
PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE KGHM POLSKA MIEDŹ S.A. GROUP FOR Q4 AND 2024

27 MARCH 2025

ARTUR NEWECKI, PRESS SPOKESMAN: Good afternoon, I would like to welcome you very warmly to the conference dedicated to discussing the results of the KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. Group for 2024. The results will be presented by the full Management Board: President Mr. Andrzej Szydło, Vice President Ms. Iga Dorota Lis, Vice President Mr. Zbigniew Bryja, Vice President Mr. Piotr Krzyżewski, Vice President Mirosław Laskowski and Vice President Mr. Piotr Stryczek. Also with us is Mr. Janusz Krystosiak, Director of the Investor Relations Department, who will lead the question-and-answer section that will immediately follow the presentation of the results. Our conference is streamed online. Questions can be asked both from the floor and via email to the following address: ir@kghm.com. I shall now hand the floor over to President Andrzej Szydło.

ANDRZEJ SZYDŁO, PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD: Good afternoon. Ladies and Gentlemen, the annual conference is always an opportunity for us to present the annual results, but to some extent also to recap the year. I remember our conference a year ago, where we discussed the results for 2023, and it's no secret that in discussing the results for 2023, we discussed the results of KGHM, but these were not the results of the work of this Management Board - as far as 2023 is concerned. As for 2024, we are very much already discussing our own results. Ladies and Gentlemen, the results were published yesterday and you know them. Comments and references to these results have already appeared in the media. Let me start in a non-standard way and refer to what the conference looked like a year ago. One year of the Management Board's work in its current composition has passed. And such a retrospective to the 2023 result conference, held in April 2024, will be a good start to also recap the year of work of the current Management Board, but also in a way to present what we have struggled with, what we have identified, what analyses we have made in the company and how we approach the management of such an organism as KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. An organism which, in terms of raw materials, is very important not only for the

region, not only for the country, but also very important at the level of the European Union, or Europe altogether. Let me just remind you that KGHM, in terms of primary copper production, or mined copper, is responsible for almost 50% of the European Union's production. Which, in these days of a certain uncertainty in terms of the market and the attention everyone pays to raw materials, especially critical ones, or the so-called strategic ones, is of great importance. Who are we, what are we responsible for, and how is the responsibility distributed when it comes to the raw materials strategy of Poland and the European Union?

Before we get to the results, let me tell you what have we been up to over the past year. To no one's surprise, we had to do some review of what the past looked like at the company. What are the current major issues? We prioritized the problems and dealt with them so that to some extent we could catch up with time and solve those problems that were most urgent. And here let me backtrack to what the 2023 conference looked like and where we actually were. Of course, physically we were here at the conference, while our thoughts were at the company due to some problems that needed to be solved really urgently. I won't go into detail for obvious reasons, so as not to take up too much of your time, but the issue of water hazards at KGHM was a problem that in the months of March, April, May and even June of last year was actually a priority issue that we dealt with, especially the services reporting to President Laskowski in charge of production.

Like most industrial companies - or even all industrial companies - KGHM uses the natural resources of the environment, including the Odra River. We remember the crises that occurred on the Odra River related to the golden algae bloom in earlier years. KGHM was not responsible for these crises to any excessive degree, but KGHM is an entity that uses these natural resources, and special care had to be taken to ensure that this environmental safety was as high as possible. We encountered a state of significant filling of the main tailings storage facility in the form of Żelazny Most at actually almost 100% of its capacity, which is actually at times when KGHM should already have had a retention buffer capacity in place. This year we are most likely to be dealing (we will see what it will look like in the following months) with a hydrological drought, with low water flows in the Odra River, so we need to be prepared not to add

in any way to possible negative natural phenomena, additional risks related to possible discharge of excess water from technological processes, from mine drainage into the Odra River, which is a natural reservoir that KGHM uses both for water intake and discharge. How does this work? In a nutshell. Ladies and Gentlemen, during winter periods, the flow of water in the Odra River and potentially the volatile salinity of the Odra River is not very sensitive to what happens at the entities that use this resource. However during summer periods, it is a reservoir that is potentially very sensitive to use. In short, during the spring, late spring and summer periods, it is necessary to build technological retention such that one is prepared for significant reductions, primarily in discharge. This is a topic of great importance. In summary, compared to last year, when we were physically at the conference but with our thoughts we were at the company, and a number of parallel activities of various nature were being undertaken, including water retention underground, among others to restore the discharge infrastructure to its proper technical condition, to build additional retention where possible, in such a way that it does not have negative consequences for the mine drainage process. The issue of water inflow from the rock mass is an issue that has been of particular concern to KGHM for several years. This year we are in a situation where we have built such retention capacity and we are prepared for such scenarios that we can limit discharges to levels that will not affect the environment in any way. Of course, this has been the subject of an audit, and a further part of the process is underway to answer the question of why this happened and what should be done so that such situations do not occur in the future, that such a large entity as KGHM is not prepared to operate in the spring and summer. This is the first issue that took a very long time, but it has ended, I mean it will never end, because taking care of the proper balance of technological, seasonal water is a phenomenon that will always be there, and attention should always be paid to it. The question to be answered is why it happened previously, and this will be answered soon. Ladies and Gentlemen, it's no secret, as we've encountered questions, that there have been a number of audits at KGHM related to various processes that took place in the past. Among other things, there have been audits related to something that is very important to KGHM, namely the diversification of energy sources. As a very large consumer of electricity, KGHM should invest and

diversify its energy sources. KGHM has tried to do so, among other things, through acquisitions of photovoltaic farms in the past. However, as a result of audits, we find (and these processes will also be subject to further clarification) that some acquisitions that took place in the past were not carried out optimally. Both in terms of the price of the acquisition, as well as the technical condition, as identified later, and the entire process associated with the acquisition of assets under the title of photovoltaic farms. And this is also a conclusion for the future and a message from the company. KGHM is interested in diversifying its energy sources and is keen to invest in renewable energy. However, certainly not in the way we found, where the technical condition of these installations is, to put it mildly, inadequate. Ladies and Gentlemen, in the years before some of us returned to the company and some of us joined it - in a company as large as KGHM, as is common in large entities - there is staff turnover. This was also under scrutiny. KGHM is a very good forge of human resources. You can learn a lot in this company, learn a lot of lessons that you can apply also when working in other places. However, I think KGHM is not the best place to spend money on severance packages, on non-compete payouts, with the excessive personnel turnover that took place in previous years. Dozens of people have passed through the Management Board. I'm not talking physically about individuals, but about entitlements to payment of all sorts of compensations. Several hundred people have passed through the KGHM Group. Several dozen people when it comes to KGHM INTERNATIONAL's international assets. And nearly 200 people when it comes to key executives at the Divisions. Altogether in such large companies people happen to change their career path, or it is found at the level of the organization that some optimizations can be made in the area of human resources as well. It is the case in the labour market that if someone has special skills, special experience, then mostly, sorry for such a simplification, but the market pays for such an asset. It's a bit like in soccer, if there is a transfer of players, the club sometimes buys a player and pays for him. Strangely enough, there was this staff turnover at KGHM. I don't remember an instance where it was ever a revenue for KGHM. Mostly it was at a cost. And this is also an area from which lessons should be learned for the future, so that personnel changes, which are inherent in such a large company with several thousand employees and a total of more than 30,000 people including the

KGHM Group, various things affect staff turnover. Care should be taken to ensure that there are not tens of millions of dollars in costs over several years when it comes to turnover, or at least that personnel at KGHM are selected in the right way and that any changes are not one-sided.

Another area that also came under scrutiny - KGHM is a very large company that operates in an environment. ESG and CSR are no longer mere buzzwords today, and KGHM has been implementing, has been implementing and will continue to implement a certain policy of sponsorship or media cooperation for years. An area that should be very well thought out, well supervised, for the reason that for most audiences who are not deep in these processes, it can sometimes be associated with an unjustified cost or money that is spent in a suboptimal way. Unfortunately, such things have happened. KGHM has spent nearly PLN 800 million on this budget item over the past few years.

One should always be careful that this type of activity, this type of cooperation is balanced and does not have some aspect other than substantive, or such cooperation with the environment, but also with the media, which could not be pigeonholed into: these are the ones they like, and these are the ones they don't like. With these they cooperate, and with these they do not. Perhaps in small, privately owned companies this can be afforded. In the case of an entity like KGHM, it should be rather very balanced. But it wasn't. KGHM has within its structure the Polska Miedź Foundation, which also has its own statutory goals and which is very closely associated with the activity I mentioned, in the area of spending some reasonable funds for social purposes, for worthy causes.

Let me give just one example. The difference between 2024, which we are discussing today, and 2023, which is the previous year - as far as the Polska Miedź Foundation is concerned - the difference in the funds spent is four times. And the spending was not always related to KGHM's activities in the region, and KGHM is not that big of a company to implement this policy on a national level, or in areas where it does not have an impact on the environment, or its employees or former employees, or local communities. KGHM is a large company in Lower Silesia, it is a large company in Poland, but I think you have to be very careful when it comes to overinflating this type of cost. One last thing, I think my colleague President will also elaborate. In 2012 KGHM became

an international company with assets in Canada, Chile and the United States, in addition to its domestic assets located in Lower Silesia. We have also reviewed these assets and this also shows in the results. We have identified some things there we do not consider optimal at all. This is especially true for the Robinson mine, which ran into very big problems in 2023 in terms of machine availability, but also when it comes to planning both mining, open-pit mining and the so-called stockpiling, i.e. preparing the feed for the processing process in a flexible manner that makes it possible to respond to current depletions, or ongoing troubles in the area of mining operations. This shows how disastrous the first quarter of 2023 looked. This, admittedly, looks very good now, because if we compare the performance of 2024 to 2023, someone would say, great, the results are great. It's just that the base is very low, and there's no fooling yourself that if you have the bar hung so low, it's not hard to jump over it. We also took a lot of time to deal with KGHM's key development project in Canada, the Victoria project, which was acquired as part of Quadra's overall acquisition portfolio in 2012, and where we had to deal with a certain existing situation related to the advancement of the project. Let me remind you that this is a deep underground copper and nickel mine, where the project is proceeding in two phases. This is also the decision we made, that is, that two shafts will be built there. We found that decisions, as far as this project was concerned, were made on an ad hoc basis and subsequent elements of this project's budget were injected. The CAPEX from this project grew several times over the years, which means that it was not possible to make such a directional decision on whether this project is profitable or not, whether it should be implemented, what will happen with this ore, to whom and on what terms it will be delivered; the project was simply implemented on an ad hoc basis. Finally, KGHM's largest asset, the Sierra Gorda mine in Chile, in which we are a partner, previously of the Japanese company Sumitomo, now the Australian company South 32.

I think my colleague will refer to certain phenomena that need to happen there, while the performance there should be definitely improved and brought to a situation where certain things, if budgeted and planned, should be delivered. At least to a large extent, not as much as it will turn out. I am talking about mining activities, here, but also, I think, in the near future good cooperation, because it is important, even very important; we

see good cooperation with our partner, who is a 45% shareholder in this mine, as key. We will also make forward-looking and developmental decisions, all the time bearing in mind that the times of KGHM's intensive financial investments in international assets, when net flows were only one-way, should be coming to an end, and these assets must earn money for themselves and for their development as well, or look for good, reasonable sources of financing, not necessarily in Poland, not necessarily in the Parent Company.

It's taken a bit long already, sorry, but I had to make this introduction. I will only say one more thing, because you will probably ask this question at some stage. What about the strategy, which we actually already talked about at the first conference in this management composition this spring. In a way, I will avoid the word strategy. In order to announce the strategy we must, in accordance with corporate rules, first of all have this strategy finally adopted at the Management Board level, but also get the Supervisory Board to approve it. Formally, these processes have not yet ended. I think they will be finished soon. It's also no secret that a very large part of our work last year was and continues to be devoted to specific identification of the state of KGHM's development after 64 years and for the next 30-40 years. Therefore, at some stage KGHM will announce its strategy. One must not build a strategy for a company like KGHM for 5 or 10 years. This is simply impossible. Because the investment processes in the mining industry last 15+ years, that is, if someone plans a strategy for a company like KGHM, if he does it for 10 years ahead, he actually plans the operations. This is no strategy. We will come to the market with the strategy soon. It's no secret that part of KGHM's strategy is also its feasibility and the viability of certain business decisions that need to happen urgently. Here I will emphasize the word urgently, for the reason that the decisions we make in 2025, for example, will result in real production results in 2040. That's how it works. There will be no real production effects, meaning also cost effects, of these fundamental decisions in mining operations in 2030, sooner than after 12-15 years. And with this awareness, we are also aware of the urgency of certain decision-making processes, as President Bryja will probably mention later. So much for the introduction, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Let me move on to something you already saw yesterday, namely the key macro factors that affected KGHM's 2024 results. The most important, i.e. the prices of metals, the main ones being copper and silver, were positive in relation to the corresponding period, i.e. 2023; in dollar terms copper was more expensive by 8%, silver by 21%, with the fact that if you look at the valuation of the zloty due to its appreciation against the euro and dollar, in our case especially the dollar, the Polish zloty is 5% stronger.

