

June 2024

### K+S Aktiengesellschaft Capital Market Conferences

**Dr. Burkhard Lohr** CEO **Dr. Christian H. Meyer** CFO **Dr. Carin-Martina Tröltzsch** 

Julia Bock, CFA Head of Investor Relations



# Q1/2024 Results

Dr. Burkhard Lohr CEO

Dr. Christian H. Meyer

CFO

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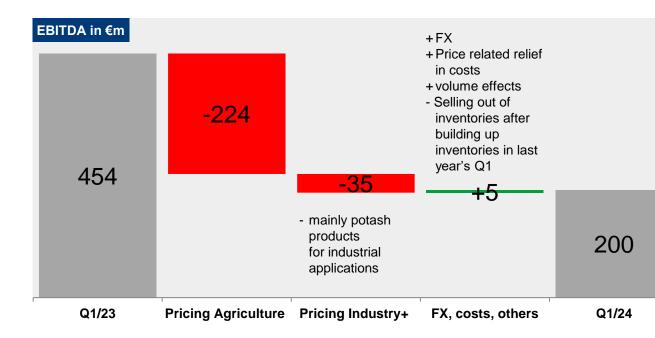
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### Q1/24 Highlights

#### Highlights

- Q1/24 EBITDA at €200m (Q1/23: €454m)
- Agriculture sales volume up at 2.02 mt (Q1/23: 1.73 mt)
- De-icing salt sales volume up at 0.72 mt (Q1/23: 0.59 mt)
- Q1/24 **adj. FCF** at **€111m** (Q1/23: €113m)



#### Financials

€ million	Q1/2023	Q1/2024	%
Revenues	1,192	988	-17
t/o Agriculture	861	680	-21
t/o Industry+	331	308	-7
EBITDA	454	200	-56
Scheduled D&A	108	125	+16
Adj. net profit	232	52	-78
Adj. EPS (€)	1.12	0.29	-76
ROCE (LTM; %)	24	0	-
Operating cash flow	221	226	+2
Adj. FCF	113	111	-2
Capex	78	96	+23

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### **ASP development in Agriculture customer segment**

		2022	Q1/23	Q2/23	Q3/23	Q4/23	2023	Q1/24
Revenues	€ million	4,465.6	861.4	557.0	620.7	682.2	2,721.3	679.9
Europe	€ million	1,671.6	340.1	231.9	300.1	330.8	1,202.9	344.7
Overseas	USD million	2,931.6	559.3	353.9	349.0	377.8	1,640.0	364.0
Potassium chloride	€ million	2,976.5	545.6	348.0	382.5	385.0	1,661.1	338.3
Fertilizer specialties	€ million	1,489.2	315.8	208.9	238.2	297.2	1,060.2	341.6
Sales volumes	million tonnes eff.	7.11	1.73	1.67	1.87	2.04	7.31	2.02
Europe	million tonnes eff.	2.81	0.62	0.59	0.86	0.90	2.97	0.95
Overseas	million tonnes eff.	4.30	1.11	1.08	1.01	1.14	4.34	1.07
Potassium chloride	million tonnes eff.	4.44	1.10	1.11	1.19	1.22	4.62	1.08
Fertilizer specialties	million tonnes eff.	2.67	0.63	0.56	0.68	0.82	2.69	0.94
Average price	€/tonne eff.	628.1	498.9	333.5	331.4	333.9	372.1	336.4
Europe	€/tonne eff.	594.1	548.3	390.5	349.2	367.0	404.8	361.3
Overseas	USD/tonne eff.	682.4	505.6	328.9	344.3	330.8	377.7	341.0
Potassium chloride	€/tonne eff.	671.0	496.0	313.5	321.3	315.2	359.4	313.9
Fertilizer specialties	€/tonne eff.	557.0	501.3	373.0	348.9	361.7	393.9	362.0

# Outlook

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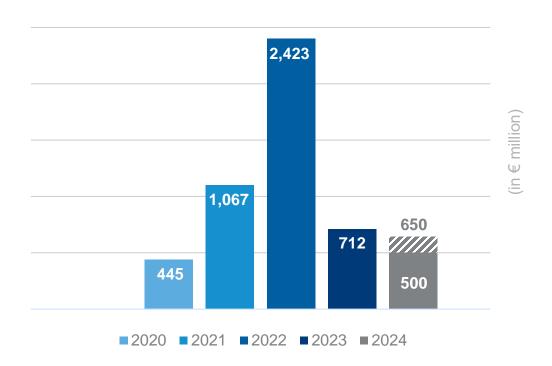


### Market outlook 2024

- Supply volumes from Russia and Belarus to again increase in 2024 vs. 2023 outside of Europe and the US
- Increase of potash demand expected as well
- No oversupply expected
- Demand for Industry+ should develop positively

### **Outlook 2024 – confirmed**

**EBITDA** 



### 2024 EBITDA still expected to range between €500 and 650 million

- Upper end: Assuming price recovery overseas to continue (FY/2024 ASP moderately below Q1/24) and Agriculture sales volume of 7.6 million tonnes.
- Lower end: Although full-year EBITDA at the lower end of the range less likely with the good first quarter, it cannot be ruled out due outstanding contracts of major competitors with China and India. This could influence the potash price level overseas, which will again become more important for K+S as the year progresses. If a delay in the conclusion of contracts were to trigger a wait-and-see attitude on the part of customers, we assume fertilizer sales volumes of around 7.3 million tonnes.
- Cost reliefs of about €100 million, mainly for energy
- Capex of about €550 million
- Adjusted free cash flow should at least break even

### Housekeeping items / Financial calendar

Additional information on 2024 FY outlook – continuing operations					
<ul> <li>Tax rate: 30%</li> <li>Cash interest: less than €-15m (2023: €-15m)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>CapEx: €550m (2023: €525m)</li> <li>D&amp;A: ~ €490m (2023: €456m)</li> </ul>				
Financial calendar					
Warburg Highlights, Hamburg – CFO		June 6, 2024			
Berenberg Roadshow London – CEO, COO		June 25, 2024			

### **Investor Relations Contacts**



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# **Company Presentation**

Information for investors, analysts, and interested parties Publication June 2024

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### **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 Q1/2024

**Revenues** €988.0 million

Adjusted free cash flow €111.0 million **EBITDA** €200.1 million 1

**EBITDA margin** 20.3%



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**.



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### **Board of Executive Directors**



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



**Dr. Christian H. Meyer** Chief Financial Officer Mandate until March 14, 2026



**Dr. Carin-Martina Tröltzsch** Chief Operating Officer Mandate until February 19, 2026



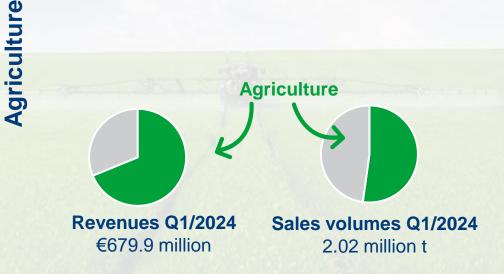
**Christina Daske** Labor Director Mandate until December 01, 2026

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: <u>www.kpluss.com/executivedirectors</u>

### **K+S** at a glance

#### **Customer segments (no segments according to IFRS)**

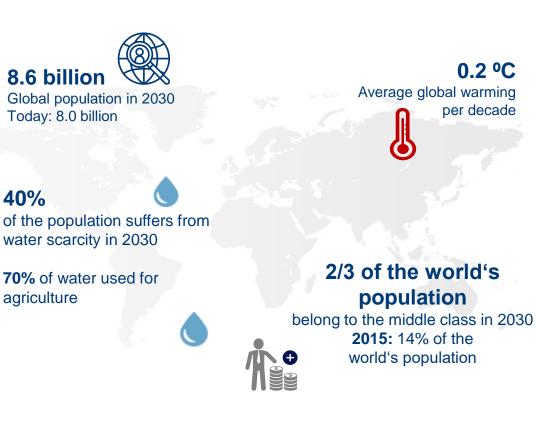
With our wide range of potassium chloride (MOP) and fertilizer specialties, as well as accompanying advice, we support farmers around the world in achieving high yields and the best crop qualities.



We produce, refine, and supply natural raw materials for communities, consumers, and numerous industrial applications – and if residues remain, we have the right disposal solution. Our products and services keep production running.



