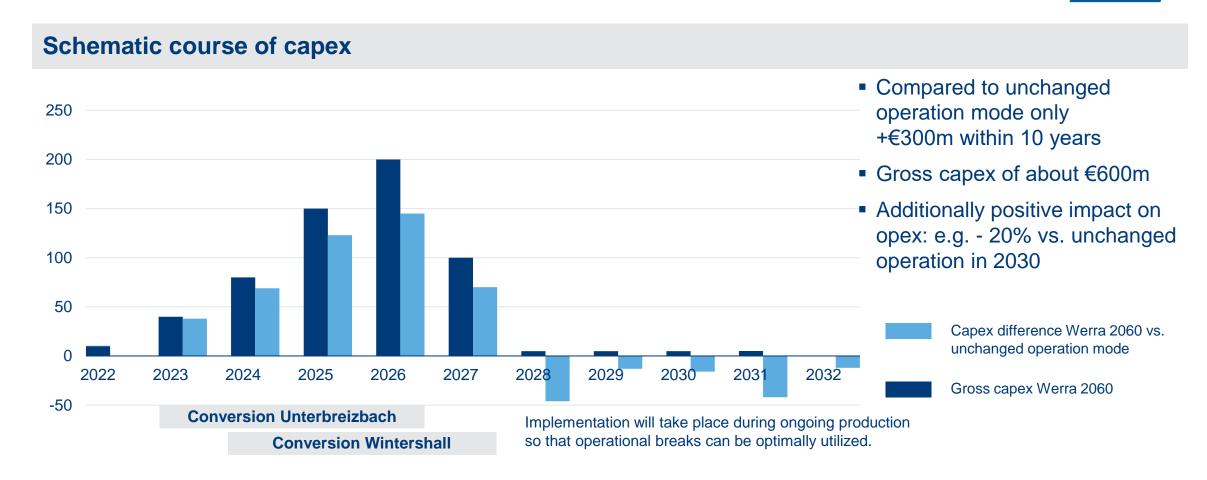
▶ avoiding tailings pile expansion
Wintershall beginning of the 2030s

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



Capex: Werra 2060







Capex amortization period: < 10 years (as of today)

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

Subsequent use of existing assets and development of new business areas

Renewable and green energy

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

Waste management and circular economy

- Underground recovery, underground storage
- Extraction of valuable minerals from waste streams (e.g., magnesia)

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

- CCS: underground storage (solid and gaseous)
- CCU: se 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

Mines

Caverns

Tailings piles

Land

Technical/structural infrastructure

Technological know-how

Agronomic know-how

Performance Indicators

Key Financial Performance Indicators

The Company's activities are managed based on the following key financial performance indicators, which are the most important financial performance indicators within the meaning of the German Accounting Standards (DRS) 20:

- EBITDA
- Group earnings after tax, adjusted
- Capital expenditure
- Adjusted free cash flow
- Return on capital employed (ROCE)
- Net financial liabilities (incl. financial lease liabilities)/ EBITDA
- Net debt/EBITDA

Non-financial Performance Indicators

Performance indicators and target values in sustainability management were defined for the K+S Group in 2018. Since the 2020 financial year, we have also managed the Company using the non-financial indicators stated below. These have formed the basis for part of the long-term incentive (LTI) as a variable component of the Board of Executive Directors' as well as all LTI-entitled employees' remuneration since 2020. They are the key non-financial performance indicators within the meaning of the German Accounting Standard (DRS) 20.

- Lost Time Incident Rate (LTI rate¹)
- Reduction of saline process water in Germany
- Sustainable supply chains, specified by the performance indicators "Proportion of critical suppliers aligned with the Supplier Code of Conduct of the K+S Group" and "Coverage of purchasing volume by the Supplier Code of Conduct of the K+S Group"

Other financial and non-financial performance indicators that are relevant for the K+S Group include revenues, sales volumes, average selling prices, and number of employees. However, these figures are not considered financial or non-financial key performance indicators within the meaning of German Accounting Standards (DRS) 20.

¹ The so-called LTI rate measures occupational accidents with lost time in relation to one million hours worked.

Performance Indicators

| Key Financial Performance Indicators | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 9M/23 |
|---|-----------|--------|-------|----------|---------|---------|-------|
| EBITDA | € million | 606.3 | 640.4 | 444.8 | 1,067.3 | 2,422.9 | 550.2 |
| Group earnings after tax, adjusted | € million | 85.4 | 77.8 | -1,802.5 | 2,182.4 | 1,494.0 | 153.1 |
| Capital expenditure | € million | 443.2 | 493.2 | 526.0 | 334.3 | 403.8 | 347.2 |
| Adjusted free cash flow | € million | -206.3 | 139.7 | -42.2 | 92.7 | 932.0 | 328.2 |
| Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) | % | 2.6 | 2.3 | -22.8 | 42.9 | 25.7 | 8.3 |
| Net financial liabilities (including financial lease liabilities)/EBITDA (LTM) | x-times | 5.3 | 5.4 | 7.8 | 0.7 | _ 1 | _ 1 |
| Net debt/EBITDA (LTM) | x-times | 7.3 | 7.1 | 10.5 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.8 |

¹ There are no longer any net financial liabilities as of December 31, 2022.

| Non-Financial Performance Indicators ² | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Lost Time Incident Rate | LTI rate | - | 10.4 | 8.8 | 11.3 | 8.3 |
| Saline process water in Germany | million m ³ | - | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.3 |
| Sustainable supply chains, specified by the performance indicators "Proportion of critical suppliers aligned with the Supplier Code of Conduct of the K+S Group" and "Coverage of purchasing volume by the Supplier Code of Conduct of the K+S Group" | % | - | 23.2 | 77.4 | 86.6 | 89.6 |

² Yearly numbers.



Distribution policy

K+S sets guiding principles for attractive shareholder participation



Shareholder participation in K+S's corporate success will generally be based on the adjusted free cash flow (operative, excluding special effects). This key figure already takes into account the investments to optimize our existing business in terms of total shareholder return.



K+S aims to return 30% to 50% of the adjusted free cash flow generated annually to shareholders. Capital is returned in the form of a dividend, which can be combined with a share buyback, if applicable.

The possible combination of both instruments also aims to counteract large fluctuations in the annual dividend.