The increase in metal prices; for copper it was 2.1 and for silver, a little better, 14.7, respectively. With that said, you know that KGHM's revenue from silver sales is a dozen or so percent, so this almost 15% increase in silver prices does not so much result in an increase in revenue. In terms of revenue, KGHM Polska Miedź S.A., domestic operations, revenue growth of 3%, let me remind you of the 2.1 increase in the zloty copper prices and 14.7 in silver. As regards KGHM Group's revenue, slightly better, but this is due precisely to this weak base for the Robinson mine and lower, much lower production. Adjusted EBITDA for KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. stood at PLN 4,463 million, a 25% increase over the corresponding period the year before, i.e. 2023. Adjusted EBITDA, as far as the KGHM Group is concerned, PLN 8 457 million and an increase of 58%. Net profit in that year - the company posted write-downs, so here, too, you have to look at this result through the prism of why this is happening. However, as far as the net profit is concerned, PLN 2 788 million, as far as KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. is concerned, on a consolidated basis, PLN 2 870 million at a similar level. Copper production. 2024 was a maintenance shutdown year for the Głogów I Copper Smelter and Refinery. Let me remind you, this is KGHM's largest smelter put into operation after several years of construction in 2016. Here I will brag a little. I had the honour of launching this metallurgical plant in 2016. We put it into operation within 24 hours of the start of the commissioning. This has never happened in metallurgy and I think it will never happen again to commission such a plant in one day. And it started working. Of course, some there were some growing pains, but this smelter is very close to my heart. I am glad that it was actually launched in 2016, and the first overhaul took place in 2020. And another one just last year, so once every 4 years, a smelter like this undergoes a thorough refresh, including overhaul, i.e. replacement of key elements of the lining or recovery boiler system. Why is this important? I know the story very well, when a similar flash

furnace technology was put into operation in 1978. The first stoppage happened, I think, after a month and a half of its operation. After that, there were many years of efforts to make this period between overhauls one year, then one and a half years, then eighteen months. It was a great success to achieve a two-year inter-overhaul cycle. Then we dared to introduce a three-year and then four-year period between major overhauls. In the case of the new Głogów I Copper Smelter and Refinery, this four-year period, as it were, happened to us right away. And I will say frankly that if we are also able to manage mining and the inputs in such a way as to move towards extending these inter-overhaul periods, which naturally affects cost optimization, then we will do so. And we will be thinking about five-year intervals between overhauls, and in the future, longer periods should not be ruled out. Why am I taking so long about it? Firstly to brag, but secondly to comment on a certain 2024 result. Despite this major overhaul, which lasted more than 2 months and was completed a little ahead of schedule, and with the successful operation of this Smelter, it affected production in the domestic assets. In the long term it balances out due to the fact that always some stocks of anodes are accumulated for the overhaul of such a smelter to keep the continuity of refining processes. Nonetheless, as regards domestic assets, electrolytic copper production, payable copper production was at the level of the year when there was no such overhaul. So it's a good result. Due to the base of the Robinson mine again, a very large increase has taken place as far as the Robinson mine is concerned, and the production at the Sierra Gorda mine was at a similar level, but we are not at all particularly satisfied yet. Payable copper production. I would like to take this opportunity to say just one thing. 35% of the inputs, as regards electrolytic copper production, comes from so-called purchased materials, i.e. concentrates and scrap, which are processed at KGHM's smelters. This is the trend we are likely to face, because worldwide processing of the so-called secondary copper, i.e. from scrap, will take place as primary copper is getting scarce. These projects are per unit, in terms of both CAPEX and operating expenses, getting more and more expensive, and globally companies will go for weaker and weaker resources, so scrap copper and concentrates will always be valuable. Purchased materials account for 35% in the case of KGHM of our domestic operations, where we have metallurgy. We dream of this and we will strive very hard to maintain this

proportion, so that purchased materials do not change anymore, do not grow very much in our metallurgical charge. It won't be easy, but this is the only way we are able to think about some higher volumes. Of course, you can process scrap easily, provided it is on the market. And this is something that took place both in 2023 and in 2024.

The proportion is almost identical. 65% from primary copper mined in the form of ore, then processed into concentrate, which was processed at KGHM's smelters, and 35% in the form of purchased scrap and imported concentrates, very carefully selected so that these smelting processes, which are unique in Poland, are carried out, that is, so that these concentrates match each other and to optimally compose the charge mix. As for silver production, this calls for comment. We produced 1 341 tonnes of silver in 2024 and this is a decrease of 6%. A comment here. This story goes all the way back to the fourth quarter of 2022, when shutdown of the main aggregate furnace at the Precious Metals Plant, the Kaldo furnace, meant that a certain portion of KGHM's already easy-to-process silver- and gold-bearing materials were in stock and passed to 2023. Easy and fast to process, which built such a base that 2023 was indeed, as far as silver was concerned, a record year.

I think we have ambitions, of course, but the condition is to optimize mining operations and the supply of own concentrates, because silver comes mainly from KGHM's mines in Poland. It will be very difficult to catch up with 2023, but we will try. Production of TPM, Total Precious Metals, also 6% lower, but this is like a commentary, I won't repeat it. Molybdenum production, which is the resultant production, is similar. Ladies and Gentlemen, so much for my part. I apologize for this lengthy statement, but I think this first part will allow us to optimize this time in the Q&A section that will follow our conference. Vice President Laskowski, over to you. The most important thing, production.

MIROŚŁAW LASKOWSKI, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD (PRODUCTION): I'll comment on production in the Polish assets with the following words: good to very good result in every operating sector. They refer to both the budget and 2023. This pertains to mining, processing and metallurgical segments. I will only cite one figure that is not behind me on the screen. 2024 is also a record year in terms of

production in KGHM's history for the wire rod we produce at the Cedynia wire rod plant. Here we took advantage of the very good demand for the product and all our technical and organizational measures helped to achieve a result of 271 thousand tonnes. I wanted to say a few words and present how the planning process takes place in such a large mining and metallurgical company. It all starts with mining. We plan our mining divisions, mining fields, or faces, or ore extraction sites, of which there are more than 1,000 at KGHM. The progression of the divisions or mining fields in a year is about 300 meters, so the geological parameters here in the form of copper content and deposit thickness have to be planned in great detail. The longer this planning period is, the less accurate these values are, and the same applies to the way the deposit is explored, so we move in category C1, from boreholes from the surface, with an accuracy of 30%, then planning takes place through category B, from preparatory and access works, all the way up to category A, mining works. And this is the basic element of our mining production volume, which also consists of preparatory works, because we have a seam-based structure for accessing the deposit, that is, we perform preparatory workings in the deposit. The production volume coming from these preparatory works, assuming the progress of these works at the level of 45 km, is about 7%, while here we are just moving in the B category of deposit exploration, so the accuracy of planning, or more precisely the distinction between deposit zones and bare rock zones is at about 20%. And the last element related to mining production is the calendar. Each year has a certain number of black days, i.e., Monday through Friday, and public holidays. We plan to work on public holidays, i.e. weekends and other holidays, at a level of about 13%, with this being completely voluntary on the part of our staff. Of course, we incentivize our crew through various financial bonuses, like days paid 200% or 300%. Also in this mining area, as you can see, there are a lot of elements that need to be taken into account in order to plan production volumes for the next few years in detail. Going back to the calendar, any additional throw-in, i.e. turning a black day on the calendar into a red day, is an obvious loss when it comes to the production of a major company like KGHM. Moving on to the Concentrators, it is, let's say, the simplest one, because what is supplied by the mines has to be supplied in the form of concentrate to our metallurgical facilities. Here, the yields, which have already been at 85.5% for many,

many years, must be watched with all diligence, and with the minimum waste we can afford, that is, the entire mass of 28 million tonnes that we deliver to the mine tailings storage facility. During the year we make sure that this loss does not exceed 0.2%. And planning in metallurgy is based on capacity and overhaul cycles. 2024 is the aforementioned overhaul shutdown at the Głogów Copper Smelter and Refinery, while in 2025 and 2026 we have scheduled six-month electrorefining shutdowns at the Głogów II Copper Smelter and Refinery. We do not completely shut the electrorefining down to zero. The overhauls are carried out there in sections, but significantly this affects the final stage in the form of electrolytic copper. I hope that during the time I have allotted to describe the planning process, you have been acquainted with the production results at KGHM Polska Miedź S.A., the assets for which I am responsible.

IGA DOROTA LIS, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD (INTERNATIONAL ASSETS): Good afternoon. A few words on the production performance of our international assets. We will start with Sierra Gorda. Mr. President took the liberty to say a few words, so let me also add something to that. Let me start with the production issues you can see. In terms of payable copper production, we have an increase from 2023.

2023 was not a very good year, and as a result, we are not entirely satisfied with the results. However, this is growth and we see opportunities for further production and operational optimization. Here it should be added that the elements that Mr. President showed regarding the price of copper and the currency partly concern us. Indeed, as far as Sierra Gorda is concerned, we were helped by macroeconomic elements in the form of the copper price. In addition, unlike Poland, we were also helped by the currency and exchange rate against the dollar. So we close the year with a plus 2% year-on-year result. As for silver production, on the other hand, here we also had a higher volume of ore processed and the ore content was also higher, so the effect is that year-on-year we have plus 4%. The situation was very much the same when it comes to precious metals. It's a little worse when it comes to molybdenum production, at minus 6%. However, molybdenum production at Sierra Gorda is indeed the element we are currently focusing on. We are trying to optimize this process. We have a difficult part of the ore

also this year. But we hope that the results will be better. Regarding our situation and our relationships at Sierra Gorda, I would really like to emphasize two things here. We have managed to build, it seems to me, quite a good relationship with our partner South 32. We view Sierra Gorda as a project that is very important to us and has further development potential, and there is significant value in this investment. That's why late last year we decided with South 32 to lean towards a common policy, both in terms of personnel and a strategy for operational optimization and the introduction of new production rules. In addition, project planning, because, of course, if we say that Sierra Gorda has further development potential, we are talking about future projects, while these projects must be prepared in a very regimented way. On the basis of full analysis, South 32 has provided information, so we can confirm it, that possible decisions on the fourth line will only be made after optimization of operations and the assumed decision is to be made only by the end of this year. In addition, I would like to point out that Sierra Gorda has surveyed the further extent of the deposit of the concession we own, which is Catabela Northeast, and we are in the process of documenting those resources, but there are certainly concession areas there that will increase our capacity. So much for Sierra Gorda. As for KGHM INTERNATIONAL, here we should primarily focus on the Robinson mine. This is our largest mine in North America. Indeed, as the President pointed out, 2024 was a very good year, both compared to 2023, which was, colloquially speaking, a rather dire year. However, I would like to say that even not just comparing, but looking at this year individually, 2024 was really an exceptional year. We were in part of the Ruth 5 deposit, a very rich deposit. We also managed to squeeze as much as possible out of the blending. Therefore, this year indeed ended up plus 52% compared to 2023. At the same time, we had lower copper production at our other two assets in Canada. Regarding the Sudbury Basin and Carlota, you probably know about it, while I would like to confirm here that on 28 February 2025, we closed the sale of the Sudbury Basin. As a result, this is already likely to be visible in future periods. As far as silver is concerned, looking at Robinson mine, there are trace amounts of silver there, so in fact KGHM INTERNATIONAL's silver production is based mainly on the Sudbury Basin, because, as was indicated for copper, there is both a lower mining volume and a lower silver content. The result, year-on-year, is minus 63%. As regards precious metals.

Here, gold in Robinson mine, definitely higher yield and higher content plus higher throughput, which allowed us to achieve a 32% higher effect. Molybdenum unchanged, we produce molybdenum in North America, mainly at the Robinson mine.

JANUSZ KRYSTOSIAK, DIRECTOR, INVESTOR RELATIONS DEPARTMENT: Thank you very much, over to you, Vice President Zbigniew Bryja.

ZBIGNIEW BRYJA, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD (DEVELOPMENT):

Good afternoon. The production perspective of our current work has been discussed, so have our international assets. I will focus on investments and development in Poland. Here, please, slide one shows that out of the PLN 4 100 million guaranteed in this year's budget secured for CAPEX, the actual figure is PLN 3 935 million, which is 96% of the assumed plan. With the first breakdown, by business area, we can clearly see what you mentioned earlier, how important mining is to us. It is mining that shapes the sequence of subsequent events and our financial effect at the end. More than 3/4 of the capital expenditures in our company are mining. So 3 017 million is mining, 714 million is metallurgy, 101 million is leasing and 48, 49 million was spent on the purchase of CO₂ allowances, although we had 150 million secured here, so this sum was not used in full. Mining. We continue by analytical categories: replacement, maintenance, development and adaptation projects. Please note, 38% is replacement. What does this show? This shows that our assets are aging, and we simply spend a huge amount of money each year *de facto* not on activities going forward, but on maintaining the technical efficiency of our equipment and production capacity and obtaining the assumed production results, that is, replacement, maintenance. Development accounts for only 25%. Definitely not enough. Mr. President pointed out that I will probably refer to this. On the next slide you will see our plans, or the needs of our mines in terms of major investments, which we have been looking forward to for two years. They are already significantly delayed. Namely, the construction of three shafts. This 25% is, I hope, the last year that such a figure falls in terms of R&D, in this case development work and our expansion. Next year it must be better. Last year, let me remind you, if you still remember last year's results, it was roughly 1/3 for each of these three areas. Today,

replacement and maintenance account for more than development, so the need to maintain production is growing. However, we lack funds for new investments. Next slide. Here we elaborate on what tasks were qualified in individual areas. As for mining, 3 017 million. Mainly maintenance of mining areas. What goes into it? In separating the fields, for future mining divisions, we have to provide energy, all utilities, construction of roads, construction of electrical switching stations, and transportation, mainly conveyor belt transportation. Ladies and Gentlemen, we have made 30 sections of the conveyor belt in different lengths, nearly 9 km in total, so this is a constant and nothing extraordinary, nothing going forward, that is for maintaining production. The next one, replacing the machinery. In our company we have adopted a policy which assumes that with regard to basic machinery, i.e. drilling and bolting machines, loaders and haulers, we do not carry out major overhauls after 5-6 years of operation, but after 5-6 years we replace this fleet in its entirety, hence we purchase roughly 250 new machines per year, and this year 247 machines were purchased out of a plan of 254, except that these 7 machines were not given up but were carried over to the current year.