### Important megatrends and their implications



#### 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

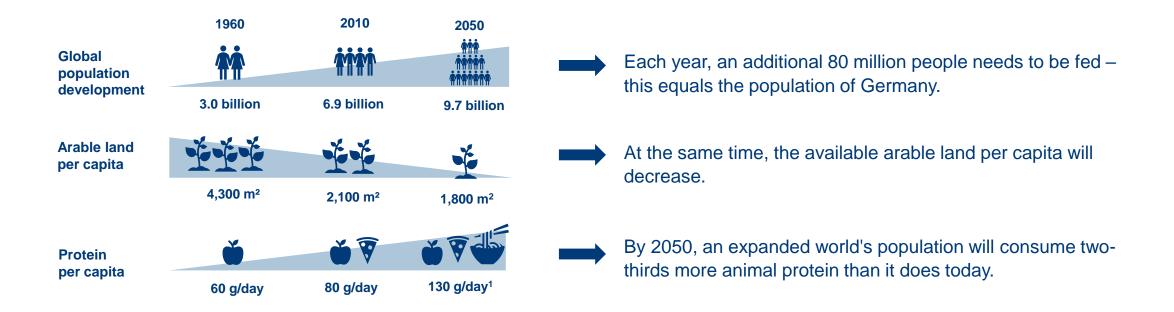


"The growth and yield of a plant is limited by the nutrient available in the smallest amount."

- 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

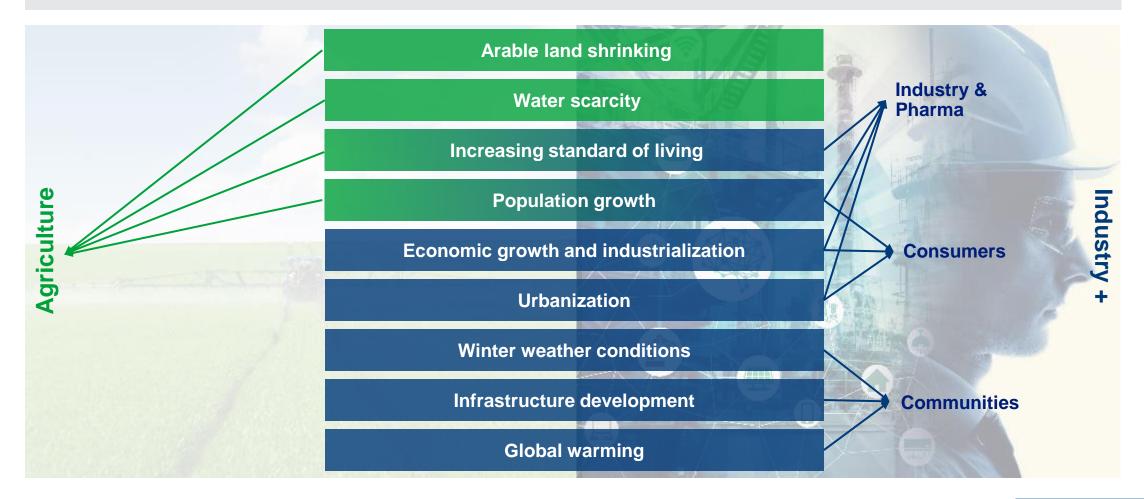


In 2050, only roughly 25% of a soccer field will be available for a person's annual food supply – 80% of the future growth in agricultural commodity production will result from increases in yields. This is achieved through the use of balanced fertilization.

Source: UN, World Population Prospects, 2022 Revision, UNDP, 2013; FAOStat 2014; <sup>1</sup> FAO 2014 - Forecasts based on expected increase in animal protein

### **Long-term demand drivers**

#### **Demand drivers**

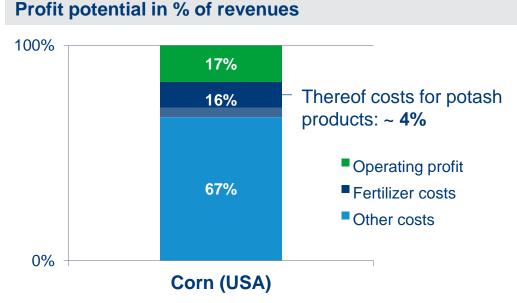


### Farmer profitability of corn (USA)

#### 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.



K/S

### **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
- Generally striven for a leverage ratio (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** 

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

#### 70 %

K/S

## **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 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?

- 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

Innovations in

extraction and

production

- New processing methods in Unterbreizbach and Wintershall have an energy-saving effect with CO<sub>2</sub>reduction, and also change the product portfolio:
  - Further development of specialties portfolio with unchanged production volumes
  - 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

#### Halving CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at the Werra plant

Reduced steam requirement: higher flexibility regarding the energy source

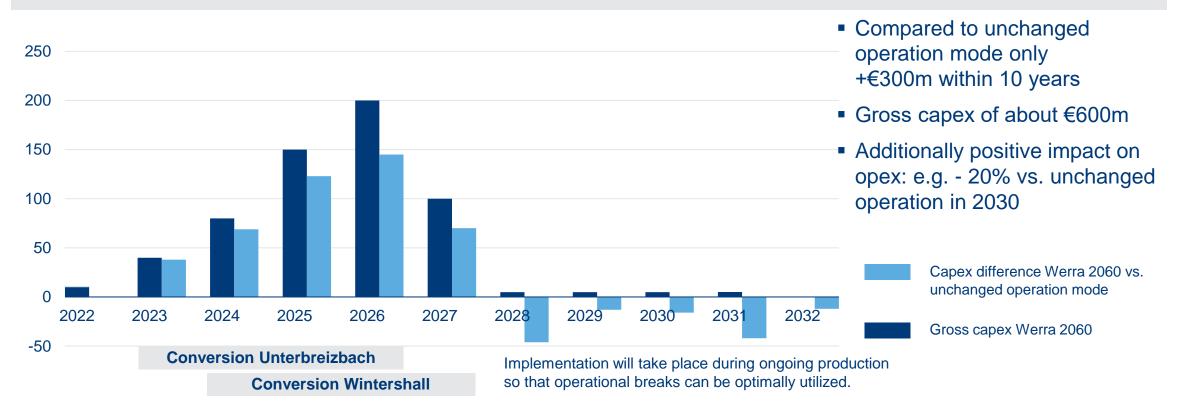


Saline process waters reduced: by 1.2 to 1.0 million m<sup>3</sup> p.a.

### Capex: Werra 2060



#### Schematic course of capex



Capex amortization period: < 10 years

### 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

#### Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

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

#### Waste management and circular economy

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

#### **Reuse of our mines**

 Research into alternative uses for agriculture or as a production area for biotechnology



### **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 rate<sup>1</sup>)
- Reduction of saline process water in Germany
- Reduction in specific CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (new since 2023)

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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.

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

### **Performance Indicators**

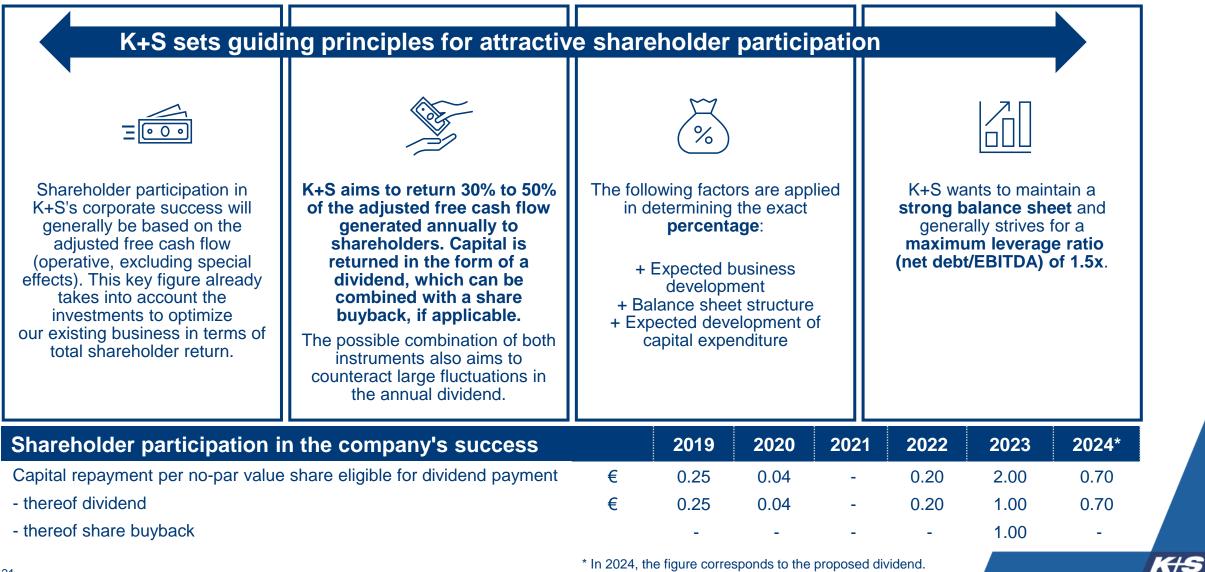
Key Financial Performance Indicators		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EBITDA	€ million	640.4	444.8	1,067.3	1	712.4
Group earnings after tax, adjusted	€ million	77.8	-1,802.5	2,182.4	1,494.0	161.9
Capital expenditure	€ million	493.2	526.0	334.3	403.8	525.3
Adjusted free cash flow	€ million	139.7	-42.2	92.7	932.0	311.2
Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	%	2.3	-22.8	42.9	25.7	3.2
Net financial liabilities (including lease liabilities)/EBITDA (LTM)	x-times	5.4	7.8	0.7	_ 1	_ 1
Net debt/EBITDA (LTM)		7.1	10.5	1.7	0.3	<b>1.7</b> <sup>2</sup>

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

<sup>2</sup> Net debt also includes long-term provisions for mining obligations with maturities of more than 10 years in the amount of € 972.6 million. Excluding these obligations from net debt, the ratio is 0.4.