The following factors are applied in determining the exact **percentage**:

- + Expected business development+ Balance sheet structure
- + Expected development of capital expenditure

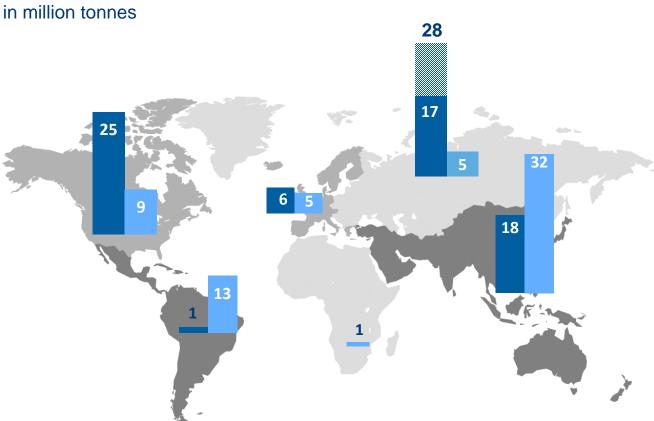


K+S wants to maintain a strong balance sheet and generally strives for a maximum leverage ratio (net debt/EBITDA) of 1.5x.

| Shareholder participation in the company's success | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Capital repayment per no-par value share eligible for dividend payment | € | 0.25 | 0.04 | - | 0.20 | 2.00 |
| - thereof dividend | € | 0.25 | 0.04 | - | 0.20 | 1.00 |
| - thereof share buyback | | - | - | - | - | 1.00 |



World potash production and sales volumes by region



- Even before limitation of Russian exports and sanctions against Belarus, the potash market was fully used at capacity limit.
- Until 2021, Russia's Uralkali and Belarus each accounted for approx. 16% of global potash production (28 mt in total). Most of the future capacity expansions (11 mt) would have come from these producers.
- 28% of global wheat exports come from Russia and Ukraine.

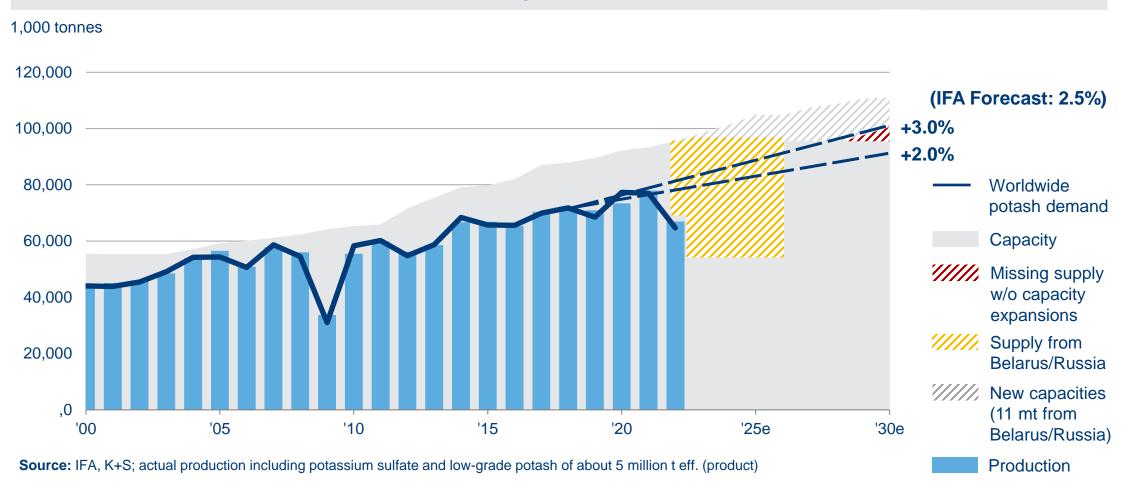
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 preliminary |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|
| World potash production | 75.3 mt | 77.9 mt | 67.0 mt |
| World potash sales volume | 77.3 mt | 77.0 mt | 64.7 mt |

Sources: IFA 2022 preliminary, K+S

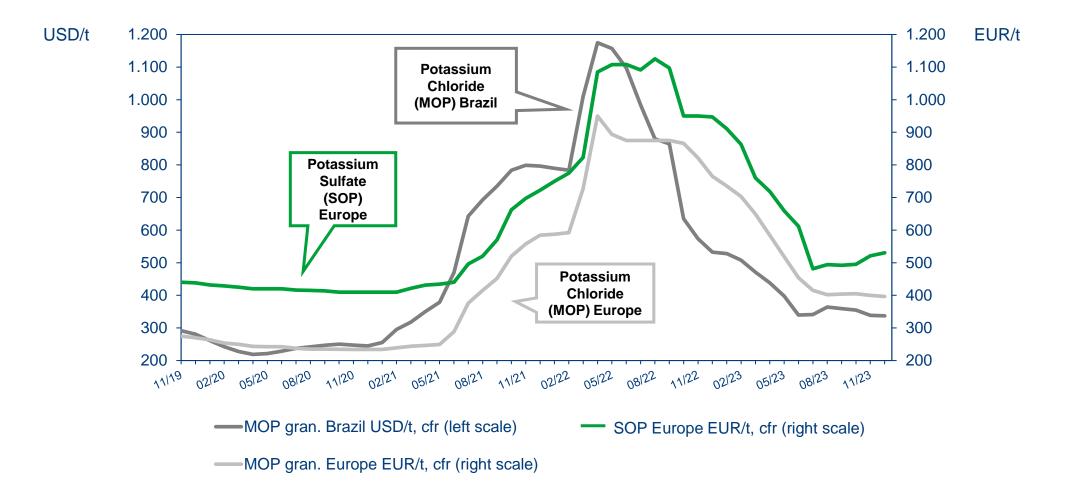
Basis: Year 2022 – incl. Potassium sulfate and low-grade potash