Let me remind you that at the beginning of the year we had issues related to the so-called Stage 5, so here machines that did not meet this requirement were stopped at manufacturers until the engines were replaced with compliant ones. The next thing. Drainage of mines. What the President mentioned at the beginning. We met a year ago with a serious task here, with a serious challenge, namely to control the inflow of water to the mines and to regulate the system of draining water to our primary reservoir, to the primary watercourse, the Odra River. We had more than 13 million at the Źelazny Most TSF. Right now we have less than 6. It can be seen that the matter is under control. We are in the process of building a system that will serve to control the flow of water underground and on the surface, but the work is advanced and, let's say, at the moment we can already look calmly to the future, because, at least when it comes to preparing for the summer period, when we expect lower levels of the Odra, we are prepared both in the retention reservoir on the surface and preparing retention underground.

Next item. Another item is the Źelazny Most tailings storage facility. Ladies and Gentlemen, we are left in a situation where the superstructure of the slopes of Źelazny

Most at the level of 195 meters, the level of 195 meters, has been completed and practically filled in. We were in real danger of having to put the brakes on production, reduce it and maybe even stop it. It all depended on what kind of summer, what kind of spring was ahead of us. We have settled the infrastructure issues underground and on the surface, but the procedures to raise the slope of the reservoir were not prepared. The next level that interests us, and this will be the last one, is 205 meters. We changed the zoning plans, that is, we participated in negotiations, in talks with local governments that participate in the Żelazny Most TSF area. The local zoning plans have been amended. We are currently at the final stages of consultations on the environmental decision. This year, we should have already obtained a building permit to raise the slopes of the reservoir to a level of 205 meters. Of course, we didn't just wait for the procedures, which run at their own pace, actually no, they run slower than years ago, but unfortunately we are starting to get used to the fact that virtually none of the procedures we perform are completed within administrative deadlines. Ladies and Gentlemen, at that time we were strengthening the slopes of the reservoir, this is such a protection so that the slopes of the reservoir are stable. We were simply preparing for the possibility of entering the crown and the superstructure. Another big piece is the replacement of mines and metallurgical plants. Here we generally take into account works related to the Tailings Plant, with hydrocyclones, but in the mines - modernization of hoisting machinery, modernization of air conditioning systems and modernization of pipelines in shafts.

In total, this is an outlay of PLN 301 million at all Divisions, which is relatively small compared to earlier items such as access work or purchase of machinery. The next one - exploration. Well, unfortunately, much too little, much too little. Exploration, i.e., the search for the opening of further fragments of deposits. As you will see on the next slide in a moment, there are several areas around us that we need to explore and prepare for further production. Exploration is done in two ways. First, from active mining corridors, that is, exploration in the area of the so-called Retków-Grodziszczce and Gaworzyce-Radwanice areas. Here we obtain the highest category of exploration - category A, as Mr. Laskowski mentioned, but also exploration with surface-based drillholes - also the Kulów-Luboszyce deposit, but also the Bytom Odrzański deposit,

where we have to intensify our activities in the coming years, because this is our future and we hope that there, in this direction, northwest, we will continue mining in the coming years, after the completion of the deposit development program that we have planned here. Shaft maintenance. Shaft work. Here the biggest item is the SW-4 shaft, where on the lower section, the so-called salt section, unfortunately we are obliged to regularly decongest and maintain the calibration, so to speak, of the shaft pipe, hence the purchase of appropriate equipment, platforms, which in the future will improve and speed up this work for us.

Modernization, these are small matters related to, for example, the salt storage facility at the SW-1 Sieroszowice shaft, because, let me remind you, in addition to being copper ore producers, we also produce salt at the Polkowice-Sieroszowice mine. And the deposit access program. The deposit access program is a program of building corridors, which will be drilled not only towards the shafts, with which they will connect in time and provide the basis for the establishment of a grid, later stacked corridors for the establishment of further mining divisions. This is a very important program, because it, among other things, allows us to identify the geological structure, gas hazards and water hazards. And when it comes to this program, the outlay here is very high, mind you, actually the highest. This is because when we came to KGHM a year ago, some of these excavations were underwater after previous drainage problems. At the moment, these workings have been drained, they are all in progress, and we even have a preference, in terms of corridors work (and we do 43 km of corridors a year) we believe that these are the so-called chase roadways, because it makes no sense to build a shaft when we don't have the excavations completed. So it is necessary to combine these two facts. A shaft makes sense and the rate of shaft construction makes sense when it is connected with the mine's ventilation pits, because it immediately improves ventilation, and you will notice in a moment what an impact this has on our production in general. Ladies and Gentlemen, I told you that I would not be showing this slide, and indeed it is not the one you have been used to in the past concerning the Deep Głogów. This is already a modification. It shows the importance of shafts and air in mining production. Ladies and Gentlemen, if you look at the left bars Q3 to Q4 in the Deep Głogów area, there is only a 2% increase in production, but if we look at year 2023 to

2024 there is a 16% increase in production volume. What was the reason of that? The fact that the GG-1 ventilation shaft was sunk in June 2023. I just quote it over and over again and really try to convey it in some way. Every cubic meter of air entering the mine translates directly into a ton of output. This is what you can see here. And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, on the map that we see next to it, we see the GG-1 shaft, the one that was sunk in June 2023. This is the one marked in black, in the area of Deep Głogów. Our shafts appear in green. Looking from the right is the Retków shaft, then GG-2, otherwise known as the Odra shaft, and the Gaworzyce shaft. Ladies and Gentlemen, these are not some shafts that we would like, that would be nice to have. We have to make these shafts, we have to build them, because the deposit development program until 2055 assumes the use of these shafts. We must have air from these shafts. Otherwise, this program is not viable. So, we will do everything to find funds to make these shafts. These are not shafts for any of our prospects like Bytom Odrzański or further. There, we will talk about the next contractorship. These are shafts to secure the deposit development program in the current area. What is the work plan at the moment in the shafts? We have also accelerated operations here compared to the earlier period. The GG-1 shaft - at the moment, this year, the rigid outfitting will be completed in this shaft, because there is rigid outfitting there, we are equipping with hoisting equipment, inspection equipment, and we are still building target surface facilities, so we are dismantling facilities for the construction period, we are making target facilities. GG-2 Shaft. As there is extremely complicated geology in the area, we are looking for a site that is favourable for the location of the shaft. The first design and initial drilling were completed last year. This year we are proceeding with drilling at another site. We hope, after deep analysis, that this will already be the target location. Retków Shaft and Gaworzyce Shaft. We have the changes to the local zoning plan and we have agreements with local municipalities. At the moment, we are developing geological survey and drilling designs, and when it comes to all these shafts, in addition, we are negotiating an agreement with PeBeKa, our company, which sinks these shafts. And we are creating a certain base contract for all of these shafts, so that later negotiations will already be conducted only for the individual sections, so that we don't have to go back and forth on the subject, because we found that this period of agreeing on contracts is

taking too much time, since they will probably all be performed by one of our companies, so one base contract for all of these shafts is enough for us, and we think that this should significantly shorten the administrative period before sinking begins Retków Shaft. This year we will start drilling geological boreholes for the shaft and later this year probably for GG-2 in a new location. I discussed a moment ago what the primary tasks were in the field of mining. Here we have metallurgy. As you have heard, President Szydło is a specialist in metallurgy and is very familiar with the technology and has actually discussed all the individual projects I am displaying here.

I will not return to the individual tasks in that case. Ladies and Gentlemen, these are matters mainly related to regular modernization of the metallurgical facilities. They are being carried out at the moment, this is already under control. But also, among other things, the construction of new sulfuric acid tanks in Głogów, matters related to electrorefining and the project of the so-called permanent starter sheet copper at the Legnica metallurgical plant, which is being continued. Unfortunately, we didn't manage to complete it last year. Hopefully, it will be closed by the end of this year. This is it as for metallurgy and my presentation. Thank you very much.

JANUSZ KRYSTOSIAK, DIRECTOR, INVESTOR RELATIONS DEPARTMENT: Thank you very much. Now the financial results section. I would like to ask a commentary from Vice President Piotr Krzyżewski.

PIOTR KRZYŻEWSKI, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD (CFO): Good afternoon. Ladies and Gentlemen, it is difficult to add something, however, it is good to be at the very end. Learning from my colleagues, I will display a slide in the background. I remember when we were here with you a year ago, as the President said, first of all we were here physically. In my head at the time, I remember, I had two figures. 2011-15 CAGR 1%, 2016-2023 CAGR 10%, and now I will add 2024 -2%. I would like to say that this was production. Unfortunately, these were data on the growth of costs by nature. Just to illustrate what 2016-2023 means, a CAGR of 10%, that's doubling the costs over 8 years.

We have come to face this, our ambition, what we also said from the first conference,

repeated every quarter, was to stop this dynamic. This dynamic, which until now, year-on-year was at least 10%, was unsustainable from the point of view of ensuring business profitability. What we realized is a negative growth of minus 2%, after excluding write-offs, purchased materials and tax. Taking these factors into account, this figure looks like minus 9 percentage points. Ladies and Gentlemen, of course, it was a lot of work, and I will also tell you where, in fact, the deposits that we mined in 2024 are in terms of costs and where we see ourselves in 2025.

Of course, this wasn't work on the costs in 2024. It was also work on revenues, what President Laskowski said. It was a record of wire rod production, that too, to make it clear. Cedynia wire rod plant was launched in 1979, I think, from what I remember.

The first production was 100 thousand tonnes, 271 - historically the company has never produced that much wire rod, and what's more, we sold 292.2 thousand tonnes of wire rod together with wire. You can ask how is this possible? Of course, we produced wire on the Upcast line, which we also sold, and what's more, we bought capacity at another rolling mill outside of Poland, where we outsourced our production, where we again recognized an additional margin. And it's probably also that, if we're talking about revenues, that 6% of revenue, as was also said here earlier, that's largely attributable to Robinson mine. However, what has changed, and what you probably also see from the side of analysts and investors, that this contribution is much higher. We produced and sold higher value-added products, thereby recognizing a higher margin.

This qualitative change in sales is noticeable in 2024. It's also the case that what was said here and what the President said, we always refer to our core products, i.e. copper, silver, gold, molybdenum, while our product palette, of course in P&L, they weigh much less, but let's not forget, we have rhenium, selenium, sulfuric acid, and there was a lot of activity on these products during the year as well. There was a lot of perturbation in the market, and there were a lot of elements that we used so as to recognize the highest possible operating leverage on the revenue side. Another area that I am pleased to oversee is finance. There, first of all, the big job we had was with controlling and with all our colleagues, with whole teams, we worked on the cost reduction level. Ladies and Gentlemen, I can tell you out of curiosity that as part of cost cutting at home, because our reduction at the KGHM Head Office is, I think, 4%, we have reduced human

resources at the KGHM Head Office. However, one of my reductions was to flatten the structure and I eliminated the managing director for controlling. You can say I am in this position in parallel, where I work directly with controlling directors, so as to shorten this path of information collection and management, so that we can carry out as many operations regarding cost reduction as possible. There was also a lot going on in finance during the year, in terms of building a financing structure. You don't see it, but it's more than a dozen agreements with banks, with financial institutions that we concluded last year, which had two goals. On the one hand, to build stability and liquidity for the company and, on the other hand, also to rationalize costs. Here, too, thanks to our colleagues in the domestic and international banking sector, that they treat us like partners and that we are also well perceived by the banking sector. The second leg, which we also expanded last year, is the leg of raising financing in the bond market. As a reminder, these were seven-year, PLN 1 billion, 125 basis point, premium bonds with no collateral. As a reminder, this was the cheapest post-covid corporate bond issue in Poland. This, too, has shown us that there is both confidence in us, in our company on the side of the banking market, as well as bondholders. What else? I think also a lot of the questions, looking at this year that have come up were about methods of hedging and managing risks - exchange rate, interest rate and metal risks. Here I can say that this process works well, it is orderly. We often hear from you in the analytical or banking sector that our team is one of the best in the market. I think it's the best, but it's also what we also often say, we really have Formula One. It matters who drives it, so we feel we're good drivers as regards driving this car. Of course, one last area that I am still pleased to discuss, that the President also mentioned, is energy. A great deal has been happening in the field of energy, and what I will also show you in a moment in terms of costs, that's where the biggest gains are. The energy sector in our company, is a very complicated area. It consists of two main teams, that is, in energy and gas. We have set up a dealing room. We are, I think, again one of the better corporate traders in Poland in terms of hedging, managing, buying and participating in the balancing market. These are huge amounts of money, huge commitment, a lot of optimization, new ideas, so in this regard I can certainly say that the year 2024 in this area has been well spent. However, for 2025, we have further ideas on how to optimize the use of this team. As

a reminder, we consume more than 3 terawatt-hours of energy per year. We are the largest industrial energy consumer in Poland. How about recapping 2024 and presenting 2025, what lies ahead? First of all, as I would colloquially put it, we have already picked the long hanging fruit on the first level, we have done it, and now we are going up one shelf higher. What does it mean? These are more difficult, longer and more complicated projects. However, this will also probably require some patience from us and probably from you to see these effects. But we have it thought out and we know in which elements we want to move. Again, this will be materials, services, energy and gas. Here we see great potential for improvement, for further improvement, for digitizing certain processes. So from the objectives, if here what my colleagues said in terms of how we view the international assets, these international assets have also been the recipient of capital until now. The year 2024 has already shown that this sweep cash to us from loan repayments was almost more than 460 million zlotys, from what I remember. This year it will be a much larger amount already. On the other hand, what we also want is to help, and we also see the prospect of developing international assets, is to support the assets in terms of creating a financing structure in which KGHM INTERNATIONAL will be the recipient of capital. I can say that at this point, this year it should be an amount of about PLN 1 billion of financing that will be raised for KGHM INTERNATIONAL so that it can operate and develop the project, among others, that we mentioned, the Victoria project, and this is important because the CAPEX requirement for this year is USD 115 million. We assume that from this USD 115 million not a single zloty will flow from Poland. It will be financed in large part by the capital we raise on that part of the continent, so here a lot of probably interesting work for us with the banking sector, which we are now just finalizing somewhere in some elements. A question that often comes up with regard to trade. In trade, certainly this dynamic of the situation that is now very high, and an issue that I'm sure is also of interest to you and that comes up in numerous questions are the issues of LME versus COMEX. Yes, we are in the process of registering cathodes on COMEX. This process should be completed in the second quarter. However, Ladies and Gentlemen, we ought to keep off this topic for a while, because there are a lot of press publications, a lot of information about what is happening. Today, the difference between the LME and COMEX is more than

