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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 production sites in **Europe and North America**.



Revenues **EBITDA**

€5,676.6 million €2,422.9 million

Adjusted free EBITDA-Margin

cash flow * 42.7%

€1,163.5 million

towards

people,

the





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



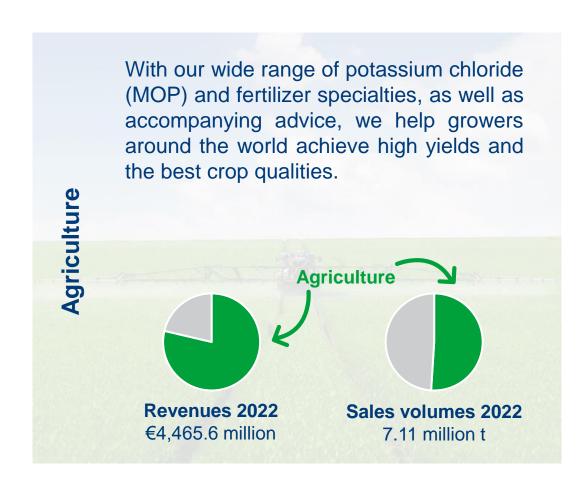




^{*} before special effects (repayment of factoring and purchase of CO₂ certificates)

K+S at a glance

Customer segments (no segments according to IFRS)





Sale of the OU Americas in 2021

Key data of the signed agreement

Buyer Stone Canyon Industries

Holdings LLC, Mark
Demetree and Partner

Gross proceeds USD 3.2 billion

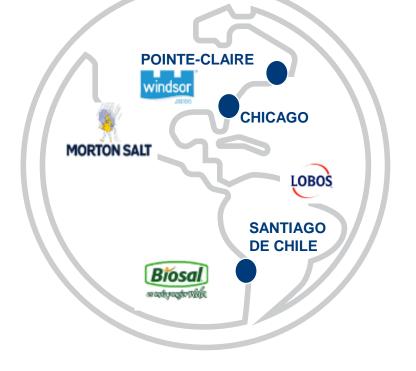
EV/EBITDA 12.5x 2019 EBITDA of

USD 257 million

Closing April 30, 2021

Net proceeds €2.6 billion after tax

Preliminary gain on €742 million disposal



Important megatrends and their implications



Global population in 2030 Today: 8.0 billion

40%

of the population suffers from water scarcity in 2030

70% of water used for agriculture



0.2 °C

Average global warming per decade

2/3 of the world's population

belong to the middle class in 2030
2015: 14% of the
world's population

Implications for K+S

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

Sources: United Nations, 2017; World Population Clock of the Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (dated July 2022); "Global temperature change" from James Hansen et al. (September 25, 2006); World Water Report 2021 of the UNESCO; James Davies, Rodrigo Lluberas and Anthony Shorrocks, Credit Suisse Global Wealth Databook 2015

Why use fertilizers?

"Die Naturgesetze des Feldbaus", Justus von Liebig, 1863

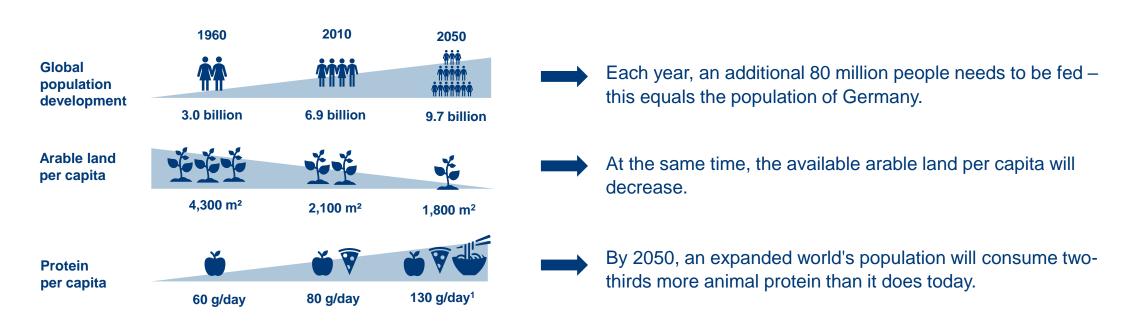


"The growth and yield of a plant is limited by the nutrient available in the smallest amount."

- 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

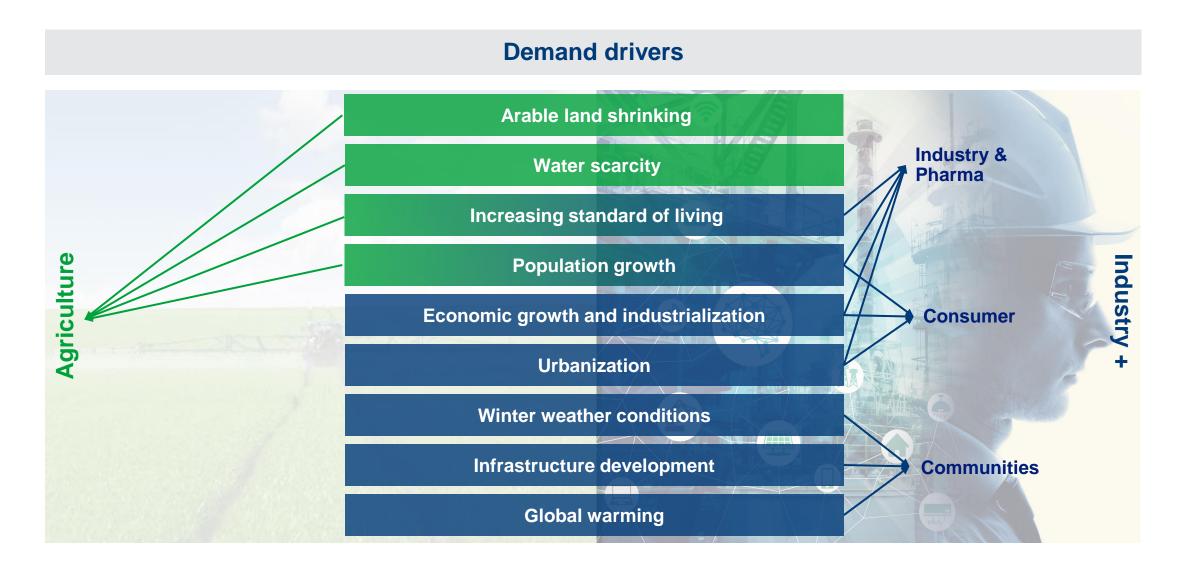
Less arable land – but more protein consumption per capita



