

March 2025

K+S Aktiengesellschaft

Capital Market Conferences

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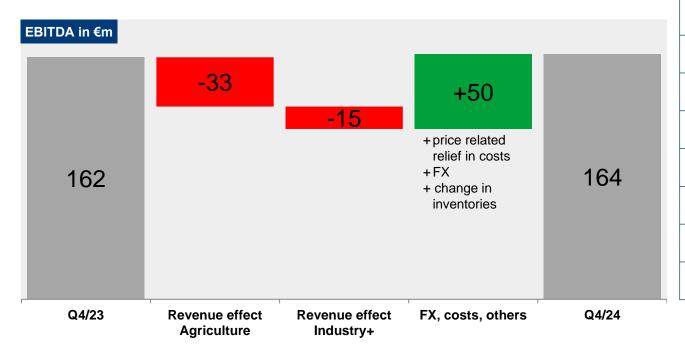
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Q4/24 Highlights

Highlights

- Q4/24 **EBITDA** at **€164m** (Q4/23: **€**162m)
- Agriculture sales volume (excl. trade goods) at 1.96 mt (Q4/23: 2.01 mt)
- Q4/24 adj. FCF at €-49 (Q4/24: €-17m); FY/24: €62m (FY/23: €311m)



Financials

€ million	Q4/2023	Q4/2024	%
Revenues	974	926	-5
t/o Agriculture	682	649	-5
t/o Industry+	292	277	-5
EBITDA	162	164	+1
Adj. net profit	9	-11	_
Adj. EPS (€)	0.05	-0.06	_
ROCE (LTM; %)	3	0	_
Operating cash flow	164	99	-40
Adj. FCF	-17	-49	->100
Capex	178	179	+1

ASP development in Agriculture customer segment

		Q1/23	Q2/23	Q3/23	Q4/23	2023	Q1/24	Q2/24	Q3/24	Q4/24	2024	
Revenues	€ million	861.4	557.0	620.7	682.2	2,721.3	679.9	615.9	605.8	648.5	2,550.1	
thereof trade goods	(mainly specialties, Overseas)	12.2	18.3	19.3	17.2	67.0	19.5	56.3	49.3	33.4	158.4	
Europe	€ million	340.1	231.9	300.1	330.8	1,202.9	344.7	270.5	270.9	296.4	1,182.5	
Overseas	USD million	559.3	353.9	349.0	377.8	1,640.0	364.0	371.9	367.9	376.1	1,479.9	
MOP	€ million	545.6	348.0	382.5	385.0	1,661.1	338.3	314.4	292.0	317.5	1,262.2	
Fertilizer specialties	€ million	315.8	208.9	238.2	297.2	1,060.2	341.6	301.6	313.8	331.0	1,288.0	
Sales volumes	million tonnes eff.	1.73	1.67	1.87	2.04	7.31	2.02	1.97	1.89	2.03	7.90	
thereof trade goods	million tonnes eff.	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.11	0.04	0.13	0.09	0.07	0.34	
Europe	million tonnes eff.	0.62	0.59	0.86	0.90	2.97	0.95	0.79	0.81	0.89	3.45	
Overseas	million tonnes eff.	1.11	1.08	1.01	1.14	4.34	1.07	1.18	1.08	1.13	4.45	
MOP	million tonnes eff.	1.10	1.11	1.19	1.22	4.62	1.08	1.10	1.04	1.13	4.35	
Fertilizer specialties	million tonnes eff.	0.63	0.56	0.68	0.82	2.69	0.94	0.87	0.85	0.89	3.55	
Average price	€/tonne eff.	498.9	333.5	331.4	333.9	372.1	336.4	312.9	321.1	319.9	322.7	
adj. for trade goods	€/tonne eff.	495.3	329.6	326.6	330.6	368.6	333.8	304.8	310.0	314.8	316.2	
Europe	€/tonne eff.	548.3	390.5	349.2	367.0	404.8	361.3	341.1	333.9	331.4	342.5	
Overseas	USD/tonne eff.	505.6	328.9	344.3	330.8	377.7	341.0	316.4	342.2	332.0	332.5	
MOP	€/tonne eff.	496.0	313.5	321.3	315.2	359.4	313.9	285.2	280.6	281.6	290.2	
Fertilizer specialties	€/tonne eff.	501.3	373.0	348.9	361.7	393.9	362.0	348.3	371.1	371.9	362.8	

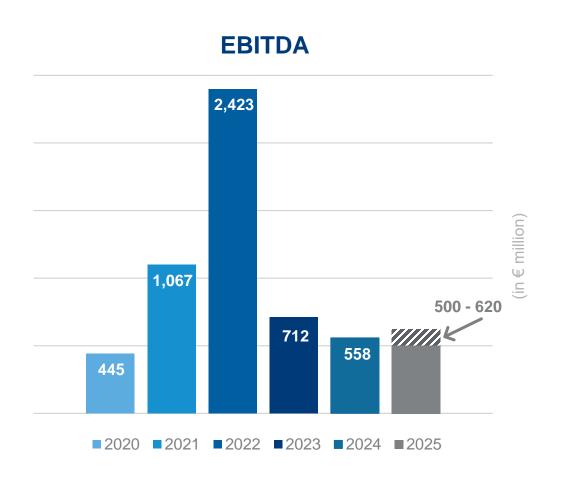




Market outlook 2025

- We anticipate an increase in global potash demand for the year as a whole following the already high capacity utilisation of the global potash market in 2024.
- This has already led to tangible price recoveries in the important overseas market of Brazil at the beginning of the year.
- Further developments will depend on the course of the spring season. During this period, demand from many important sales regions must be met simultaneously.

Outlook 2025 – At midpoint, stable EBITDA vs. 2024 expected, adjusted FCF projected to at least break even



- **EBITDA** between **€500** and **620** million (2024: €558 million).
- Upper end assumes further tangible price increase of MOP prices in Brazil radiating into other markets and being kept stable throughout H2 as well as an Agriculture sales volumes at 7.7 million tonnes.
- Lower end in case of annual average of MOP price in Brazil being at the level of year-end 2024 as well as an Agriculture sales volumes reaching 7.5 million tonnes (2024: 7.6 million tonnes).
- FY ASP 2025 therefore expected between level of H2/24 and slightly above 2024 FY ASP (316 €/t; excl. trade goods).
- Higher costs for energy and personnel not fully offset by cost savings for materials.
- Capex of about €550 million.
- Adjusted free cash flow expected to at least break even.

Housekeeping items / Financial calendar

Additional information on 2025 FY outlook – continuing operations

Tax rate: 30%CapEx: €550m (2024: €531m)

Cash interest: less than €-15m
 D&A: ~ €530m (2024: €560m)

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Roadshow Frankfurt am Main – Dr. Christian H. Meyer	Mar 18, 2025
JP Morgan European Chemicals Forum, London – Dr. Burkhard Lohr, Dr. Jens Christian Keuthen	Mar 25, 2025
Jefferies Pan-European Mid-Cap Conference, London – Dr. Burkhard Lohr, Dr. Jens Christian Keuthen	Mar 26, 2025
Stifel Copenhagen Summit – Dr. Christian H. Meyer	Mar 28, 2025
Q1/2025 Quarterly Report	May 13, 2025
Annual General Meeting, virtual	May 14, 2025
UBS Best of Europe One-on-One Conference, virtual – Dr. Christian H. Meyer, Dr. Jens Christian Keuthen	May 15, 2025
The Nice Conference, Nice – Dr. Jens Christian Keuthen	May 20, 2025
Berenberg European Conference 2025, Manhattan – Dr. Christian H. Meyer	May 22, 2025
dbAccess European Champions Conference, Frankfurt am Main – Dr. Christian H. Meyer	May 27, 2025
Warburg Highlights, Hamburg – Dr. Jens Christian Keuthen	Jun 11, 2025

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Board of Executive Directors – Feb 1 to May 31, 2025



You can find the CVs of our Executive Board members on the K+S website. 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.

Board of Executive Directors – as of June 1, 2025



Dr. Christian H. Meyer Chief Executive Officer

Dr. Meyer was appointed Chief Financial Officer of K+S AG as of March 15, 2023. He will assume the position of Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors as of June 1, 2025. His term of office runs until March 14, 2026.



Dr. Jens Christian Keuthen Chief Financial Officer

Dr. Keuthen was appointed to the Board of Executive Directors of K+S AG as of February 1, 2025, and will succeed as Chief Financial Officer as of June 1, 2025. His term of office runs until January 31, 2028.



Christina Daske Labor Director

Mrs. Daske was appointed to the Board of Executive Directors of K+S AG as of December 1, 2023, and is Labor Director. Her term of office runs until November 30, 2026.



Dr. Carin-Martina Tröltzsch Chief Operations Officer

Dr. Tröltzsch was appointed to the Board of Executive Directors of K+S AG as of February 20, 2023, and will become Deputy Chairwoman of the Board of Executive Directors as of June 1, 2025. Her term of office runs until February 19, 2026.

K+S Conspect: 50 locations on 5 continents

The history of the K+S Group goes back to the 19th century, when the world's first potash deposits were opened up in Germany. Today, the K+S Group is an internationally oriented raw materials company with production sites in Europe and North America.

K+S strives for **sustainability** and acknowledges its responsibility towards people, the environment, communities, and the economy in the regions in which it operates.

The claim is to enrich life for generations and to be a **pioneer for environmentally friendly and sustainable mining**.



K+S Group financials (2024)



Revenues €3,652.1 million



EBITDA €557.7 million

Adjusted free cash flow €62.4 million

EBITDA margin 15.3%

Why is K+S an attractive investment for investors?

K+S – an attractive investment

- Financially debt-free company with a solid balance sheet; investment grade rating BBB-.
- We can finance our investments in the **economic** <u>and</u> <u>sustainable transformation</u> of K+S <u>from our own</u> <u>resources</u> (even at the lower end of the potash price cycle).
- Attractive adjusted free cash flow and thus distribution potential (after the phase of increased investments).
- Excellent growth prospect in Canada (ramp-up from 2 to 4 million tonnes).
- Additional potential with improved potash prices (according to Argus study); megatrends intact, additional demand can only be met by investment-intensive new capacities.
- Excellent opportunities for developing new business areas by using our unique infrastructure.
- K+S is the first producer to be able to offer potash and salt with the lowest possible carbon footprint.