Non-Financial Performance Indicators		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Lost Time Incident Rate	LTI rate	10.4	8.8	11.3	8.3	7.6
Reduction of saline process water in Germany	million m <sup>3</sup>	3.5	2.9	3.3	2.3	2.6
Reduction in specific CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (new since 2023)	kg/t					270.8

### **Distribution policy**

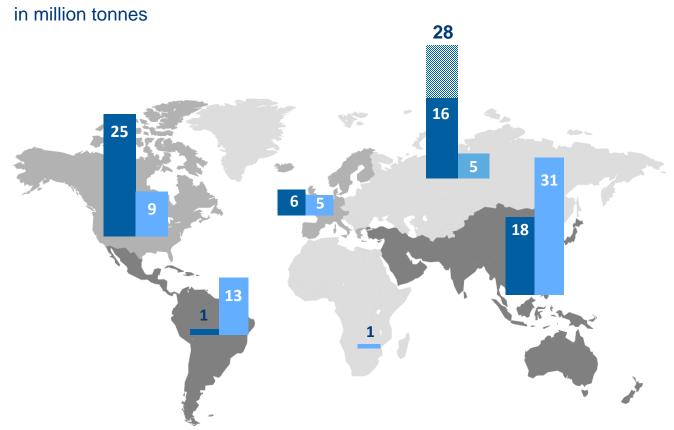


\* In 2024, the figure corresponds to the proposed dividend.



# 2 7 Market situation

### World potash production and sales volumes by region

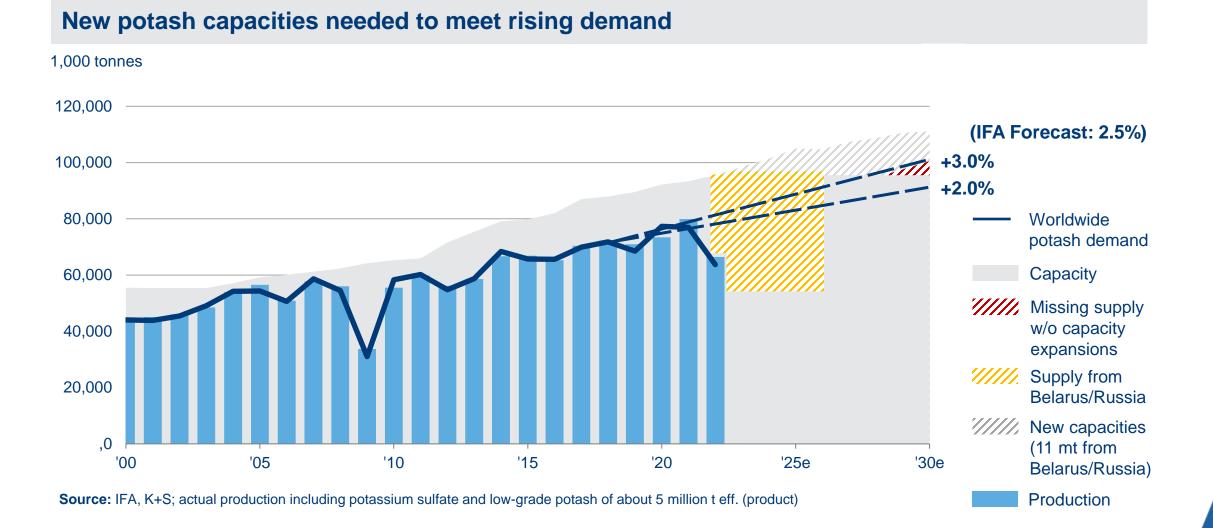


- Even before limitation of Russian exports and sanctions against Belarus, the potash market was fully used at capacity limit.
- Until 2021, Russia's Uralkali and Belarus each accounted for approx. 16% of global potash production (28 mt in total). Most of the future capacity expansions (11 mt) would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

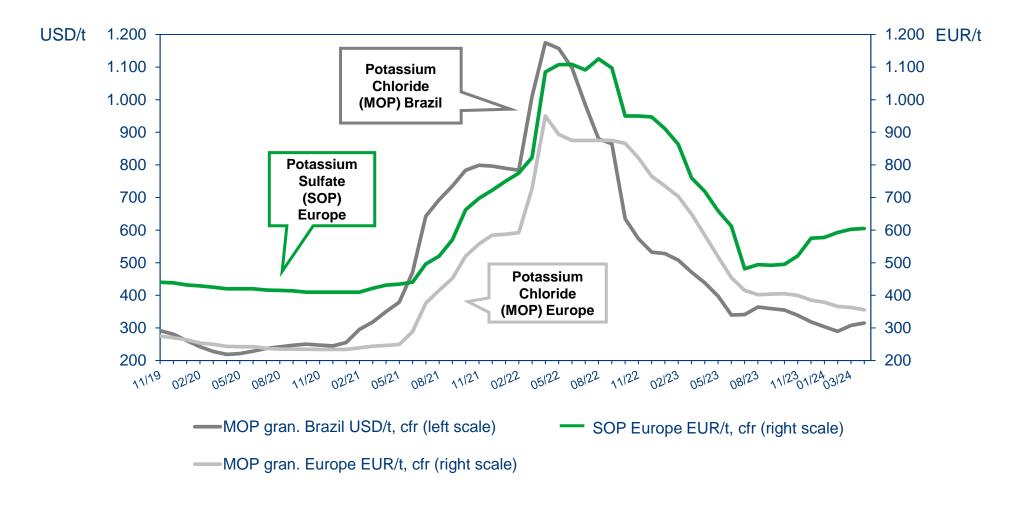
	2020	2021	2022
World potash production	75.3 mt	79.9 mt	66.3 mt
World potash sales volume	77.3 mt	77.0 mt	63.7 mt