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



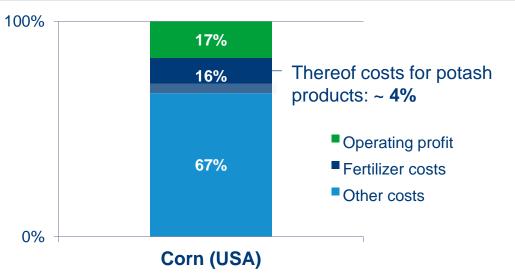
Farmer profitability of corn (USA)

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



Board of Executive Directors



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



Dr. Christian H. MeyerChief Financial Officer
Mandate for 3 years



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

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

Guiding principles of strategy and management focus



Financial ambitions

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



Optimize the existing



EBITDA impact: around €30 million p.a. from 2023

Agriculture

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

Industry+

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

Supply Chain

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

Bethune

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



Zielitz

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



Werra

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



Neuhof-Ellers

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





EBITDA impact: around €50 million p.a. from 2023

Werra 2060 – Securing a sustainable future

70 %

How do we want to achieve this?

Innovations in extraction and production

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

Methods already tested or in use on other sites!

Future-oriented product portfolio

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

Reduction in environmental impact

Provided the Reduction solid residues:

by 8 to 7 million t eff. p.a.

▶ avoiding tailings pile expansion

Wintershall beginning of the 2030s

by 190kt to 650kt p.a.;

Reduced steam requirement: higher flexibility regarding the energy source





Value contribution of Werra 2060

70 %

	NPV drivers	Ø FCF advantage p.a. 2026-2060
Significantly higher and more stable production over time/changed product mix	+€100m	+€45m
 ESG improvements Reduction of solid residues and thus avoiding tailings pile expansions and enabling backfill and secondary mining Reduction of CO₂ emissions Reduction of saline process waters and thus reducing remote disposal 	+€425m	+€40m
Mid-term adjusted personnel requirement	+€275m	+€25m
Present value of additional capex compared to unchanged operation mode	-€275m	
Total	>~500€m	+~€110m

We create value for our stakeholders!

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





with Werra 2060 project

> €1.5 billion or 7.80 €/share



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





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



Sensitivities

Variation of MOP Brazil price after 2026:

+/- 10 \$/t

change in NPV

+/- ~ €150 m

Grow the core

We enable farmers to achieve greater economic success



Expansion of the portfolio

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

Logistic access

- Circular economy
- Last Mile Distribution

Digital sales

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

New business areas

Reuse of existing assets and development of new business areas

Renewable and green energy

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

Waste management and circular economy

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

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

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

Reuse of our mines

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

Mines

Caverns

Piles

Land

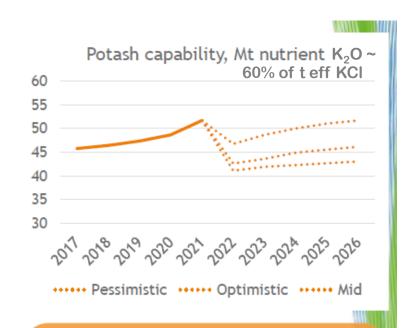
Technical/structural infrastructure

Technological know-how

Agronomic know-how



World potash supply: Geopolitical Effects



Potash

Scenarios skewed to the downside based on sanctions and likely ability to export

Source: IFA, May 2022

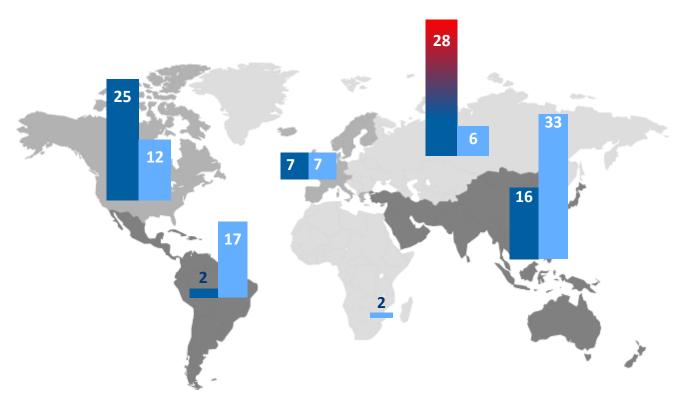
- Russia exports about 2/3 to "friendly countries"; 1/3 go to "unfriendly countries"
- More than 80% of the currently forecasted expansion of potash production comes from Russia
- Different assumptions for the recovery of the world's potash supply
 - Pessimistic scenario: Extended conflict, Western sanctions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



Even in the optimistic case, global potash supply will not return to the level of 2021 until 2026

World potash production and sales volumes by region

in million tonnes



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

	2020	2021	2022E*
World potash production	75.3 mt	77.9 mt	
World potash sales volume	77.3 mt	77.0 mt	~64 mt