Increasing demand for potash

New potash capacities needed to meet rising demand

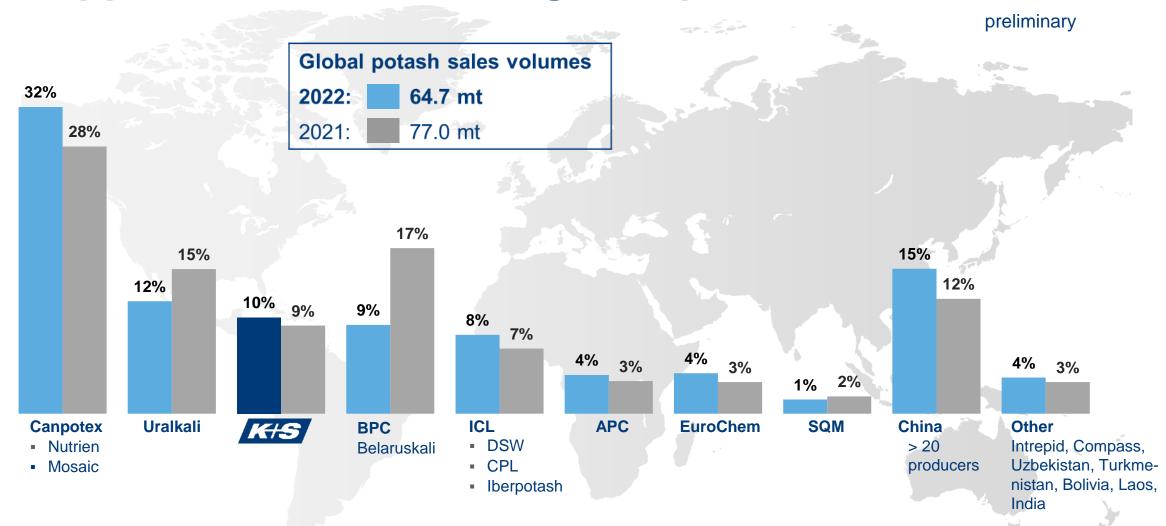


Potash price development



Source: FMB Argus Potash

Supplier structure on the global potash market 2022



Source: IFA 2022 preliminary, K+S, company data

Basis: Year 2022 - incl. Potassium sulfate and low-grade potash

Between desire and reality

Classification of potash projects announced since 2006 (Greenfield)

Announced projects

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.



Reasons for project cancellation



Current projects in ramp-up

K+S accelerates annual ramp-up at Bethune to 150,000 t (2022: good 2 million t, target: 4 million t per year). Since H1/2020, **EuroChem** has been producing potash at one of two Russian mines.



Source: World Potash Developments, Mark D. Cocker & Greta J. Orris, 2012

Continued positive environment

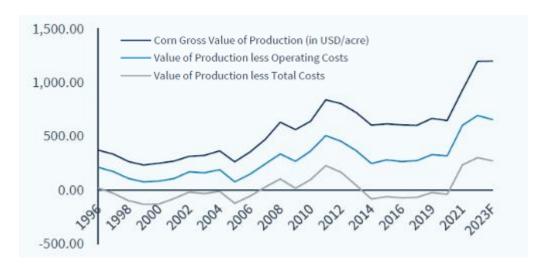
Farmer profitability at historically high level

Price development of agricultural commodities since 01/2020

220 200 Soybeans 180 160 140 120 100 80 December 2019 = 100 60 01 04 07 10 01/21 04 07 10 01/22 04 07 10 01/23 04 07 10

Source: Worldbank

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

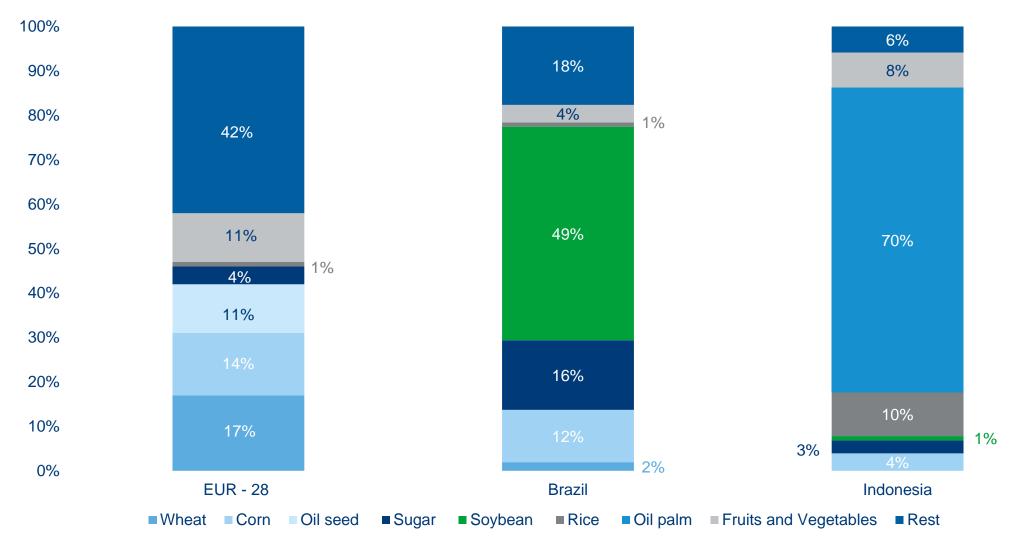


Source: USDA, Kepler Cheuvreux



- 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

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

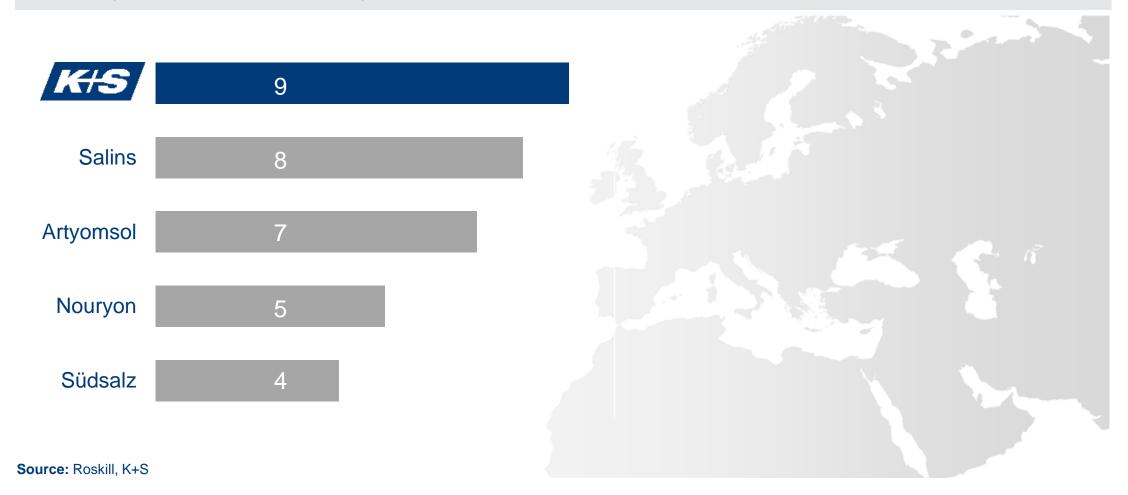
| million tonnes | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Western Europe | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5,9 | 6,2 | 6,2 | 6,0 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 5.0 |
| Central Europe/FSU | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.3 |
| Africa | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| North America | 9.1 | 9.7 | 11.8 | 9.5 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 9.8 | 11.7 | 12.4 | 9.2 |
| Latin America | 10.5 | 11.0 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 15.8 | 17.2 | 13.0 |
| Asia | 23.4 | 26.2 | 32.4 | 32.3 | 30.1 | 32.5 | 32.6 | 31.6 | 35.7 | 32.0 | 30.2 |
| - thereof China | 12.0 | 13.8 | 16.7 | 18.5 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 17.8 | 19.5 | 16.3 | 17.2 |
| - thereof India | 2.8 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 2.6 |
| Oceania | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| World total | 54.8 | 58.7 | 68.4 | 65.7 | 65.6 | 69.9 | 71.8 | 68.5 | 77.3 | 77.0 | 64.7 |