USD 1 500. Just let's make some assumptions, the information we have, you probably have too. Within the next couple of weeks there should be a decision on tariffs, on copper concerning just the US market. It takes about a month for a ship to sail from Poland to the States. Volatility in March on the difference between the COMEX and LME is more than USD 1 000. At the moment the duties are 1%, we don't know the amount. Of course, and there is one more aspect to keep in mind. No one counts it exactly, but two figures appear. Between 150 000 and 250 000 tonnes of cathodes, mostly cathodes, are going by ship to the United States at the moment to take advantage of this arbitrage. To date, when it comes to cathode sales, we haven't been present in the US market. We see prospects and opportunities, so we want to go there. However, this doesn't mean that we don't use it. This year we have already completed a swap transaction where our partner, another metallurgical producer that is located closer to the US than we are, delivers to the US, while we have taken over its contract somewhere in another latitude that is closer to us. Thus playing on a certain arbitrage and recognizing an above-normal result. The issue of the COMEX, the LME - let's look at this calmly, especially since if the last such piece of information that is worth looking at, if we look at the net positions, the long positions taken on the LME minus the short positions, this net long position is built on the LME and it is much higher than on the COMEX, which could result in the fact that if there is a sudden administrative decision, this spread will narrow very quickly and speculative capital will leave very quickly. What perturbations will this have? It's hard to define now, because I can imagine a scenario where those 150-250 000 tonnes don't reach the States and it never gets sold there again and it comes to Europe, for example, so that could also potentially affect the LME as well, so this dynamic is very high here.

However, from the company's point of view, we actively manage sales by taking advantage of such situations as well. A couple of words on these slides, just to recap, operating leverage is probably the key word that we have used all the time, that accompanies us, that is, on the one hand working on revenue from the quality side, and on the other hand also working on costs, and the component is what you see, EBITDA growth of 58%. However, if we look at what actually on the revenue side caused this and not another structure, there is, of course, the issue of volume, and that is more than

PLN 700 million. But the change in the official prices of basic products is PLN 2.5 billion. Of course, this has to be read in correspondence with another value, namely the change in exchange rates, which had negative effect.

However, in this second item, there is a hidden second item, in addition to the changes in metal prices themselves, namely the item concerning the fact that our sales structure was changing into more processed products, so this caused the revenue to also increase and the margin to expand. What we have realized as the Management Board, we have stopped this rate of increase in costs by nature. Looking at costs by nature in the KGHM Group, the main elements include the category: technological materials, fuels and energy factors, there we have more than 1 billion 200 of differences year-on-year, of which KGHM alone accounts for PLN 1 billion.

If we look at this PLN 1 billion, in the middle of this amount, there are three key amounts there. The first is more than 400 million which is lower consumption and lower energy purchase prices, 400 million is gas and 200 million is materials.

So largely these items allowed us to stop the growth momentum. For this year, we will continue to work, we are going over already levels also physical warehouses, rotation. This, too, will certainly affect working capital, so we measure this effect in multiple dimensions, both from the point of view of the P&L and cash flow. What summarizes our work is C1, and this C1 year-on-year fell 7% and, looking at the KGHM Group in general, to a level of 2.67%. However, if we look at individual segments, Poland, on the one hand, I could say that this is an increase of 3%, but Ladies and Gentlemen, this increase is due to the fact that the minerals extraction tax has increased by 15%. If we eliminate C1 from this and only look at this darker bar, we will actually see C1 drop from 1.99 to 1.95. If we look at Robinson mine now, here I will not add anything. It has already been said a couple of times, where the 4.15 came from. However, what I would pay particular attention to is the 0.14, how it relates to this 1.12. The tax we have in Poland is eight times higher than in the United States. And if we also compare it to Sierra Gorda, this difference is already 12 times - this tax in Poland is higher. Every mine has its challenges and while open pit mining is not easy, the costs that are in an underground mine compared to those for an open pit - it is a completely different business profile, so you can see this tax all the more, this formula that once had its

justification has exhausted itself, and we are also talking about it. Last but not least, of course, cash flows. Here, probably in the cash flows one thing is worth noting in particular, namely, on the one hand, the cash flows from operating activities, which almost covered, or could cover, to put it simply, the investment activities. We didn't use a billion in factoring, but it was also because of the rationalization of financial costs that we recognized this primacy of delivering the result - it was very important to us, so we have this factoring available, so this PLN 1 billion you see here, we can mobilize it at any time, and you will probably see during this year that we are working on this item and we will mobilize working capital. This big bar here is largely what my colleagues discussed, that is, CAPEX expenditures at home and abroad, but it is also reduced by the repayment of the loans that have come to us. They too are recognized in investment activities. The other elements, or commissioning, or financial activities. In summary, the liquidity situation, also looking at the net debt to EBITDA ratio, is stable. The company is prepared to make investments. Thank you very much.

JANUSZ KRYSTOSIAK, DIRECTOR, INVESTOR RELATIONS DEPARTMENT: Thank you very much. And we can already see that this was the last part of the presentation in question. And here I'll ask Arthur for support in this part, Q&A.

ARTUR NEWECKI, PRESS SPOKESMAN: Many thanks to the Management Board for discussing the 2024 results. And now we will move on to the questions and answers section.

We have questions that were asked during the online conference, and we also invite you to ask questions here in the room, and I'm passing the floor to the Director who will lead this part.

JANUSZ KRYSTOSIAK, DIRECTOR, INVESTOR RELATIONS DEPARTMENT: Thank you very much. A question from the floor.

PAWEŁ PUCHALSKI, SANTANDER: Hello. I am very glad that when the President started

this conference he said that the strategy would not be for a few years, but for 10-15 years until 2040.

And now, bearing in mind the limitations of deposits in Poland, my question is simple. Are these additional fields enough to maintain production of KGHM Polska at the current level in 10-15 years? Or will it be necessary to go beyond the Odra in 15 years? And if so, does that mean spending tens and tens of billions over the next 15 years? And if so, does KGHM see any risk for its dividend policy?

ANDRZEJ SZYDŁO, PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD: Paweł, you made a great start. That last sentence. The dividend policy gave me a bit of a chill, but it is President Krzyżewski who declares that he will take on this part. A small correction. 2040 was more a reference to the fact that what we decide this year could have its effects on the production side in 2040. Even if we talk about long-term plans, let's not use the term strategy, because we will come to that, it is more about 2055 and beyond, so a longer perspective. And one more piece of information. We, as a company, in a sense, at least in mining, will not avoid a certain situation that will occur within 10 years. That is, we will face a decline in our own mining production, which we will have to supplement. And this is a challenge for the near future, because we have limited metallurgical capacities. I mentioned this proportion of 35-65, purchased copper-bearing materials to own concentrate. And going down is not beneficial, because we do not earn as much on purchased materials as on own concentrate, disregarding the issue of the minerals extraction tax which has been already discussed. Thank you, Mr. President, that it was compared in this way. The potential beyond the Odra is also huge. There are millions of tonnes of copper waiting for us. But there is also, one must not forget about the many millions of tonnes of copper that are in front of the Odra and for which those 3 shafts that President Bryja spoke about are necessary. That's all I can say without going into detail.

For sure, there are two challenges. Certainly the challenge of optimizing the input structure for metallurgy in 10 and 15 years, which will not be easy. Maybe we will think about purchased materials, on one condition that they need to match our structure of concentrate mix for metallurgy. As for the future, a lot depends on the minerals

extraction tax and whether it will be adequate for mining conditions in Poland and Europe.

It must be made clear that certain resources may simply prove unprofitable if the minerals extraction tax is not updated. Dividend policy. Of course, every investor looks at how to perceive the company that it has in the portfolio. I think that we should look at KGHM as one of the diversified assets that you have in the portfolio for long-term growth in value. Not necessarily through the lens of current, dividend policy, but President Krzyżewski may want to add something to that.

PIOTR KRZYŻEWSKI, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD (CFO): Thank you, Mr. President. Ladies and Gentlemen, while still answering the first part of the question, I would say yes. Does anyone in this room, or listening, know what the price of copper will be in a month's time? I think no one knows that, looking at what is happening right now. Now I have a question, does anyone know what will happen in the 2050s regarding the copper price? I think I can answer this question with that sentence. This volatility is huge. However, I will tell you how we are hedging, so to speak. We are an integrated core production line. What President Laskowski and President Szydło said, that we are ready, so to speak, from the working faces to the finished product processed in different forms, we are ready to produce and respond to the market needs and this is our advantage, isn't it? We also have a location advantage. We account for 40% of primary copper mining in Europe, so if I refer to this COMEX case again, what is happening now?

As a result of such anomalies, the United States has been a net exporter of scrap metal until now. This scrap metal is now, at this moment, in the US. However, from a speculative point of view, it remains there because there are no metallurgical plants or metallurgical capabilities in the United States that could process this scrap at the moment. What will happen tomorrow, no one knows. I can imagine a scenario where we will soon have a big problem with scrap metal in Europe, and this scrap metal will be unavailable and the pressure on the price will be much higher. On the other hand, there might be a surplus of scrap metal in a few months, flooding the European market. If we talk about the upcoming weeks or months that we don't know how the market will

behave, so how can we talk about 2050? We, as a company, must respond to it responsibly, I think this is our leverage that we are integrated and cannot be compared to other assets which operate or to our competitors. As for the dividend, I will also give a simple answer. It is a simple equation with several variables. There is the EBITDA that we are currently generating, there is the savings program that we will generate every year, and there is the amount of money that we have at our disposal. The third variable that I mentioned is tax. It is difficult for us to say how it will change, if it changes at all. We will get this information too and you will get this information too. And these will be resources at our disposal. Depending on when we compare these resources with the CAPEX, the difference will potentially give us what is the subject of the dividend. If we see the validity of CAPEX investments that provide a high rate of return, then you as investors and analysts will probably encourage us to invest, so it's a simple equation. Of course, we don't know all variables, but this missing variable is a crucial one, what the President also mentioned, then we will for sure come up with the strategy and as part of it, we will express our opinion on keeping, modifying or other elements of dividend policy.

ANDRZEJ SZYDŁO, PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD: I'm sorry, one more thing, because President Krzyżewski talked about the copper prices in 2055, but actually he hasn't talked about those copper prices. I, on the other hand, will not speculate either, but there is one thing you need to realize. The global demand for copper is also, and perhaps primarily, related to the energy transition, which is inevitable, but we also experienced electrification many decades ago. However, the modernization of the transmission infrastructure and the general demand for metals are actually the answer to what may happen to metal prices. I am not talking only about copper, but also the metals of the future. In light of the global resources and new mining projects that are potentially waiting to be launched, which are currently still unprofitable at the current level of metal prices. There are projects that are on stand-by because they are too expensive to be launched individually and there are not many of them in the world anyway. Maybe this comment is not direct, but also answers the question of what may happen in the future, but in general, raw materials are an area that is likely to do well.

PAWEŁ PUCHALSKI, SANTANDER: If I may use the opportunity that I have a microphone, I'd like three small things. Speaking of international assets, we have significant deviations from the budget in two items: in molybdenum in Sierra Gorda and in TPM at INTERNATIONAL. Are these any special deviations that will be eliminated soon and we meet the budget, or maybe simply after two months you see that this budget needs to be changed? And the second thing, and the third: since we are already on the topic of the international assets, I am also curious to know how the stripping costs in INTERNATIONAL will be distributed, because they had an impact on EBIDTA in 2024.

IGA DOROTA LIS, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD (INTERNATIONAL ASSETS): One by one, regarding molybdenum, we are actually in the very transitional zone on Sierra Gorda, because this deviation is mostly there, in Robinson mine we do not have such a big deviation, do we? As for Sierra Gorda, the deviation was already there and in the first quarter of this year, we can see that we are in the same zone, where we have quite a lot of clayish elements, which unfortunately affect the process of extracting this metal. However, the production of molybdenum has been better for some time on Sierra Gorda and we hope that we don't see the necessity to revise the budget as of now. It's the first quarter of the year and in my opinion, we are focusing on optimization of processing, to improve the process and I think that we will decide on it with our partner at some time.

