

POLISH FINANCIAL SUPERVISION AUTHORITY

Half-year report P 2009

(In accordance with § 82, section 1 point 2 of the Decree of the Minister of Finance dated 19 February 2009
– Journal of Laws No. 33, point 259)

for issuers of securities involved in production, construction, trade or services activities

for the first half of financial year 2009 comprising the period from **1 January 2009** to **30 June 2009**
containing the financial statements according to International Financial Reporting Standards in PLN.

publication date: 28 August 2009

KGHM Polska Miedź Spółka Akcyjna (name of the issuer)	
KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. (name of issuer in brief)	Metals industry (issuer branch title per the Warsaw Stock Exchange)
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Ernst & Young Audit Sp. z o.o.

(entity entitled to audit financial statements)

SELECTED FINANCIALS ITEMS	in '000 PLN		in '000 EUR	
	half-year 2009 period from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	half-year 2008 period from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008	half-year 2009 period from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	half-year 2008 period from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
I. Sales	5 099 260	6 030 935	1 128 554	1 734 223
II. Operating profit	1 766 160	2 194 500	390 882	631 039
III. Profit before income tax	1 747 264	2 176 687	386 700	625 916
IV. Profit for the period	1 472 634	1 814 690	325 919	521 823
V. Other comprehensive income	(512 959)	(4 333)	(113 526)	(1 246)
VI. Total comprehensive income	959 675	1 810 357	212 393	520 577
VII. Number of shares issued	200 000 000	200 000 000	200 000 000	200 000 000
VIII. Earnings per ordinary share (in PLN/EUR)	7.36	9.07	1.63	2.61
IX. Net cash generated from operating activities	1 156 347	1 194 495	255 920	343 483
X. Net cash used in investing activities	(613 436)	(552 157)	(135 764)	(158 775)
XI. Net cash used in financing activities	(2 177)	(3 249)	(482)	(934)
XII. Total net cash flow	540 734	639 089	119 674	183 774
	At 30 June 2009	At 31 December 2008	At 30 June 2009	At 31 December 2008
XIII. Non-current assets	8 952 663	8 703 565	2 003 012	2 085 985
XIV. Current assets	5 701 754	5 173 979	1 275 674	1 240 049
XV. Non-current assets held-for-sale	2 560	23 020	573	5 517
XVI. Total assets	14 656 977	13 900 564	3 279 259	3 331 551
XVII. Non-current liabilities	1 493 035	1 640 668	334 042	393 219
XVIII. Current liabilities	3 948 975	1 668 604	883 519	399 915
XIX. Equity	9 214 967	10 591 292	2 061 698	2 538 417

This report is a direct translation from the original Polish version. In the event of differences resulting from the translation, reference should be made to the official Polish version.

KGHM POLSKA MIEDŹ S.A.

**AUDITOR'S REPORT
ON ITS REVIEW
OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 2009**

Lubin, August 2009

Translation of auditors' report originally issued in Polish

**Independent Auditors' Review Report on the Interim Financial Statements
for the six month period ended 30 June 2009**

To the Shareholders and Supervisory Board of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.

1. We have reviewed the attached financial statements of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. ('the Company') located in Lubin at M. Skłodowskiej-Curie 48, including:

- the interim statement of financial position as of 30 June 2009 with total assets and liabilities amounting to 14,656,977 thousand zlotys,
- the interim statement of comprehensive income for the period from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009 with a total comprehensive income amounting to 959,675 thousand zlotys,
- the interim statement of changes in equity for the period from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009 with a net decrease of equity amounting to 1,376,325 thousand zlotys,
- the interim statement of cash flow for the period from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009 with a net cash inflow amounting to 540,734 thousand zlotys and
- accounting policies and other explanatory information

('the attached interim financial statements').

2. The truth and fairness¹ of the attached interim financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards applicable to interim financial reporting as adopted by the European Union ('IAS 34') and the proper maintenance of the accounting records are the responsibility of the Company's Management Board. Our responsibility is to issue a report on these financial statements based on our review.
3. Except for the potential effects of the matter described in paragraph 4 below, we conducted our review in accordance with the provisions of the law binding in Poland and auditing standards issued by the National Council of Statutory Auditors. These standards require that we plan and perform our review in such a way as to obtain moderate assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The review was mainly based on applying analytical procedures to the financial data, review of accounting records and discussions with the management of the Company as well as its employees. The scope of work² of a review differs significantly from an audit of financial statements, the objective of which is to express an opinion on the truth and fairness³ of the financial statements. Review provides less assurance than audit. We have not performed an audit of the attached interim financial statements and, accordingly, do not express an audit opinion.

¹ Translation of the following expression in Polish language: "prawidłowość, rzetelność i jasność"

² In Polish language two expressions are used ("zakres i metoda") that in English language translation are covered by one expression "the scope of work"

³ Translation of the following expression in Polish language: "prawidłowo, rzetelnie i jasno"

4. As described in point 3.2 of other explanatory information to the attached interim financial statements, current strategy of the subsidiary Telefonía Dialog S.A. is being reviewed by its Management Board and the potential update of the strategy together with the results of its review will be taken into consideration in the subsidiary's financial projections, as well as in the annual standalone and consolidated financial statements of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.

For this reason, at the date of this review report, we are not able to determine potential financial effects resulting from the review of the strategy and its impact on the attached interim financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2009.

5. Except for the potential effects of the matter described in paragraph 4 above, our review did not reveal the need to make material changes for the attached interim financial statements to present truly and fairly⁴ in all material respects the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2009 and the financial result, for the six months ended 30 June 2009 in accordance with IAS 34.