**Sources:** IFA, K+S, Estimates **Basis:** Year 2022 – incl. Potassium sulfate and low-grade potash

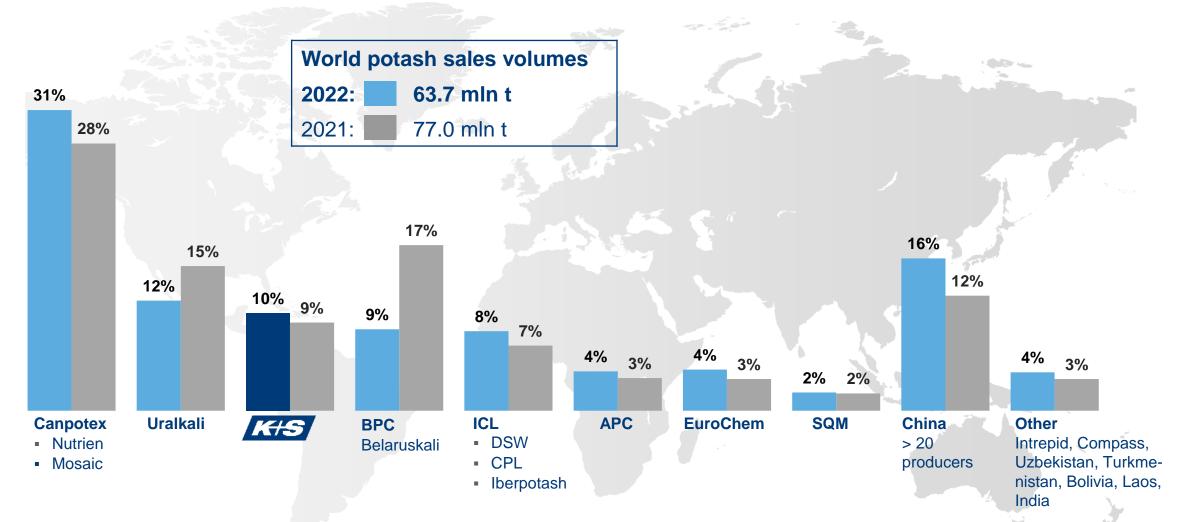
### **Increasing demand for potash**



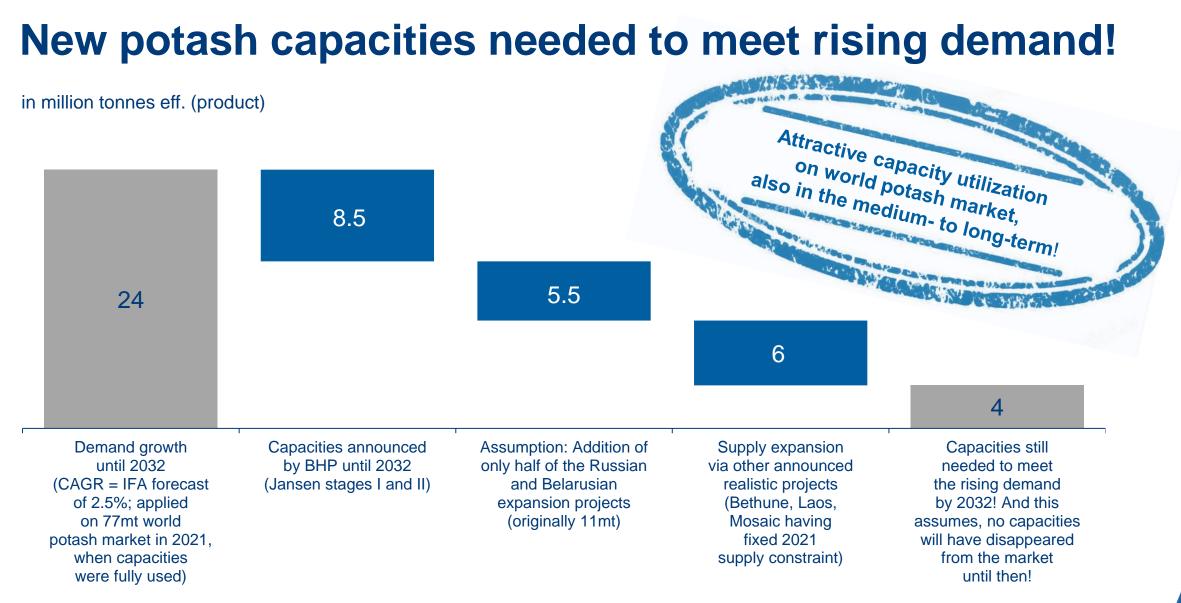
### **Potash price development**



### Supplier structure on the global potash market 2022



**Source**: IFA 2024, K+S, company data **Basis:** Year 2022 – incl. Potassium sulfate and low-grade potash



Source: IFA, K+S

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### **Between desire and reality**

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

new, start-up companies.



Reasons for project cancellation 

 Legal framework
 Energy supply
 Water supply
 Transportation routes

 Image: Colored colored

K/S

Various greenfield projects planned in Thailand, Laos, Russia, Kazakhstan,

Companies involved include BHP Billiton, K+S, state-owned companies, and

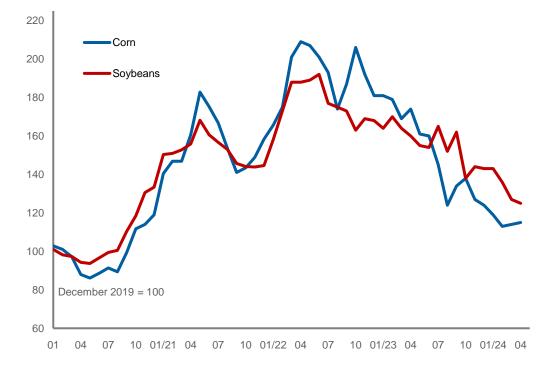
Uzbekistan, Belarus, Canada, USA, Brazil, and Argentina, among others.

Current projects in ramp-up

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

## Farmer profitability still at high level

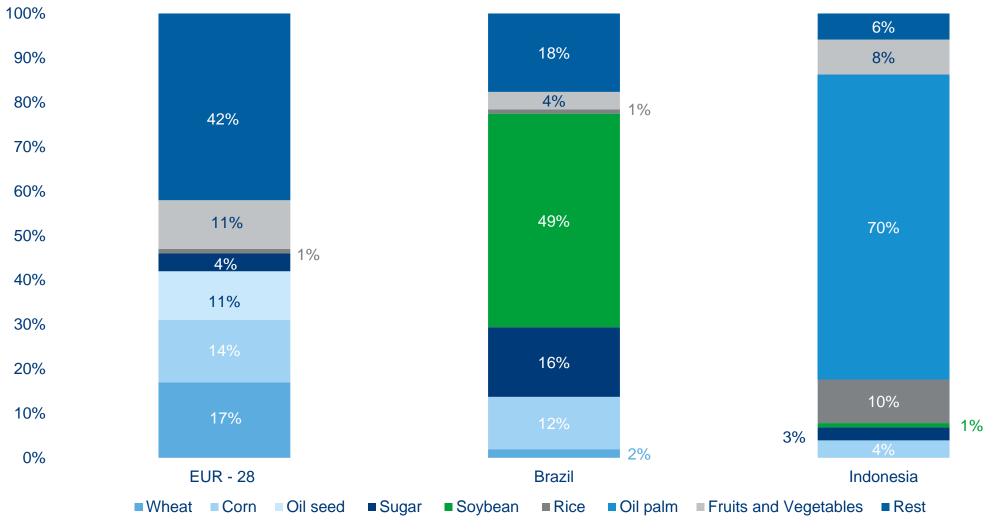
#### Price development of agricultural commodities since 01/2020



#### Source: Worldbank

- Sharp increase in crop prices significantly exceeds higher input costs.
- Farmer profitability reached highs in some regions all-time highs.
- 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

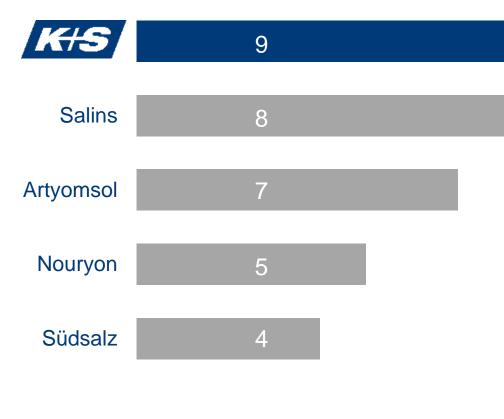
### **Global potash sales volume by region**

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	4.9
Central Europe/FSU	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.0	4.4
Africa	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.4
North America	9.1	9.7	11.8	9.5	10.9	11.2	11.5	9.8	11.7	12.4	9.0
Latin America	10.5	11.0	11.9	11.5	12.2	12.7	13.7	13.5	15.8	16.9	13.3
Asia	23.4	26.2	32.4	32.3	30.1	32.5	32.6	31.6	35.7	32.5	30.1
- thereof China	12.0	13.8	16.7	18.5	16.2	16.2	16.3	17.8	19.5	17.0	18.2
- thereof India	2.8	3.5	4.5	4.1	4.0	5.0	4.5	4.5	5.4	3.2	2.9
Oceania	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5
World total	54.8	58.7	68.4	65.7	65.6	69.9	71.8	68.5	77.3	77.0	63.7

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)



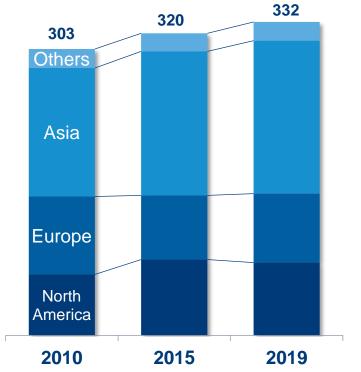
Source: Roskill, K+S



## **Development of salt consumption and production**

#### **Consumption (in million tonnes)**

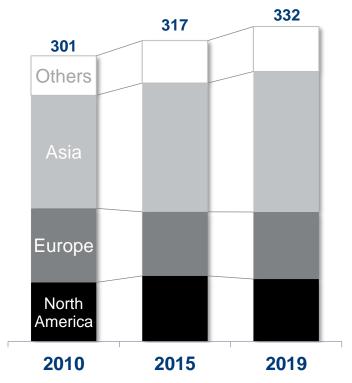
Between 2010 and 2019, global consumption increased by about 0.90% yoy to a record 332 million tonnes.