Key investment highlights

Our products are indispensable for people, animals, and plants

Global megatrends call for efficient fertilization. With our fertilizers, we support farmers in combating world hunger. K+S offers high-purity salts for over 5,000 different applications, including in pharmaceutical products and the food industry, making them an important part of everyday life.

High access barriers in the potash market will also prevent a significant oversupply in the future

K+S expects demand for potash to grow at a compound annual growth rate of 2-3%¹, making new projects or expanded capacities averaging around 2 million tonnes per year¹ urgently necessary to meet the rising demand.

With our new potash plant in Bethune, Canada, we can grow steadily and increase our production by >100,000 tonnes a year.

Agriculture has evolved and so have we - since 1889

Unique selling point: K+S is the only potash supplier with production sites in Europe and North America and has a well-developed logistics network. Continuous expansion of our advisory services to provide local farmers with added value and support them in efficient fertilization.

Our strategy focuses on optimizing the existing business

We are optimizing our German sites to ensure our position also at the lower end of the cycle and improve our environmental footprint. We use opportunities to expand our specialties portfolio and leveraging our unique infrastructure (storage of gas in caverns, underground farming, tailings pile covering, waste and recycling management).

We are global pioneers in environmentally friendly and sustainable mining

We have already reduced our CO₂ emissions by around 80% since 1990 and have developed a path to becoming greenhouse gas neutral at our production sites (own business activities) by 2045. In future, we will be able to produce potash with the smallest possible CO₂ footprint in Germany.

Strong balance sheet and prudent financial policy

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

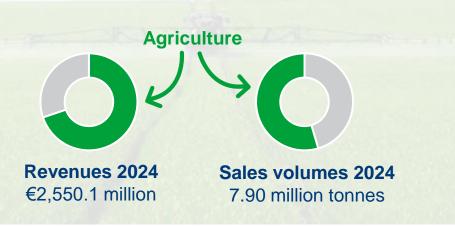
¹ IFA 2024, K+S estimates; actual production including potassium sulfate and low-grade potash

K+S at a glance

Customer segments (no segments according to IFRS)

Agriculture

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.



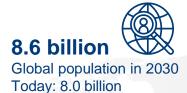
Industry+

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



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 Farming", Justus von Liebig, 1863

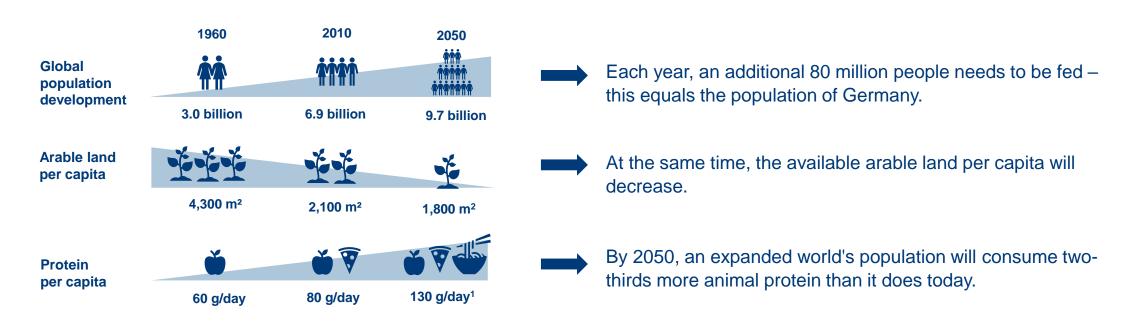


"The growth and yield of a plant is limited by the nutrient available in the smallest amount."

- 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

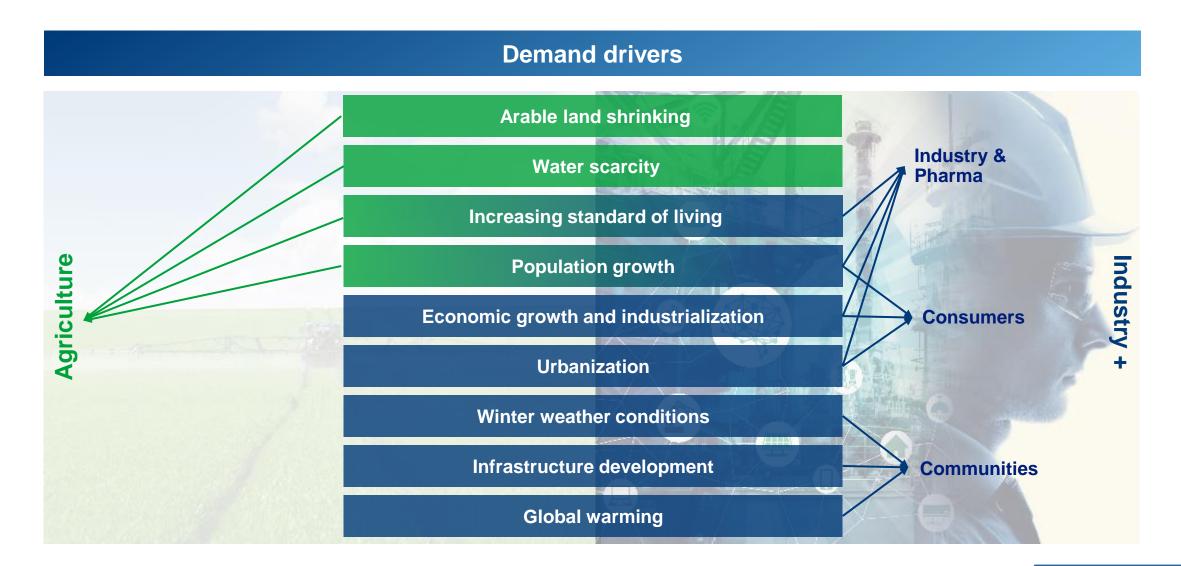
Less arable land – but more protein consumption per capita



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



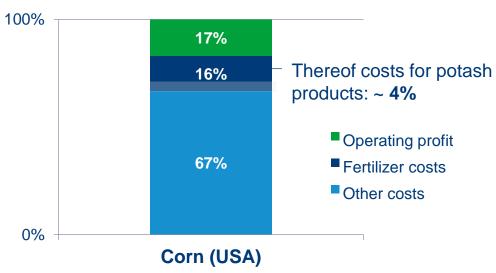
Farmer profitability of corn (USA)

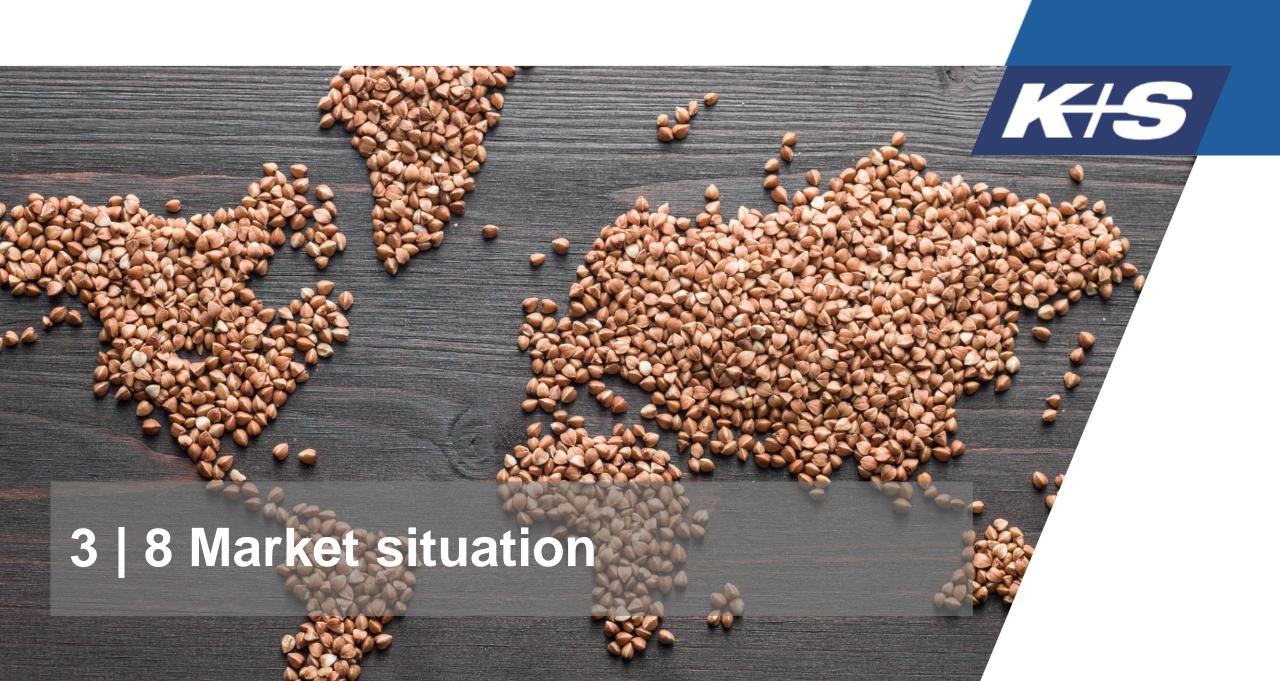
Expenditure for potash products of an agricultural farm: approx. 4% of the total cost



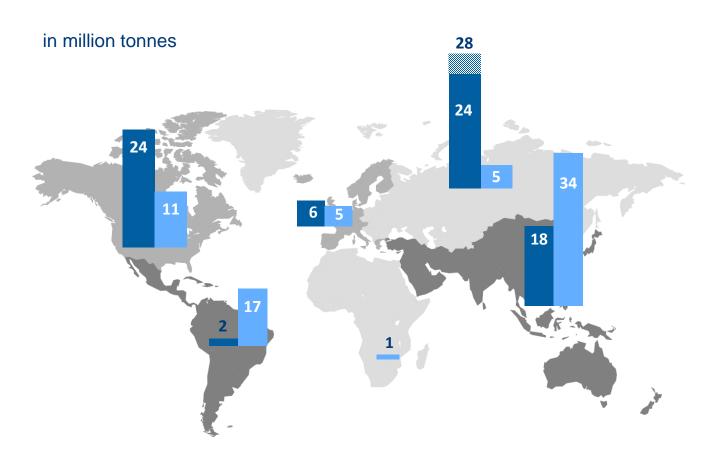
The earnings prospects should give the agricultural industry sufficient incentive to increase the yield per hectare by using plant nutrients.