Certified Auditor
Registration No. 90036

on behalf of
Ernst & Young Audit Sp. z o.o.
Rondo ONZ 1, 00-124 Warsaw
Registration No. 130

Marek Musiał

Jacek Hryniuk
Certified Auditor
Registration No. 9262

Warsaw, 25 August 2009

⁴ Translation of the following expression in Polish language: "rzetelny, prawidłowy i jasny"

KGHM POLSKA MIEDŹ S.A.

**DECLARATION BY THE MANAGEMENT BOARD
ON THE ACCURACY OF THE PREPARED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Lubin, August 2009

DECLARATION BY THE MANAGEMENT BOARD ON THE ACCURACY OF THE PREPARED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

According to our best judgement the half-year financial statements and the comparative data have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles currently in force, and give a true, fair and clear view of the the material and financial position of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. and the financial result of the Company. The half-year report on the activities of the Company presents a true picture of the development and achievements, as well as the condition, of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A., including a description of the basic risks and threats.

Signatures of all Members of the Management Board			
Date	First, Last name	Position/Function	Signature
25 August 2009	Herbert Wirth	President of the Management Board	
25 August 2009	Maciej Tybura	I Vice President of the Management Board	
25 August 2009	Ryszard Janeczek	Vice President of the Management Board	

KGHM POLSKA MIEDŹ S.A.

**DECLARATION BY THE MANAGEMENT BOARD
REGARDING THE ENTITY ENTITLED TO AUDIT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Lubin, August 2009

**DECLARATION BY THE MANAGEMENT BOARD REGARDING THE ENTITY ENTITLED TO
AUDIT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The entity entitled to audit financial statements, and which has reviewed the half-year financial statements, was selected in accordance with legal provisions. This entity, as well as the certified auditors who have carried out this review, have met the conditions for issuing an impartial and independent report on their review, in accordance with appropriate Polish legal provisions and auditing standards.

Signatures

Signatures of all Members of the Management Board			
Date	First, Last name	Position/Function	Signature
25 August 2009	Herbert Wirth	President of the Management Board	
25 August 2009	Maciej Tybura	I Vice President of the Management Board	
25 August 2009	Ryszard Janeczek	Vice President of the Management Board	

KGHM POLSKA MIEDŹ S.A.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 2009**

Lubin, August 2009

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Statement of financial position

Statement of financial position		At	
		30 June 2009	31 December 2008
	Note		
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	5 577 126	5 515 028
Intangible assets	6	76 400	80 904
Shares in subsidiaries	7	1 798 863	1 795 013
Investments in associates	7	1 159 947	1 163 640
Deferred tax assets	19	114 090	
Available-for-sale financial assets	8	20 446	21 034
Held-to-maturity investments	9	66 349	59 545
Derivative financial instruments	10	75 996	6 501
Trade and other receivables	11	63 446	61 900
		8 952 663	8 703 565
Current assets			
Inventories	12	1 657 146	1 446 802
Trade and other receivables	11	1 497 674	1 222 501
Held-to-maturity investments	9	2 180	-
Derivative financial instruments	10	222 922	711 096
Cash and cash equivalents	13	2 321 832	1 793 580
		5 701 754	5 173 979
Non-current assets held for sale	5	2 560	23 020
TOTAL ASSETS		14 656 977	13 900 564
Equity and liabilities			
EQUITY			
Share capital	14	2 000 000	2 000 000
Accumulated other comprehensive income	15	5 789	518 748
Retained earnings	16	7 209 178	8 072 544
TOTAL EQUITY		9 214 967	10 591 292
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	21 470	24 962
Borrowings and finance lease liabilities	18	13 396	17 173
Derivative financial instruments	10	9 780	-
Deferred tax liabilities	19	-	31 516
Liabilities due to employee benefits	20	1 005 530	975 697
Provisions for other liabilities and charges	21	442 859	591 320
		1 493 035	1 640 668
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	3 701 966	1 476 088
Borrowings and finance lease liabilities	18	10 645	7 120
Current corporate tax liabilities		66 687	64 866
Derivative financial instruments	10	48 989	3 771
Liabilities due to employee benefits	20	86 219	73 289
Provisions for other liabilities and charges	21	34 469	43 470
		3 948 975	1 668 604
TOTAL LIABILITIES		5 442 010	3 309 272
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		14 656 977	13 900 564

Accounting policies and other explanatory information presented on pages 7 to 97 represent an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of comprehensive income

		For the period	
INCOME STATEMENT	Note	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
CONTINUED ACTIVITIES:			
Sales	22	5 099 260	6 030 935
Cost of sales	23	(3 316 230)	(3 508 126)
Gross profit		1 783 030	2 522 809
Selling costs	23	(46 973)	(36 601)
Administrative expenses	23	(278 704)	(265 811)
Other operating income	25	585 394	522 858
Other operating costs	26	(276 587)	(548 755)
Operating profit		1 766 160	2 194 500
Finance costs - net	27	(18 896)	(17 813)
Profit before income tax		1 747 264	2 176 687
Income tax expense	30	(274 630)	(361 997)
<u>Profit for the period</u>		1 472 634	1 814 690
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME DUE TO:			
Available-for-sale financial assets		(8 088)	(2 079)
Cash flow hedging instruments		(625 195)	(2 095)
Income tax related to items presented in other comprehensive income		120 324	(159)
<u>Other comprehensive net income for the financial period</u>		(512 959)	(4 333)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		959 675	1 810 357
Earnings per share for the half-year period			
(in PLN per share)	31		
- basic		7.36	9.07
- diluted		7.36	9.07