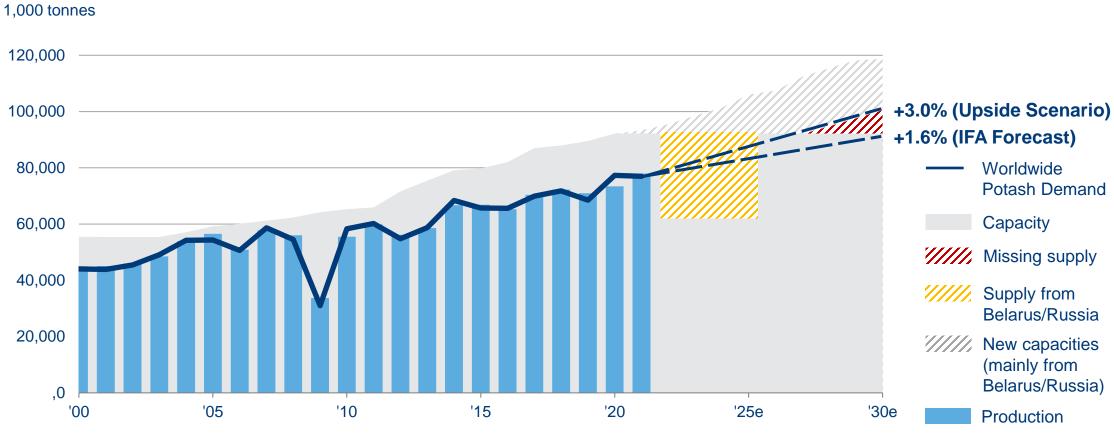
Sources: IFA 2021, K+S

Basis: Year 2021 – incl. Potassium sulfate and low-grade potash

^{*} IFA figures for 2022 will be published in summer 2023; 2022: K+S estimate

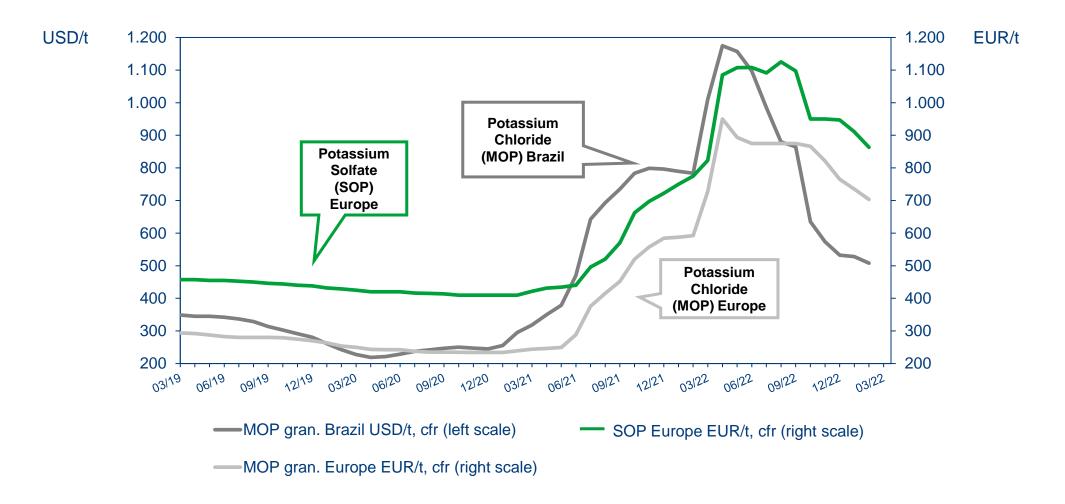
Increasing demand for potash

New potash capacities needed to meet rising demand



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

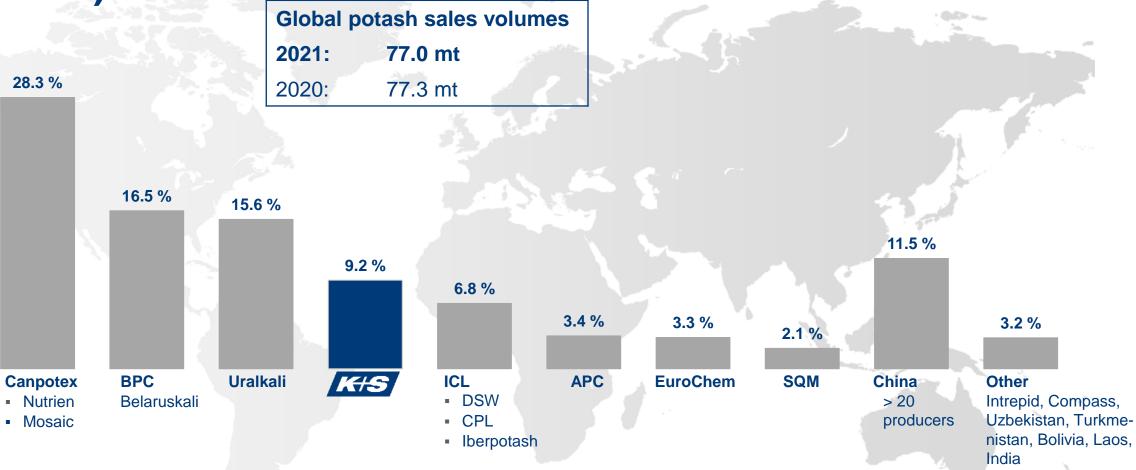
Potash price development



Source: FMB Argus Potash

Supplier structure on the global potash market (until

2021)



Source: IFA 2021, K+S

Basis: Year 2021 – incl. Potassium sulphate and low-grade potash

Between desire and reality

Classification of potash projects announced since 2006 (Greenfield)

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 (2021: 2.1 million t, target: 4 million t per year).

Since H1/2020, **EuroChem** has been producing potash at one of two Russian mines.