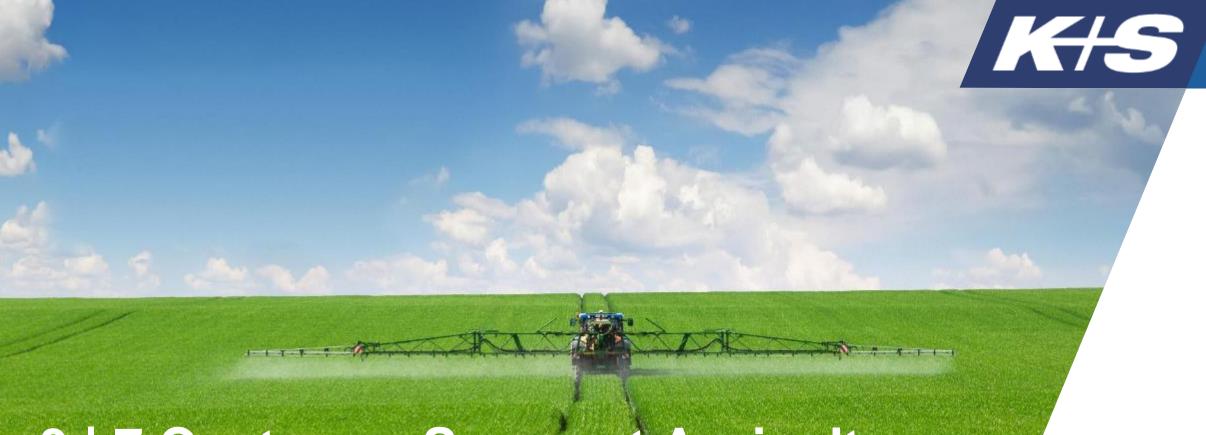


Source: K+S, Roskill

#### **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.





# 3 7 Customer Segment Agriculture

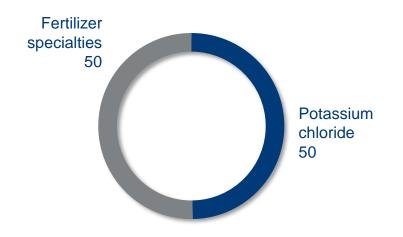
## Agriculture customer segment at a glance

### others 1 Asia 17 Asia 17 South America 20 North America 8

**Revenue split by region 2023 (%)** 

in € million	Q1/2023	Q1/2024
Revenues	861.4	679.9
Sales volumes (million tonnes)	1.73	2.02

### **Revenue split by products Q1/2024 (%)**



#### **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**



Foliar and liquid fertilizer						
0 <sup>6644</sup>						
epso <b>TOP</b> *	<ul> <li>The basic ingredient for foliar fertilization</li> </ul>					
	<ul> <li>Our specialist for root and leaf crops</li> </ul>					
	<ul> <li>Our specialist for health and quality</li> </ul>					
	<ul> <li>Our specialist for rapeseed and sugar beet</li> </ul>					
epsoproFITOP*	Our specialist for all your cereals					
solumop*	Our frost professional - for your winter yield security					
SOLUSOP 52 ORGANIC	Our perfect source - potassium and sulfur for your crops					

### **Further information on our products:**

www.kpluss.com/fertilizer





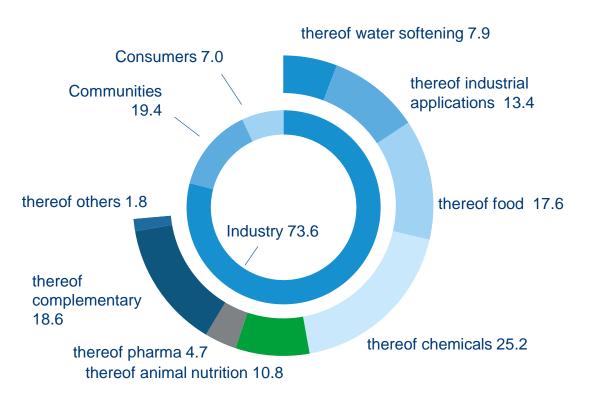
## Industry+ customer segment at a glance

#### **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	Q1/2023	Q1/2024
Revenues	330.6	308.1
Sales volume (mt)	1.79	1.85
- thereof: de-icing	0.59	0.72

#### Revenue split by products Q1/2024 (%)



## Main areas of application I

#### **Food Processing**

#### Products for food production and processing, e.g.

- Meat & bakery products, cheese, snacks, ready meals, etc.
- Seasoning & preservative, texturizer, process additive
- Mineral enrichment
- Carrageenan production
- Salt substitute



#### Industrial Applications

### Products for many branches of industry, as a raw material or process additive, e.g.

- For galvanizing
- Process additive for processing anhydrite screed and plasterboard
- Plastic production
- Drilling fluid solutions



Finishing of textiles

#### **Animal Nutrition**

#### Products for the nutrition of all animal species, e.g.

- Straight feeding stuffs for farm animal and pet health
- Process additive for the production of wet pet food
- Livestock salt for the animal feed industry
- Lick blocks for livestock & wild animals
- Pond salt for fish ponds or aquariums



K/S

#### Pharma

#### Products for health, e.g.

- Dialysis
- Infusion solutions
- Medication & drugs
- Parenteral / enteral nutrition (artificial nutrition)
- Electrolyte-containing drinks



## Main areas of application II

#### **De-Icing**

Products for greater safety - can be used for winter road maintenance on motorways, country roads, city streets, footpaths and cycle paths, e.g.

- De-icing salt in various grain sizes
- NaCl brine in various concentrations



#### Chemicals

#### Products for the chemical industry, e.g.

- Essential raw materials for chlor-alkali electrolysis
- Polycarbonate & MDI (isocyanate) (plastics, synthetic resins)
- Synthetically calcined soda (glass)
- Magnesium sulphate as an additive in the pulp industry



### Additional activities:

- Research with own R + D department and own research laboratory
- Waste management and recycling

#### Water Treatment

#### Products for water treatment, e.g.

- Soft water to protect systems and equipment
- Disinfection of swimming pools & pools with chlorine electrolysis and membrane electrolysis



#### Consumer

#### Products for the home, e.g.

- High-quality table salt products in various packaging
- Products for water softening in the home
- De-icing salt for use around the house
- Regenerating salt for dishwashers



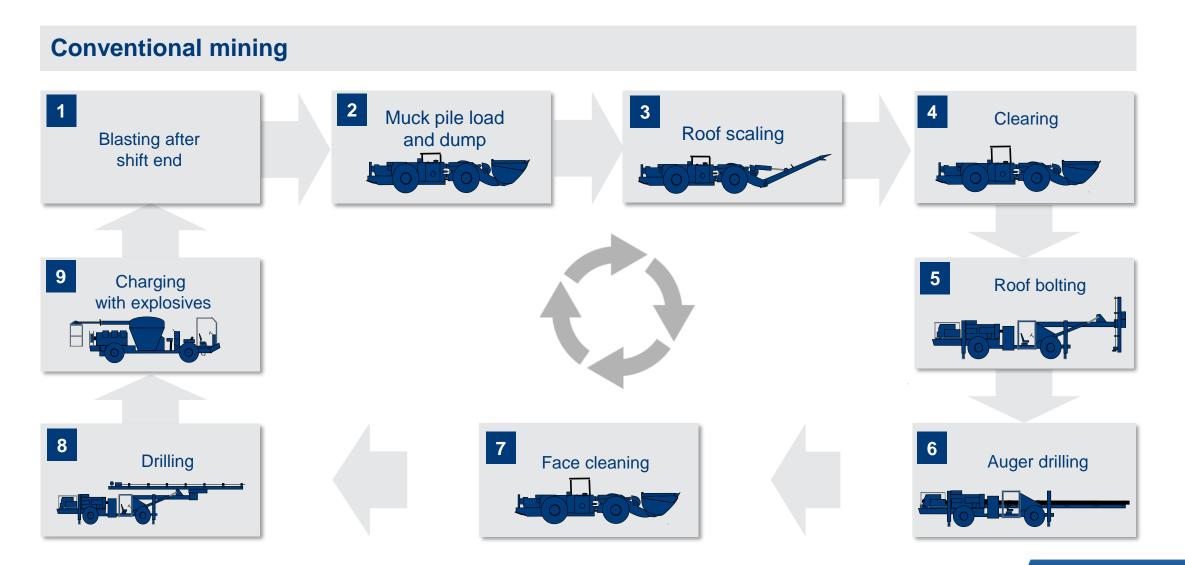
- Granulation of Catsan® for Mars GmbH
- CFK (trading)

# **5 | 7 Production**

## 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**



## **Main production methods**



- 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.<sup>1</sup>

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.