Profit potential in % of revenues





World potash production and sales volumes by region



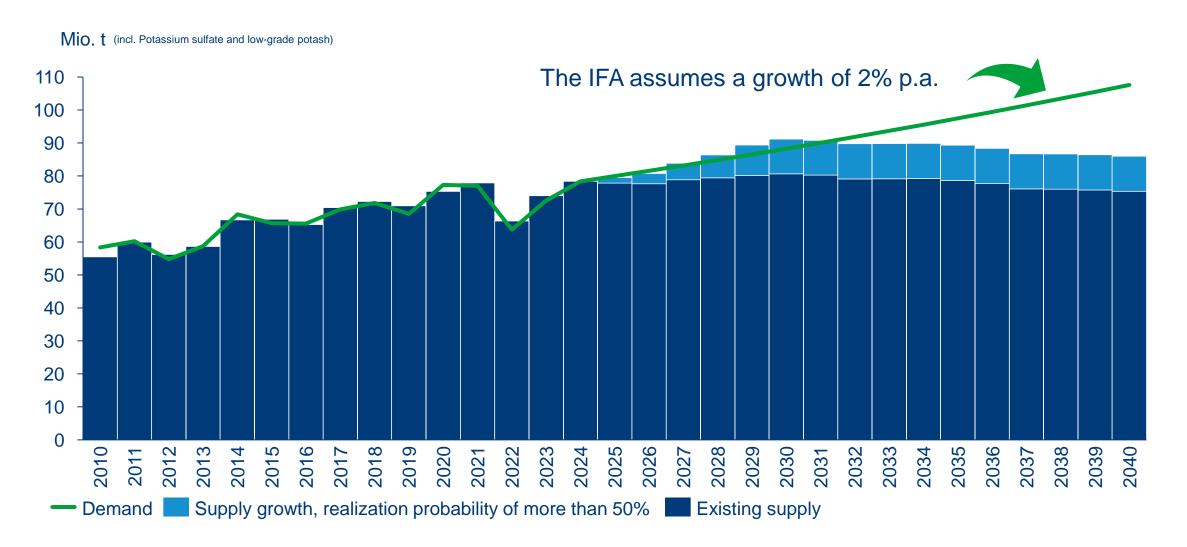
- Even before limitation of Russian exports and sanctions against Belarus, the potash market was fully used at capacity limit.
- Until 2021, Russia's Uralkali and Belarus each accounted for approx. 16% of global potash production (28 mt in total). Most of the future capacity expansions (11 mt) would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

Sources: IFA, K+S, Estimates

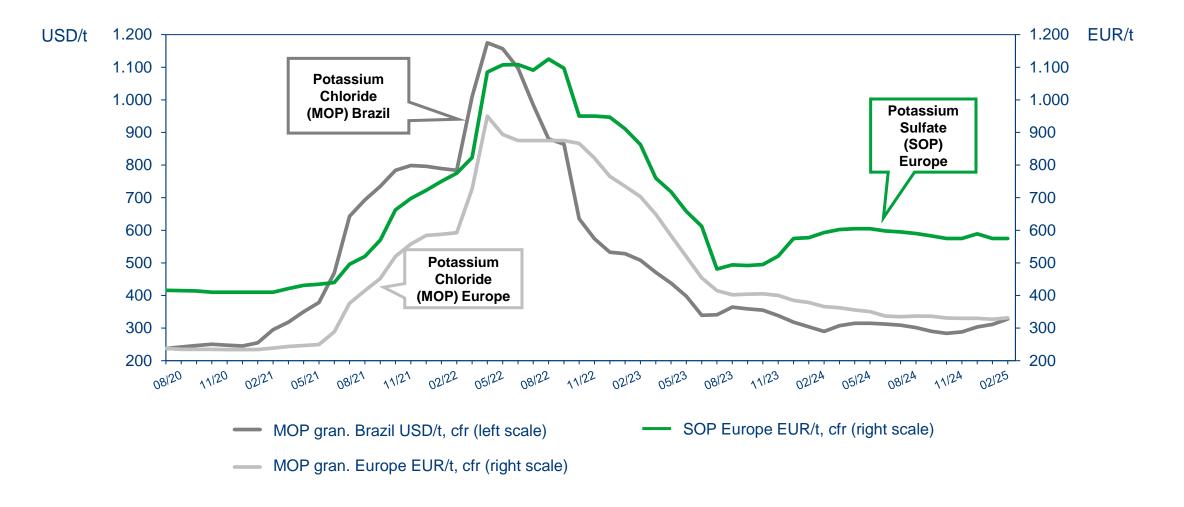
Basis: Year 2023 - incl. Potassium sulfate and low-grade potash

	2021	2022	2023
World potash production	77.9 mt	66.3 mt	74.0 mt
World potash sales volume	77.0 mt	63.7 mt	72.6 mt

New potash capacities needed to meet rising demand

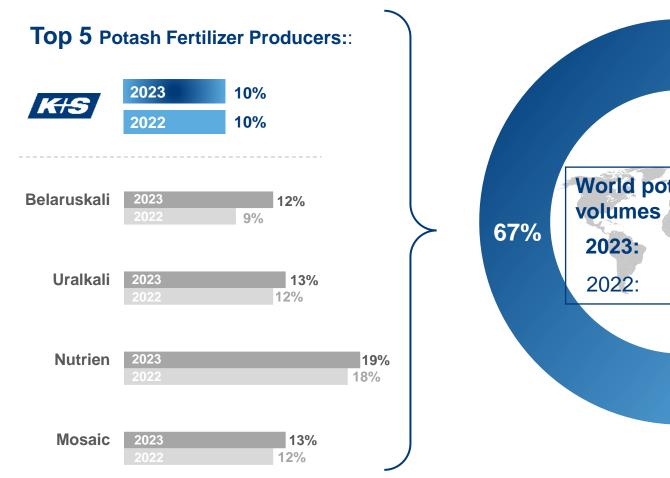


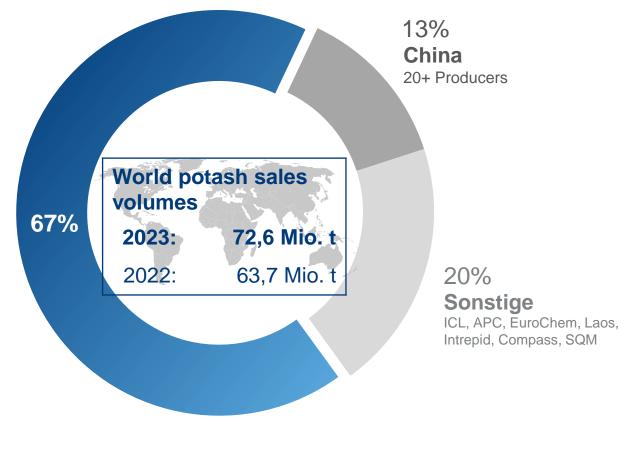
Potash price development



Source: FMB Argus Potash

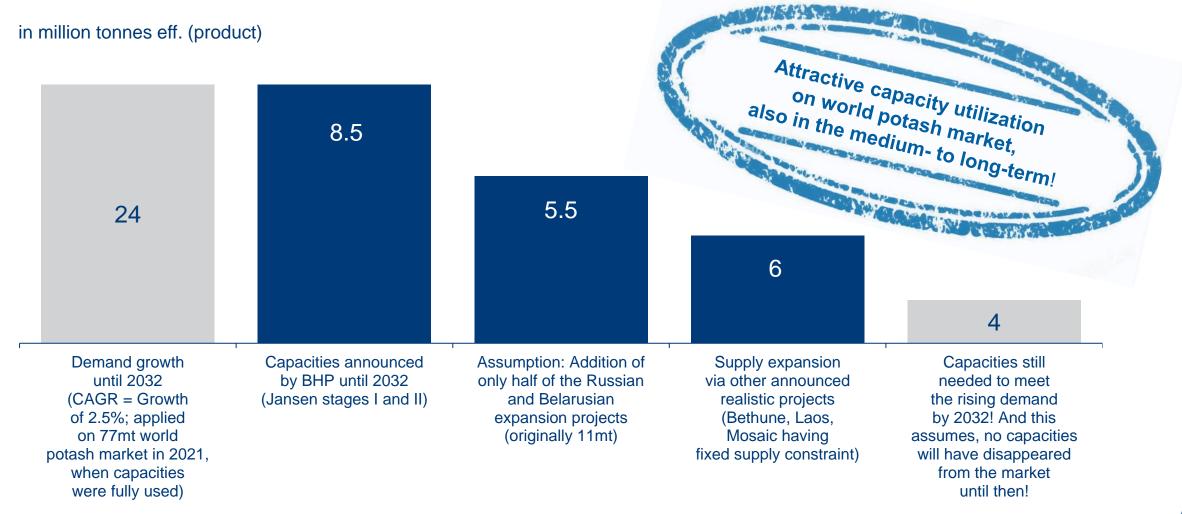
Supplier structure on the global potash market 2023





Source: IFA 2024, K+S, company data **Basis:** Year 2023 – incl. Potassium sulfate and low-grade potash

New potash capacities needed to meet rising demand!



Please note: Does not account for mine floods or unplanned closures, which historically average ~7 million tonnes per decade.

Source: K+S

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

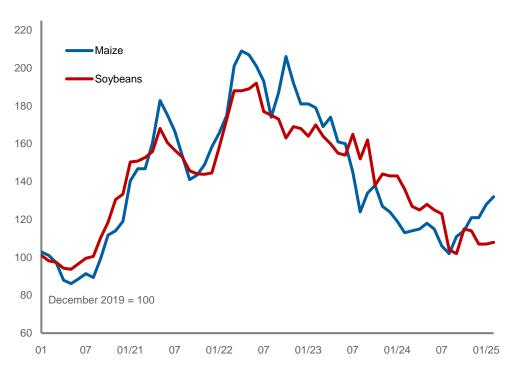
K+S accelerates annual ramp-up at Bethune to 150,000 t (2024: good 2 million t, target: 4 million t per year). Since H1/2020, **EuroChem** has been producing potash at one of two Russian mines.