The situation is not that bad that we would have to revise the budget in March. As regards precious metals, precious metals are not only in Robinson mine, but also Sudbury. As I said, on 28 February the conditions precedent for sales were met, so of course this decrease will be visible next year because we don't have one of the assets. Our optimization of international assets not only consists of extending the life of the assets we own, but also of divesting those assets that we believe other entities can manage better. So we think that those entities, smaller assets, should be managed by smaller entities. We will focus on large assets and we will optimize them in terms of the process so that those results, for example as regards Sierra Gorda for copper, are much better next year. Regarding Robinson mine and stripping, this stripping is still going on.

Please note that you are probably well aware that we are moving from the Ruth 5 deposit to Liberty, and we are also making the Trip Veteran deposit available. Therefore, these CAPEX costs in terms of stripping in the near future, because we have to prepare these two deposits for the coming years.

JANUSZ KRYSOŚIAK, DIRECTOR, INVESTOR RELATIONS DEPARTMENT: Thank you very much. Jakub. Over to you.

JAKUB SZKOPEK, ERSTE: I have a question, you obviously conducted these impairment tests in Q4. As a result of these tests, the value of KGHM, or Victoria, the Victoria mine has increased significantly. I wanted to ask if this is a green light from your side to start this investment. And whether this amount of 1.6 billion dollars which is recorded in the report as a needed investment, I mean what funds are necessary to implement this investment, is this what we should expect? By what date, if any, would you like to carry out this project if given the green light?

ANDRZEJ SZYDŁO, PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD: Perhaps there is a misunderstanding, but we did not update Victoria in terms of the value of assets, but the Victoria project is worth talking about so that there is clarity. This is an underground mine that has currently been excavated to a depth of 800 meters. The target depth of the exploration shaft is 1.8 kilometers. The entire surface infrastructure is, so to speak, ready. We had to deal with the fact that we saw what the history was in terms of the budget for this project. Unfortunately, it was constantly underestimated and was regularly increased. And we asked ourselves if we could do this, this asset is totally illiquid until we complete the advanced exploration phase, meaning we are not able to go to market with this asset, if we decided that KGHM does not want to continue this project on its own. For example, look for a partner, and a natural one seems to be one who which has processing next door, and even preferably metallurgy.

Therefore, the decision was an easy one. This project should be completed and the budget of 1.6 is not true, it is quite a lot lower. The total budget of the advanced exploration phase. We are not talking about the whole project, because there is still

a second shaft to be built there. We decided on a two-phase scenario, in order to reduce the risks and CAPEX but to, at the same time, not to be solely a supplicant, as the owner of this project of one potential ore recipient. Would you like to add something, Iga?

IGA DOROTA LIS, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD (INTERNATIONAL ASSETS): I understand that 1.6 is the overall amount that you indicated, plus also the replacement costs at the level of 300 million, as far as I remember. As of now, we want to optimize this project and manage it according to the project rules. Namely, we do not want to manage this project on an ad hoc basis, as the President stated in the beginning. Why? Because in such a case the contractor cannot feel secure and does not know to which phase it would have work and most of the risks are transferred to the contractor. Given the above, of course we are restructuring the agreement with the EPC contractor, taking into account the advanced exploration phase and that we know it must be completed, we will complete it most likely in 4 years, in 2028, or at the turn of 2028/2029. This is the scope in which we want to complete this phase and we do not see risks related to continuation of this process in this way.

ANDRZEJ SZYDŁO, PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD: One more thing. Now I know where you got this write-off from. As at 31 December 2023, there was less 100 million and the carrying amount of 1.683 billion. Is that what you mean?

JAKUB SZKOPEK, ERSTE: No, it's not. Maybe I have mixed something up, but thank you for your answers here. I have one more question about this slide where you show those concessions which belong to the mining fields in Poland. Now I have a concrete question. Regarding Kulów-Luboszyce, Bytom Odrzański, I know that there have been some lawsuits. Can one say now that you want to enter these deposits, for example? Is everything prepared legally there? And one more question: if you enter these deposits, would it be necessary to build additional metallurgical infrastructure, ore enrichment plant, apart from those that you already have in the Group?

ZBIGNIEW BRYJA, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD (DEVELOPMENT):

Regarding Bytom Odrzański, until the end of the last year the court proceedings were underway. Actually, the case was pending before the European Court of Arbitration, but there were also two court proceedings held in Poland by Miedzi Copper Corporation, it was a claim to the State Treasury. The cases were closed. Now we can use this concession. We will apply for extension of this concession, as while the court proceedings were pending, we had not performed any exploration, drilling works there. We still need to drill several dozen drillholes. And yes, you are right, this is our future, this is the next section that we are interested in, because after we have finished the deposits in the areas mined so far, those that you can see here as marked blue, there is the Radwanice deposit on the left side, on the right side there is Retków-Grodziszczce in a section of the entire large Retków-Ścinawa deposit, and then we will head in a north-westerly direction, towards Bytom Odrzański. However, it runs through the middle of the Odra deposit. Therefore, the first section to the Odra, as we say, is a natural continuation of mining in the previous areas. Beyond the Odra, KGHM 2.0, as we call it, will be built, so the second part of KGHM will be created and it will have its own shafts, its own processing, a large part of the core production line outside the metallurgical facilities, because the metallurgical facilities are literally across the Odra, so there is no problem. However, a large part of the core production line in the new area has to be built from scratch.

JAKUB SZKOPEK, ERSTE: Thank you very much.

JANUSZ KRYSTOSIAK, DIRECTOR, INVESTOR RELATIONS DEPARTMENT: Now, Mr. Robert Maj.

ROBERT MAJ, IPOPEMA SECURITIES: Yes, good afternoon. I have thematic sections prepared, so I'll try to ask questions quickly. As regards the costs. The pre-precious metals credit unit cost from own deposits in Poland is a more interesting parameter that can be used for comparison rather than C1 for Poland. And it is surprisingly at a level that is virtually unchanged quarter over quarter in the fourth quarter itself, so

PLN 32 250, which is surprisingly good news, especially compared to what you have recorded in the budget where this cost is around 35 thousand, which is 8% more, so there is a question concerning those simple savings from our predecessors. Has everything been implemented, so to speak, and should we now expect these costs to be 8-10% higher throughout 2025? Or will we be able to keep this cost at around PLN 32-33 thousand? This is the first question. The second question regards INTERNATIONAL. How long is the life of this mine anyway? How much should we assume in the models that you will be able to sell this copper?

And could you tell us a bit more about the process, how the sale looks? Can you refer to COMEX there, so to speak? Or do you just sell dry weight there? Is this concentrate? What does this process look like and should extraordinary results be expected because of the arbitration between COMEX and LME, or rather not? This is the second question. Speaking of dividends, according to the dividend policy, it says there that the maximum dividend for the previous year is PLN 4.60, and is this the level that investors should write down here, or will you come up with a different dividend proposal? Thank you very much.

PIOTR KRZYŻEWSKI, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD (CFO): This is the first question regarding the costs. Yes, I think the answer is yes, I have also stressed that, this first level of low hanging fruits which was the easiest to pick and you see those effects in 2024, these actions which we started in 2024 and were already completed in 2024. This next level, of course is much more complex, often of a totally different nature. Definitely, I still see room for optimization in Energy. We are now starting to manage not only our generation sources but also our receivers, i.e. the large components that draw a lot of power from our power network, in order to manage them in the same way as the price path changes. Effects with such power consumption that we have can be very significant. However, it is also important to remember that this works well for us in our virtual world, because we have a virtual twin and we can predict and study it. We are well advanced in this area, but let's remember that this is a physical infrastructure and we cannot experiment with furnaces and other elements, so we are proceeding with great caution here. I'd like to give the floor to President Laskowski so

that he could tell us a bit about this operational part, as it is not such cost cutting as we did in 2024, we are climbing a level up. These are the different efficiencies we see, where it is not necessarily a question of cuts, but also of optimizing the process so that 1 plus 1 makes 3. I can see a high potential in this aspect. To summarize 2025, we will continue to try to improve costs and this will probably also be seen through C1. However, Ladies and Gentlemen, we are trying to counter the effects of inflation, but this inflation is present everywhere at us, so please believe that also in materials, anyway, I'm sure each of us here can see it in different elements. We, as an industry, are also exposed to it, so what we did this year, not only did we slow down its increase, but we also managed to beat the inflation. Will it be the same this year? As always, we set the bar very high and do everything we can to achieve our goals. Even if we do not see all effects of this in 2025, but in 2026-2027, we need to say, what the President has also mentioned, that the POK – the Cost Optimization Program – is not something that we are implementing today and we will finish it in a month or two. It is an ongoing process that will probably be a part of our organization in the long term. I would even say that it will probably be an element of our organizational culture and identity, which we want to live by in order to constantly seek optimization in terms of costs and revenue. Mr. President, can you continue?

MIROŚLAW LASKOWSKI, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD (PRODUCTION): We are looking at each aspect of our operations. We meet regularly for production meetings and now, for the upcoming meeting, I can already reveal what the Division Directors may not know yet. We will start working on the so-called residual materials, where we estimate the potential to be several dozen million zlotys. Each segment of our business operations will also be analyzed step by step.

ROBERT MAJ, IPOPEMA SECURITIES: Great, I can say this. Do you see any savings on CAPEX too? As recently, Mr. President gave an interview that the CAPEX in Poland is slightly above 3 billion, it was 4, almost 4 in the last year. Can we expect that this CAPEX will be lower in the long term, just like the costs?

ANDRZEJ SZYDŁO, PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD: We will also look at CAPEX, perhaps not so much to save money, but to prioritize CAPEX in such a way as to implement primarily those with the highest rate of return. And as you know, this replacement and maintenance CAPEX is very high at KGHM. But it is like that, I'll give an example, even today we mentioned the overhaul of the Głogów I Copper Smelter and Refinery was reflected in costs at the level of PLN 60 million, but in the capital expenditures it was over 300. This is CAPEX. However, it does not bring effects. We will certainly look at CAPEX in this way, so as to prioritize and, above all, implement, optimize, meaning reduce, but implement those that bring the highest rate of return. I mentioned about the periods in-between overhauls. We will be looking very closely at those components of production property that are not necessarily production assets, at the costs in these areas, and at the validity and purpose of the functioning of this property. Whether this property can be removed. Not to replace things, not to just invest money where there is no rate of return. As far as it is possible. This is where, as President Krzyżewski said, we will have to work constantly to keep an eye on the property. So this CAPEX must be limited, where it can be limited, because the shafts, which have been talked about so much, are a requisite of KGHM and here we need to find the money. Otherwise, the business will shrink, and that is not what we want.

IGA DOROTA LIS, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD (INTERNATIONAL ASSETS): Maybe I will add a couple of words. INTERNATIONAL. The LOM of those two mines that we have in North America, it is easy for me to answer to the matter of Carlota, as this is an asset that we are phasing out and it will be in 2028. As far as Robinson mine is concerned, its LOM will always be dependent on the price of copper. We assume at least 10 years of LOM for Robinson mine. We are working on it to be even 2038-2039, depending on the price we will have and the profitability of extraction. I would like only to remind you that as at the moment of takeover of these assets, the operational activity of Carlota mine was established for 2017, in the case of the Robinson mine it was 2019. Given that the copper prices are getting higher, and management of these assets and extraction is getting more expensive, but as long as it will cover our costs, the extraction will take place. In view of the above, we assume

extension of Robinson mine's life. I think that the second half of 2030s is the moment when we can at least assume the life of this mine.

ROBERT MAJ, IPOPEMA SECURITIES: And the last question, do you sell this excavated material in the United States at the COMEX prices or how does this process look technically, if you could say something about that?

PIOTR KRZYŻEWSKI, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD (CFO): OK, first of all, to specify, I understand that you mean the concentrate, do you? Yes, exactly. Yes, we sell the concentrate. To answer, yes, a part of it, and maybe to show you globally, so that you know what the US market looks like from the point of view of mining and metallurgy. Less than one million tonnes are extracted in the US market at concentrate i.e. 700 tonnes this year, while 400 tonnes are processed. These are the metallurgical capacities, so 300 tonnes, as a rule – whether from our mine or others – are simply sold outside the US market with regard to copper. Therefore, this is puzzling, but we are not speaking on behalf of the US administration here, that's a lot of material to be used. At the moment, there is no metallurgical capacity to process this material on site anyway. So yes, to a large extent, we have allocations on the US market, we have allocations on the Canadian market, we have allocations to customers, so to speak, from outside, which is natural also when looking at us or at other mines. As for the price clause, I'm sorry, but this is quite sensitive information; it is covered by a trade secret, so we will not disclose such information here. However, I would like to draw your attention to something completely different that is currently happening on the concentrates market, namely, as you know, concentrates are always quoted based on the TC/RC discount. It was 80, 80 to 8 dollars last year, yes, this year to 8. At this point, it is 21, 2, 15 dollars. I don't want to speak on behalf of all the smelters in the world, but such a drop means that many smelters that process third-party concentrates are, so to speak, below the processing costs and are making a loss. As you may have noticed, Glencore recently closed Pasanera in the Philippines, and this is probably what caused it, as well as other smelters that are on the list to be closed, which you may have heard of, i.e. those that work with third-party concentrates, that has not had long-term contracts, which are now

buying at the benchmark, which I will tell you as of today, it is also no secret, because this information appears somewhere. However, these benchmarks which are now in TC/RC are in negative values. We also carry out such transactions, which means that in fact the smelters have to pay extra to have the concentrate. Of course, this is a very complex issue, what the reason for this disproportion between the metallurgical and mining capacities is, as Mr. President also mentioned. However, I think that what is happening now is really very important, because the key metallurgical capacities are located directly in China and these are the newest smelters, which I suspect are also financially supported locally. In this context, there is a question of what the market will look like in the long term. Will there be such an asymmetry that we will see very few metallurgical capacities in the world in locations other than China? I believe that this scenario is highly likely to happen now, especially since, a few days ago, the Chinese government also announced that copper, nickel, but above all copper, have been included in the list of strategic raw materials from the point of view of strategic purchasing. This is also why we say that on the one hand, there is the question of profit and loss accounts, but what happens between Europe, China and the United States, and our metal is involved in this, it is a bigger puzzle and game, so all the more we see the added value in being as integrated as possible, in creating as much of this added value as possible, because I will tell you at the end, this example of wire rod also shows us what is happening. That record-breaking year also showed us where we stand from a negotiating point of view. The negotiations are centered around ensuring the stability of raw material supplies, the price is very important, of course, and always has been and always will be, while the number one and what also in terms of location we can say we excel in, we win in our geographic advantage, is that we are able to ensure the stability of supplies, because the input which we have for the smelter is largely from our core production line, so this also builds added value for the business that we have the pleasure of running.

