

List of questions asked at the results conference for Q1 2026

1. **Good afternoon, everyone. I have two questions, if I may. One for President Krzyżewski, I believe, and the second for Ms. Vice President. My first question concerns the investment plan, because we have record high financial results for Q1 of this year, and if we add to that what we are observing on global exchanges – I am referring to copper prices, which are also very, very satisfactory – do you anticipate a revision to the financial plan or perhaps the investment plan? Should we expect any movement here? And the second question is for Ms. Vice President regarding the KGHM Chile project. Could you please provide us with more details on the assumptions of this project. And do you expect, for example, an increase in the value of international assets in this area? Thank you very much.**

Answer: In response to the first question, if President Bryja would like to add anything here, of course, please feel free. However, there are two aspects. The first is a purely financial aspect. We still have nearly PLN 5 billion in net debt to service. And honestly, first I would like to reduce the Company's debt, and therefore its financial costs, and prepare the Company for the future in a healthy, secure, and comfortable financial position. So that would be my direct answer to your question. The second aspect I would mention is why copper prices are so high: because you cannot accelerate global production even with an extraordinary amount of cash. It simply doesn't work that way. Capital expenditure projects have their own timelines and courses of action. Even if we increase funding – and we always want to be efficient from a financial perspective – certain operations cannot be carried out, even by engaging additional cash. Therefore, from this perspective, I do not see any direct possibility in the short term to allocate additional funds to CAPEX to increase production. It doesn't work that way.

Let me just add that, of course, we continue to invite all of you to our strategy presentation. That will happen around the beginning of July, according to our calendar. There, we will also discuss our capital expenditure plans for the coming years. This year, with no changes and no cuts, we want to spend another PLN 4 billion on CAPEX and maintain a CAPEX level that will allow us to execute all our rather ambitious projects in the coming years, even if some may have experienced slight delays in decision-making. Ladies and gentlemen, regarding a potential revision of the capex plan, we are not considering it. Why? Because in our long-term capex plan, we assume that a level of 4 billion is sufficient for us. However, we manage this plan in such a way as to apply these funds optimally. At the end of the year, when we collect and review projects that our individual divisions are interested in, the total reaches PLN 5.5 billion to 5.8 billion. However, these projects are at various stages of preparation, and some are so unsatisfactory that it is simply not possible to implement them in a given year.

Investor Relations Department

Therefore, the PLN 4.1 billion we have for this year is the absolute optimum. Besides, I have showed you a slide illustrating four shaft sites where shaft projects are underway, at various stages. I have been working for this Company for a long time, and I can tell you that I do not remember a time – this happened before me, before I joined KGHM – when the investment program included four shafts simultaneously. Two, maybe three, but not four. We have GG-1, GG-2, Retków and Gaworzyce. Four shafts at different stages. For three of the shafts, the investment phase is underway but at an initial stage, meaning that major capital expenditures have not yet been incurred. On the other hand, the GG-1 shaft has already passed the heaviest capital expenditures phase because, out of nearly 3 billion PLN in total capital expenditures for the shaft – 2.890 billion in the case of GG-1 – 1.5 billion went into the shaft barrel alone. Currently, about PLN 800 million remains to complete work on the permanent surface facilities. But as I said, 1.5 billion is just for the construction of the shaft barrel and the lining. So, for those three shafts, that expenditure is still ahead of us, and we have the funds for certain modernization and investment projects at the metallurgical plants that can be executed at this time, and we are still staying within PLN 4 billion. PLN 4 billion is a satisfactory level for us. If we obtain more funds and the opportunity arises for shafts to enter the sinking phase in parallel – for example, two shafts with a third right behind them – it is possible that we will make revisions, but certainly not for the next 2 to 3 years. Regarding your questions about KGHM Chile and the agreement signed recently with the Chilean branch of Freeport McMoran, this is an agreement that defines a partnership in a very early exploration phase. It does not definitively specify the structure of a future joint venture agreement in 100% detail. We are just talking with our partner about potential locations that we could explore for new deposits. As we know, these resources are immense in Chile, so we definitely want to consolidate our presence there. However, as I mentioned, this is a farm-out agreement that at this moment establishes the framework for cooperation. There is a possibility of concluding a JV agreement in the future, but at this very early stage we are unable to tell you anything more. Besides, as you know, KGHM Chile is a company that provides services primarily to Sierra Gorda, but it also has a very strong team of geologists working on the ground for Sierra Gorda, but also searches for deposits in the surrounding areas. Drilling is also conducted in the Carrizalillo area, so we would like this company to grow organically. That is my commentary on this matter. Thank you.

- 2. Good afternoon. Welcome, everyone. I have a question regarding the minerals extraction tax. This is perhaps a question for President Krzyżewski, as it increased to PLN 1 billion 920 million in the first quarter, even though it was supposed to decrease. So I wanted to ask how this mechanism works and why, despite us incurring capital expenditures of 657 million, we can see no impact – at least, I**

could not find any. Mr. President – what is the situation, and how does this reflect reality?