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

Farmer profitability still at high level

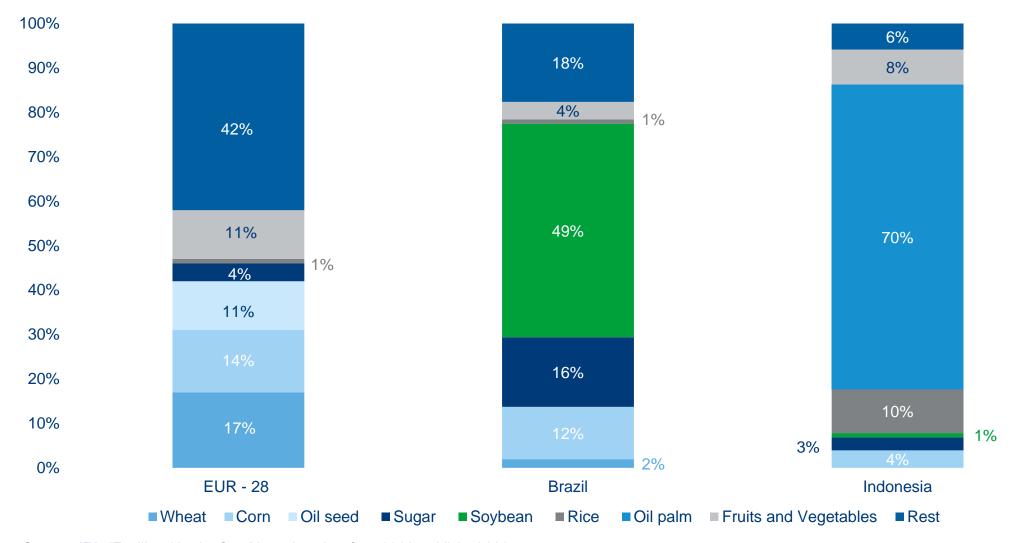
Price development of agricultural commodities since 01/2020



Source: Worldbank

- Sharp increase in crop prices significantly exceeds higher input costs.
- Farmer profitability reached all-time highs in some regions.
- Potash costs only account for ~4% of total input costs.

Potassium use by crop in selected countries



Source: IFA, "Fertilizer Use by Crop" based on data from 2014, published 2017



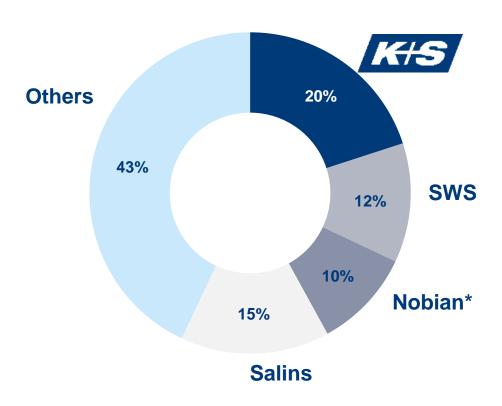
Global potash sales volume by region

million tonnes	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024e
Western Europe	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.5	4.9	4.8	5.4
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	4.9	5.1
Africa	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.7
North America	9.1	9.7	11.8	9.5	10.9	11.2	11.5	9.8	11.7	12.4	9.0	11.4	12.1
Latin America	10.5	11.0	11.9	11.5	12.2	12.7	13.7	13.5	15.8	16.9	13.3	16.6	17.3
Asia	23.4	26.2	32.4	32.3	30.1	32.5	32.6	31.6	35.7	32.5	30.1	33.0	36.1
- thereof China	12.0	13.8	16.7	18.5	16.2	16.2	16.3	17.8	19.5	17.0	18.2	20.6	21.3
- thereof India	2.8	3.5	4.5	4.1	4.0	5.0	4.5	4.5	5.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.8
Oceania	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	8.0	0.7	0.7	8.0	0.5	0.6	0.7
World total	54.8	58.7	68.4	65.7	65.6	69.9	71.8	68.5	77.3	77.0	63.7	72.6	78.4

Incl. potassium sulfate and low-grade potash of around 5 million tonnes eff.; Sources: IFA, K+S

Supplier structure on European salt market

K+S has a market share of 20%

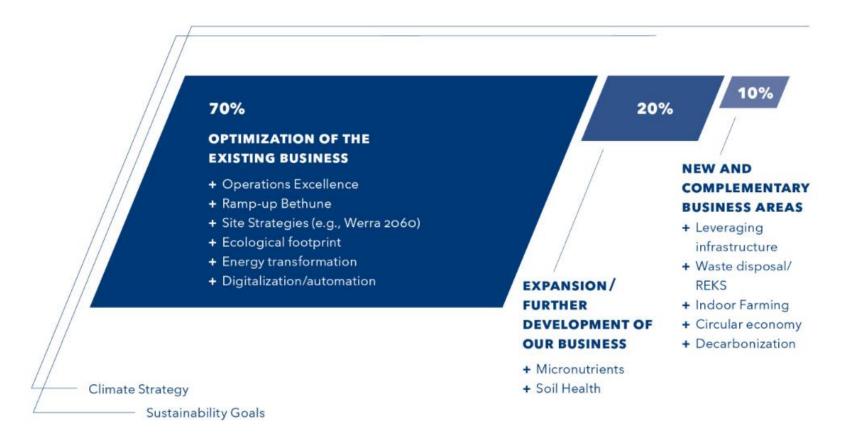


- K+S has the highest market share in Europe and is the leader in salt production.
- A versatile product portfolio with a high proportion of specialties enables customized solutions for a wide range of market requirements and every industry.
- Thanks to several production sites in Europe and an extensive distribution network, K+S guarantees a comprehensive geographical presence that enables fast, flexible and reliable deliveries.

^{*} In 2021, Nouryon has completed a spin-out of its base chemicals business, Nobian. Since then, Nouryon has also traded under the name Nobian. **Source:** K+S



Guiding principles of strategy and management focus

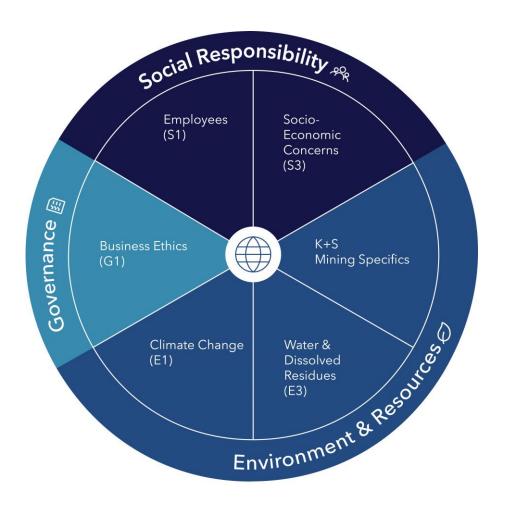


Financial ambitions

- 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



K+S Sustainability Goals



We have set ourselves ambitious goals in these three areas of action:

Social Responsibility, Environment & Resources and Governance

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







Our sustainable transformation pays off

Werra 2060

- Increase in energy efficiency, more specialties
- Securing the future
- · Less tailings disposal
- Reduction of saline process water and, therefore, the end of the discharge in 2028
 - Halving CO₂

New Business Areas/Use of infrastructure

- Coverage of tailings piles /REKS
 - Circular economy
 - Underground/Indoor Farming
 - Cavern/hydrogen storage

K+S is the first producer to offer potash and salt with the smallest possible CO2 footprint!

Decarbonization

- 25% CO₂ reduction by 2030
 - 60% by 2040
- Greenhouse gas neutral (Scope 1 and 2) by 2045

- Our capital expenditure will be increased in the course of the sustainable and economic transformation (especially in the years 2024 to 2026).
- Nevertheless, our strong balance sheet and improved operating cash conversion ensure at least break-even free cashflows – even at the lower end of the cycle.

Ramp-up Bethune/CA

Increase in production from a good 2 to 4 million tonnes p.a. through cost-effective, waterand energy-saving secondary mining

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

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

- Lower energy consumption, reduction in CO₂ emissions and modified product portfolio through conversion of the processing and refining processes in Wintershall and Unterbreizbach
- 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 CO₂ 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 m³ p.a.

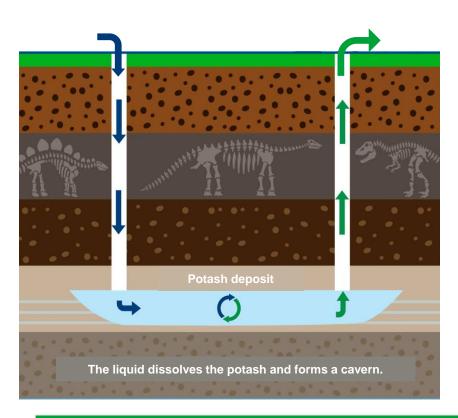
Schematic course of capex Compared to unchanged 250 operation mode only +€300m within 10 years 200 Gross capex of about €600m 150 Additionally positive impact on opex: e.g. - 20% vs. unchanged 100 operation in 2030 50 Capex difference Werra 2060 vs. unchanged operation mode 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 Gross capex Werra 2060 -50 Unterbreizbach Preparation and implementation will take place during ongoing production so that operational breaks can be optimally utilized. Wintershall



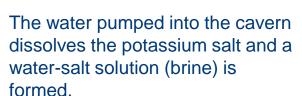
Capex amortization period: < 10 years

Bethune – Efficient Production in Canada

Primary & Secondary Mining – Ramp-up of the production from a good 2 to 4 mln. tonnes p.a.



In **primary mining**, fresh water is pumped into the layer containing potash, creating so-called caverns.



The resulting brine is pumped upwards with pressure.

The brine is then evaporated in a factory and processed further.



In secondary mining, only saturated NaCl brine is injected instead of fresh water.

The remaining KCI reserves are selectively dissolved from the existing caverns.

> The resulting brine is pumped upwards with pressure.

The KCI crystallizes on the surface due to the outside temperature in a cooling pond.