Accounting policies and other explanatory information presented on pages 7 to 97 represent an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of changes in equity

	Note	Share capital	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income due to:		Total equity
				Available-for-sale financial assets	Cash flow hedging instruments	
At 1 January 2008		2 000 000	6 952 166	3 705	10 078	8 965 949
Dividends for 2007		-	(1 800 000)	-	-	(1 800 000)
Total comprehensive income	15, 16	-	1 814 690	(1 684)	(2 649)	1 810 357
At 30 June 2008		2 000 000	6 966 856	2 021	7 429	8 976 306
At 1 January 2009		2 000 000	8 072 544	10 265	508 483	10 591 292
Dividend for 2008 approved but unpaid	32	-	(2 336 000)	-		(2 336 000)
Total comprehensive income	15, 16	-	1 472 634	(6 551)	(506 408)	959 675
At 30 June 2009		2 000 000	7 209 178	3 714	2 075	9 214 967

Accounting policies and other explanatory information presented on pages 7 to 97 represent an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of cash flows

		For the period	
	Note	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit for the period		1 472 634	1 814 690
Adjustments to profit for the period	33	(18 196)	52 519
Income tax paid		(298 091)	(672 714)
Net cash generated from operating activities		1 156 347	1 194 495
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of shares in subsidiaries		(10 700)	(102 317)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(606 121)	(461 481)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	33	8 458	3 779
Purchase of available-for-sale financial assets		-	(100 267)
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale financial assets		20 000	151
Purchase of held-to-maturity investments financed from the resources of Mine Closure Fund		(8 984)	(13 361)
Establishment of deposits		(400 500)	-
Termination of deposits		300 500	-
Loans granted		-	(7 056)
Proceeds from repayments of loans granted		606	53
Interest received		4 436	43
Dividends received		90 719	136 619
Other investment expenses		(11 850)	(8 320)
Net cash used in investing activities		(613 436)	(552 157)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Repayments of loans		(2 000)	(3 000)
Payments of liabilities due to finance leases		(30)	-
Interest paid		(147)	(249)
Net cash used in financing activities		(2 177)	(3 249)
Total net cash flow		540 734	639 089
Exchange losses on cash and cash equivalents		(12 482)	(1 686)
Movements in cash and cash equivalents		528 252	637 403
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	13	1 793 580	2 534 995
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	13	2 321 832	3 172 398
including restricted cash and cash equivalents		4 197	1 472

Accounting policies and other explanatory information presented on pages 7 to 97 represent an integral part of these financial statements

**Accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements
of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. (the "Company") prepared for the first half of 2009**

1. General information

Company name, registered office, business activities

KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. (the "Company") with its registered office in Lubin at ul. M. Skłodowskiej-Curie 48 is a stock company registered at the Wrocław Fabryczna Regional Court, Section IX (Economic) in the National Court Register, entry no. KRS 23302, operating on the territory of the Republic of Poland. The Company was issued with tax identification number (NIP) 692-000-00-13 and statistical REGON number 390021764. KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. has a multi-divisional organisational structure, which comprises its Head Office and 10 Divisions: 3 mines (Lubin Mine, Polkowice-Sieroszowice Mine, Rudna Mine), 3 smelters (Głogów Smelter, Legnica Smelter, the Cedynia Wire Rod Plant), Ore Enrichment Plant, Tailings Plant, Mine-Smelter Emergency Rescue Unit and Data Center.

The shares of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. are listed on the Stock Exchange in Warsaw and - in the form of GDRs (global depository receipts) - on the London Stock Exchange (LSE). According to the classification of the Stock Exchange in Warsaw, KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. is classified under the "metals industry" sector.

The principal activities of the Company comprise:

- mining of copper and non-ferrous metals ore,
- excavation of gravel and sand,
- production of copper, precious and non-ferrous metals,
- production of salt,
- casting of light and non-ferrous metals,
- forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal - powder metallurgy,
- waste management,
- wholesale based on direct or contractual payments,
- warehousing and storage of goods,
- holding management activities,
- geological and exploratory activities,
- general construction activities with respect to mining and production facilities,
- generation and distribution of electricity, steam and hot water, production of gas and distribution of gaseous fuels through a supply network,
- scheduled and non-scheduled air transport, and
- telecommunication and IT activities.

Activities involving the exploitation of copper ore, salt deposits and common minerals are carried out based on licenses held by KGHM Polska Miedź S.A., which were issued by the Minister of Environmental Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry in the years 1993-2004.

Period of operation

KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. has been conducting its business since 12 September 1991. The Company has an unlimited period of operation.

The legal antecedent of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. was the State-owned enterprise Kombinat Górniczo-Hutniczy Miedzi in Lubin transformed into a State-owned joint stock company in accordance with principles set forth in the law dated 13 July 1990 on the privatisation of State-owned enterprises.

Composition of the Management Board

During the period from 1 January 2009 to 15 June 2009, the composition of the Management Board and the segregation of its duties were as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| - Mirosław Krutin | President of the Management Board |
| - Herbert Wirth | I Vice President of the Management Board (Development) |
| - Maciej Tybura | Vice President of the Management Board (Finance) |

On 15 June 2009, Mr. Mirosław Krutin submitted to the Chairman of the Supervisory Board a statement in which he announced that he will not be a candidate for the position of VIIth term President of the Management Board.