<sup>1</sup> Roskill Information Services Ltd., 2020

## **Potash sites in Germany**

Share of annual production capacity (in %)

- 1. Wintershall
- 2. Unterbreizbach Verbundwerk Werra ~ 50

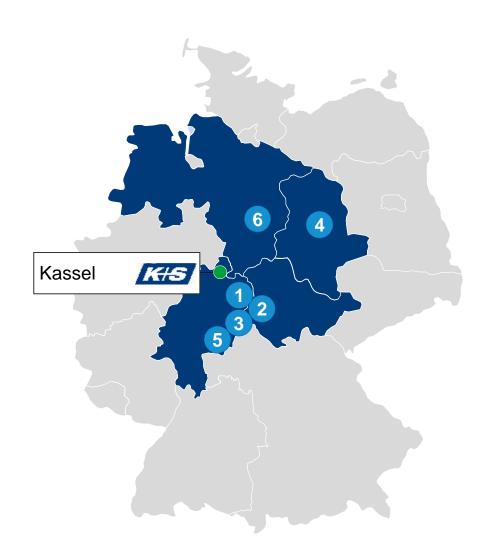
~ 25

~ 20

~ 5

- 3. Hattorf
- 4. Zielitz
- 5. Neuhof-Ellers
- 6. Bergmannssegen-Hugo

(production site, no mining)



## **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 sites in Europe and North America
- 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)**

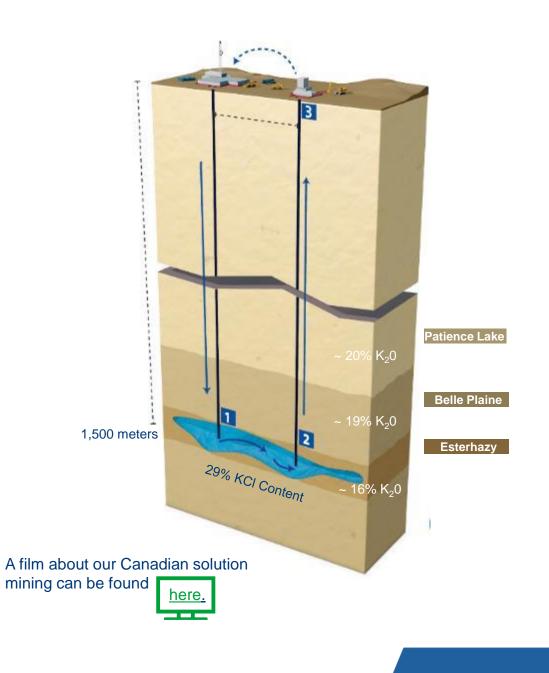
Mining technique	Solution Mining
Depth	1,500 meters
Thickness	33 meters
K <sub>2</sub> O / KCI Content	18% / 29%

- 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.
- 2

1

- In a subsequent step, the saturated brine is brought to the surface through an additional pipeline.
- 3
- 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.



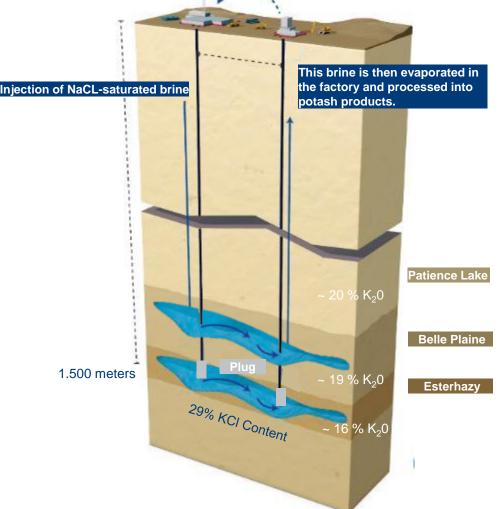
## Bethune – Primary vs. Secondary Mining

### **Secondary Mining**

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

### Advantages (in comparison to primary mining)

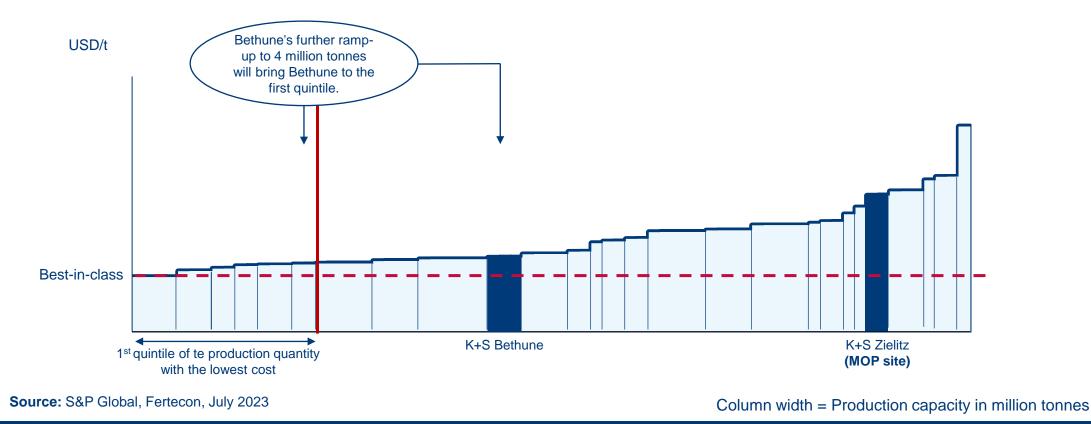
- Less energy-intensive (e.g., the solution is heated by residual heat from the evaporators and KCI crystallizes by natural cooling in outdoor ponds)
- Significantly more water-efficient
- Reduces salt to be piled up to by 30%



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

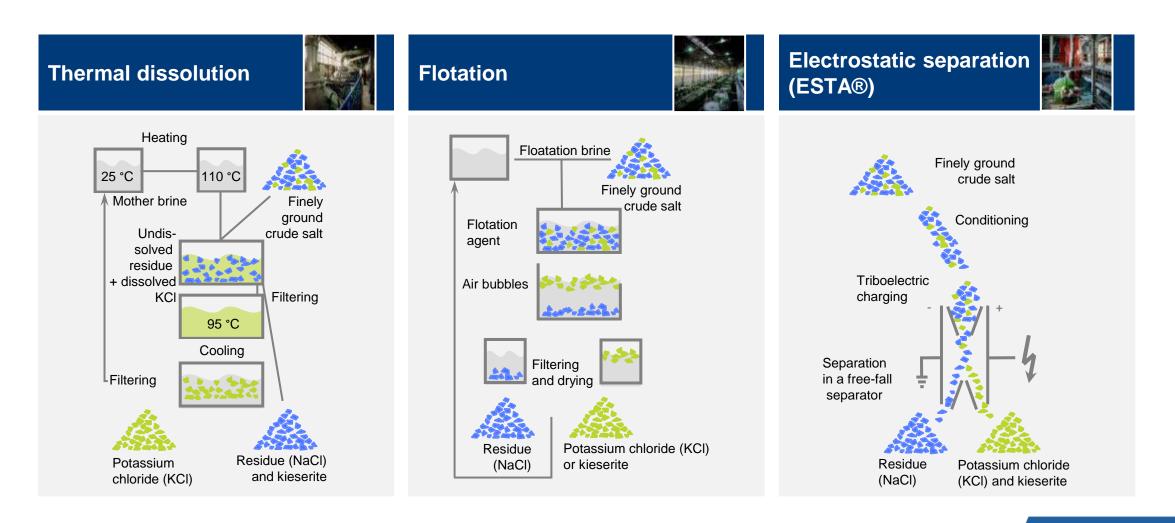
## Site costs (at mine gate) in comparison

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



Increasing improvement in cash costs and competitive position

## Potash processing above ground



## **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:



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



~7.5%



~3.5%

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\* 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

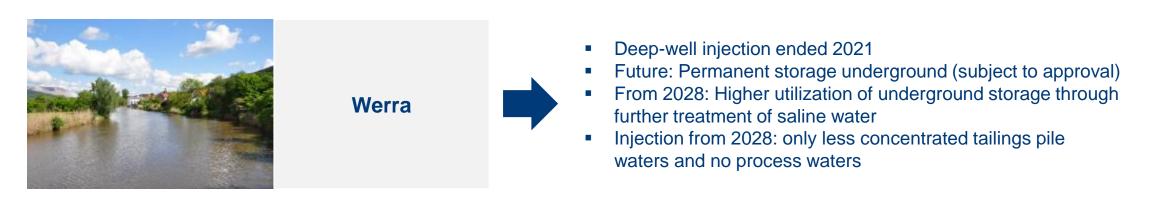
## **Green investments = long-term planning security**

### **Tailings piles extensions**



- 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**



## **Tailings pile coverage and greening**

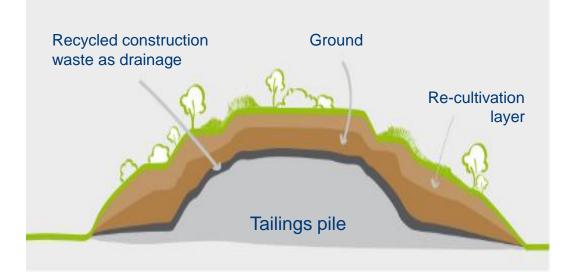
#### **Our objectives**

- 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**

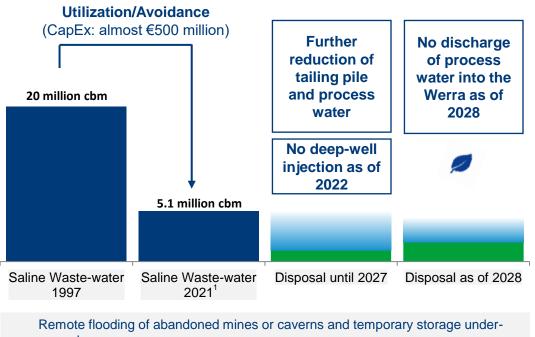
Reduction of saline wastewater based on various measures within the last 25 years:

- 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 m<sup>3</sup> (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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

#### **Disposal of saline wastewater**



ground as of 2022: permanent storage underground (subject to approval);

as of 2028: higher utilization of storage underground with additional processing

Discharge Werra<sup>2</sup> in compliance with the target values of the FGG Weser as of 2028: only tailing pile water

#### <sup>1</sup> Including Neuhof

<sup>2</sup> Further reduction and avoidance of tailing pile water targeted by covering tailings piles; continuing R&D developments with external partners, among others

	2		27	-
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## **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.