JANUSZ KRYSTOSIAK, DIRECTOR, INVESTOR RELATIONS DEPARTMENT: Thank you very much. Now I'd like to move on to the questions from the Internet. Maybe, if I could ask quickly regarding the topic of energy. Mr. Tomasz Józwiak, from the portal *z Miedzi*

asks about SMRs: at what stage is this project today? Does the Management Board of KGHM consider continuing it or stopping it? And the energy topic: Ms. Anna Antonowa, JP Morgan: Will KGHM take part in the construction of a nuclear power plant in Poland, or SMR, power plants in Poland?

ANDRZEJ SZYDŁO, PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD: I'll start and President Krzyżewski will probably want to add something. I'm thinking about how to answer such a question briefly, let me try. The same as we talk about the long-term perspective of such mining companies as KGHM, 20-30 years ahead, nuclear energy involves projects that need to be analyzed even in longer term. To answer the question whether SMRs as such are able to compete in generation and supply of electricity to the power network in Poland, simply to compete on this market. They would be important as an element stabilizing the network frequency, but I don't think that they would be competitive to large-scale nuclear power or to any arrangement of PV, wind and storage facilities. Let's cut to the chase, if there are ready-to-build SMRs, KGHM, potentially will be a quite attractive area for suppliers of this technology, to implement this technology with the proper installed capacity, additionally with co- or tri-generation, because KGHM is a large consumer of electricity and also of heat, but it also needs cooling of its very deep mines. We are open and will start talks as soon as possible to look for synergy effects. Such talks or cooperation do not have to cost much, but yes, KGHM is open to proposals to find such a formula, such technical, technological, localization solutions that will allow nuclear energy to be established in Poland. SMR or MMR, if they don't have a chance to establish themselves at KGHM in Poland, then there are probably two more places where they could be established. PKN Orlen, as a large consumer of heat, but it is also connected with large industrial plants or municipal consumers. If it competes only with regard to electricity generation for the power grid, I don't think it will be successful, but I can be wrong, of course. Piotr.

PIOTR KRZYŻEWSKI, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD (CFO): Two more things. The first thing. We differentiate two basic stages in the SMR technology: first-of-all-kind and next-of-the-all-kind. What is power generation at KGHM? Safety of

the core production line in terms of CAPEX and for people. The second thing is a price. If SMR or any other technology meets those two conditions, we are open, so to speak, to concrete talks. As at today this technology does not meet those conditions, in my opinion. I haven't seen operating SMR of high efficiency. When we see it, then we will be able to talk about it.

JANUSZ KRYSTOSIAK, DIRECTOR, INVESTOR RELATIONS DEPARTMENT: Thank you very much. Before I give the floor to Iga, let me add quickly. The last question, which I can see from the Internet, because I'm happy that we were also able to use our message and answer most of the questions directly, but I have a question and we also talked about it yesterday, maybe not directly, regarding the 2024 results, about the overhaul works being carried out that year. President Mirosław Laskowski has already mentioned those overhaul works, if I may, I'd like to clarify: When the overhaul of metallurgical infrastructure at KGHM Polska ends, Mr. Oktawiusz asks, what's next?: after the current overhaul works are completed, will the production of silver and copper increase or will it remain at a similar level due to the start of works on a different line? I assume this is a request that the mechanism of effects for the production be explained.

MIROSŁAW LASKOWSKI, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD (PRODUCTION): Overhaul works never end at KGHM, they will be carried out as long as KGHM exists, regarding the overhaul at the Electrorefining Section at the Głogów II Copper Smelter and Refinery, completion term – 6 months, so around the middle of the year we should complete it and come back to normal operations this year, but in the next year overhaul works are expected there again, so this element will be subject to repair works all the time.

JANUSZ KRYSTOSIAK, DIRECTOR, INVESTOR RELATIONS DEPARTMENT: Thank you very much. Now is the time for a question from the floor.

KAROLINA ŻELAWSKA-PALASZ, EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK: I would like to ask whether you see a potential influence, real influence on your activity of the Critical Raw Material Act and from the fact that copper was included two years ago in the list of those critical and strategic elements? Two days ago the list of projects was announced and there is no KGHM project. This can be a some kind of disappointment, but I'm wondering if you see actual possibilities of benefiting from this in any way?

DARIUSZ MALINOWSKI, WNP: Just a moment, soon there will be a second call for applications. Are you going to take part in this second call for applications?

ANDRZEJ SZYDŁO, PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD: I wonder how to summarize it again, because the Critical Raw Material Act is a document that is, in my opinion, as far as I know, I read it, a bit conceptual and it is a designation of certain directions in which Member States should move, or which they should perceive as important, and it contains a list of elements and materials which is updated periodically and copper is among the metals of special care. I am a bit disappointed that this document sets certain minimum thresholds for the European Union's self-sufficiency in these materials. They are different depending on what they relate to. If we look at copper itself, then we, as the European Union, meet these thresholds. However, it does not bring satisfaction, if mining copper is produced in Europe, let's say around 1 million tonnes per year, with the European Union's demand for copper, as we have already mentioned, at almost four times that level, we only meet about 25% of the European Union's needs for primary, mined copper. If we take into account recycling and metallurgical production, then even more. Of course, we should see an opportunity in this, but I would expect more precise arrangements at the level of the European Commission, more than the Critical Raw Material Act, which is of general nature, some kind of implementing regulations should be introduced. Regarding the second part, I am not really able to answer this question. Maybe someone has understood that better.

JANUSZ KRYSTOSIAK, DIRECTOR, INVESTOR RELATIONS DEPARTMENT: What second opening you meant? Could you clarify? I mean, the second call for applications. Over to you.

IGA DOROTA LIS, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD (INTERNATIONAL ASSETS): I just wanted to point out that we have been in this Management Board for 12 months. Mr. President pointed out that in fact, there was a very difficult situation at the beginning. To apply for any project, you need to have a very well-prepared project. And yes, we are preparing, I don't think we will be ready for the next call for applications, which is coming up soon, but we are preparing and looking into these funds. We need to first prepare the project very well and Mr. President is working on these projects. We can see this potential and these funds and certainly in the near future, in the long term, more than next month, because it will be in April, a little over. In the long term, we will certainly look into these funds.

ZBIGNIEW BRYJA, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD (DEVELOPMENT): I would like to add that we are currently working mainly on projects that can be implemented in cooperation with the National Fund for Environmental Protection. We are taking on more projects as part of the National Recovery Plan. We are developing this interest. I don't want to reveal the details, but in fact, as Ms. President said, in the near future we will be preparing to go outside and we will be talking about larger sums than at the moment. Thank you very much.

ANDRZEJ SZYDŁO, PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD: Then I will say one more thing, because I am not always the one on the Management Board who puts the brake on actions, but the one who brings up certain topic for consideration. Any projects, regardless of the degree of funding, should be effective. In other words, decisions should not be made to implement a project that would not pay for itself without this funding. OK. If a project is partially or largely co-financed, it can only be more attractive. However, a necessary boundary condition is that we do not decide to implement projects that would, we can imagine that, only be effective because they are

free of charge. Money doesn't come out of nowhere. There are no projects that have zero expenses. If a project is co-financed by 80% of the amount X, it doesn't mean that it costs 0.2 of the amount X, and only this 0.2 should be entered in the efficiency analysis. Why am I talking about all this? Because the raw material projects at KGHM must first of all be profitable and everything that we will ultimately specify in the strategy will be broken down to WBS, this is an example, but we will look at each project separately also as part of the strategic project portfolio, we will also analyze each project in terms of efficiency. And applying for any subsidized funds is an element that can make such a project more attractive, long story short.

JANUSZ KRYSTOSIAK, DIRECTOR, INVESTOR RELATIONS DEPARTMENT: I can only confirm that we have answered all questions asked through our communication channels, through boxes. We will answer all questions precisely as usual by posting them on our website. We will also answer to those questions which appear at the end of the conference. Artur, over to you.

ARTUR NEWECKI, PRESS SPOKESMAN: Thank you very much. I would like to thank the Management Board for discussing the annual results and participating in the Q&A session. Thank you for attending our conference in such large numbers. I would also like to thank those who participated in the online conference. We invite you to see the results after the first quarter. Thank you very much.

Summary of questions asked during Q4 and 2024 earnings conference call

1. When he started this conference, the President said that the strategy would not be for a few years, but for 10-15 years until 2040. And now, bearing in mind the limitations of deposits in Poland, my question is simple. Are these additional fields enough to maintain production of KGHM Polska at the current level in 10-15 years? Or will it be necessary to go beyond the Odra in 15 years? And if so, does that mean spending tens and tens of billions over the next 15 years? And if so, does KGHM see any risk for its dividend policy?

Answer A small correction. 2040 was more a reference to the fact that what we decide this year could have its effects on the production side in 2040. Even if we talk about long-

term plans, let's not use the term strategy, because we will come to that, it is more about 2055 and beyond, so a longer perspective. And one more piece of information. We, as a company, in a sense, at least in mining, will not avoid a certain situation that will occur within 10 years. That is, we will face a decline in our own mining production, which we will have to supplement. And this is a challenge for the near future, because we have limited metallurgical capacities. I mentioned this proportion of 35-65, purchased copper-bearing materials to own concentrate. And going down is not beneficial, because we do not earn as much on purchased materials as on own concentrate, disregarding the issue of minerals extraction tax which has been already discussed. Thank you, Mr. President, that it was compared in this way. The potential beyond the Odra is also huge. There are millions of tonnes of copper waiting for us. But there is also, one must not forget about the many millions of tonnes of copper that are in front of the Odra and for which those 3 shafts that President Bryja spoke about are necessary. That's all I can say without going into detail.

For sure, there are two challenges. Certainly the challenge of optimizing the input structure for metallurgy in 10 and 15 years, which will not be easy. Maybe we will think about purchased materials, on one condition that they need to match our structure of concentrate mix for metallurgy. As for the future, a lot depends on the minerals extraction tax and whether it will be adequate for mining conditions in Poland and Europe.

It must be made clear that certain resources may simply prove unprofitable if the minerals extraction tax is not updated. Dividend policy. Of course, every investor looks at how to perceive the company that it has in the portfolio. I think that we should look at KGHM as one of the diversified assets that you have in the portfolio for long-term growth in value. Not necessarily through the lens of current, dividend policy, but President Krzyżewski may want to add something to that. Thank you, Mr. President. Ladies and Gentlemen, while still answering the first part of the question, I would say yes. Does anyone in this room, or listening, know what the price of copper will be in a month's time? I think no one knows that, looking at what is happening right now. Now I have a question, does anyone know what will happen in 2050s regarding the copper price? I think I can answer this question with that sentence. This volatility is huge. However, I will tell you how we are hedging, so to speak. We are an integrated core production line. What President Laskowski and President Szydło said, that we are ready, so to speak, from the working faces to the finished product processed in different forms, we are ready to produce and respond to the market needs and this is our advantage, isn't it? We also have a location advantage. We account for 40% of primary copper mining in Europe, so if I refer to this COMEX case again, what is happening now? As a result of such anomalies, the United States has been a net exporter of scrap metal until now. This scrap metal is now, at this moment, in the US. However, from a speculative point of view, it remains there because there are no metallurgical plants or metallurgical capabilities in the United States that could process this scrap at the moment. What will happen tomorrow, no one knows. I can imagine a scenario where we will soon have a big problem with scrap metal in Europe, and this scrap metal will be unavailable and the pressure on the price will be much higher. On the other hand, there might be a surplus of scrap metal in a few months, flooding the European market. If we talk about the upcoming weeks or months that we don't know how the market will behave, so how can we talk about 2050? We, as a company, must respond to it responsibly, I think this is our leverage that we are integrated and cannot be compared to other assets which operate or to our competitors. As for the dividend, I will also give a simple answer. It is a simple equation with several variables. There is the EBITDA that we are currently generating, there is the savings

program that we will generate every year, and there is the amount of money that we have at our disposal. The third variable that I mentioned is tax. It is difficult for us to say how it will change, if it changes at all. We will get this information too and you will get this information too.