On 15 June 2009 the Supervisory Board resolved that the next-term (VIIth term) Management Board of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. shall be comprised of two Members, and has appointed the following individuals: Herbert Wirth – granting him the responsibilities of the President of the Management Board
Maciej Tybura – granting him the function of Vice President.

1. General information (continuation)

Simultaneously, the Supervisory Board resolved to commence the recruitment process for the position of President of the Management Board of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. for the VIIth term.

On 20 July 2009 the Supervisory Board appointed Herbert Wirth to the function of President of the Management Board of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. for the VIIth term.

On 24 August 2009 the Supervisory Board appointed Mr. Ryszard Janeczek as the Vice President of the Management Board of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. for the VIIth term and granted Maciej Tybura the function of I Vice President of the Management Board.

As at the date of authorisation of these financial statements for issue, the composition of the Management Board and segregation of duties were as follows:

- Herbert Wirth	President of the Management Board
- Maciej Tybura	I Vice President of the Management Board
- Ryszard Janeczek	Vice President of the Management Board

Authorisation of the financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue and signed by the Management Board of the Company on 25 August 2009.

Going concern assumption

These financial statements were prepared under the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern during a period of at least 12 months from the balance sheet date in an unaltered form and business scope, and there are no reasons to suspect any intentional or forced discontinuation or significant limitation of its current activities. At the date of signing of the financial statements the Management Board of the Company is not aware of any facts or circumstances that would indicate a threat to the going concern assumption in the foreseeable future.

In order to fully understand the financial position and the results of the activities of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. as the parent entity of the Group, these financial statements should be read jointly with the half-year consolidated financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2009. These financial statements will be available on the website of the Company www.kghm.pl on dates consistent with the current report concerning dates of publication of the half-year report and the consolidated half-year report for the first half of 2009.

2. Main accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparing financial statements

The financial statements of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. for the period ended 30 June 2009 are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. These financial statements were prepared using the same principles for the current and comparable periods.

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis (adjusted for the effects of hyperinflation in respect of property, plant and equipment and equity), except for available-for-sale financial assets and derivative instruments, which have been measured at fair value.

The carrying amount of recognised hedged assets and liabilities is adjusted for the changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk.

The financial statements at 30 June 2009 and the financial statements at 30 June 2008 were not audited by a certified auditor.

Standards and interpretations in force applied in the Company as at 1 January 2009

IFRS 8 Operating segments

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

IAS 23 Borrowings costs

Amended IFRS 2 Share-based Payment

Amended IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and Amended IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Financial Instruments with put options and obligations arising on liquidation

Amended IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards and amended IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

2. Main accounting policies (continuation)

2.1 Basis of preparing financial statements (continuation)

Improvements to IFRS 2008

IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers

IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate

IFRIC 16 Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

IFRIC 9 „Embedded Derivatives” - improvement to IFRIC 9 „Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives” and IAS 39 „Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”

As at the date of publication of these financial statements the European Union had not approved IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers, changes to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and IFRIC 9 „Embedded Derivatives” - improvement to IFRIC 9 „Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives” and IAS 39 „Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”.

Application of the changes to IFRS 2, IAS 32, IAS 1, IFRS 1, IAS 27, IFRIC 15, IFRIC 16, IFRIC 18, IFRIC 9 and IAS 39 has no effect on the financial statements of the Company. Additionally, application of the remaining standards and interpretations has no significant effect on the accounting policy of the Company, with the exception of the changes to IAS 1, IAS 23, IFRS 8 and IFRS 7, and apart from the changes to IAS 23, the remainder mainly effect the presentation of information in the financial statements.

The effect of changes on the following financial statements is presented below:

The updated IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

The changes were mainly in respect of the titles and scope of the key items of the financial statements, i.e.:

to 31 December 2008	from 1 January 2009	
title	title	scope
Balance sheet	Statement of financial position	Change in the title „other reserves” to “accumulated other comprehensive income”
Income statement	Statement of comprehensive income	The elements comprising this statement are the income statement and other comprehensive income which so far represented position of income and costs in other reserves
Statement of changes in equity	Statement of changes in equity	Detailed presentation of changes in equity arising solely as the result of transactions with owners
Cash flow statement	Statement of cash flows	no change

IFRS 8 Operating segments

This Standard replaced IAS 14 Segment reporting, and introduced a management approach to segment reporting based on internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segment and assess its performance. Details on the application of IFRS 8 are presented in note 4 of this report.

The updated IAS 23 Borrowing Costs

As a result of changes introduced by the International Accounting Standards Board to IAS 23 based on excluding the possibility of recognising the borrowing costs attributable to a qualifying asset directly in the costs of the period, the Company changed the accounting principles with respect to recognition of these costs. These costs will now be capitalised, in accordance with IAS 23.

2. Main accounting policies (continuation)

2.1 Basis of preparing financial statements (continuation)

However, since 1 January 2009, there have occurred no economic events within the Company which would require the capitalisation of borrowing costs, and therefore the updated IAS 23 has no impact on either the measurement or presentation of these financial statements.

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

The amendments to IFRS 7 introduce the requirement to apply and present a three-level hierarchy for making fair value measurements, as well as requirements to provide additional disclosure in terms of the relative reliability of fair value measurements and of any transfers between these levels. In addition, the amendments expand the existing requirements in terms of disclosure respecting liquidity risk.

Application of these amendments expands the scope of disclosures respecting financial instruments, in particular in terms of the classification of individual financial instrument classes to fair value, depending on the type of measurement.