Answer: Ladies and gentlemen, according to the act that was enacted, the rate for this year was altered, and I could say that without this change, we would have paid well over 2 billion. However, the formula on which the tax is based depends on prices. And while there is already a cutoff point for silver – because the law also parameterizes the maximum tax payable – we hit that ceiling for silver at around USD 56 to 57 per ounce. As a result, the tax has already reached its maximum level and we are no longer paying anything beyond that limit. For copper, however, it is increasing, and as a reminder, this is a power function, so the most recent incremental increase is very large, which is exactly what we are observing. The cutoff point for copper is around USD 15,000 per tonne. So we are already very close, but so far, looking at it from this perspective, this tax is growing at extraordinary rates. Our earnings are also growing rapidly, so the two are quite strongly correlated. As the Management Board, we are in continuous discussions with the Ministry of Finance, presenting these various scenarios. And this year, we should and will definitely see the reduction in tax that was projected at approximately 600 million – because, as a reminder, we get that 600 million tax reduction after the breakdown of PLN 10 billion over ten years. Nonetheless, the tax base still also follows the macroeconomic factors.

3. I have a question. You talk so much about the excellent performance, but on the other hand, a 286 million loan was taken out. What was this loan used for?

Answer: Let me answer that. Again, if we look at liquidity from this perspective, in recent periods we had over 3 billion in factoring, which from a liquidity standpoint was recorded in working capital and operating cash flows. Now we have come down, I can say as of today, to zero already. At the end of March, it was still PLN 800 million, so that required us to also draw down this financing. To give you some context, we always draw down financing where it is cheapest and pay it off where it is most expensive. So because of the above, that was rather a technical matter. Nevertheless, the Company's overall debt, including factoring and bank debt, has recently decreased significantly. So from that perspective, we are also pleased that the Company's financial resilience and stability are growing quarter over quarter.

4. Then perhaps another question for President Bryja. I wanted to ask, because it was mentioned at the European Congress, that KGHM is also moving heavily into the electromobility and battery industry, etc. Will these investments and this development of KGHM be implemented using the existing assets, or will we build? Is it the Głogów Copper Smelter and Refinery, or rather Legnica, or others, is there a plan for this?

Answer: We are moving into it in the sense that we need electric and battery-powered equipment, even though not all underground functions can be performed by these

Investor Relations Department

machines. In the case of drilling rigs, roof bolters, and personnel carriers – absolutely. However, when it comes to haul trucks and loaders, these machines require so much power that you would have to replace the battery several times during a shift, and that is the most expensive part of the machine, I would say. So, we know which technologies, yes. And here, the companies that manufacture drilling rigs and roof bolters for us, are Zanam, our company that manufactures equipment for us, and our partner, the Mine Master Drilling and Bolting Rigs Production Plant in Lower Silesia – so this is still local content, even though it is not part of our Group. We are currently testing the Mine Master equipment with a battery drive, while Zanam is currently focusing on manufacturing personnel carriers, a Zamper-type vehicle. It has already been presented and is undergoing testing. We will purchase more of these machines. The main issue for us is, of course, battery safety. And since the regulations regarding vehicle battery safety apply to the surface, we unfortunately have to conduct these tests ourselves because, as you may be aware, a fire that occurs on the surface is dangerous, but a fire underground is a catastrophe. So, in short, this will take a little longer, but when it comes to electromobility, we are definitely listening and looking closely at what type of battery can be applied. Zanam is open to this possibility, and Zanam will be our company to propose this type of equipment to us. Thank you.

I understand that you were perhaps also referring to what we would like to do that might be innovative, perhaps with other alloys and so on. I want to emphasize that all the new ideas we are considering and will consider, in terms of location, are primarily directed at the Legnica Copper Smelter and Refinery.

Even copper powder for foil production, yes, all those things.

Yes, exactly. Plus, I will repeat once more, because we also spoke about this at the Congress, we are in an exploratory phase with entities interested in cooperating on new products – some new alloys, some granulated and powdered products. Perhaps President Bryja will add to this.

Indeed, the President guided me there; I really need to expand my response with this. So, of course, we are thinking about the production technology for granules and powders for foil production used in batteries, that is one thing. Another thing, the Legnica Copper Smelter and Refinery is currently conducting work – and it has turned out very well – on an alloy that would seem hard to imagine, because it is a metal combined with a non-metallic material: a lead-calcium alloy, which is used in battery production. And we have conducted such tests as well. There are interested parties who would buy this alloy from us for battery production.