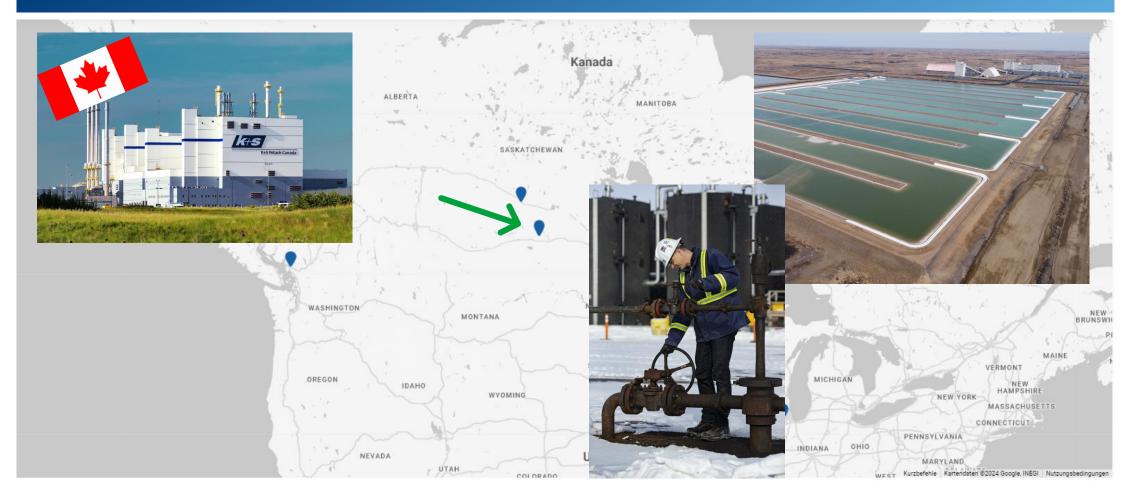


Secondary Mining: Cost-effective, water- and energy-saving method!



Bethune – Above ground

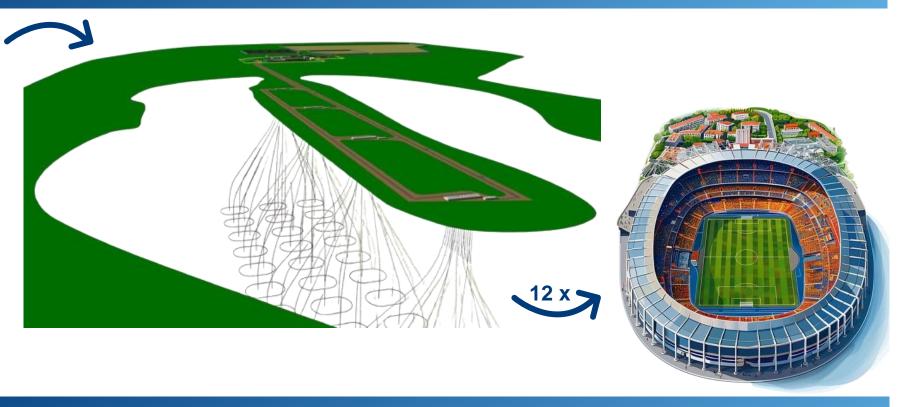
In the middle of Saskatchewan



Bethune – Below ground

Pads and caverns



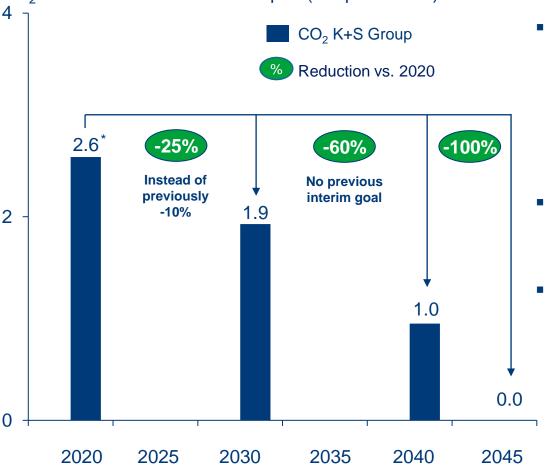




In Bethune, a pad currently includes 12 underground caverns. Each one of them is about the size of a Bundesliga stadium.

More ambitious climate strategy adopted

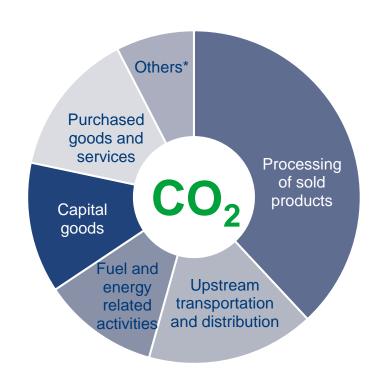




- We have already reduced 80% of our CO₂ emissions (1990 2020):
 - We have achieved this through the extensive use of highly efficient combined heat and power (CHP) technology, comprehensive energy efficiency measures and capacity reductions.
- Since 2021, our medium-term goal has been to further reduce CO₂ emissions by 10% by 2030 (compared to 2020).
- As part of Climate Strategy 2.0, we have intensified our targets:
 - We want to achieve greenhouse gas neutrality in 2045 and reduce our CO₂ emissions (Scope 1 and 2 of the production sites) by 25% compared to the base year 2020.

^{*}With the already expected adjustments to the base value 2020

Scope 3 emissions according to categories



- K+S is very early in the value chain. The evaluation of the full scope 3 emissions, therefore, is a difficult process. In the 2023 annual report, scope 3 emissions for upstream transportation and distribution had been reported. The last full evaluation has shown CO₂ emissions of 3.6 mln tonnes for 2022.
- With the first annual report according to ESRS currently underway, we re-evaluate our scope 3 emissions. All data is reviewed and changes in methods/ranges might lead to deviations from the 2022 figure.
- For the current publication several categories have been identified as material. Among these, processing of sold products will be the biggest part of the emissions with close to 40% of the total emissions.
- Others* (waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting, upstream leased assets, downstream transportation and distribution, the use of sold products as well as investments) will also be reported but are less than 10% of the total emissions.
- K+S has different impact on the different categories. The main influence is on:
 - Upstream transportation and distribution: The choice of means of transportation can influence the value. Our goal is to further
 reduce the GHG emissions associated with this category. By 2030, K+S wants to reduce its KPI for specific GHG emissions in logistics
 by 10 % compared to 2017.
 - Fuel and energy related activities: The choice of energy source can influence the value. The reduction of this category is reflected in our ambitious climate strategy.
 - Capital goods and Purchased goods and services: The choice of these types of goods can influence the value.

¹ The calculations always relates to CO₂ equivalents.

Decarbonization – Greenhouse Gas Neutrality *

Targets

Implementation

Expectation

By 2030:

Reduction of absolute CO₂ emissions by at least 25%

By 2040:

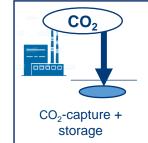
Reduction of absolute CO₂ emissions by at least **60%**

Focusing on the following key areas to reduce CO₂ emissions:









Conditions in the energy industry framework that provide incentives for **decarbonization**.

This also includes a sufficient and resilient energy infrastructure, financial support and affordable renewable energies.

Examples of specific measures:

By 2045:

We strive for greenhouse gas neutrality*.

100%

Construction of a biomass combustion plant and a CHP plant to reduce emissions by more than 100 kt CO₂ p.a. by 2026.







Renewable energy for products with the smallest possible CO₂ footprint.



We support the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement.



^{*} Scope 1 + Scope 2 compared to the base year 2020

Our future – The climate-friendly potash production

In future, we want to produce potash with the smallest 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



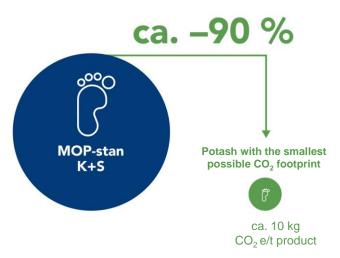
The **change in energy use** – from fossil fuels to renewable energies

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-carbonization 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**.

CO₂ reduced potash for sustainable agriculture

Development of footprint of 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.





Potash with the smallest possible CO₂ footprint due to the use of renewable energy

Requirements for the change of technology

In future, we will be able to produce potash in Germany with the smallest 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 renewable energy to produce potash with the smallest possible CO₂ footprint



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

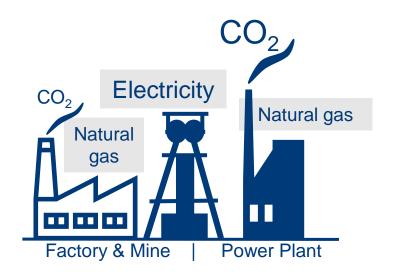


Offsetting additional expenditure incurred by using green electricity through government funding

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

Salt with the smallest possible CO₂ footprint by 2030

Current system



The challenge is to identify the right technologies for each site and establish them within the next 20 years. The opportunity lies in the intelligent connection of systems and operation modes in the markets.

System conversion from 2030



Braunschweig-Lüneburg

Already very low in CO₂
 as heat is generated in a biogas plant



Bernburg

- Shutdown of cogeneration plant in 2030
- Complete switch from steam/hot water to power-toheat in 2030
- Switch of drying in brine to hydrogen in 2035



Frisia

Waste incineration currently CO₂-free



Borth

Construction of biomass heating plant



We enable farmers to achieve greater economic success



Expansion of the portfolio

- Fertilization
- Micronutrients
- 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)
- Tailings pile coverage

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

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

Reuse of our mines

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

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. We, therefore, also managed the Company using the non-financial indicators stated below. These form 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. 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
- Reduction in specific CO₂ emissions (new since 2023)

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 incidents with lost time in relation to one million hours worked.

Performance Indicators

Key Financial Performance Indicators		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
EBITDA	€ million	444.8	1,067.3	2,422.9	712.4	557.7
Group earnings after tax, adjusted	€ million			1,494.0		3.6
Capital expenditure	€ million	526.0	334.3	403.8	525.3	530.8
Adjusted free cash flow	€ million	-42.2	92.7	932.0	311.2	62.4
Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	%	-22.8	42.9	25.7	3.2	0.0
Net financial liabilities (including lease liabilities)/EBITDA (LTM)	x-times	7.8	0.7	_ 1	_ 1	_ 1
Net debt/EBITDA (LTM)	x-times	10.5	1.7	0.3	1.7	2.6 ²

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

² Net debt also includes long-term provisions for mining obligations with maturities of more than 10 years in the amount of €996.5 million. Excluding these obligations from net debt, the ratio is 0.8.