# 6 7 Sustainability

### **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 Sustainability Goals 2030**

	Target	KPI	Unit	Target Value	2023	Deadline	Target Achievement
ity & yees	Health & Safety	Injury with lost time *	LTI rate	0	7.6	Vision 2030	34 %
Society Employe	Diversity & Inclusion	Positive perception of an inclusive working environment by employees <sup>1</sup>	%	> 90%	87.0	2030	97 %
		Percentage of critical suppliers aligned with the Supplier Code of Conduct of the K+S Group*	%	100%	91.8	end of 2025	92 %
Ethics & Rights	Sustainable supply chains	Coverage of the purchasing volume by Supplier Code of Conduct of the K+S Group *	%	> 90%	91.4	end of 2025	100 %
Business E Human R		Proportion of potential risk suppliers assessed as part of the risk analysis *,2	%	> 90%	-	end of 2027	-
ā	Compliance & Anti-Corruption	Coverage of the K+S Group companies with a standardized compliance risk analysis	%	100%	100	end of 2023	100 %

\* Relevant to remuneration (Board of Executive Directors and management).

<sup>1</sup> The first survey was conducted in 2019 (different base year), an updated survey with new questions was conducted in 2022.

<sup>2</sup> Reporting is currently under development, with the first report due in 2024 at the earliest.

### **K+S Sustainability Goals 2030**

	Target	КРІ	Unit	Target Value	2023	Deadline	Target Achievement
	Be disposed of from p         Germany 1         Resource         efficiency         Amount of residue us         than tailings pile form	Additional reduction in saline process water to be disposed of from potash production in Germany <sup>1</sup>	million m³ p.a.	-0.5	-0.06	2030	11%
Ň		Reduction of saline process water from potash production in Germany per tonne of product *,1	m³/t	0.370	0.467	2030	0%
Resources		Amount of residue used for purposes other than tailings pile formation or avoided by increasing the yields of raw materials	million t p.a	3	0.3	2030	11%
Environment & Resources		Additionally covered tailings pile area ha 155	155	21.4	2030	14%	
Env		Absolute $CO_2$ emissions in the K+S Group worldwide <sup>1,2</sup>	%	-10	-3.2	2030	48%
	Energy & Climate	Reduction in specific CO <sub>2</sub> emissions *,1	kg/t	kg/t 254.6	270.8	2027	5%
		Specific greenhouse gas emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ) in in logistics (kg $CO_2e/t$ )	%	-10	-15.8	2030	100%

\* Relevant to remuneration (Board of Executive Directors and management).

<sup>1</sup> Deviating base year: 2020.

<sup>2</sup> The target for reducing absolute  $CO_2$  emissions will be lowered to -25% by the end of 2030 as part of the new climate strategy.

## **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	Rating scale from 0 to 40+ (The lower, the better)	35.2	30.6
FTSE Russell	Rating scale from 0 to 5 (The higher, the better)	3.2	3.3
	Rating scale from A to D-	Water: B Climate: C	Water: B Climate: C

#### **International Engagement**









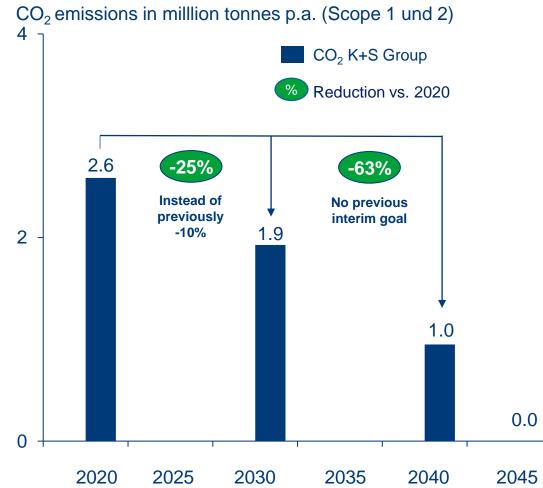


## **Our contribution to the 17 SDGs**

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 <u>here</u>.

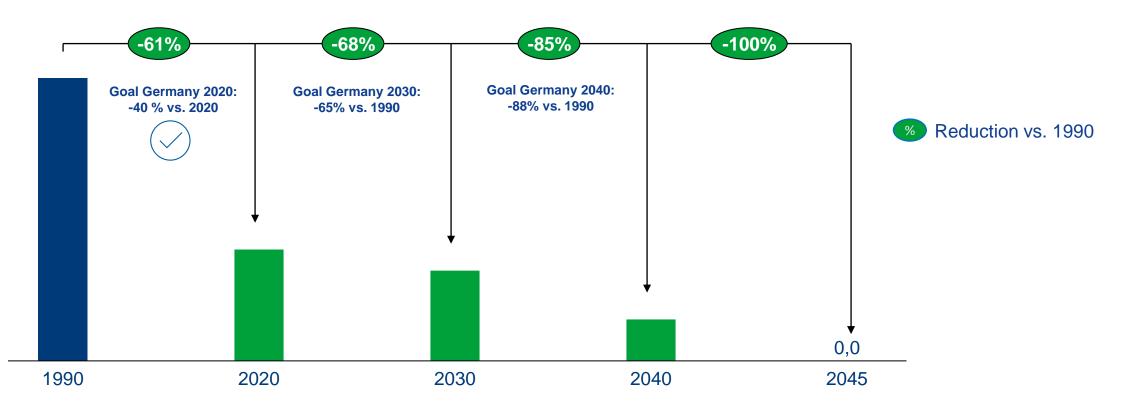


## More ambitious climate strategy adopted



- We have already reduced 80% of our CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (1990 – 2020):
  - We have achieved this through the extensive use of highly efficient combined heat and power (CHP) technology, comprehensive energy efficiency measures and capacity reductions.
- Since 2021, our medium-term goal has been to further reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 10% by 2030 (compared to 2020).
- As part of Climate Strategy 2.0, we have intensified our targets:
  - We want to achieve climate neutrality in 2045 and reduce our CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (Scope 1 and 2 of the production sites) by 25% compared to the base year 2020.