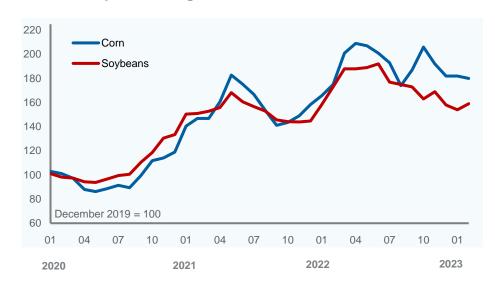


Source: World Potash Developments, Mark D. Cocker & Greta J. Orris, 2012

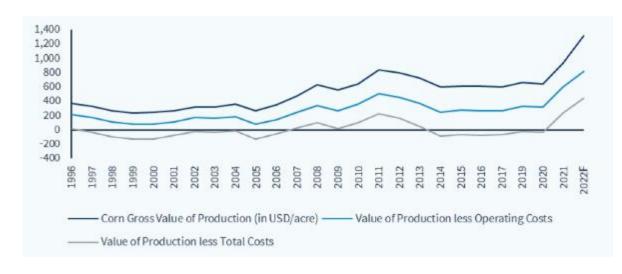
Continued positive environment

Farmer profitability at historical high level

Price development of agricultural commodities since 01/2020



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



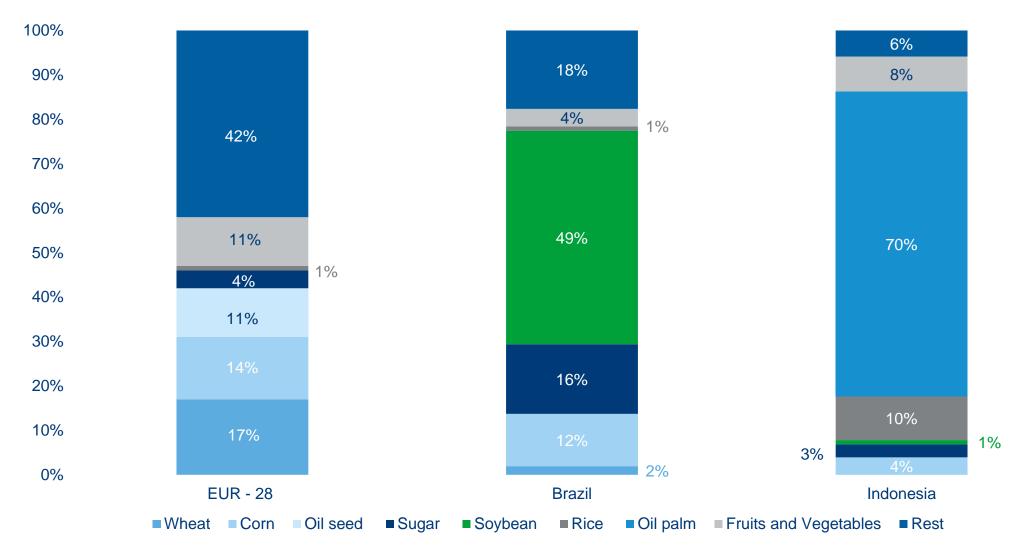
Source: Worldbank

Source: USDA, Kepler Cheuvreux



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

Potassium use by crop in selected countries



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



Global potash sales volume by region

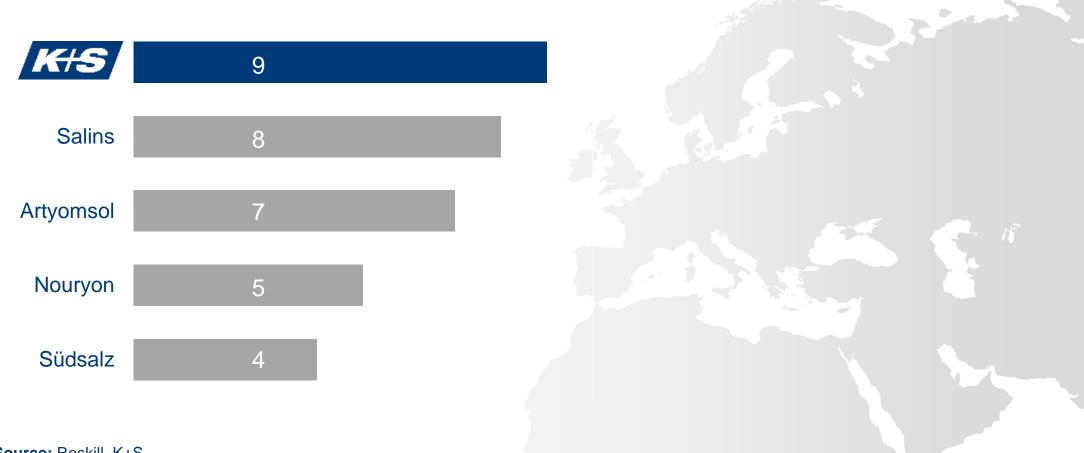
million tonnes	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Western Europe	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.0	5,9	6,2	6,2	6,0	6.2	6.5
Central Europe/FSU	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.2
Africa	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.9
North America	9.1	9.7	11.8	9.5	10.9	11.2	11.5	9.8	11.7	12.4
Latin America	10.5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

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



Supplier structure on European salt market

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

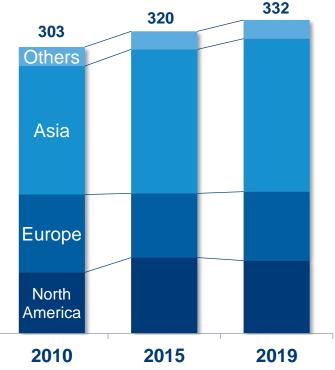


Source: Roskill, K+S

Development of salt consumption and production

Consumption (in million tonnes)

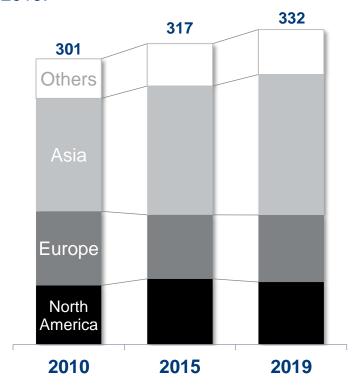
Between 2010 and 2019, global consumption increased by about 0.90% yoy to a record 332 million t.