Non-Financial Performance Indicators		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Lost Time Incident Rate	LTI rate	8.8	11.3	8.3	7.6	5.4
Reduction of saline process water in Germany	million m ³	2.9	3.3	2.3	2.6	2.5
Reduction in specific CO ₂ emissions (new since 2023)	kg/t				270.8	262.2

K+S Sustainability Goals 2030

Target	KPI ¹	Unit	Target Value	2024	Dead- line	Target achievement
ENVIRONMENT & RESOURCES						
Climate Change (E1): Reducing the carbon footprint and improving	Absolute CO ₂ emissions in the K+S Group worldwide ²	%	-25	-4.4	2030	44%
energy efficiency to enhance competitiveness.	Reduction in specific CO ₂ emissions ^{2, 3, 4}	kg/t	254.6	262.2	2027	55%
	Specific greenhouse gas emissions (CO ₂) in logistics (kg CO ₂ e/t)	%	-10	-31.4	2030	100%
Water & Dissolved Residues (E3): Reduction of saline process water	Additional reduction of saline process water from potash production to be disposed of in Germany ⁵	million m ³ p.a.	-0.5	-0.17	2030	33%
	Reduction of saline process water from potash production in Germany per tonne of product 3, 4, 5	m³/t	0.37	0.44	2030	20%
Reducing the environmental impact and conserving natural resources by re-examining the potential of residues stored on tailings piles.	Additionally covered tailings pile area	ha	155	31.0	2030	20%
K+S Mining Specifics: Reducing the environmental impact and conserving natural resources by re-examining the potential of residues stored on tailings piles.	Amount of residue used for purposes other than tailings piles disposal or avoided by increasing the raw materials yields ⁶	million t p.a.	3	0.45	2030	15%

¹ The base year for our non-financial performance indicators is 2017.

² Deviating base year: 2020.

³ Relevant to remuneration for the Board of Executive Directors and management; a description can be found in the "Remuneration report" from page 221.

⁴ Management relevant within the meaning of DRS 20, a description can be found in the section on "Corporate governance & monitoring" from page 182...

⁵ Excluding a reduction due to the KCF plant and the end of production at Sigmundshall.

⁶ Excluding a reduction due to the existing measure of immediate backfill.

⁷ KPI is reported for the first time for 2025.

⁸ The first survey was carried out in 2019 (deviating base year). Surveys are conducted approx. every three to five years. The most recent Diversity and Inclusion Index relates to the year 2022.

K+S Sustainability Goals 2030

Target	KPI ¹	Unit	Target Value	2024	Dead- line	Target achievement
SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY						
Employees (S1): Providing a healthy and safe work environment to protect our employees who constitute our most valuable capital.	Injury with lost time ^{3, 4}	LTI rate	0	5.4	Vision 2030	53%
GOVERNANCE						
Business Ethics (G1): Requesting compliance with a sustainable approach on the part of our suppliers along the entire supply chains to align all business activities with our values.	Percentage of critical suppliers aligned with the K+S Group Supplier Code of Conduct ³	%	100	98.2	End of 2025	98%
	Coverage of the purchasing volume by the K+S Group Supplier Code of Conduct ³	%	> 90	93.8	End of 2025	100%
	Percentage of potential risk suppliers assessed as part of the risk analysis 3,7	%	> 90	0	End of 2027	0
Hiring and developing a workforce that reflects the places in which we do business. Fostering an inclusive environment that enables all employees to thrive and contribute to innovation and results.	Positive perception of inclusive working environment by employees 8	%	> 90	87.0	2030	97%

K+S Sustainability: Ratings and Standards

Organization	Rating scale	Current rating	Significance of rating	Trend over the last 12 months
MSCI 🌐	Rating scale from AAA to CCC	AA	Class of "Leader"	$\overline{\Rightarrow}$
ISS ESG ⊳	Rating scale from A+ to D-	С	"medium" and only 2 steps away from prime status (from B-)	Θ
SUSTAINALYTICS a Marringater consens	Rating scale from 0 to 40+ (The lower, the better)	26.9	Medium risk that K+S suffers financial losses due to non-compliance with ESG requirements	
DISCLOSURE HAS INTERNATION	Rating scale from A to D-	Water: C Climate: D	Levels 2 (C - Awareness) and 1 (D - Disclosures), which represent the steps that a company goes through on the way to greater environmental responsibility	

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.



































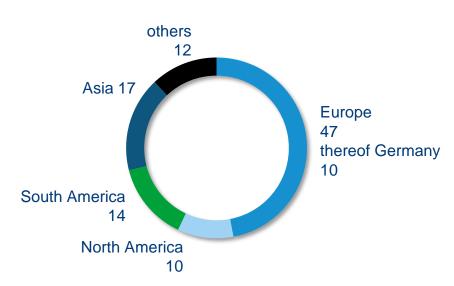






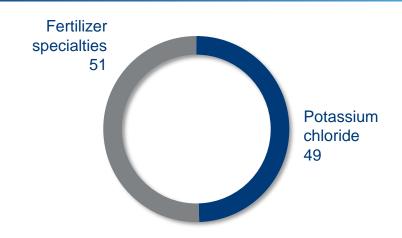
Agriculture customer segment at a glance

Revenue split by region 2024 (%)



in € million	2023	2024
Revenues	2,721.3	2,550.1
Sales volumes (million tonnes)	7.31	7.90
- thereof trade goods	0.11	0.34

Revenue split by products 2024 (%)



Characteristics

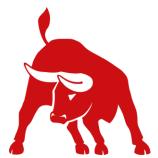
- Close proximity to our most important customers as a logistical advantage
- Shipments to overseas customers at competitive costs from Hamburg harbour
- Solid and long-term customer relationships
- Broad specialty portfolio provides flexibility and stability, partly following different trends and seasons

Our ingredients of natural origin





Further information on our products: www.kpluss.com/fertilizer





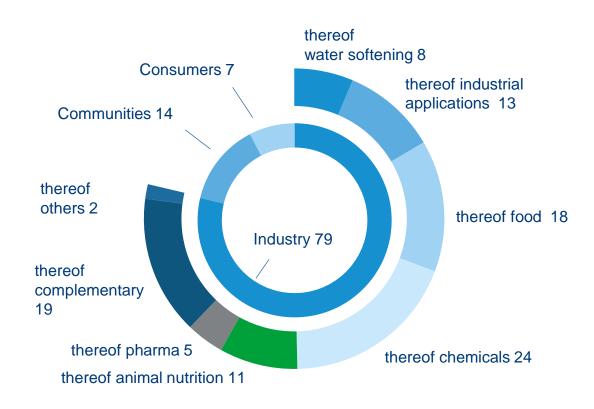
Industry+ customer segment at a glance

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.

In € million	2023	2024
Revenues	1,151.3	1,102.9
Sales volume (million tonnes)	6.62	6.58
- thereof: de-icing	2.10	1.96

Revenue split by products 2024 (%)



Products and main areas of application

Industry+ 40%

Food processing



Production and processing of foods such as meat, cheese and ready meals with products such as spices, texturizers and minerals.

Animal nutrition



Products for animal nutrition, including livestock salt and feed additives as well as salt for aquariums and fish ponds.

Water treatment



Soft water for maintaining facilities and equipment and disinfecting swimming pools and pools.

Industrial applications



Raw materials and additives for industrial processes such as galvanizing, plastics production and textile finishing.

14%

4%

19%

8%

De-Icing



Safe winter maintenance with de-icing salt and brine solutions for roads and paths.

Pharma



Supporting the healthcare industry with products such as dialysis fluids, infusion solutions and medicines.

Chemicals



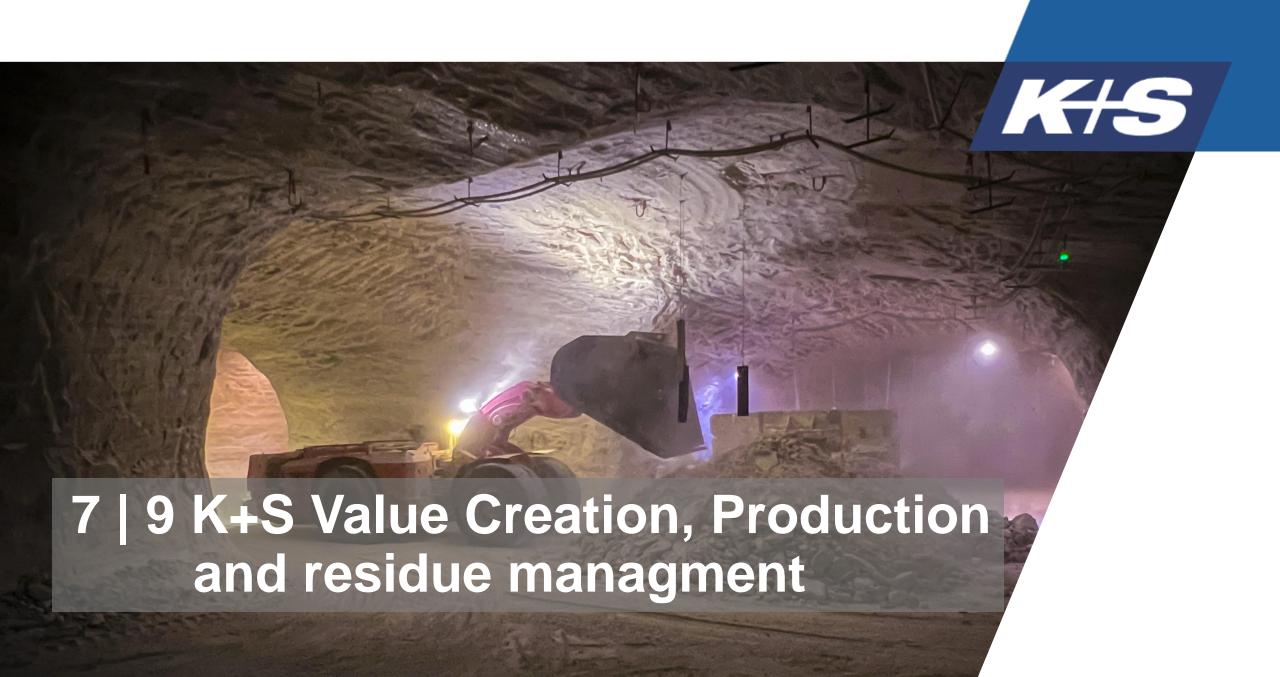
Provision of raw materials for the chemical industry, e.g. for glass and pulp production.

Consumers



Household products such as table salt, water softeners and regenerating salt for dishwashers.

Other activities make up approx. 15% of the Industry+ customer segment. As of 2024 Annual Report.