And these will be resources at our disposal. Depending on when we compare these resources with the CAPEX, the difference will potentially give us what is the subject of the dividend. If we see the validity of CAPEX investments that provide a high rate of return, then you as investors and analysts will probably encourage us to invest, so it's a simple equation. Of course, we don't know all variables, but this missing variable is a crucial one, what the President also mentioned, then we will for sure come up with the strategy and as part of it, we will express our opinion on keeping, modifying or other elements of dividend policy. I'm sorry, one more thing, because President Krzyżewski talked about the copper prices in 2055, but actually he hasn't talked about those copper prices. I, on the other hand, will not speculate either, but there is one thing you need to realize. The global demand for copper is also, and perhaps primarily, related to the energy transition, which is inevitable, but we also experienced electrification many decades ago. However, the modernization of the transmission infrastructure and the general demand for metals are actually the answer to what may happen to metal prices. I am not talking only about copper, but also the metals of future. In light of the global resources and new mining projects that are potentially waiting to be launched, which are currently still unprofitable at the current level of metal prices. There are projects that are on stand-by because they are too expensive to be launched individually and there are not many of them in the world anyway. Maybe this comment is not direct, but also answers the question of what may happen in the future, but in general, raw materials are an area that is likely to do well.

2. **If I may use the opportunity that I have a microphone, I'd like to add three small things.**

Speaking of international assets, we have significant deviations from the budget in two items: in molybdenum in Sierra Gorda and in TPM at INTERNATIONAL. Are these any special deviations that will be eliminated soon and we meet the budget, or maybe simply after two months you see that this budget needs to be changed? And the second and third thing: when we talk about international assets, I am also wondering how the costs of stripping will be distributed at INTERNATIONAL, as they affected the EBIDTA result in 2024.

Answer One by one, regarding molybdenum, we are actually in the very transitional zone on Sierra Gorda, because this deviation is mostly there, in Robinson mine we do not have such big deviation, don't we?

As for Sierra Gorda, the deviation was already there and in the first quarter of this year, we can see that we are in the same zone, where we have quite a lot of sticky parts, glues, which unfortunately affect the process of extracting this metal. However, the production of molybdenum has been better for some time on Sierra Gorda and we hope that we don't see the necessity to revise the budget as of now. It's the first quarter of the year and in my opinion, we are focusing on optimization of processing, to improve the process and I think that we will decide on it with our partner at some time. The situation is not that bad that we would have to revise the budget in March. As regards precious metals, precious metals are not only in Robinson mine, but also Sudbury. As I said, on 28 February the conditions precedent for sales were met, so of course this decrease will be visible next year because we don't have one of the assets. Our optimization of international assets not only consists of extending the life of the assets we own, but also

of divesting those assets that we believe other entities can manage better. So we think that those entities, smaller assets, should be managed by smaller entities. We will focus on large assets and we will optimize them in terms of the process so that those results, for example as regards Sierra Gorda for copper, are much better next year. Regarding Robinson mine and stripping, this stripping is still going on. Please remember, as you know really well, that we are moving from the Ruth 5 deposit to Liberty, we also make the Trip Veteran deposit available. In view of the above, these CAPEX costs for stripping will appear in the near future, because we have to prepare these two deposits for the coming years.

3. **You have carried out impairment tests in the fourth quarter. As a result of these tests, the value of KGHM, or Victoria, the Victoria mine has increased significantly. I wanted to ask if this is a green light from your side to start this investment. And whether this amount of 1.6 billion dollars which is recorded in the report as a needed investment, I mean what funds are necessary to implement this investment, is this what we should expect? By what date, if any, would you like to carry out this project if given the green light?**

Answer Maybe it's a misunderstanding, but we have not revalued assets of Victoria, but it is worth mentioning the Victoria project. An underground mine that has currently been excavated to a depth of 800 meters. The target depth of the exploration shaft is 1.8 kilometers. The entire surface infrastructure is, so to speak, ready. We had to deal with the fact that we saw what the history was in terms of the budget for this project. Unfortunately, it was constantly underestimated and was regularly increased. And we asked ourselves if we could do this, this asset is totally illiquid until we complete the advanced exploration phase, meaning we are not able to go to market with this asset, if we decided that KGHM does not want to continue this project on its own. For example, it will look for a partner. and it seems only natural if it is someone who has processing plant near, and even better if it is metallurgy.

Therefore, the decision was an easy one. We need to complete this project and the budget at 1.6 is incorrect, it is much lower. The total budget of the advanced exploration phase. We are not talking about the whole project, because there is still a second shaft to be built there. We decided on a two-phase scenario, in order to reduce the risks and CAPEX but to at the same time not to be solely a supplicant, as the owner of this project of one potential ore recipient. Would you like to add something, Iga?

I understand that 1.6 is the overall amount that you indicated, plus also the replacement costs at the level of 300 million, as far as I remember. As of now, we want to optimize this project and manage it according to the project rules. Namely, we do not want to manage this project on an ad hoc basis, as the President stated in the beginning. Why? Because in such case the contractor cannot feel secure and does not know to which phase it would have work and most of the risks are transferred to the contractor. Given the above, of course we are restructuring the agreement with the EPC contractor, taking into account the advanced exploration phase and that we know it must be completed, we will complete it most likely in 4 years, in 2028, or at the turn of 2028/2029. This is the scope in which we want to complete this phase and we do not see risks related to continuation of this process in this way.

4. **I have one more question about this slide where you show those concessions which belong as if to the mining fields in Poland. Now I have a concrete question. Regarding Kulów-Luboszyce, Bytom Odrzański, I know that there have been some lawsuits. Can one say now that you want to enter these deposits, for example? Is**

everything prepared legally there? And one more question: if you enter these deposits, would it be necessary to build additional metallurgical infrastructure, ore enrichment plant, apart from those that you already have in the Group?

Answer Regarding Bytom Odrzański, until the end of the last year the court proceedings were held. Actually, the case was pending before the European Court of Arbitration, but there were also two court proceedings held in Poland by Miedzi Copper Corporation, it was a claim to the State Treasury. The cases were closed. Now we can use this concession. We will apply for extension of this concession, as while the court proceedings were pending, we had not performed any exploration, drilling works there. We still need to drill several dozen drillholes. And yes, you are right, this is our future, this is the next section that we are interested in, because after we have finished the deposits in the areas mined so far, those that you can see here as marked blue, there is the Radwanice deposit on the left side, on the right side there is Retków-Grodziszczce in a section of the entire large Retków-Ścinawa deposit, and then we will head in a north-westerly direction, towards Bytom Odrzański.

However, it runs through the middle of Odra deposit. Therefore, the first section to the Odra, as we say, is a natural continuation of mining in the previous areas. Behind the Odra, KGHM 2.0, as we call it, will be built, so the second part of KGHM will be created and it will have its own shafts, its own processing, a large part of the core production line outside the metallurgical facilities, because the metallurgical facilities are literally across the Odra, so there is no problem. However, a large part of the core production line in the new area has to be built from scratch.

5. **The pre-precious metals credit unit cost from own deposits in Poland is a more interesting parameter that can be used for comparison rather than C1 for Poland. And it is surprisingly at a level that is virtually unchanged quarter over quarter in the fourth quarter itself, so PLN 32,250, which is surprisingly good news, especially compared to what you have recorded in the budget where this cost is around 35 thousand, which is 8% more, so there is a question concerning those simple savings from our predecessors. Has everything been implemented, so to speak, and should we now expect these costs to be 8-10% higher throughout 2025? Or will we be able to keep this cost at around PLN 32-33 thousand? This is the first question. The second question regards INTERNATIONAL. How long is the life of this mine anyway? How much should we assume in the models that you will be able to sell this copper? And could you tell us a bit more about the process, how the sale looks? Can you refer to COMEX, so to speak? Or do you just sell dry weight there? Is this concentrate? What does this process look like and should extraordinary results be expected because of the arbitration between COMEX and LME, or rather not? This is the second question. Speaking of dividends, according to the dividend policy, it says there that the maximum dividend for the previous year is PLN 4.60, and is this the level that investors should write down here, or will you come up with a different dividend proposal? Thank you very much.**

Answer This is the first question regarding costs. Yes, I think the answer is yes, I have also stressed that, this first level of low hanging fruits which was the easiest to pick up and you see those effects in 2024, these actions which we started in 2024 and are already completed in 2024. This next level, of course is much more complex, often of totally different nature. Definitely, I still see room for optimization in Energy. We are now starting to manage not only our generation sources but also our receivers, i.e. the large components that draw a lot of power from our power network, in order to manage them

in the same way as the price path changes. Effects with such power consumption that we have can be very significant. However, it is also important to remember that this works well for us in our virtual world, because we have a virtual twin and we can predict and study it. We are well advanced in this area, but let's remember that this is a physical infrastructure and we cannot experiment with furnaces and other elements, so we are proceeding with great caution here. I'd like to give the floor to President Laskowski so that he could tell us a bit about this operational part, as it is not such cost cutting as we did in 2024, we are climbing a level up. These are the different efficiencies we see, where it is not necessarily a question of cuts, but also of optimizing the process so that 1 plus 1 makes 3. I can see a high potential in this aspect. To summarize 2025, we will continue to try to improve costs and this will probably also be seen through C1. However, Ladies and Gentlemen, we are trying to counter the effects of inflation, but this inflation is present everywhere with us, so please believe that also in materials, anyway, I'm sure each of us here can see it in different elements. We, as an industry, are also exposed to it, so what we did this year, not only did we slow down its increase, but we also managed to beat the inflation. Will it be the same this year? As always, we set the bar very high and do everything we can to achieve our goals. Even if we do not see all effects of this in 2025, but in 2026-2027, we need to say, what the President has also mentioned, that POK – Cost Optimization Program – is not something that we are implementing today and we will finish it in a month or two. It is an ongoing process that will probably be a part of our organization in the long term. I would even say that it will probably be an element of our organizational culture and identity, which we want to live by in order to constantly seek optimization in terms of costs and revenue. Mr. President, can you continue? We are looking at each aspect of our operations. We meet regularly for production meetings and now, for the upcoming meeting, I can already reveal what the Division Directors may not know yet. We will start working on the so-called residual materials, where we estimate the potential to be several dozen million zlotys. Each segment of our business operations will also be analyzed step by step.

- 6. Do you see any savings on CAPEX too? As recently, Mr. President gave an interview that the CAPEX in Poland is slightly above 3 billion, it was 4, almost 4 in the last year. Can we expect that this CAPEX will be lower in the long term, just like the costs?**

Answer We will also look at CAPEX, perhaps not so much to save money, but to prioritize CAPEX in such a way as to implement primarily those with the highest rate of return. And as you know, this replacement and maintenance CAPEX is very high at KGHM. But it is like that, I'll give an example, even today we have talked about that the overhaul of the Głogów I Copper Smelter and Refinery was reflected in costs at the level of PLN 60 million, but in the capital expenditures it was over 300. This is CAPEX. However, it does not bring effects. We will certainly look at CAPEX in this way, so as to prioritize and, above all, implement, optimize, meaning reduce, but implement those that bring the highest rate of return. I mentioned about the periods in-between overhauls. We will be looking very closely at those components of production property that are not necessarily production assets, at the costs in these areas, and at the validity and purpose of the functioning of this property. Whether this property can be removed. Not to replace things, not to just invest money where there is no rate of return. As far as it is possible. This is where, as President Krzyżewski said, we will have to work constantly to keep an eye on the property. So this CAPEX must be limited, where it can be limited, because the shafts, which have been talked about so much, are a must be of KGHM and here we need to find the money. Otherwise, the business will shrink, and that is not the point. Maybe I

will add a couple of words. INTERNATIONAL. The LOM of those two mines that we have in North America, it is easy for me to answer to the matter of Carlota, as this is an asset that we are phasing out and it will be in 2028. As far as Robinson mine is concerned, its LOM will always be dependent on the price of copper. We assume at least 10 years of LOM for Robinson mine. We are working on it to be even 2038-2039, depending on the price we will have and the profitability of extraction. I would like only to remind you that as at the moment of takeover of these assets, the operational activity of Carlota mine was established for 2017, in the case of Robinson mine it was 2019. Given that the copper prices are getting higher, and management of these assets and extraction is getting more expensive, but as long as it will cover our costs, the extraction will take place. In view of the above, we assume extension of Robinson mine's life. I think that the second half of 2030s is the moment when we can at least assume the life of this mine.

7. Do you sell this excavated material in the United States at the COMEX prices or how does this process look technically, if you could say something about that?

Answer OK, first of all, to specify, I understand that you mean the concentrate, do you? Yes, exactly. Yes, we sell the concentrate. To answer, yes, a part of it, and maybe to show you globally, so that you know what the US market looks like from the point of view of mining and metallurgy. Less than one million tonnes are extracted in the US market at concentrate i.e. 700 tonnes this year, while 400 tonnes are processed. These are the metallurgical capacities, so 300 tonnes, as a rule – whether from our mine or others – are simply sold outside the US market with regard to copper. Therefore, this is puzzling, but we are not speaking on behalf of the US administration here, that's a lot of material to be used.

At the moment, there is no metallurgical capacity to process this material on site anyway. So yes, to a large extent, we have allocations on the US market, we have allocations on the Canadian market, we have allocations to customers, so to speak, from outside, which is natural also when looking at us or at other mines. As for the price clause, I'm sorry, but this is quite sensitive information; it is covered by a trade secret, so we will not disclose such information here. However, I would like to draw your attention to something completely different that is currently happening on the concentrates market, namely, as you know, concentrates are always quoted based on the TC/RC discount.