# Climate Strategy 2.0: A look at our CO<sub>2</sub> emissions\*



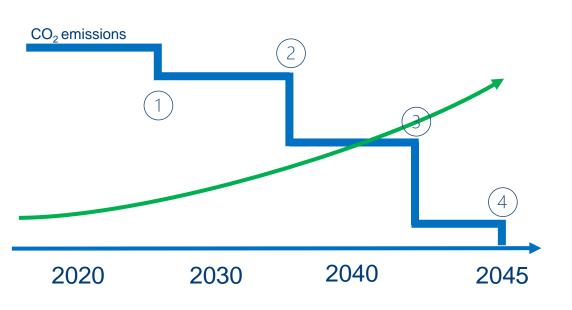
Taking the assumptions from the Climate Strategy 2.0 into account, this results in a reduction for K+S in Germany of just under 70% by 2030 and over 80% by 2040 compared to 1990. The K+S climate goals would thus be in line with the targets in the German Climate Protection Act.

```
* Referred to Scope 1 and 2
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K/S

### **Climate study 2.0: steps towards further CO<sub>2</sub> reduction**

The planned implementation of several new major measures will enable accelerated decarbonization. In general, natural gas is replaced by the ramping up of renewable energies. One example in this context is the switch from natural gas to biomass at our Borth salt mine.



- Energy efficiency improvement in Bethune by a capacity increase and the expansion of combined heat and power generation. Modernization and conversion of production to environmentally friendly processes (Werra 2060 project).
- (2) Carbon capture & storage is promoted in Canada and can make a significant contribution.
- (3) Carbon capture & storage for waste incineration in Germany and new capacities in Canada will be crucial for the economic transformation.
- (4) From today's perspective, residual emissions (diesel, natural gas for high-temperature applications, etc.) can only be reduced with hydrogen resp. hydrogen derivatives.

K/S

**Goal:** Reduction of  $CO_2$  emission by 25% from 2020 to 2030 and by 60% by 2040. The use of carbon offsets is not planned.

# **Our future – The climate-friendly potash production**

In future, we want to produce "green potash" with the lowest possible  $CO_2$  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



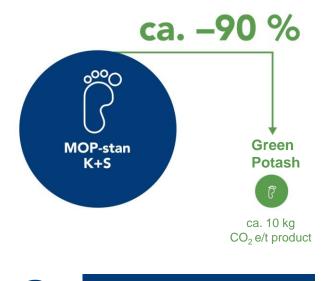
The **change in energy use** – from fossil fuels to renewable energies

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 CO<sub>2</sub>e 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.

$\mathcal{S}$	Aggregated CO <sub>2</sub> e K+S



Green potash with renewable energy use

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

footprint MOP

#### **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

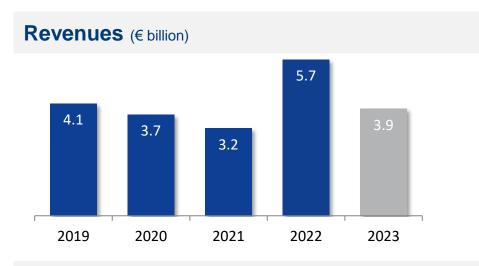


Offsetting additional expenditure incurred by using green electricity through government funding

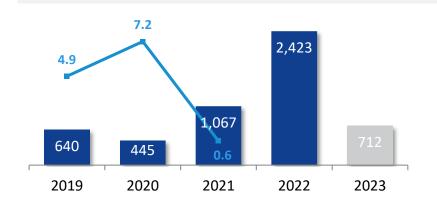


# 7 Financial data & IR

# Key financial figures<sup>1</sup>

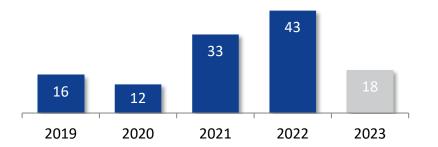


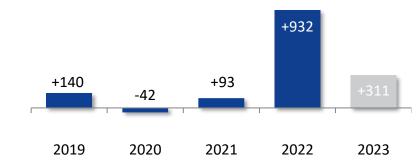
**EBITDA vs. Net financial liabilities/EBITDA<sup>2</sup>** 



EBITDA margin (%)



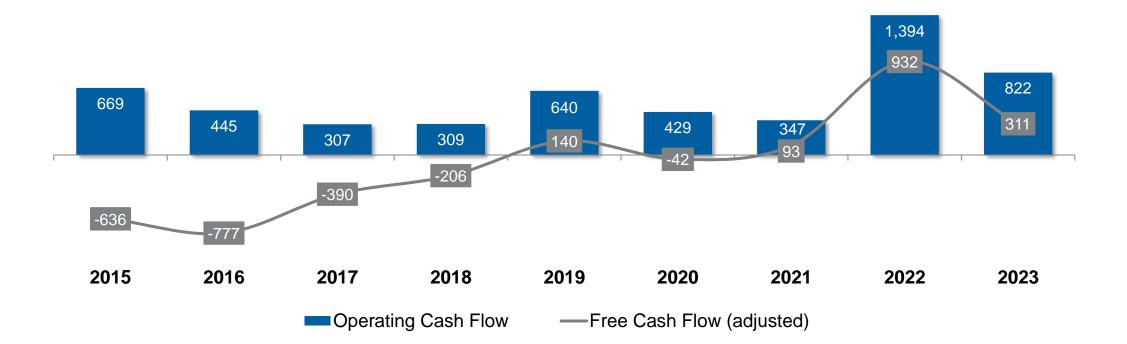




<sup>1</sup> The figures relate to the continuing and discontinued operations of the K+S Group for the years 2019 to 2020. Since the financial year 2022, the figures relate to the continuing operations of the K+S Group.

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

# **Operating and adjusted cash flow**<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> The figures relate to the continuing and discontinued operations of the K+S Group for the years 2015 to 2020. Since the financial year 2022, the figures relate to the continuing operations of the K+S Group (in € million).

### **Cash flow and balance sheet**

	3M/22	H1/22	9M/22	FY/22	3M/23	H1/23	9M/23	FY/23	3M/24
Operating cash flow	254	486	1,143	1,394	221	484	657	822	226
Investing cash flow (pre-sale/purchase of securities and other financial investments)	-151	-252	-329	-462	-107	-210	-329	-510	-115
Adjusted free cash flow	103	234	814	932	113	274	328	311	111
Сарех	49	125	240	404	78	199	347	525	96
Net financial liabilities (-); Net financial asset position (+) <sup>1</sup>	-520	-426	+152	+245	+347	+261	+241	+125	+252
Net financial liabilities/EBITDA <sup>1</sup> (LTM)	0.4	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity ratio	63%	65%	65%	68%	71%	71%	71%	69%	69%

<sup>1</sup> 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: 179,100,000
- Trading segment: Prime Standard
- Ticker symbols: Bloomberg SDF/Reuters SDFG

#### Shareholder structure as of Dec 31, 2023



#### The following banks publish research studies about K+S

- Baader Helvea Equity Research
- Bank of America
- Bank Pekao Equity Research
- Berenberg Bank
- Bernstein
- 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
- Scotia Capital
- 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 canceled the bought-back shares by the end of 2023 as initially intended.

- 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.

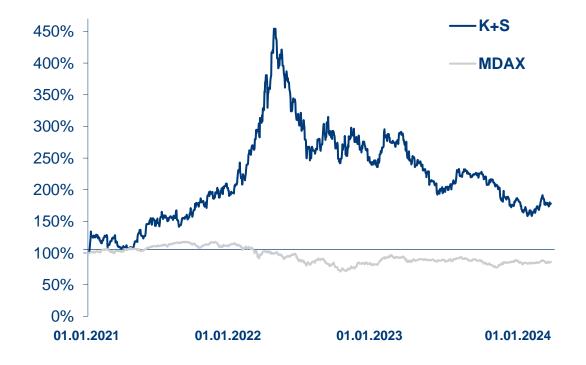
"After the record year 2022, it was important for us to let our shareholders participate in this success. With the completion of the share buyback and the dividend payment for 2022, we have returned a total of around €2 per share to our shareholders, taking appropriate account of the different interests 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: <u>www.kpluss.com/sharebuyback</u>

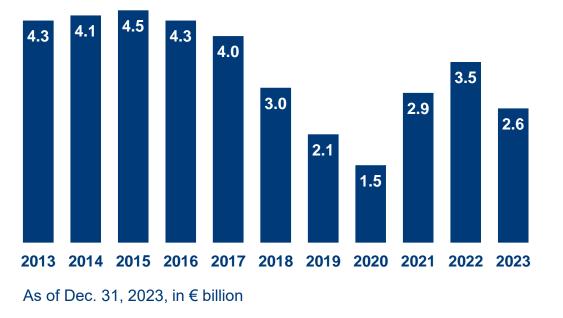
# **Share performance**

#### Performance of the K+S Share

Index: December 31, 2020 = 100

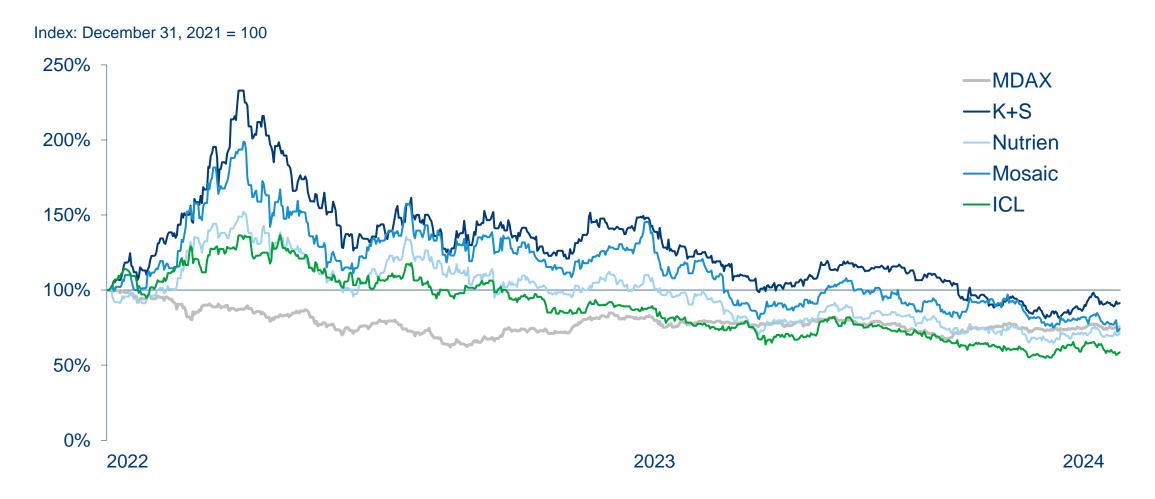


#### **Market capitalization**



Source: Bloomberg; as of May 2024

### **Performance of the K+S share in comparison**



K/S

### **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

KS

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**

Half-Year Financial Report: June 30, 2024	August 14, 2024
Quarterly Report: September 30, 2024	November 14, 2024
2024 Annual Report: December 31, 2024	March 13, 2025
Quarterly Report: March 31, 2025	May 13, 2025
Annual General Meeting	May 14, 2025

#### More content available online

- K+S Website: www.kpluss.com
- Annual reports: www.kpluss.com/ar2023

- Newsletter subscription: www.kpluss.com/newsletter
- Social Media: in X

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