Due to the fact that this amendment had not yet been approved by the European Union as at the date of publication of this report, the Company did not apply the respective amendments in its disclosures respecting financial instruments in the published report.

In these financial statements Standards and interpretations were not used prior to their coming into force and adoption by the European Union

Standards and interpretations published which did not come into force by the publication date of these financial statements:

"Eligible Hedged Items". An amendment to IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement"

On 31 July 2008 the International Accounting Standards Board issued an amendment to IAS 39, "Eligible Hedged Items". This amendment clarifies the principles for qualification as well as the conditions which a financial position must meet to be qualified as hedged. The changes introduced clarify how the existing principles underlying hedge accounting should be applied in two particular situations, and in particular in a situation of (1) designation of a one-sided risk in a hedged item (i.e. changes in the cash flows or fair value of a hedged item above or below a specified level of a determined variable), and (2) designation of a inflation representing a portion of the cash flow of a financial hedged item. The introduction of Application Guidance was necessary due to the diversity of solutions being practiced in this regard. This amendment, which requires retrospective application, will be in effect for periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009, and will not affect the financial statements of the Company.

IFRIC 17 „Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners“

On 27 November 2008 the International Accounting Standards Board issued interpretation IFRIC 17 „Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners“. This interpretation is aimed at standardising practice in the accounting treatment of distribution of non-cash assets to owners. Until now existing standards did not address how an entity should measure and account for distributions of assets other than cash when it pays dividends to its owners. The interpretation provides guidance as to when a liability should be recognised, how it and any related assets should be measured and when to cease recognition of such assets and liabilities. It also explains the resulting consequences. The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009 and will not affect the financial statements of the Company, as the Company ordinarily pays dividends to its owners in the form of cash.

IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards"

On 27 November 2008 the International Accounting Standards Board issued a revised version of IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards. No new or revised technical material has been introduced by this revision. The revision only updates the structure of the standard, and is aimed at improving its transparency. The revised standard is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009.

Improvements to IFRS 2009

In April 2009, as part of its annual review of the Standards, the International Accounting Standards Board published its Improvements to IFRSs. This is a collection of amendments and explanations which, while necessary, are not so urgent or significant as to be the subject of separate projects. There are 12 amendments altogether, the majority of which are of an explanatory or terminological character, having no impact on presentation, recognition or measurement. Each amendment introduced has a separate effective date, although most of the amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010. Application of the amended and improved Standards will not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

2. Main accounting policies (continuation)

2.1 Basis of preparing financial statements (continuation)

Amended IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment"

The amended IFRS 2 was published by the International Accounting Standards Board on 18 June 2009. The amendments to IFRS 2 relate to the method of accounting for goods and services purchased as part of a share-based payment transaction, and explain that the use of the term 'group' has the same meaning as in IAS 27. The changes in this Standard become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010 and will not have any effect on the financial statements of the Company.

IFRS 3 "Business Combinations"

The amended IFRS 3 was issued by the International Accounting Standards Board on 10 January 2008 and replaces the currently binding IFRS 3. The amended Standard is connected with the completion of the second phase of the process of converging international and American approaches to business combinations, carried out by the IASB together with the American Financial Accounting Standards Board. The amended Standard gives more detailed guidance for application of the purchase method for business combinations. The Standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009 and will be applied to the accounting for business combinations effected after this date.

IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements"

The amended IAS 27 was published by the International Accounting Standards Board on 10 January 2008 and replaces the currently binding IAS 27. Implementation of this standard relates to the completion of the second phase of the process of converging international and American approaches to business combinations, carried out by the IASB together with the American Financial Accounting Standards Board. IAS 27 requires the recognition of changes in the share held in a subsidiary as an equity transaction. For this reason such a change does not affect goodwill, and there is no recognition of gains or losses. The amended standard also changes the manner of recognising losses incurred by a subsidiary, exceeding the value of the investment, as well as the manner of recognising loss of control over the subsidiary. The amended Standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. As these changes are to be applied prospectively, they will affect future acquisitions and transactions with minority interest.

„IFRS for Small and Medium-sized Entities"

On 9 July 2009, the International Accounting Standards Board issued the IFRS for Small and Medium-sized Entities (SMEs). This Standard deals with principles and problems of significance for SMEs, simplifying requirements and reducing the scope of disclosures required in the full version of the Standards. Its requirements have been adapted to the needs and capabilities of SMEs. This Standard does not affect the financial statements of the Company.

Amended IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

On 23 July 2009 the International Accounting Standards Board published „Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters of IFRS" as an amendment to IFRS 1 „First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards". This amendment does not introduce significant changes, its purpose being to provide additional exemptions to entities while transitioning to IFRS, with respect to exemption from a) retrospective application of IFRSs for oil and gas assets, and b) reassessment of existing leasing contracts in accordance with IFRIC 4, when the application of their national accounting requirements produced the same result. The amended standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010, and will not have a impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Among the above standards and interpretations, only the amended standards IFRS 3 „Business Combinations" and IAS 27 „Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" have been adopted for use by the European Union.

2.2 Accounting policies

2.2.1 Property, plant and equipment

The following are considered to be items of property, plant and equipment:

- assets held by the Company for use in production, supply of goods and services or for administrative purposes,
- assets which are expected to be used during more than one year,
- assets which are expected to generate future economic benefits that will flow to the Company, and
- assets whose value can be measured reliably.

Upon initial recognition, items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost.