Source: K+S, Roskill

Production (in million tonnes)

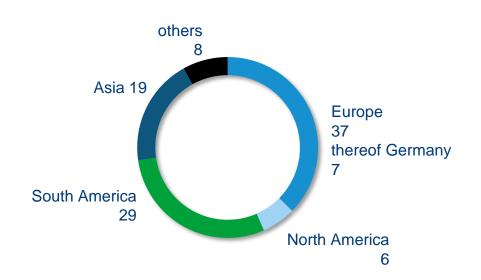
World production reached a record of more than 330 million t in 2019. It increased by an average of 1% yoy between 2010 and 2019.





Customer segment Agriculture at a glance

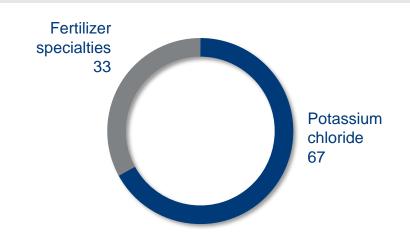
Revenue split by region 2022 (%)



in € million	2022	2021
Revenues	4,465.6	2,272.1
Sales volumes (mt)	7.11*	7.62

^{*} Lower sales volumes in 2022, in particular due to logistics shortages

Revenue split by products 2022 (%)



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

What makes us different?

Our ingredients of natural origin

Soil fertilizer Korn-Kali® Our all-rounder – for your most different applications Korn-Kali Our all-rounder – for you also now with boron Roll-Kali Our potash fertilizer – the perfect partner for your fertilizer mix 60. Kali® Our potassium chloride – your first choice Our specialist – for your healthy forage production Magnesia-Kainit® Our top quality – for your specialty crops KALISOP' Our rolled granulate – for wide, precisely distributed application **Patentkali*** Our formula for success – for the highest quality for your crops Our highly concentrated – magnesium sulfur power for plants ESTA® Kieserit



Further information: www.kpluss.com/fertilizer





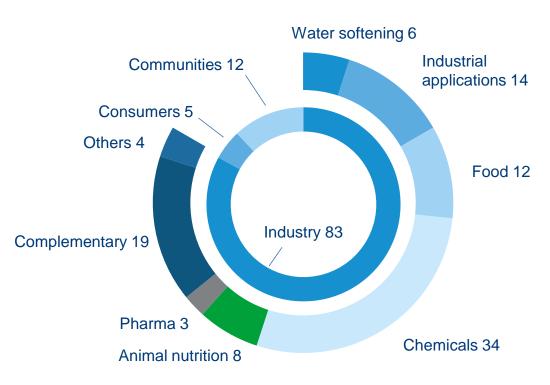
Industry+ customer segment at a glance*

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	2022	2021
Revenues	1,211,0	941.0
Sales volume (mt)	6.83	7.91
- thereof: de-icing	2.08	3.18

Revenue split by products 2022 (%)





^{*}continued operations

Main areas of application

Chemical

- Chlor-Alkaliprocesses (PVC)
- Polycarbonates and MDI (Isocyanat) (plastics, synthetic resin)
- Synthetic Soda ash (glass)



Animal nutrition

- Animal feed
- Lickstones



Food processing

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



Water softening

- Water softening
- Water treatment



Pharma

- Infusions, dialysis solutions
- Pharmaceuticals



Complementary

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



Oil and Gas

Drilling fluids



- Dyeing works
- Leather treatment







Adding value along our entire supply chain

Exploration



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

Mining



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

Production



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

Logistics



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

Sales/ Marketing



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

Application



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

Underground mining production cycle

Conventional mining

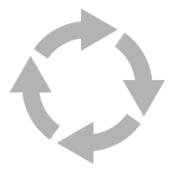






















Main production methods

Rock salt

Conventional mining



Sea/solar salt

Crystallisation of sea water



Evaporated salt

Recrystallization of purified brine



Brine

Controlled borehole-brining



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

Potash sites in Germany

Share of annual production capacity (in %)

1. Wintershall

2. Unterbreizbach Verbundwerk Werra ~ 50

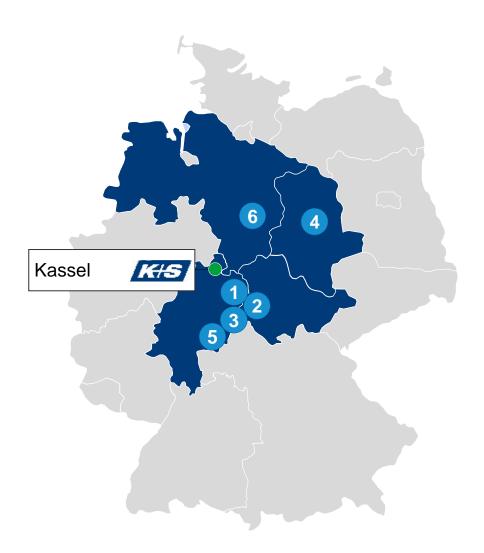
3. Hattorf

4. Zielitz ~ 25

5. Neuhof-Ellers ~ 20

6. Bergmannssegen-Hugo ~ 5

(production site, no mining)



K+S in Kanada: Bethune

Strengthening our global presence



- Expanding our current production portfolio in Germany with a North American production site
 - → Only supplier with production on two continents
- Securing a good asset base with competitive production costs
- Sales and distribution through existing distribution structures of the K+S Group
- Regional growth projects in China and Southeast Asia
- Flexible multi-product strategy