It was 80, 80 to 8 dollars last year, yes, this year to 8. At this point, it is 21, 2, 15 dollars. I don't want to speak on behalf of all the smelters in the world, but such a drop means that many smelters that process third-party concentrates are, so to speak, below the processing costs and are making a loss. As you may have noticed, Glencore recently closed Pasanera in the Philippines, and this is probably what caused it, as well as other smelters that are on the list to be closed, which you may have heard of, i.e. those that work with third-party concentrates, that has not had long-term contracts, which are now buying at the benchmark, which I will tell you as of today, it is also no secret, because this information appears somewhere. However, these benchmarks which are now in TC/RC are in negative values. We also carry out such transactions, which means that in fact the smelters have to pay extra to have the concentrate. Of course, this is a very complex issue, what the reason for this disproportion between the metallurgical and mining capacities is, as Mr. President also mentioned. However, I think that what is happening now is really very important, because the key metallurgical capacities are located directly in China and these are the newest smelters, which I suspect are also financially supported locally.

In this context, there is a question of what the market will look like in the long term. Will there be such an asymmetry that we will see very few metallurgical capacities in the

world in locations other than China? I believe that this scenario is highly likely to happen now, especially since, a few days ago, the Chinese government also announced that copper, nickel, but above all copper, have been included in the list of strategic raw materials from the point of view of strategic purchasing. This is also why we say that on the one hand, there is the question of profit and loss accounts, but what happens between Europe, China and the United States, and our metal is involved in this, it is a bigger puzzle and game, so all the more we see the added value in being as integrated as possible, in creating as much of this added value as possible, because I will tell you at the end, this example of wire rod also shows us what is happening. That record-breaking year also showed us where we stand from a negotiating point of view. The negotiations are centered around ensuring the stability of raw material supplies, the price is very important, of course, and always has been and always will be, while the number one and what also in terms of location we can say we excel in, we win in our geographic advantage, is that we are able to ensure the stability of supplies, because the input which we have for the smelter is largely from our core production line, so this also builds added value for the business that we have the pleasure of running.

8. Question about SMR: at what stage is this project today? Does the Management Board of KGHM consider continuing it or stopping it? Energy topic: Will KGHM take part in the construction of nuclear power plant in Poland, or SMR, power plants in Poland?

Answer I'll start and President Krzyżewski will probably want to add something. I'm thinking about how to answer such question briefly, let me try. The same as we talk about the long-term perspective of such mining companies as KGHM, 20-30 years ahead, nuclear energy involves projects that need to be analyzed even in longer term. To answer the question whether SMRs as such are able to compete in generation and supply of electricity to the power network in Poland, simply to compete on this market.

They would be important as an element stabilizing the network frequency, but I don't think that they would be competitive to large-scale nuclear power or to any arrangement of PV, wind and storage facilities.

Let's cut to the chase, if there are ready-to-built SMRs, KGHM, potentially will be a quite attractive area for suppliers of this technology, to implement this technology with the proper installed capacity, additionally with co- or tri-generation, because KGHM is a large consumer of electricity and also of heat, but it also needs cooling of its very deep mines. We are open and will start talks as soon as possible to look for synergy effects. Such talks or cooperation do not have to cost much, but yes, KGHM is open to proposals to find such formula, such technical, technological, localization solutions that will allow nuclear energy to be established in Poland.

SMR or MMR, if they don't have a chance to establish themselves at KGHM in Poland, then there are probably two more places where they could be established. PKN Orlen, as a large consumer of heat, but it is also connected with large industrial plants or municipal consumers. If it competes only with regard to electricity generation for the power grid, I don't think it will be successful, but I can be wrong, of course. Piotr. Two things. The first thing. We differentiate two basic stages in the SMR technology: first-of-all-kind and next-of-the-all-kind. What is power generation at KGHM? Safety of the core production line in terms of CAPEX and for people. The second thing is a price. If SMR or any other technology meets those two conditions, we are open, so to speak, to concrete talks. As at today this technology does not meet those conditions, in my opinion. I haven't seen operating SMR of high efficiency. When we see it, then we will be able to talk about it.

9. **When the overhaul of metallurgical infrastructure at KGHM Polska ends. After the current overhaul works are completed, will the production of silver and copper increase or will it remain at a similar level due to the start of works on a different line?**

Answer Overhaul works never end at KGHM, they will be carried out as long as KGHM exists, regarding the overhaul at the Electrorefining Section at the Głogów II Copper Smelter and Refinery, completion term - 6 months, so around the middle of the year we should complete and come back to normal operations this year, but in the next year another overhaul works are expected, so this element will be subject to repair works all the time.

10. **I would like to ask whether you see a potential influence, real influence on your activity of the Critical Raw Material Act and from the fact that copper was included two years ago to the list of those critical and strategic elements? Two days ago the list of projects was announced and there is no KGHM's project. This can be a some kind of disappointment, but I'm wondering if you see actual possibilities of benefiting from this in any way? Soon there will be the second call for applications. Are you going to take part in this second call for applications?**

Answer I wonder how to summarize it again, because the Critical Raw Material Act is a document that is, in my opinion, as far as I know, I read it, a bit conceptual and it is a designation of certain directions in which Member States should move, or which they should perceive as important, and it contains a list of elements and materials which is updated periodically and copper is among the metals of special care. I am a bit disappointed that this document sets certain minimum thresholds for the European Union's self-sufficiency in these materials. They are different depending on what they relate to. If we look at copper itself, then we, as the European Union, meet these thresholds. However, it does not bring satisfaction, if mining copper is produced in Europe, let's say around 1 million tonnes per year, with the European Union's demand for copper, as we have already mentioned, at almost four times that level, we only meet about 25% of the European Union's needs for primary, mined copper. If we take into account recycling and metallurgical production, then even more. Of course, we should see an opportunity in this, but I would expect more precise arrangements at the level of the European Commission, more than the Critical Raw Material Act, which is of general nature, some kind of implementing regulations should be introduced.

I just wanted to point out that we have been in this Management Board for 12 months. Mr. President pointed out that in fact, there was a very difficult situation at the beginning. To apply for any project, you need to have a very well-prepared project. And yes, we are preparing, I don't think we will be ready for the next call for applications, which is coming up soon, but we are preparing and looking into these funds. We need to first prepare the project very well and Mr. President is working on these projects. We can see this potential and these funds and certainly in the near future, in the long term, more than next month, because it will be in April, a little over. In the long term, we will certainly look into these funds. I would like to add that we are currently working mainly on the projects that can be implemented in cooperation with the National Fund for Environmental

Protection. We are taking on more projects as part of the National Recovery Plan. We are developing this interest. I don't want to reveal the details, but in fact, as Ms. President said, in the near future we will be preparing to go outside and we will be talking about larger sums than at the moment. Thank you very much. Then I will say one more thing, because I am not always the one on the Management Board who puts the brake on actions, but the one who brings up certain topic for consideration. Any projects, regardless of the degree of funding, should be effective. In other words, decisions should not be made to implement a project that would not pay for itself without this funding. OK. If a project is partially or largely co-financed, it can only be more attractive.

However, a necessary boundary condition is that we do not decide to implement projects that would, we can imagine that, only be effective because they are free of charge. Money doesn't come out of nowhere. There are no projects that have zero expenses. If a project is co-financed by 80% of the amount X, it doesn't mean that it costs 0.2 of the amount X, and only this 0.2 should be entered in the efficiency analysis. Why am I talking about all this? Because the raw material projects at KGHM must first of all be profitable and everything that we will ultimately specify in the strategy will be broken down to WBS, this is an example, but we will look at each project separately also as part of the strategic project portfolio, we will also analyze each project in terms of efficiency.

And applying for any subsidized funds is an element that can make such a project more attractive, long story short.

11. When can we expect an investor's day?

Answer We organize site-visit events at KGHM periodically, informing the market through the announcements published in our materials. One year, a meeting is organized for sell-side and buy-side analysts, and the next year for individual investors. You can follow our website kgbm.com – Investors tab and subscribe to our Newsletter IR.

12. Could you provide an update on the discussions with the government regarding the reduction of the copper tax? Can the Management Board comment on discussions regarding MET modification? Is it reasonable to assume that lower MET payments will be used to finance additional capital expenditures?

Answer We are happy that the topic of copper tax has appeared in the public debate. However, the hosts here are the Minister of Finance and the Minister of State Assets. We are participating in meetings concerning the tax reform and hope for positive outcomes for the company. However, this is not our decision. That's why our plans and forecasts must predict different scenarios in this regard. A lower copper tax can help modernize KGHM and ensure subsequent copper deposits for mining.

13. Cash costs improved in all three divisions in Q4 2024 – do you expect this trend to continue? Could you also provide more information on the cost forecasts for 2025?

Answer According to its information policy, KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. has not been publishing forecasts since 2014, however, it should be pointed out that as a result of optimization initiatives undertaken in 2024 and continued in the current year, we record significant cost savings. The company has formalized and implemented a Cost Optimization Plan, which is a prerequisite for the implementation of long-term plans. Optimization projects are being launched in the area of planning and accounting for material consumption and services provided by external entities.

The implementation of a systemic approach to managing material requirements and core production business allows for rationalization of costs in this area. The process of

increasing efficiency will continue in 2025 (the goal is to support IT tools and implement new functionalities for planning materials and services).

Effective management of energy generation assets at KGHM Group will enable the implementation of lower market prices at production costs (relationship between the prices of different energy carriers). KGHM also continues projects assuming maximum process optimization and use of AI in the future. The implemented projects are focused on increasing the financial efficiency of production processes.

14. A question relating to the current situation, how do you assess it? There is a very high demand from the USA for copper due to potential tariffs and copper at COMEX at all-time highs. Have for example international divisions benefited from it and sold copper in the USA at COMEX prices?

Answer The announced tariffs will affect most countries that trade with the USA and will undoubtedly have an impact on the global economy. However, these tariffs do not directly include our company's basic products, i.e. copper and silver. Precious metals have been exempted from the announced tariffs, and any possible actions by the US administration in this regard remain speculative. For KGHM the American market does not have a significant share in the geographical structure of product sales, which means that the direct impact of possible tariffs will be greatly limited. Any reactions from US trading partners, especially a potential escalation of trade barriers in different regions of the world, could, however, negatively affect the dynamics of the global economy and thus the demand for raw materials. Therefore, the company constantly monitors and analyzes the factors affecting international trade.

15. Investment bars – when can we expect sales to start?

Answer Currently, we are focusing on setting up the infrastructure (the right machinery and distribution channels) necessary for the production of cast gold and silver bars at Głogów Copper Smelter and Refinery. The company is in the process of launching a technology that enables the production of smaller bars of silver and gold that meet the requirements of the investment market for individual customers (smaller bar sizes, consistent weight, appropriate packaging, etc.). We are working on implementing the sales policy for these products, developed by the company.

16. When the new strategy will be announced?

Answer The analysis of consistency of the Core Production Business conducted last year forms a basis of setting optimal development directions of KGHM in the long term. The priority is to guarantee long-term and stable operating conditions in mining, processing and smelting. We will also continue exploration work to develop the resource base, maintain or increase production levels and maximize the value of assets over the long term.

The strategy for such company as KGHM must be long-term which is related among others to the period of mining investments (even up to 15 years). Only after this period can investments have a positive impact on the result. This issue must be taken into account if we want our strategy to be realistic and credible. We hope to be able to present the strategy soon. There are investments that we urgently need to start in order to ensure that production levels are maintained in 10-15 years. As we have announced, our investment priority will be the development of the Core Production Business – our main source of income.

17. Can the dividend policy also be changed? What are the plans of profit distribution with shareholders for 2024 and plans of targets for revenues and gross margin for 2025?

Answer The dividend policy of KGHM remains unchanged and stipulates a maximum proposed dividend amount of up to one third of the Issuer's standalone result. The Management Board of KGHM is currently analyzing the financial situation and capital needs of the Parent Company and the entire KGHM Group. The final decision will be of course made by the Annual General Meeting.

We do not disclose information about the expected revenue or margin for the coming periods of the current year, as it is the company's policy not to publish financial forecasts.

18. I'd like to ask for a brief comment on production and sales results in January and February 2025.

Answer Payable copper production of KGHM Group was 51.2 thousand tonnes, i.e. 6.4 thousand tonnes (-11%) below the level obtained in February 2024, mainly due to the decrease in production at KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. Payable silver production at KGHM Group was 74.1 tonnes, i.e. by 39.5 tonnes less (-35%) than obtained in February 2024. TPM production at KGHM Group was 10.4 koz t and decreased as compared to the production obtained in February 2024 by 4.8 koz t (-32%). The decline in production was mainly seen in gold production at KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. Molybdenum production was 0.1 million pounds and dropped by 0.1 million pounds (-50%) as compared to February 2024.

Drop in production of copper, silver and gold in the KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. segment in February 2025 relative to February 2024 is mainly a result of the planned overhaul of metallurgical infrastructure. The production volume planned for January-February 2025 was obtained according to plan or above the budget for this period. Copper sales at KGHM Group was 60.9 koz t and decreased as compared to the sales achieved in February 2024 by 2.7 koz t (-4%). Higher sales of copper was observed at Sierra Gorda S.C.M., while it was lower at KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. and KGHM INTERNATIONAL LTD. Silver sales at KGHM Group was 92.6 koz t and decreased as compared to the sales achieved in February 2024 by 68.0 koz t (-42%). Lower sales of silver was observed at KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. and KGHM INTERNATIONAL LTD., while it was higher at Sierra Gorda S.C.M. TPM sales at KGHM Group was 9.8 koz t and decreased as compared to the sales achieved in February 2024 by 0.9 koz t (-8%). Lower sales of TPM was observed at KGHM Polska Miedź S.A., while it was higher at Sierra Gorda S.C.M. and KGHM INTERNATIONAL LTD. Molybdenum sales at KGHM Group was 0.4 million pounds and increased as compared to the sales achieved in February 2024 by 0.1 million pounds.