2. Main accounting policies (continuation)

2.2 Accounting policies (continuation)

2.2.1 Property, plant and equipment (continuation)

Borrowing costs incurred for the purchase or construction of a qualifying item of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the cost. Principles for the capitalisation of borrowing costs are presented in point 2.2.23.

Foreign exchange differences arising from foreign currency liabilities, related to the purchase or construction of an item of property, plant and equipment, are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Upon initial recognition, the Company includes in the costs of property, plant and equipment the anticipated costs of future assets' dismantling and removal and cost of restoring the sites on which they are located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is installed or as a consequence of having used the item for purposes other than to produce inventories. In particular, the Company includes in the initial cost of items of property, plant and equipment discounted decommissioning costs of assets relating to underground mining, as well as of other facilities which, in accordance with binding laws, must be liquidated upon the conclusion of activities.

Mine decommissioning costs recognised in the initial cost of an item of property, plant and equipment are depreciated in the same manner as the item of property, plant and equipment to which they relate, beginning from the moment an asset is brought into use, throughout the period set out in the asset group decommissioning plan within the schedule of mine decommissioning.

The decommissioning costs of other facilities recognised in their initial cost are amortised beginning from the moment an item of property, plant and equipment is brought into use, throughout the period of use and in accordance with the method used for the depreciation of those items of property, plant and equipment to which they have been assigned.

Property, plant and equipment acquired before 31 December 1996 and brought into use after this date, for which expenditures were incurred to the end of 1996, were restated to account for the effects of hyperinflation in accordance with IAS 29, *"Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies"*.

As at the balance sheet date, items of property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditures on items of property, plant and equipment (for example to increase the usefulness of an item, for spare parts or renovation) are recognised in the carrying amount of a given item only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other expenditures on repairs and maintenance are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Items of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) are depreciated using the straight-line method over their anticipated useful life. The residual value and useful life of an asset and the method of depreciation applied to items of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year.

The useful lives, and therefore the depreciation rates of items of property, plant and equipment used in the production of copper, are adapted to the plans for the closure of operations.

For individual groups of assets, the following useful lives have been adopted:

- Buildings and civil engineering objects: 25 - 60 years,
- Technical equipment and machines: 4 - 15 years,
- Motor vehicles: 3 - 14 years,
- Other property, plant and equipment, including tools and instruments: 5 - 10 years.

Depreciation begins when an item of property, plant and equipment is available for use. Depreciation ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale (or included as part of a disposal group which is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 *"Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations"* or when it is derecognised upon disposal or retirement.

The basis for the calculation of depreciation is the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment less its estimated residual value.

2. Main accounting policies (continuation)

2.2 Accounting policies (continuation)

2.2.1 Property, plant and equipment (continuation)

The individual significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment (components), whose useful lives are different from the useful life of the given asset as a whole and whose cost is significant in comparison to the cost of the item of property, plant and equipment as a whole, are depreciated separately, applying depreciation rates reflecting their anticipated useful lives.

An asset's carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount, if the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit to which it belongs) is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The asset's carrying amount includes costs of necessary regular major overhauls, including for the purpose of certification.

Specialised spare parts with a significant initial cost and an anticipated useful life of more than 1 year are recognised as an item of property, plant and equipment. Spare parts and servicing equipment whose use is restricted to only certain items of property, plant and equipment are recognised in a similar manner. Other spare parts and servicing-related equipment with an insignificant cost are recognised as inventories and accounted for in the income statement at the moment they are used.

Fixed asset is derecognised when it is sold, decommissioned or if no future economic benefits are expected to be derived from its use or disposal.

2.2.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets include:

- development costs,
- software,
- acquired concessions, patents, licenses,
- other intangible assets, and
- intangible assets not yet available for use (under construction).

On initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost. Principles for the capitalisation of borrowing costs are presented in point 2.2.23.

Any borrowing costs incurred for the purchase or construction of a qualifying item of intangible assets are recognised in the cost. If payment for an intangible asset is deferred for a period which is longer than standard for ordinary buyer's credit (in practice a period of over 1 year is assumed), its purchase price should reflect the amount which would be paid in cash. The difference between this amount and the total payment is recognised in the income statement as interest cost (a discount of liabilities) in financial costs in the period of repayment (settlement) of liabilities. Exchange differences which arise from liabilities in a foreign currency which are related to the acquisition or construction of an item of intangible assets are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

At the balance sheet date intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their anticipated useful lives, which for individual groups of intangible assets are as follows:

- Development costs – 5 – 15 years,
- Software – 2 – 5 years,
- Licenses and patents – 5 years,
- Other intangible assets, including rights to geological information – 50 years.

KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. does not report other intangible assets with indefinite useful life, however it has reported intangible assets not yet available for use (under construction). The Company does not amortise such items of intangible assets, however they are tested for impairment annually. Any potential impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

The amortisation method and the amortisation rate of intangible assets are subject to review at each balance sheet date.

2. Main accounting policies (continuation)

2.2 Accounting policies (continuation)

2.2.2 Intangible assets (continuation)

Development costs

The Company carries out development projects which are primarily aimed at reducing copper production costs, increasing the production capacity of smelters and mines, improving the technical parameters of manufactured products, improving copper production technology.

An intangible asset arising from development is recognised if the entity can demonstrate:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale,
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it,
- its ability to use or sell the intangible asset in the manner in which the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits,
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and use or sell the intangible asset, and
- its ability to measure reliably the expenditures attributable to the intangible asset that have been incurred during its development.