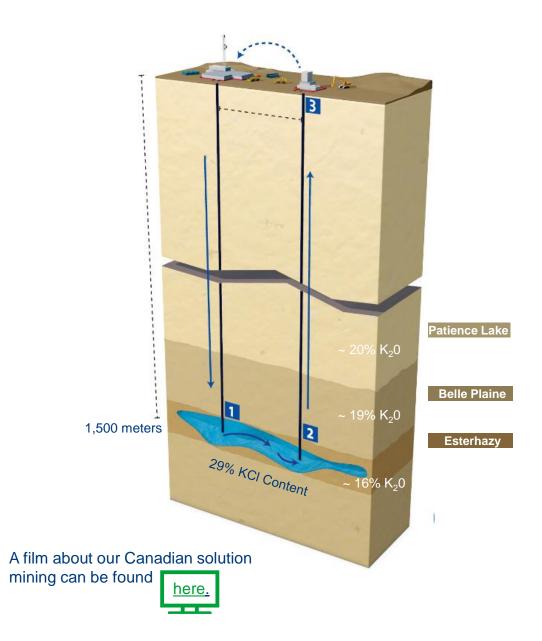
Bethune – Solution Mining

Procedure (Primary Mining)

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

- In solution mining, freshwater is brought into solvent (salt) rock through a drill hole, therefore creating chambers, or caverns, filled with a water-salt solution.
- In a subsequent step, the saturated brine is brought to the surface through an additional pipeline.
- This brine is then evaporated in the factory and processed into potash products. The water obtained during evaporation is recirculated back into the caverns.





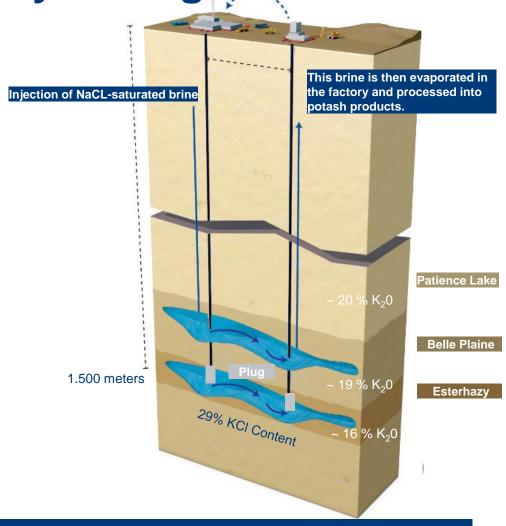
Bethune – Primary vs. Secondary Mining

Secondary Mining

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

Advantages (in comparison to primary mining)

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

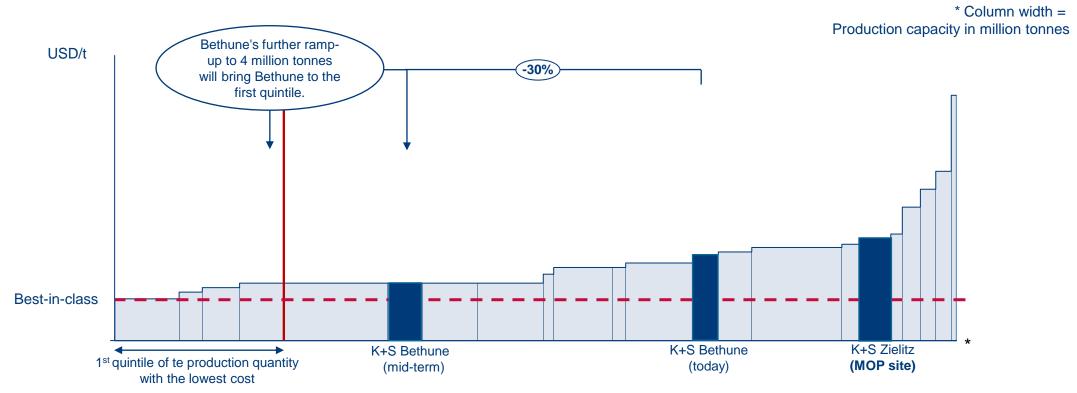




The production costs for NaCl brine mining are 50% of the production costs of primary mining.

Site costs (at mine gate) in comparison

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

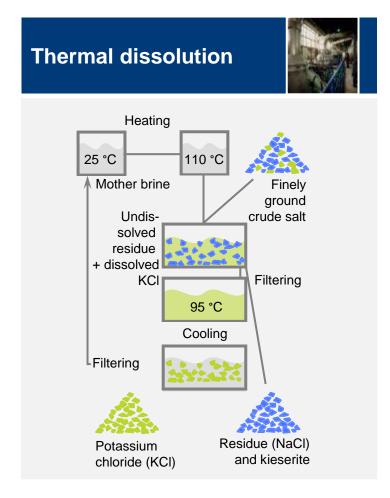


Source: CRU Report 2019, K+S

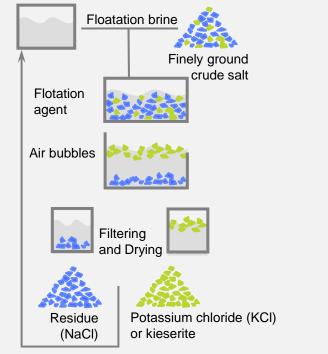


Increasing improvement in cash costs and competitive position

Potash processing above ground

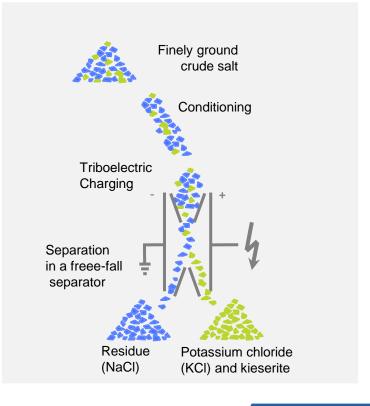






Electrostatic separation (ESTA®)





Potash production: management of residues

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

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

Tailings piles



Underground disposal



River injection*



Deep-well injection
(for K+S in the Hessian-Thuringian potash district until the year 2021)