Phases of our value 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

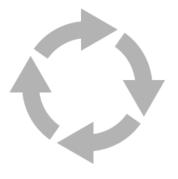






















Main production methods for salt

Rock salt

Conventional mining



Sea/solar salt

Crystallization of sea water



Evaporated salt

Recrystallization of purified brine



Brine

Controlled solution mining

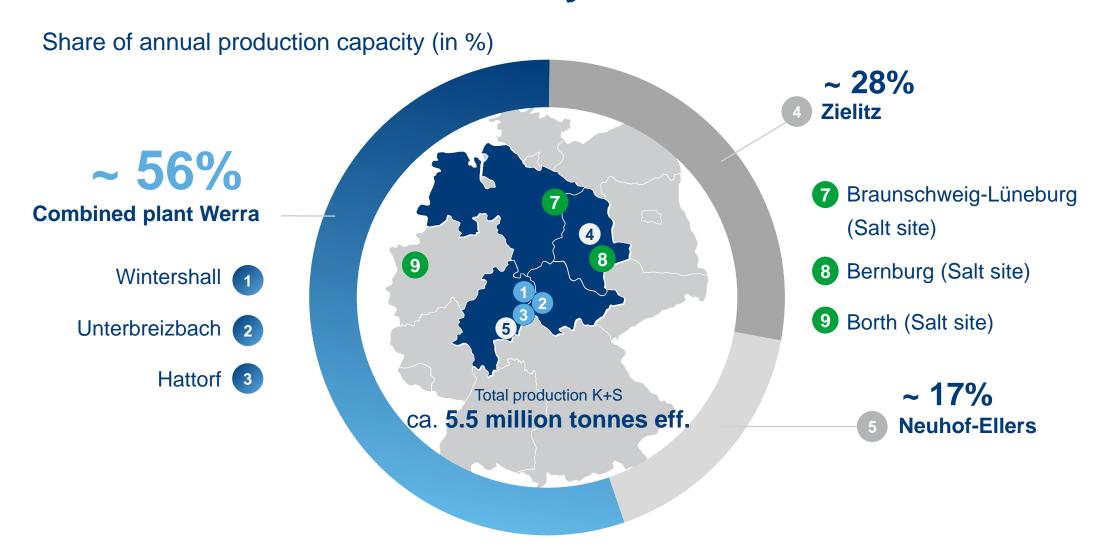


- Around 60% of worldwide salt production (more than 290 million tonnes including brine) is obtained from rock salt mining and solution mining.
- Approximately 40% of production is obtained from seawater and salt lakes.¹

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

K+S Production in Germany



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

K+S Logistics at a glance

We deliver our products to the customer: CO₂-efficient, cost-effective, fast and flexible!















Fast and flexible

Thanks to multimodal means of transportation and high rail capacities, we can deliver quickly and directly to our customers.

Cost-efficient

Through careful planning and efficient use of resources, we offer a logistics solution that is competitive and costeffective.

Quality-conscious

A high proportion of direct transports and the proximity to our sales markets are particularly beneficial to the quality of our products..

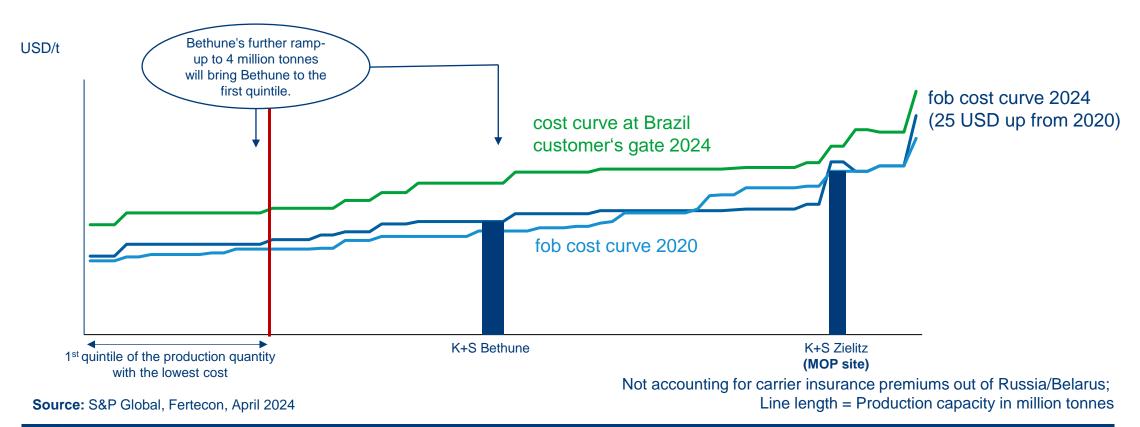
Low CO₂ transportation

We rely on
environmentally friendly
means of transport and
optimized routes to
minimize CO₂ emissions
and make our contribution
to climate protection.



Cost curve at customer's gate much flatter

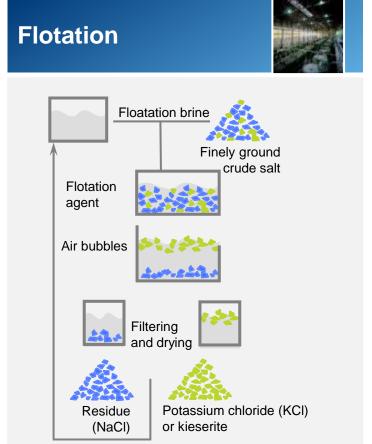
Ramp-up of Bethune as well as measures to optimize the existing business

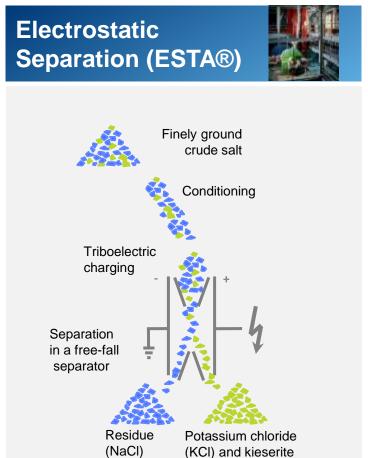


Increasing improvement in cash costs and competitive position

Potash processing above ground

Thermal dissolution Heating 25 °C 110 °C Mother brine Finely ground Undiscrude salt solved residue + dissolved Filtering KCI 95 °C Cooling Filtering Residue (NaCl) Potassium and kieserite chloride (KCI)





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: Positive effects of the Werra 2060 projects
- Injection from 2028: only less concentrated tailings pile waters and no process waters

Reduction of tailings pile water: Coverage & greening

Our objectives

- From 2030 onwards, K+S will be able to use three million tonnes of residue annually for purposes other than tailings pile disposals.
- 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.

Objective

Reduction of tailings pile water by up to 90%



Tailings pile and process water at the Werra site

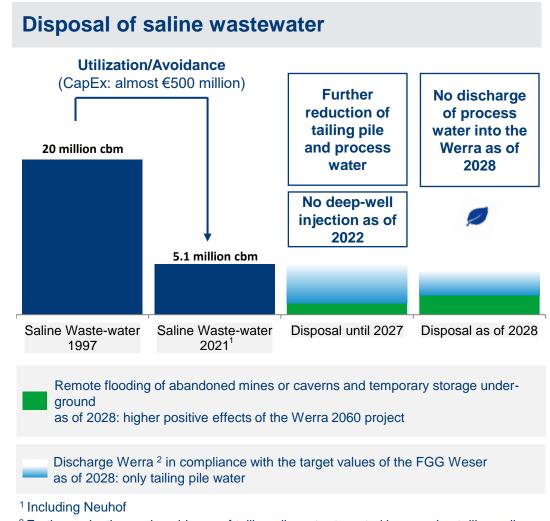
Development of saline wastewater

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

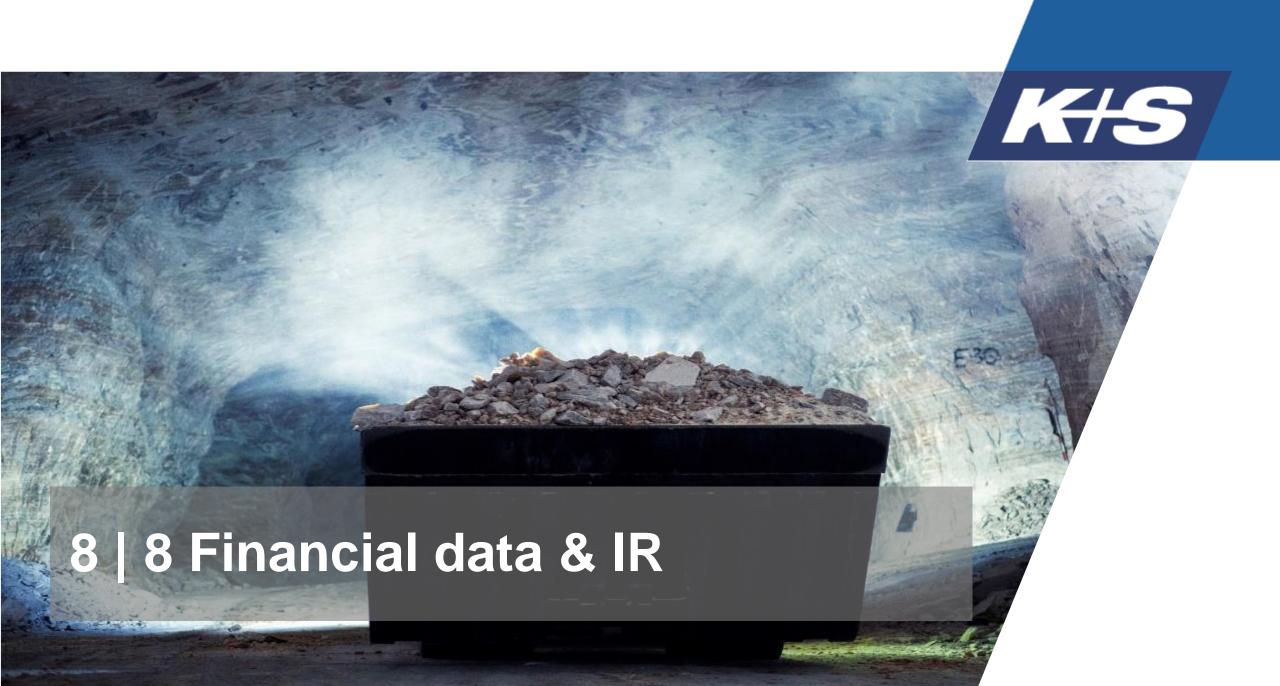
- Underground disposal in Unterbreizbach
- Optimization of production and manufacturing processes
- ESTA facility, cold preliminary decomposition and high consistency facility, kainite crystallization and MgCl₂ facility
- Establishment of a kainite crystallization and flotation facility;
 advantage: additional product