- 5. Now for the questions submitted online. We have already spoken a bit about the effect of the change in inventories, but here we need more explanation, if the**

President permits. Four analyst centers are asking, requesting an explanation and a breakdown of such a high effect of the inventory change. In a stable macro environment, is this an effect that reverses partially along with the incurred production and sales costs after the products are sold or semi-finished products are utilized? What can we expect in the working capital line item in the coming quarters, taking into account this very effect of valuation reversal or volumes entering production?

Answer: I would like to ask for a supporting slide here as well, because we have prepared one on capital and inventories. As you can see, looking from the perspective of volumes, the global volume, you could say we are at the volume peak for inventories. Internally, the mix is changing, but the mix results, among other things, from the maintenance and then from processing – without going into details here – nevertheless, this volume has reached its peak. This peak will last until June and later, as you can see, we will release the volumes. As for the price – our inventory cost is calculated based on the actual average cost of production. Therefore, if the macroeconomic conditions were stable, you could say that from the standpoint of inventory valuation changes, we would not see a valuation change, and the falling volume should release working capital. However, changes in the macro environment itself can also drive the valuation from a working capital perspective, as well as the valuation of the inventories themselves. To give you a clear illustration of what this means now after the first quarter, while our inventory value increased by over PLN 2 billion, I could draw an image saying that 2/3 of this increase came from valuation, and 1/3 came from volume. Moreover, you can see that the opening balance is lower than at the end of Q3, so that accounts for the 1/3, while 2/3 is the valuation. However, it is also worth noting that in December we should be below the opening balance, meaning below the end of December, so this valuation should gradually decline and reach lower levels than what we observed at year-end.

- 6. Perhaps staying for a moment with cash flows and our P&L, a question from Łukasz Piasecki, Ipopema Securities. The relationship between *Cash Conversion*, *Working Capital*, and EBITDA. Our Q1 EBITDA was 5.5 billion, but with metal prices this high, working capital requirements and the minerals extraction tax burden typically increase. What portion of this EBITDA actually translated into operating cash flow and free cash flow? Does the Management Board see a risk that in subsequent quarters a part of the results will be “eaten up” by this working capital and higher liabilities or tax payments?**

Answer: From this perspective, we do not identify any risk in terms of a working capital. However, from a tax perspective, the only issue or consequence we need to address is the fact that we pay advances towards income tax and we will see this flowing through; next year, we will simply pay the difference that will result from the accrued tax and the corresponding advances. We observed the exact same thing, I believe, between 2023 and 2024. There was a large difference at that time. So this is, you could say, the only

Investor Relations Department

direct consequence that should occur in terms of cash flow and cash conversion. From a working capital perspective, we also keep saying that we can always use the PLN 3 billion factoring facility we have available, and we know how to do it in a short period of time to release funds. Nevertheless, looking ahead at Q3 and Q4, we see a lot from the volume side and also cash flows from international assets, that there will be many events supporting our liquidity, and we assume that this liquidity will be at a high level by the end of the year.

- 7. A question, if I may, also from Łukasz Piasecki, Ipopema, this time about Sierra Gorda's performance and further upside. Sierra Gorda improved its results year over year, but its contribution to the Group was relatively limited compared to KGHM Polska. What are the main operational drivers for further improvement at Sierra Gorda? And listed here are grade, recovery, throughput, molybdenum, unit costs, or a potential capacity expansion. Do current copper prices change the investment priorities for this Sierra Gorda asset?**

Answer: Ladies and gentlemen, this is an interesting and complex question. Regarding Sierra Gorda's operational performance, it is at a satisfactory level for us. As for the processing plant, production of both copper and molybdenum has been stabilized. So, everything here is under control. In terms of operating costs, working closely both in coordination with our partner South 32 and with Sierra Gorda's management, we are actively working to keep these costs in check so that they do not increase significantly year over year, in spite of the favorable metal prices. As for development, as we mentioned earlier, we are currently discussing investment plans for expanding the mine with a fourth grinding line. This financial decision has not been made at this point, but we are in the process of reviewing and analyzing the documentation, and we will inform you about further decisions at the appropriate time. I think that answers the question.

- 8. Dan Major from UBS. KGHM announced a dividend payment for 2025 of PLN 1.50 per share, which represents 15% of the net profit of the parent company, the Polish company. In the future, if copper and silver prices hold up, do you expect an increase in the dividend payout ratio starting from 2026?**

Answer: Ladies and gentlemen, our dividend policy, which we have stated we are maintaining and currently see no need to change, stipulates that up to 30% of net profit is paid out as a dividend. There are two key elements to this. On one hand, we analyze short-term liquidity as well as liquidity in the medium- and long-term horizon. Therefore, taking into account what President Bryja said and the investment projects that will be gaining momentum, if we see that we can create value for shareholders precisely through investment growth and earnings growth, then that is how we will try to deliver this value. It is also difficult to define right now what the macroeconomic environment or our surroundings will look like. We can probably imagine any scenario where the dividend is larger or smaller in value terms, but we will make this decision

Investor Relations Department

based on the data at the moment when we have the results for the next period on the table.