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

~80% ~8% ~3%

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

Green investments = long-term planning security

Tailings piles extensions



Hattorf

Wintershall

Zielitz



Completed by end of 2022 / beginning of 2023

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

Liquid residues



Werra



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

Tailings pile coverage and greening

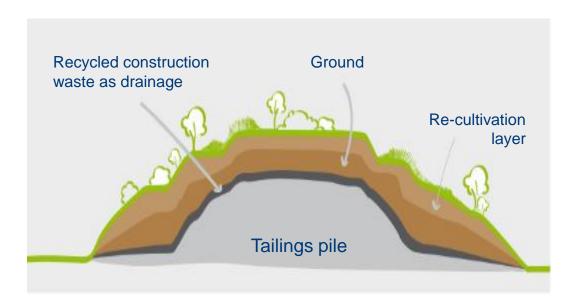
Our objectives

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

The procedure

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

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



Tailings pile and process water at the Werra site

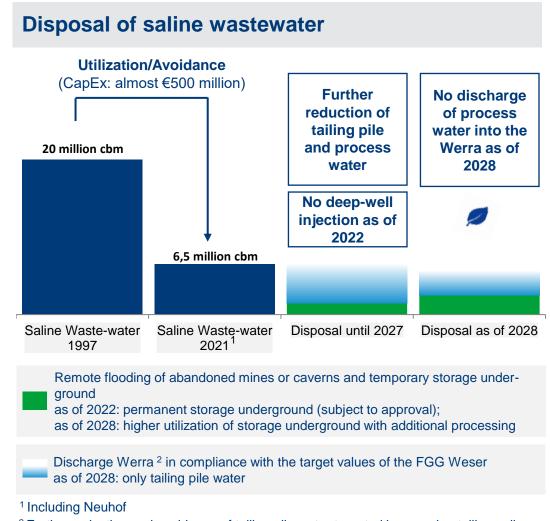
Development of saline wastewater

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

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

Additional ways of disposing saline wastewater

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



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

Underground storage in Springen

Our objective

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

The solution: Storage of process water into disused cavities



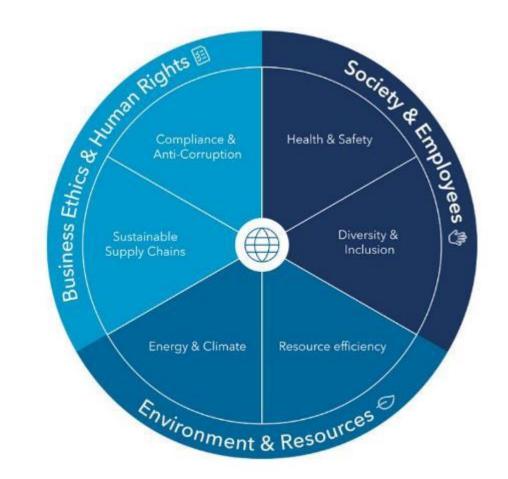
→ Mine field Springen offers 21,000,000 m³ of space for underground storage.

The procedure

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



K+S Sustainability Goals



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

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

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







K+S Climate Strategy

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

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

Short-term goal

Introduction of a "K+S climate protection fund" from 2022 to reduce our CO₂ emissions.

Mid-term goal

Reduction of our CO₂ emissions by 10% by 2030 compared to 2020.

Long-term goal

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

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

K+S Sustainability Goals 2030

	Goal	KPI	2022	Target value 2030	Base year	Achievement of targets
ety & oyees	Health & Safety	Injury with lost time (LTIR)*	8.3	0 Vision 2030	2017 (1.5)	28%
Society Employe	Diversity & Inclusion	Positive perception of an inclusive work environment by employees ¹	87 %	> 90 %	2019 (54.4)	97%
%	Sustainable Supply	Percentage of critical suppliers that have acknowledged the Supplier Code of Conduct of the K+S Group*	89.6 %	100 % end 2025	2017 (0)	90%
ess Ethics an Rights	Chains	Coverage of the purchasing volume by the Supplier Code of Conduct of the K+S Group*	84.5 %	> 90 % end 2025	2017 (0)	94%
Business Human	Compliance & Anti-Corruption	Coverage of the K+S companies with a standardized compliance risk analysis (was designed 100% in 2020 after achieving the old target)	66.7 %	100 % end 2023	2020 (0)	67%

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

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

K+S Sustainability Goals 2030

	Goal	KPI	2022	Target value 2030	Base year	Achievement of targets
ırces	Dagayyaa	Additional reduction of saline process water to be disposed of from potash production in Germany (million m³ p.a.)¹	-0.1	-0.5 (excluding reduction by KCF facility and end of production SI)	2017 (0)	82%
Environment & Resources	efficiency	Amount of residue used for purposes other than tailings piles formation or avoided by increasing the yield of raw material (million t p.a.)		3	2017 (0.2)	7%
muo.	Additional covered tailings piles area		11.4	155	2017 (0)	9%
Envir	Energy &	Absolute CO ₂ emissions in the K+S Group worldwide*	-0.4%	-10 %	2020	30%
	Climate	Specific greenhouse gas emissions (CO2) in logistics (kg CO2e/t)	-11.6% ¹	-10 %	2017	100%

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



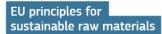
¹ Excluding a reduction due to the KKF plant and the end of production at Sigmundshall.

K+S Sustainability Management

Organisation	Rating Scale	2020	2021	2022	Development
MSCI 🏵	Rating scale from AAA to CCC (A: average)	А	А	AA	7
ISS ESG >	Rating scale from A+ to D-	C-	C-	С	7
DISCIONIDE INSIGHT ACTION	Climate: Rating Skala von A bis D-	С	С	С	\Rightarrow
	Water: Rating Skala von A bis D-	В	В	В	\bigcirc
SUSTAINALYTICS a Morningstar company	Rating scale from 0 to 40+ (The lower, the better)	38.8	36.8	36.3	7
Moody's	Rating scale from 0 to 100 (The higher, the better)	45	46		7
FTSE Russell	Rating scale from 0 to 5 (The higher, the better)	2.8	3.2		7













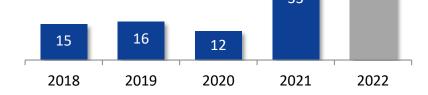
The contribution of our products to the SDGs