Incl. potassium sulfate 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)

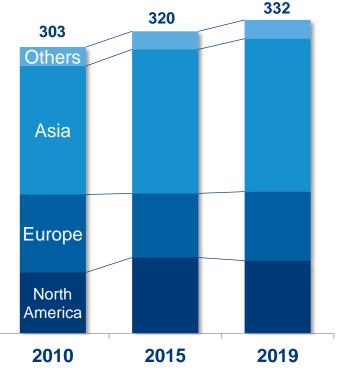


K/S

Development of salt consumption and production

Consumption (in million tonnes)

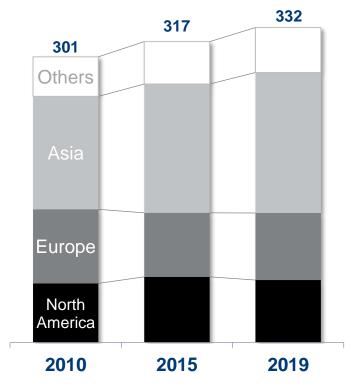
Between 2010 and 2019, global consumption increased by about 0.90% yoy to a record 332 million tonnes.



Source: K+S, Roskill

Production (in million tonnes)

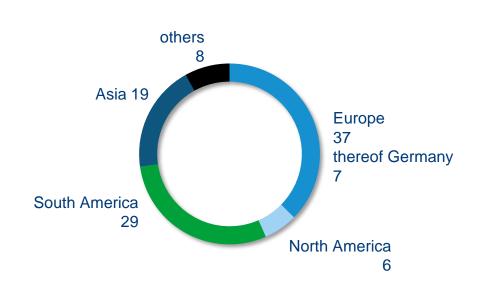
World production reached a record of more than 330 million tonnes in 2019. It increased by an average of 1% yoy between 2010 and 2019.





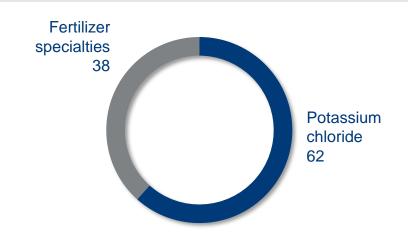
Agriculture customer segment at a glance

Revenue split by region 2022 (%)



| in € million | Q3/2022 | Q3/2023 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Revenues | 1,162.8 | 620.7 |
| Sales volumes (million tonnes) | 1.56 | 1.87 |

Revenue split by products Q3/2023 (%)



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

Our ingredients of natural origin





Further information on our products:

www.kpluss.com/fertilizer







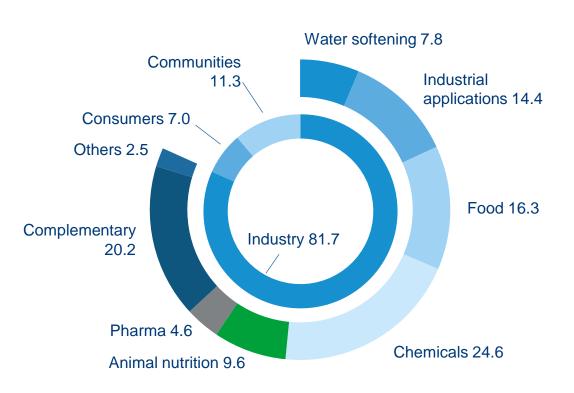
Industry+ customer segment at a glance

Characteristics

- 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.

| € million | Q3/2022 | Q3/2023 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Revenues | 307.1 | 260.1 |
| Sales volume (mt) | 1.68 | 1.55 |
| - thereof: de-icing | 0.48 | 0.44 |

Revenue split by products 9M/2023 (%)



Main areas of application

Chemical

- Chlor-Alkaliprocesses (PVC)
- Polycarbonates and MDI (isocyanate) (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 feed
- Lick blocks



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

Exploration



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.

Mining



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.

Production



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.

Logistics



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.

Sales/ Marketing



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.

Application



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

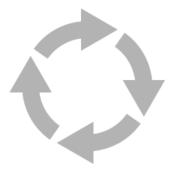






















Main production methods

Rock salt

Conventional mining



Sea/solar salt

Crystallization of sea water



Evaporated salt

Recrystallization of purified brine



Brine

Controlled solution mining



- Around 60% of worldwide salt production (more than 290 million tonnes including brine) is obtained from rock salt mining and solution mining.
- Approximately 40% of production is obtained from seawater and salt lakes.¹

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 sites.