- 9. Mr. Robert Maj, Kepler Cheuvreux. The gross unit cost in Poland, before accounting for the deduction of the value of anode slimes, increased by over 8% year over year. Personnel costs naturally rose, but energy costs also increased by nearly 9%, also year over year. You reported having hedges on half of your natural gas and electricity volumes. In light of this, should we expect even greater increases in energy costs in subsequent quarters?**

Answer: Perhaps we could respond to this question in writing, because the detailed data we have is not something you can read directly from the financial statements. However, when we look at the volume of energy, and the rise in electricity prices versus natural gas prices – because, as I said earlier, these must be interpreted together – we do not see such a threat. Of course, in a scenario where natural gas prices continue to rise, and our hedging level is around 50-55%, we might see weaker performance on the unhedged portion, but in that case we also change the way we manage our generation assets. So, we uphold what we have said: we will manage it so that the energy cost does not increase year over year for a given volume. From this perspective, we would like to keep this year over year price rate flat.

- 10. KGHM created PLN 3.2 billion in working capital in Q1 2026. If copper and silver prices remain at current levels, what level of working capital can be expected?**

Answer: The working capital of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. S.A. has increased in recent months due to, among other things, the overhaul scheduled for Q3 of this year at the Głogów Copper Smelter and Refinery. From the start of the overhaul, inventory volumes will decline until the end of the year. As a result, this working capital will be released in Q4.

- 11. Are you considering cooperation with Lumina on building a new copper mine in Poland?**

Answer: No, KGHM has no plans to cooperate with Lumina on building a new mine. According to public information, Lumina Metals signed a letter of intent with KGHM to establish a framework for discussions regarding potential strategic directions of cooperation and potential supplies of copper concentrate from the Nowa Sól project to KGHM's metallurgical plants. According to the document, Lumina and KGHM are to cooperate on technical and commercial matters related to potential supply of copper concentrate, including supply volumes, product quality, metallurgical compatibility, as well as logistics and transportation.

12. Which inventories were primarily revalued in Q1? If it was silver, why, since silver prices were similar at the end of 2025 and Q1 2026? 2) What was the reason for such low copper sales prices at Sierra Gorda in Q1 2026?

Answer: The increased valuation of work in progress and finished product inventories in Q1 2026 was due to an unprecedented rise in both silver and copper prices and affected the volumes of both metals. The additional factor that increased the valuation of this line item was the growth in anode inventories ahead of the shutdown at the Głogów II Copper Smelter and Refinery, and an increase in internal concentrate inventories due to higher mining production.

13. How does the Company explain the sharp decline in Sierra Gorda's EBITDA q/q (vs. PLN 1 billion in Q4 2025)?

Answer: In February, due to weather conditions, Sierra Gorda had to update its mining plan, which caused a change in mining parameters. Currently, these parameters are returning to planned levels. Additionally, in Q1 2026, a one-time bonus of PLN 44 million was paid to the personnel as a result of wage agreements.

14. Does the q/q reduction in CAPEX for Victoria indicate a delay in this project? Please remind us what the total cost of the Victoria mine is expected to be, and when it is scheduled to start production?

Answer: The execution of the Victoria project is progressing on schedule, and there have been no changes to the project's assumptions.

15. What was the valuation of by-products in Q1 2026 at the parent company?

Answer: We do not disclose this.

16. Good afternoon, congratulations on the presented results and ambitious plans for the future. What regulatory adaptations are included in the green icon on slide 12? Does the area of these adaptations concern more the ESG area, other areas, or also the Act on the National Cybersecurity System (NIS2, Cybersecurity, digital resilience)? Does the local content aspect mentioned in the presentation also mean an interest in developing IT technologies within dedicated companies of the KGHM Group, or rather just providing services in this area to support the development and maintenance of the Group?

Answer: These are projects from the "adaptation" analytical category, that is projects aimed at adapting the company's operations to ensure compliance with requirements arising from legal regulations, applicable standards, or other regulations, especially in the areas of:

- a) occupational health and safety;
- b) asset protection;

Investor Relations Department

- c) cybersecurity;
 - d) ethical and anti-corruption standards;
 - e) environmental impact;
 - f) quality standards and management systems;
- through the construction of new infrastructure or supplementing existing infrastructure with new technical, technological, and ICT solutions.

It is KGHM's priority is to build a strong operational base that guarantees continuity of production and stability of supply. Close cooperation with Polish businesses, or the local content aspect, ensures predictability of supply, efficient execution of capital expenditure projects, and the development of advanced technological competencies that are available locally. The effects of this approach go beyond the copper industry – they strengthen the long-term competitiveness of the Copper Basin, Lower Silesia, and the Polish economy.