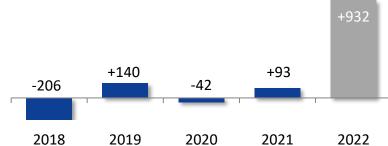




Key financial figures¹



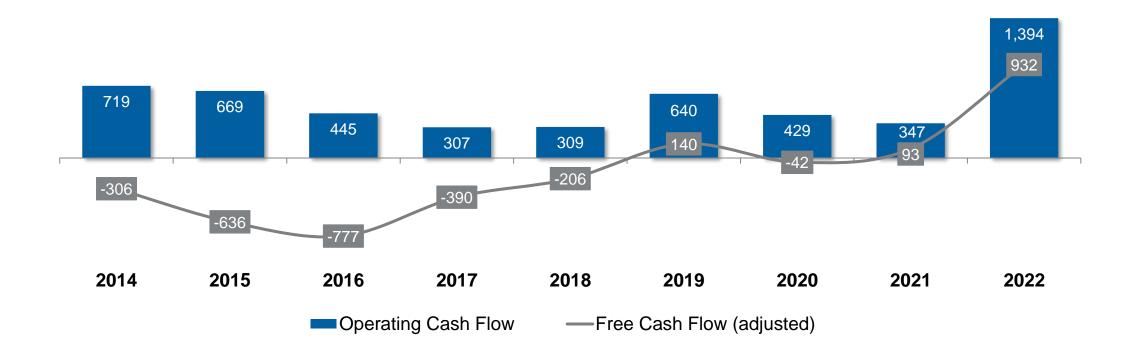




¹ The figures relate to the continuing and discontinued operations of the K+S Group for the years 2018 to 2020. For the years 2021 and 2022, the figures relate to the continuing operations of the K+S Group.

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

Operating and adjusted cash flow¹





¹ The figures relate to the continuing and discontinued operations of the K+S Group for the years 2014 to 2020. For the years 2021 and 2022, the figures relate to the continuing operations of the K+S Group (in € million).

Cash flow and balance sheet

	3M/21	H1/21	9M/21	FY/21	3M/22	H1/22	9M/22	FY/22
Operating cash flow - thereof continuing operations	147 82	69 81	83 95	347	254	486	1,143	1,394
Investing cash flow (pre-sale/purchase of securities and other financial investments)	-110	2,480	2,063					
- thereof continuing operations	- 97	-164	-247	-255	-151	-252	-329	-462
Adjusted Free Cash Flow - thereof continuing operations	37 -15	2,549 -83	2,480 -152	2,691 93	103	234	814	932
Capex - thereof continuing operations	48	135	223	334	49	125	240	404
Net financial liabilities (-); Net financial asset position (+) ¹	-3,185	-695	-784	-606	-520	-426	+152	+245
Net financial liabilities / EBITDA ¹ (LTM)	7.2	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	-	-
Equity ratio	30%	48%	55%	61%	63%	65%	65%	68%

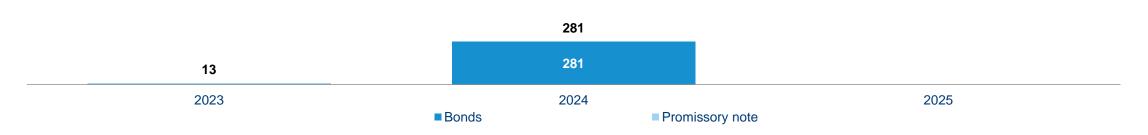
¹ As of December 31, 2022, there are no longer any net financial liabilities.

Debt profile (promissory notes and bonds)

Financial instruments

in € million	Amount outstanding	Coupon	Maturity
Promissory note loans	13		
Senior unsecured notes due 2024	281	3.250%	Apr-Jul-24 (3-months par call)

Debt maturity profile



- + Syndicated credit facility up to €600 million (available until 2024)
- + Commercial paper program as an additional source of liquidity

K+S Share

Key data

WKN: KSAG88

ISIN: DE000KSAG888

Type of shares: registered shares of no-par value

■ Total number of shares: 191,400,000

Trading segment: Prime Standard

Ticker symbols: Bloomberg SDF/Reuters SDFG

Shareholder structure as of Dec 31, 2022



The following banks publish research studies about K+S

- Baader Helvea Equity Research
- Bank of America
- Berenberg Bank
- BMO Capital Markets
- Citi Research
- Deutsche Bank
- DZ Bank AG

- Exane BNP Paribas
- Jefferies Equity Research
- J.P. Morgan
- Kepler Cheuvreux
- LBBW
- M.M. Warburg
- Morgan Stanley

- Oddo BHF
- Pareto Securities AS
- Scotia Capital
- Société Générale
- Stifel
- UBS

K+S ADR Programme

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

Trade on OTCQX

Symbol: KPLUY

CUSIP: 48265W108

Ratio: 2 ADRs = 1 Share

Country: Germany

ISIN: DE000KSAG888

Depositary: The Bank of New York Mellon

Benefits to North American investors

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

Further information: www.kpluss.com/adr

K+S bonds and issuer rating

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

	Bond 07/2024*
WKN	A2N BE7
ISIN	XS1854830889
Listing	Luxembourg SE
Issue volume	€600 million
Outstanding volume	€281 million
Issue Price	100.000%
Coupon	3.250%
Maturity	18.07.2024
Denomination	€100,000

^{*3-}months par call

Financial calendar 2022/23

Quarterly Report: March 31, 2023	May 9, 2023
Annual Shareholders' Meeting, virtual	May 10, 2023
Half-year Financial Report; June 30, 2023	August 10, 2023
Quarterly Report: September 31, 2023	November 14, 2023
2023 Annual Report: December 31, 2023	March 14, 2024

More content available online

- K+S Website: www.kpluss.com
- Annual reports: www.kpluss.com/ar2022

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











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Newsletter: www.kpluss.com/newsletter

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