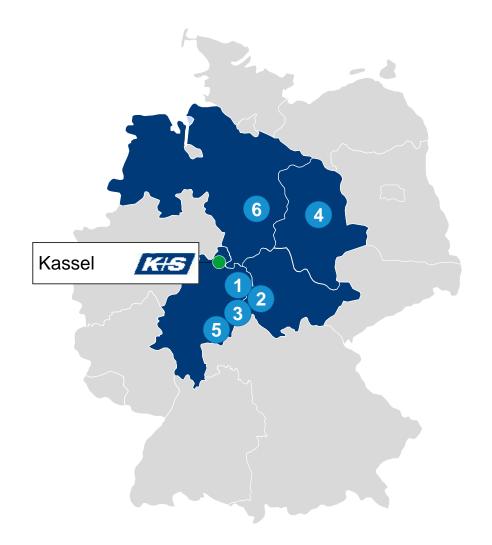
¹ Roskill Information Services Ltd., 2020

Potash sites in Germany

Share of annual production capacity (in %)

(production site, no mining)

Wintershall
 Unterbreizbach
 Hattorf
 Zielitz
 Neuhof-Ellers
 Bergmannssegen-Hugo



K+S in Canada: 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

Bethune – Solution Mining

Procedure (Primary Mining)

| Mining technique | Solution Mining |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Depth | 1,500 meters |
| Thickness | 33 meters |
| K ₂ O / KCI Content | 18% / 29% |

- 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.





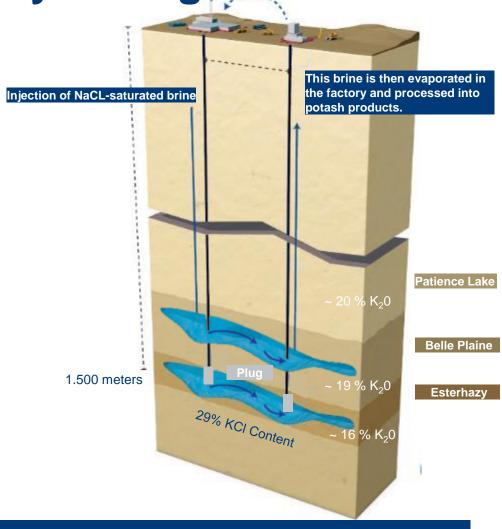
Bethune – Primary vs. Secondary Mining

Secondary Mining

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

Advantages (in comparison to primary mining)

- Less energy-intensive (e.g., the solution is heated by residual heat from the evaporators and KCl crystallizes by natural cooling in outdoor ponds)
- Significantly more water-efficient
- Reduces salt to be piled up to by 30%

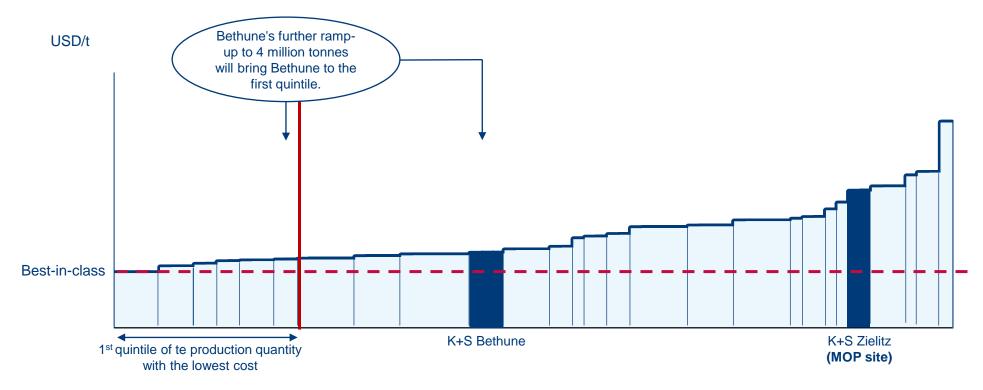




The production costs for NaCl solution mining are 50% of the production costs of primary mining.

Site costs (at mine gate) in comparison

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



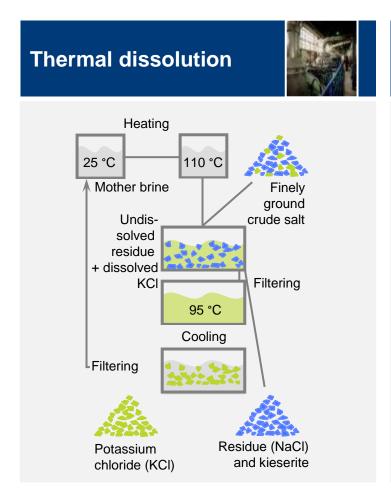
Source: S&P Global, Fertecon, July 2023

Column width = Production capacity in million tonnes

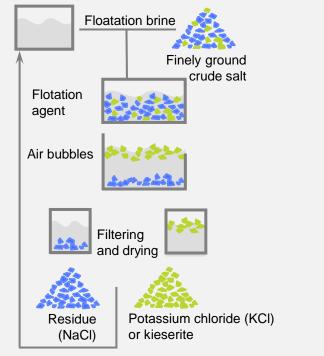


Increasing improvement in cash costs and competitive position

Potash processing above ground

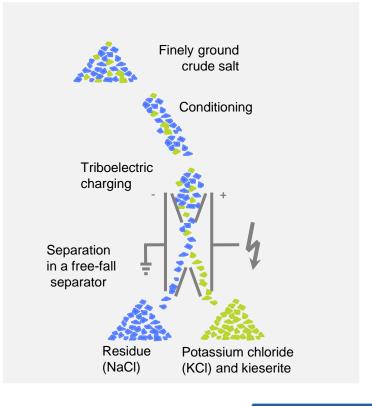






Electrostatic separation (ESTA®)





Potash production: management of residues

- Crude salt has only a limited recyclable content (max. 30%), therefore the generation of residues is inevitable.
 All potash producers worldwide face this challenge.
- The recycling of partial volumes is performed at all producers.
- 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:

Tailings piles



Underground disposal



River injection*



Remote disposal



Ø Share** of residue disposed by this method in the Hessian-Thuringian potash district in 2022:

~84% ~7.5% ~5% ~3.5%

^{*} 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.

^{**} Percentage by mass of salt

Green investments = long-term planning security

Tailings piles extensions



Hattorf

Wintershall

Zielitz



 Approval of Hattorf tailings pile expansion (phase 3) in mid-2025 and investments required

 Next approval and significant investments in tailings pile extensions will not be necessary again until the end of the 2020s

Liquid residues



Werra



- Deep-well injection ended 2021
- Future: Permanent storage underground (subject to approval)
- From 2028: Higher utilization of underground storage through further treatment of saline water
- Injection from 2028: only less concentrated tailings pile waters and no process waters

Tailings pile coverage and greening

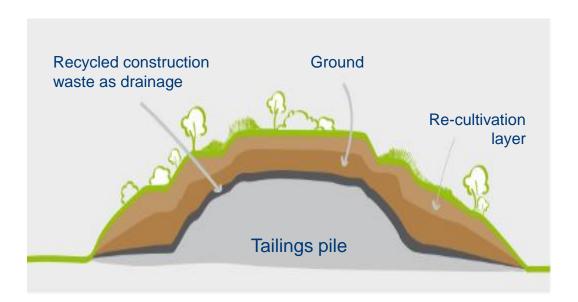
Our objectives

- 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.