Additional ways of disposing saline wastewater

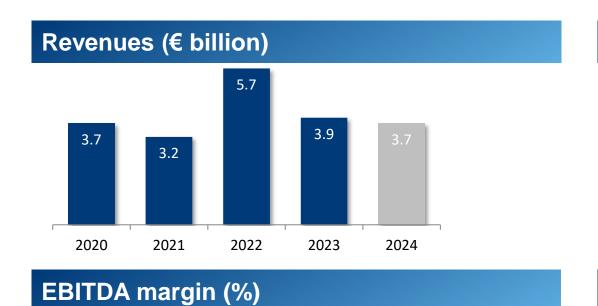
- On-site: Temporary storage possibility of up to 1.0 million m³ (basins and temporary storage underground).
- Off-site: Flooding of decommissioned mines or caverns for their restoration.
- As part of our strategy and the optimization of our existing business, the focus at the Werra site will be on reducing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



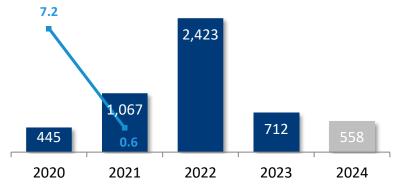
² Further reduction and avoidance of tailing pile water targeted by covering tailings piles; continuing R&D developments with external partners, among others



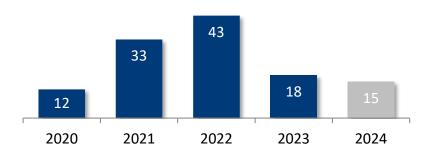
Key financial figures¹

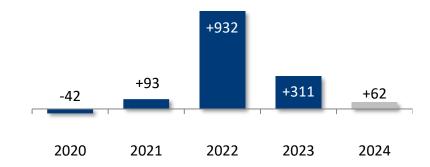


EBITDA vs. Net financial liabilities/EBITDA²



FCF (€ million)

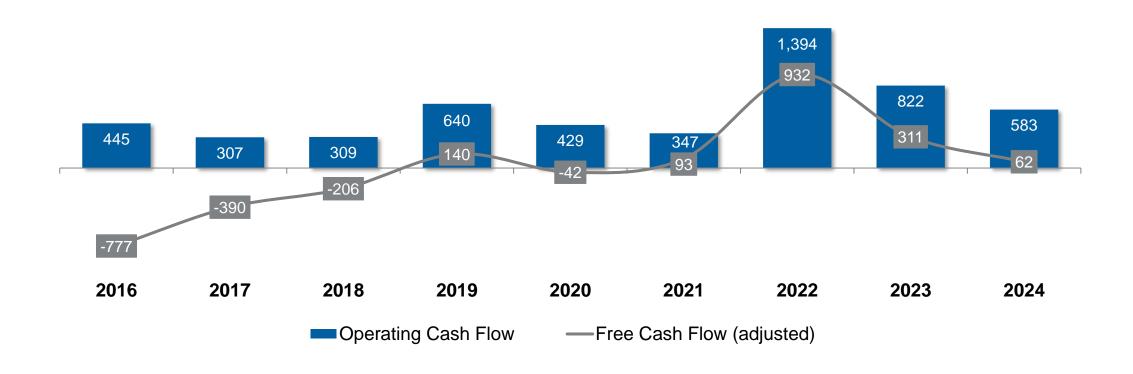




¹ The figures relate to the continuing and discontinued operations of the K+S Group for the year 2020. Since the financial year 2021, the figures relate to the continuing operations of the K+S Group.

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 2016 to 2020. Since the financial year 2021, the figures relate to the continuing operations of the K+S Group (in € million).

Cash flow and balance sheet

	FY/22	3M/23	H1/23	9M/23	FY/23	3M/24	H1/24	9M/24	FY/24
Operating cash flow	1,394	221	484	657	822	226	321	484	583
Investing cash flow (adjusted by sale/purchase of securities and other financial investments)	-462	-107	-210	-329	-510	-115	-235	-373	-521
Adjusted free cash flow	932	113	274	328	311	111	87	111	62
Capex	404	78	199	347	525	96	212	352	531
Net debt	-834	-819	-911	-890	-1,238	-1,215	-1,352	-1,337	-1,445
Net debt excl. non-current mining provisions, payable in > 10 years	-138	-27	-124	-138	-265	-252	-400	-370	-448
Non-current provisions for mining obligations	-932	-1,028	-1.029	-994	-1,212	-1,198	-1,192	-1,206	-1,240
- thereof payable within 10 years	-237	-236	-242	-242	-240	-234	-239	-239	-243
Net financial liabilities (-); Net financial asset position (+) ¹	+245	+347	+261	+241	+125	+252	+91	+112	+31
Net financial liabilities/EBITDA1 (LTM)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity Ratio	68%	71%	71%	71%	69%	69%	66%	67%	67%

¹ As of September 30, 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, 2024



Institutional Investors 62%

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

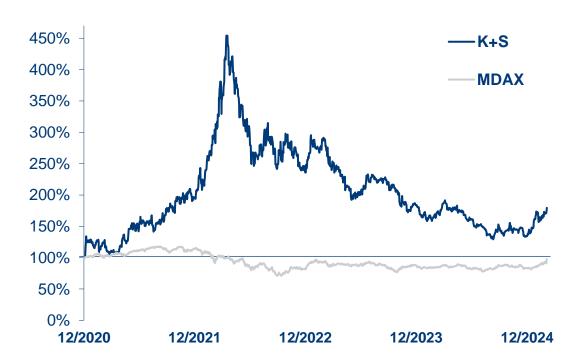
- Deutsche Bank
- DZ Bank AG
- Exane BNP Paribas
- Jefferies Equity Research
- J.P. Morgan
- Kepler Cheuvreux
- LBBW

- M.M. Warburg
- Morgan Stanley
- Oddo BHF
- Scotia Capital
- Stifel
- UBS

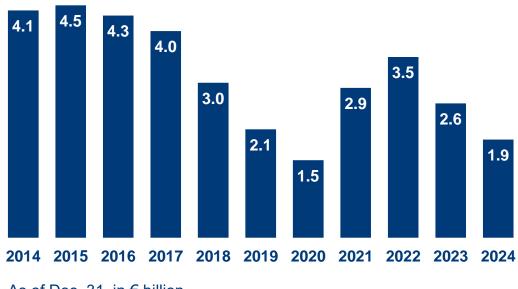
Share performance

Performance of the K+S Share

Index: December 31, 2020 = 100



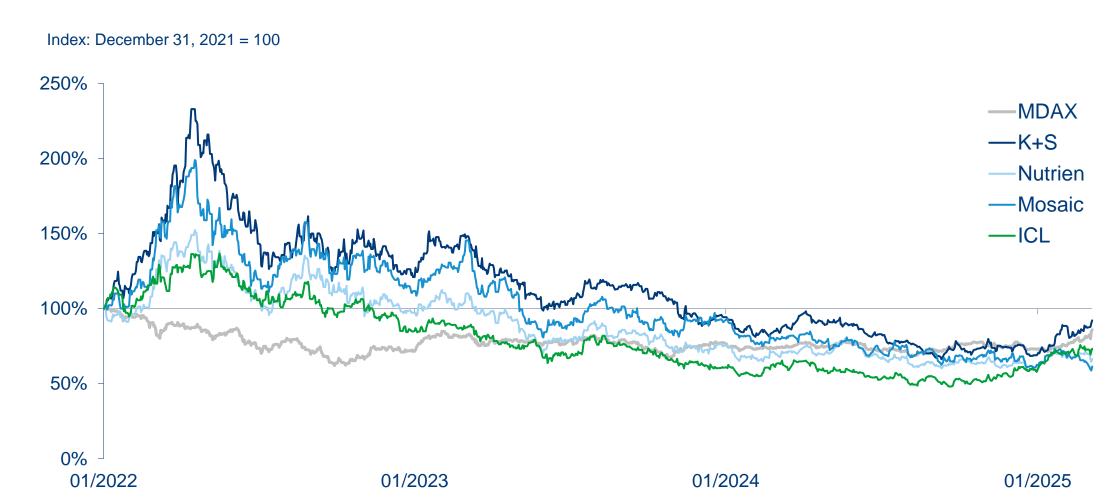
Market capitalization



As of Dec. 31, in € billion

Source: Bloomberg; as of March 2025

Performance of the K+S share in comparison



Source: Bloomberg; as of March 2025

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		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024e
Capital repayment per no-par value share eligible for dividend payment	€	0.25	0.04	-	0.20	2.00	0.70	0.15
- thereof dividend	€	0.25	0.04	-	0.20	1.00	0.70	0.15
- thereof share buyback		-	-	-	-	1.00		-

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

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: www.kpluss.com/sharebuyback

K+S debt instruments and issuer rating

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

	Bond 06/2029 (3-months-par-call)
WKN	A383E2
ISIN	XS2844398482
Listing	Luxembourg SE
Issue volume	€500 million
Outstanding volume	€500 million
Issue price	99.147%
Coupon	4.250%
Maturity	June 19, 2029
Denomination	€100,000

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

Financial calendar

Quiet period prior to the report	April 15 to May 13, 2025 (7 a.m. CEST)
Quarterly Report: March 31, 2025	May 13, 2025
Annual General Meeting (virtual)	May 14, 2025
Quiet period prior to the report	July 15 to August 12, 2025 (7 a.m. CEST)
Half-Year Financial Report: June 30, 2025	August 12, 2025
Quiet period prior to the report	October 14 to November 11, 2025 (7 a.m. CET)
Quarterly Report: September 30, 2025	November 11, 2025
Quiet period prior to the report	January 29 to March 12, 2026 (7 a.m. CET)
2025 Annual Report	March 12, 2026

More content available online

- K+S Website: www.kpluss.com
- Annual reports: www.kpluss.com/ar2024

- Newsletter subscription: www.kpluss.com/newsletter
- Social Media: in <a> □ □ <a> □ <a> □ □ <a> □</









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IR-Website: www.kpluss.com/ir

Newsletter: www.kpluss.com/newsletter

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