The procedure

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.



Tailings pile and process water at the Werra site

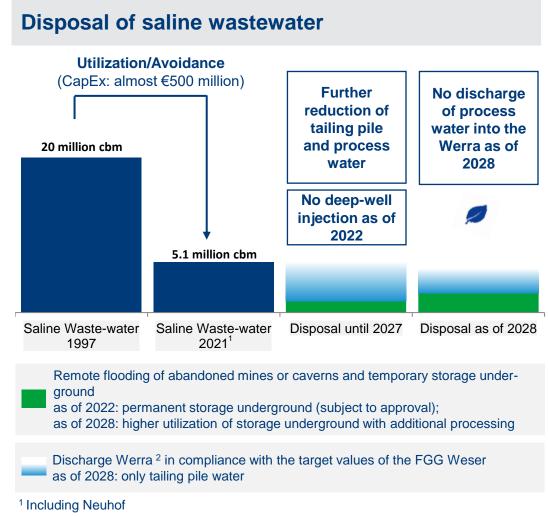
Development of saline wastewater

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.



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 discontinuing the injection of saline wastewater into the plate dolomite as of 2022 has been accomplished.
- Discontinuing the discharge of saline wastewater into the Werra as of 2028.

The solution: Storage of process water into disused cavities



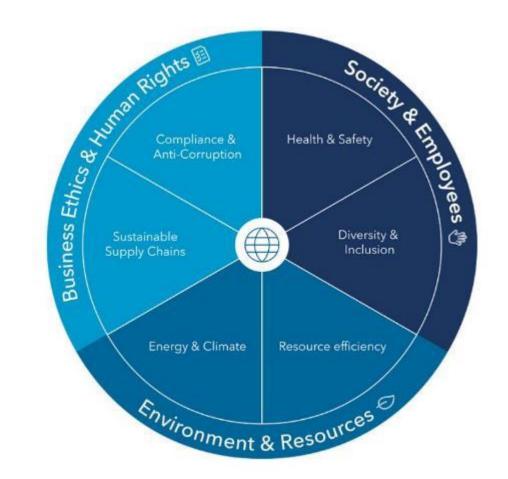
→ Mine field Springen offers 21,000,000 m³ of space for underground storage.

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.



K+S Sustainability Goals



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

Germany compared to K+S (German potash production, Scope 1) K+S -79 % Values in million t CO₂ DE -40 % 1.248 **100** % 80 Germany 739 60 40 20 0 1990 2020

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

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.

K+S calls for fair competitive conditions worldwide (this requires carbon leakage protection), sufficient and resilient energy **infrastructure**, **funding** for the conversions and **affordable renewable energies**.

K+S Sustainability Goals 2030

| | Goal | KPI | 2022 | Target value 2030 | Base year | Achievement of targets |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Society & | Health & Safety | Injury with lost time (LTIR)* | 8.3 | 0 Vision 2030 | 2017 (11.5) | 28% |
| Soci | Diversity & Inclusion | Positive perception of an inclusive work environment by employees ¹ | 87% | > 90% | 2019 (54.4) | 97% |
| | | Percentage of critical suppliers that have acknowledged the Supplier Code of Conduct of the K+S Group* | 89.6 % | 100% end 2025 | 2017 (0) | 90% |
| Business Ethics & Human Rights | Sustainable Supply Chains | Coverage of the purchasing volume by the Supplier Code of Conduct of the K+S Group* | 84.5 % | > 90% end 2025 | 2017 (0) | 94% |
| | | Coverage of relevant suppliers with a sustainability risk assessment.*2 | - | 100 % end 2027 | 2023 | |
| m | Compliance & Anti-Corruption | Coverage of the K+S companies with a standardized compliance risk analysis (was designed 100% in 2020 after achieving the previous target) | 66.7 % | 100 % end 2023 | 2020 (0) | 67% |

^{*} LTI-relevant (Board of Executive Directors and management)

¹ The first survey was conducted in 2019 (different base year), and an updated survey with new questions was conducted in 2022

² Comprises suppliers with annual revenues of at least €5,000 whose registered office is in a country with a relative value of ≤ 75% in the Sustainability Development Report ranking. This includes consolidated and non-consolidated K+S Group companies managed via the SAP system.

K+S Sustainability Goals 2030

| | Goal | KPI | 2022 | Target value 2030 | Base year | Achievement of targets |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---|--------|--|------------|------------------------|
| | Resource efficiency | Additional reduction of saline process water to be disposed of from potash production in Germany (million m³ p.a.)*1 | -0.4 | -0.5 (excluding reduction by KCF facility and end of production SI) | 2017 (0) | 82% |
| Environment & Resources | | Amount of residue used for purposes other than tailings piles formation or avoided by increasing the yield of raw material (million t p.a.) | 0.21 | 3 | 2017 (0.2) | 7% |
| ment | | Additional covered tailings piles area | 14.1 | 155 | 2017 (0) | 9% |
| Environ | | Absolute CO ₂ emissions in the K+S Group worldwide | -3.0% | -10% | 2020 | 30% |
| | Energy & Climate | Reduction in specific CO ₂ emissions* ² | - | 254.6 kg/t end 2027 | 2023 | |
| | | Specific greenhouse gas emissions (CO ₂) in logistics (kg CO ₂ e/t) | -13.1% | -10% | 2017 | 100% |

^{*} LTI-relevant (Board of Executive Directors and management)



¹ Excluding a reduction due to the KCF plant and the end of production at Sigmundshall.

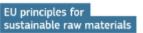
² Calculated by the ratio of CO2 emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) of all potash and rock salt producing sites in kilograms to the primary production volume of the Hattdorf, Wintershall, Unterbreizbach, Bethune, Zielitz, and Neuhof-Ellers sites.

K+S Sustainability: Ratings and Standards

| Organization | Rating scale | Previous rating | Current rating |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| MSCI 🌐 | Rating scale from AAA to CCC | AA | AA |
| ISS ESG ⊳ | Rating scale from A+ to D- | C- | С |
| SUSTAINALYTICS a Marringster company | Rating scale from 0 to 40+ (The lower, the better) | 36.8 | 35.2 |
| FTSE Russell | Rating scale from 0 to 5 (The higher, the better) | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| DISCLOSURE INSIGHT ACTION | Rating scale from A to D- | Water: B Climate: C | Water: B Climate: C |

International Engagement















Our contribution to the 17 SDGs

K+S makes a direct contribution to a number of global sustainable development goals – and thus contributes to the fulfillment of the goals. More information and more details about our article can be found here.





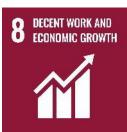


































Our future – The climate-friendly potash production

In future, we want to produce "green potash" with the lowest possible CO₂ footprint – compared to today and compared to our foreign competitors.

To do this, we are treading two paths in parallel:



The **change in production and processing processes** – from wet to dry processing



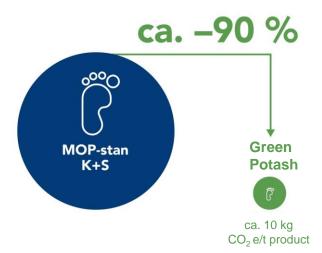
The **change in energy use** – from fossil fuels to renewable energies

With the "Werra 2060" project, we are taking the first major step in **changing our production processes**. To do this, we need to extract and process the crude salt from the reservoir in a way that is as climate-neutral as possible. This transformation project is the only one of its kind in potash mining in the world. In Zielitz, we have launched a pilot project for the use of power-to-heat, thereby pushing a **change in energy use** ahead.

The de-carbonisation of the entire German potash production requires **state support**: in the provision of infrastructure and green energy sources, in the development of legal frameworks, in procedures (planning acceleration) and in the **provision of subsidies**.

Green potash for sustainable agriculture

Development of CO₂e footprint green potash (MOP)



The reduction in emissions results from the conversion of consumption from fossil to renewable energy.

The remaining emissions are distributed across sub-processes that (so far) cannot be converted.





Green potash with renewable energy use

Essential requirements for the change in technology

In future, we will be able to produce "green potash" in Germany with the lowest possible CO_2 footprint. Both ways of achieving this – changing the production and processing methods as well as changing the use of energy – require high investments.

The potash industry needs a **supportive regulatory framework** for this:



High availability of green electricity to facilitate the production of green potash



Expansion of renewable energies and targeted grid connection to meet increased electricity demand

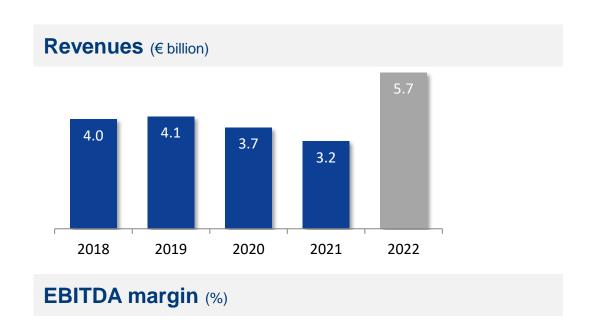


Offsetting additional expenditure incurred by using green electricity through government funding

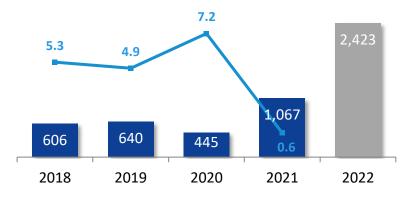
(The calculations are based on average German production, excluding Canadian production).

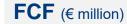


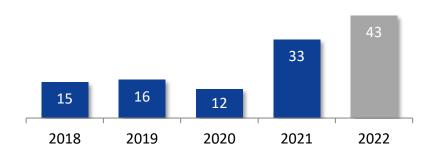
Key financial figures¹

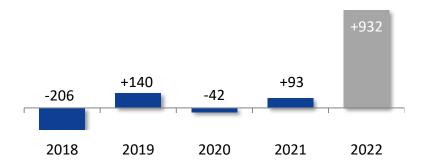


EBITDA vs. Net financial liabilities/EBITDA²





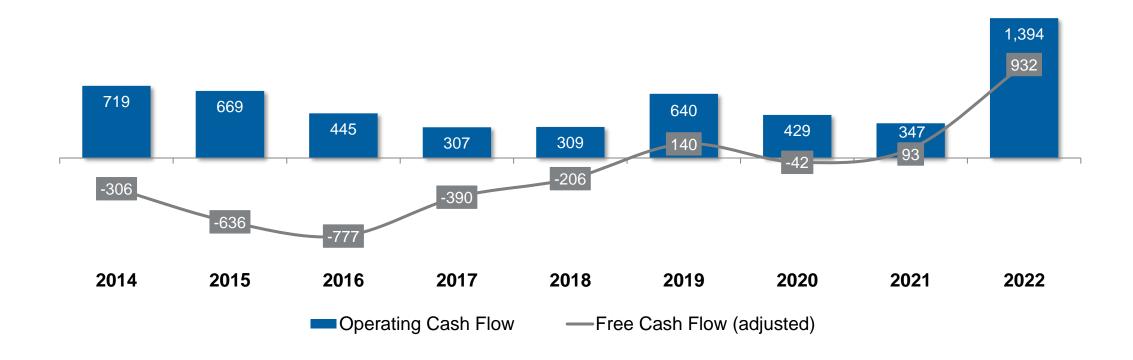




¹ The figures relate to the continuing and discontinued operations of the K+S Group for the years 2018 to 2020. For the years 2021 and 2022, the figures relate to the continuing operations of the K+S Group.

² As of December 31, 2022, there are no longer any net financial liabilities.

Operating and adjusted cash flow¹





¹ 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

| | FY/21 | 3M/22 | H1/22 | 9M/22 | FY/22 | 3M/23 | H1/23 | 9M/23 |
|---|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Operating cash flow - thereof continuing operations | 347 | 254 | 486 | 1,143 | 1,394 | 221 | 484 | 657 |
| Investing cash flow (pre-sale/purchase of securities and other financial investments) - thereof continuing operations | -255 | -151 | -252 | -329 | -462 | -107 | -210 | -329 |
| Adjusted free cash flow - thereof continuing operations | 2,691 93 | 103 | 234 | 814 | 932 | 113 | 274 | 328 |
| Capex - thereof continuing operations | 334 | 49 | 125 | 240 | 404 | 78 | 199 | 347 |
| Net financial liabilities (-); Net financial asset position (+) ¹ | -606 | -520 | -426 | +152 | +245 | +347 | +261 | +241 |
| Net financial liabilities/EBITDA ¹ (LTM) | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | - | _ | - | - | - |
| Equity ratio | 61% | 63% | 65% | 65% | 68% | 71% | 71% | 71% |

¹ As of December 31, 2022, there are no longer any net financial liabilities.

K+S Share

Key data

WKN: KSAG88

ISIN: DE000KSAG888

Type of shares: registered shares of no-par value

■ **Total number of shares**: 191,400,000¹

Trading segment: Prime Standard

Ticker symbols: Bloomberg SDF/Reuters SDFG

¹ of which 12.3 million shares have been repurchased as of November, 2023

Shareholder structure as of Dec 31, 2022



The following banks publish research studies about K+S

- Baader Helvea Equity Research
- Bank of America
- Bank Pekao Equity Research
- 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

Share buyback 2023

K+S has successfully completed the share buyback.

Since mid-May 2023, K+S has bought back a total of 12.3 million of its own shares for just under €200 million (ISIN DE000KSAG888) at an average price of around €16 per share. This corresponds to 6.4 percent of the Company's share capital. K+S aims to cancel the bought-back shares by the end of 2023.

- 12.3 million own shares (6.4% of the share capital) bought back for just under €200 million
- Average price of about €16 per share

The share buyback supplemented the dividend payment of €1.00 per share for the 2022 financial year. K+S has therefore returned capital totaling around €390 million to its shareholders – this corresponds to a good 40 percent of the adjusted free cash flow for 2022.

"After the record year 2022, it was important for us to let our shareholders participate in this success. With the completion of the share buyback and the dividend payment for 2022, we have returned a total of around €2 per share to our shareholders, taking appropriate account of the different interests within our shareholder structure," says Dr. Burkhard Lohr, Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors.

Further information on the share buyback can be found on our website: www.kpluss.com/sharebuyback

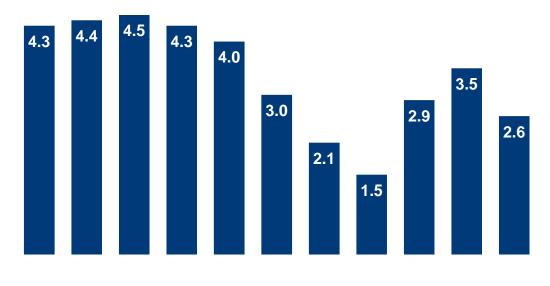
Share performance

Performance of the K+S Share

Index: December 31, 2020 = 100



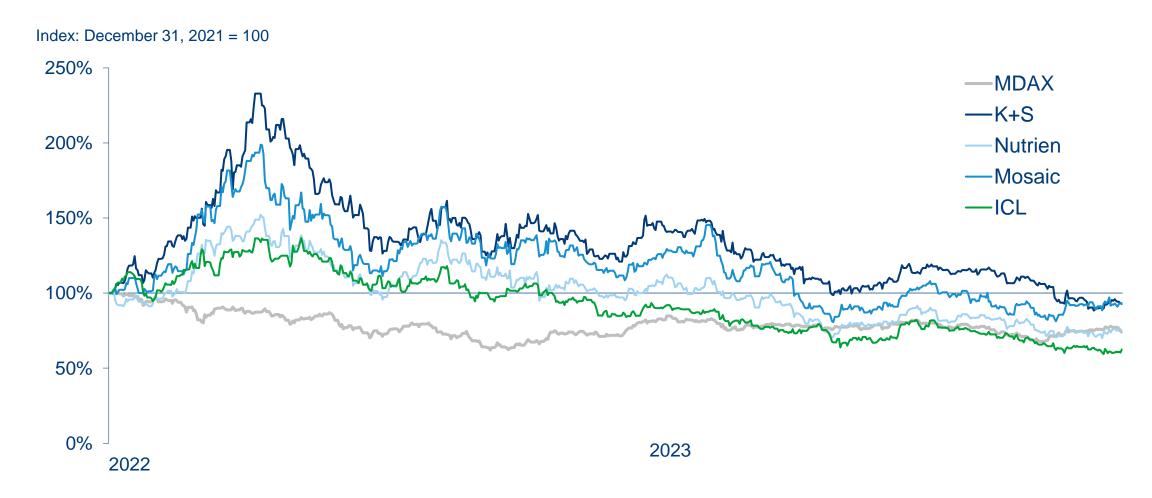
Market capitalization



As of Dec. 31, 2023, in € billion

Source: Bloomberg; as of January 2024

Performance of the K+S share in comparison



Source: Bloomberg; as of January 2024

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

Symbol: KPLUY

CUSIP: 48265W108

Ratio: 2 ADRs = 1 Share

Country: Germany

ISIN: DE000KSAG888

Depositary: The Bank of New York Mellon

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

K+S debt instruments and issuer rating

Issuer rating (S&P): BBB- (outlook: stable), June 2023

| | Bond 07/2024 (3-months-par-call) |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| WKN | A2N BE7 |
| ISIN | XS1854830889 |
| Listing | Luxembourg SE |
| Issue volume | €600 million |
| Outstanding volume | €278 million |
| Issue price | 100.000% |
| Coupon | 3.250% |
| Maturity | 18.07.2024 |
| Denomination | €100,000 |

+ Syndicated credit facility up to €400 million + Commercial paper program as an additional source of liquidity

Financial calendar

| 2023 Annual Report: December 31, 2023 | March 14, 2024 |
|---|-------------------|
| Quarterly Report: March 31, 2024 | May 13, 2024 |
| Annual General Meeting | May 14, 2024 |
| Half-Year Financial Report; June 30, 2024 | August 14, 2024 |
| Quarterly Report: September 30, 2024 | November 14, 2024 |

More content available online

K+S Website: www.kpluss.com

■ Annual reports: www.kpluss.com/ar2022

Newsletter subscription: www.kpluss.com/newsletter

Social Media: in <a>Im <a>Im<













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Newsletter: www.kpluss.com/newsletter

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