The cost of internally-generated development work recognised as an item of intangible assets is the sum of expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset arising from development first meets the criteria for recognition.

Capitalised development costs until the moment when the given intangible asset is successfully completed and the decision has been taken to implement it are recognised as an intangible asset not available for use and are not amortised. Such intangible assets are, however, tested annually for impairment. The amount of the impairment is recognised in the profit or loss.

Internally generated intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over the period of their anticipated use.

Research expenditure is recognised as an expense as incurred.

2.2.3 Equity investments

Subsidiaries

In the financial statements, investments in subsidiaries which are not classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 are recognised at cost, in accordance with IAS 27, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*, less any impairment losses, in accordance with IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets*, where impairment losses are measured by comparing their carrying amount with the higher of the following amounts:

- fair value, and
- value in use.

Combinations of business entities under common control are accounted for by applying the pooling of interests method.

Associates

Associated entities are those entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control, and in which it participates in setting both the financial and operational policy of a given entity, which is commonly associated with the ownership of from 20% to 50% of the total number of votes in the entity's governing bodies or the possibility of affecting its operations in another manner.

In the financial statements of the Company, shares in associates which are not classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 are recognised at cost, in accordance with IAS 27, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*, less any impairment losses, in accordance with IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets*, where impairment is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount with the higher of two amounts:

- fair value and
- value in use.

2. Main accounting policies (continuation)

2.2 Accounting policies (continuation)

2.2.4. Financial Instruments

2.2.4.1 Classification of financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified into one of the following categories:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss,
- loans and receivables,
- held-to-maturity investments,
- available-for-sale financial assets,
- financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss,
- other financial liabilities,
- derivative hedging instruments.

Financial instruments are classified based on their characteristics and the purpose for which they were acquired. Classification is made upon initial recognition of the financial asset or liability. Classification of derivatives depends on their purpose and on whether they qualify for hedge accounting according to the requirements of IAS 39. Derivatives are classified as hedging instruments or as instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Carrying value of cash flows with a maturity period of more than 12 months of the balance sheet date is classified as non-current asset or non-current liability. Carrying value of cash flows falling due within 12 months of the balance sheet date is classified as current asset or current liability.

The Company has adopted the following principles for the classification of financial assets and liabilities to the above specified categories:

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

This category includes financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading and financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss at their initial recognition. A financial asset is classified to this category if it is acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or if it is designated by the Company upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset or financial liability may be designated by the Company when initially recognised as at fair value through profit or loss only, if:

- a) such classification eliminates or significantly reduces any inconsistency in respect of measurement or recognition (also defined as "an accounting mismatch"), that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising gains or losses using different basis; or
- b) a group of financial instruments is managed properly and the performance of the group is evaluated on the fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Available-for-sale financial assets and liabilities include derivative instruments, unless they have been designated as hedging instruments.

Assets in this category are classified as current if they are available for sale and if the carrying amount is realised within a period of up to 12 months from the balance sheet date.

Loans and receivables (L&R)

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. They arise when the Company transfers monetary resources, delivers goods or services directly to the client, and does not intend to classify these receivables to financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables are classified as current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. Loans and receivables with maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in trade and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as loans and receivables. Cash and cash equivalents are a separate position in the balance sheet.

2. Main accounting policies (continuation)

2.2 Accounting policies (continuation)

2.2.4 Financial Instruments (continuation)

2.2.4.1 Classification of financial instruments (continuation)

Held-to-maturity investments (HtM)

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity, except for assets classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss or available for sale, as well as financial assets meeting the definition of loans and receivables.

Available-for-sale financial assets (AfS)

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated as "available-for-sale" or not classified to any of the other categories. This category primarily includes financial assets which do not have a fixed maturity date and which do not meet the criteria for being included in the category of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, as well as financial assets which were acquired on a secondary market and which have a fixed maturity date, but which the Company does not intend and is not able to hold until maturity.

Available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets unless the Company intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities included in this category are those that were not classified at their initial recognition as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Hedging instruments (HI)

Derivative instruments designated and qualifying for hedge accounting are classified into a separate category called: „Hedging instruments“. The Company presents as „hedging instruments“ the entire fair value of a transaction, even if the Company excludes part of change in fair value of the instrument from the effectiveness measurement.

2.2.4.2. Initial measurement and derecognition of financial instruments

Transactions respecting the purchase and sale of investments, including regular way purchases or sales, are recognised at the trade date, initially at fair value plus transaction costs, with the exception of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially recognised at fair value.

Investments are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of their ownership. Where substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership have not been transferred, financial instruments are derecognised when the Company loses control over a given asset.

2.2.4.3. Measurement at the balance sheet date

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale financial assets and hedging instruments

Available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss and hedging instruments are subsequently measured at fair value. Available-for-sale financial assets, the fair value of which cannot be determined in a reliable manner and which do not have a fixed maturity date are carried at cost.

Gains and losses on financial assets which are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

Gains and losses on financial assets which are classified as available-for-sale are recognised in equity, except for impairment losses and exchange gains/losses on monetary assets and interest calculated using

2. Main accounting policies (continuation)

2.2 Accounting policies (continuation)

2.2.4 Financial Instruments (continuation)

2.2.4.3. Measurement at the balance sheet date (continuation)

the effective interest rate method. When available-for-sale financial assets are derecognised, the total cumulative gains and losses which had been recognised in equity are recognised in the income statement. The disposal of investments of the same type but with a different cost basis is accounted for using the FIFO method, i.e. the assets disposed of are valued successively at the prices of those assets which were acquired earlier.

Loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Other financial liabilities

After initial recognition, the Company measures all financial liabilities, apart from those classified as at fair value through profit or loss, at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method except for:

- financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition.

If the transfer of financial assets does not qualify them for derecognition because the Company retained virtually all of the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the transferred asset, then the Company continues to fully recognise the transferred asset and simultaneously recognises a financial liability in the amount of the payment received.

In subsequent periods, the Company recognises all revenues received from the transferred asset and all expenditures incurred in respect of the financial liability;

- financial guarantee agreements, measured at the higher of:
 - the amount determined in accordance with note 2.2.14 Provisions, or
 - the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised according to International Accounting Standard No 18 Revenue.

2.2.4.4. Fair value

Fair value is considered to be the purchase price of a financial instrument or, in case of liabilities, the sales price of an instrument, unless there are any indicators that a financial instrument was not purchased at fair value.

At the balance sheet date, the fair value of financial instruments, for which an active market exists, is established based on the current bid/ask prices. If the market for a financial instrument is not active (and in relation to non-quoted financial instruments), the Company establishes fair value using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques used include comparison with recent arm's length market transactions, if available, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques/models which are commonly used by market participants, adjusted to the characteristics and parameters of the fair valued financial instrument and the situation of the issuer.

Estimated fair value reflects the amount recoverable or payable to close out an outstanding position at the balance sheet date. Where possible, transactions are fair valued based on market prices. In the case of purchase or sale of commodity forwards, fair value was estimated based on forwards prices for the maturity dates of specific transactions. In case of copper, the official London Metal Exchange closing prices and volatility estimates as at the balance sheet date are obtained from the Reuters news service. For silver and gold, the London Bullion Market Association fixing price at the balance sheet date is used. In the case of volatility and silver and gold forward rates, quotations given by Banks/Brokers are used. Currency interest rates and currency volatility ratios are obtained from Reuters are used. Forwards and swaps on copper market are priced based on forward market curve. Silver and currency forward prices are calculated based on fixing and respective interest rates. Levy approximation to Black-Scholes model is used for Asian options pricing on commodity markets, whereas standard German-Kohlhagen model is used for currency of European option pricing.

2. Main accounting policies (continuation)

2.2 Accounting policies (continuation)

2.2.4 Financial Instruments (continuation)

2.2.4.4. Fair value (continuation)

The fair value of unquoted debt securities is established as the present value of future cash flows resulting from those instruments, discounted using the current interest rate.

The fair value of participation units held in open-end cash investment funds is determined based on the valuations quoted by those funds. Fair value of share in close-end investment funds is measured based on the analysis of information included in the financial statements of the funds.

The fair values of financial instruments held by the Company are determined based solely on market prices or on valuation techniques which use as input data only observable market variables from active markets.

2.2.4.5. Impairment of financial assets

At each balance sheet date an assessment is made of whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. The following are considered a significant objective indicators (evidence of impairment): significant financial difficulty of the debtor, legal action being taken against the debtor, the disappearance of an active market for a given financial instrument, the occurrence of significant unfavourable changes in the economic, legal or market environment of the issuer of a financial instrument, and the prolonged decrease of the fair value of a financial instrument below its amortised cost.

If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss that had been recognised directly in equity – calculated as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity instruments recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. The reversal of impairment losses on debt financial instruments is recognised in profit or loss if, in a period subsequent to the period of the recognition of the impairment loss, the fair value of these instruments increased due to events occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss.

If evidence of potential impairment of loans and receivables or of held-to-maturity investments measured at amortised cost exist, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at the initial recognition for fixed interest rate assets, and the effective interest rate computed at the last revaluation for floating interest rate assets). Any impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. The carrying amount of financial assets is determined by using a separate account for impairment losses (credit losses).

Loans and receivables, as well as held-to-maturity investments which are measured at amortised cost, are individually tested for impairment at each balance sheet date. Receivables, against which no impairment allowance was made, but for which the possibility of impairment exists due to their specific credit risk (related for example to the type of activity or structure of the clients) are tested for impairment as a group (assets' portfolio). However, due to the nature of the sales of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. and the conduct of a restrictive policy towards credit risk, the Company analyses receivables primarily on an individual basis (regardless of their significance) in terms of the existence and recognition of impairment allowances.

An impairment loss is reversed, if in subsequent periods the impairment is reduced, and this reduction may be attributed to events occurring after recognition of the impairment loss. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss.

2. Main accounting policies (continuation)

2.2 Accounting policies (continuation)

2.2.4 Financial Instruments (continuation)

2.2.4.6. Embedded derivatives

Initial recognition of derivatives

Embedded derivatives are separated from host contracts and accounted for separately as at the date of transaction, if all of the following conditions are met:

- the hybrid (combined) instrument not measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss,
- the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract, and
- a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative.

Re-assessment of contracts for possible bifurcation of embedded instruments is made whenever there is a significant change to the contract that significantly modifies cash flows arising from the contract.

These criteria in particular are deemed as being met for contracts involving metals sales or the purchase of copper-bearing materials, in which prices are set after the date of sale or purchase. In such cases the Company accounts for the embedded derivative instrument separately from the host sale/purchase contract. From the moment of bifurcation, the embedded derivative instrument is measured at fair value at each balance sheet date. From the date of bifurcation, the embedded derivative instrument is classified as a financial asset or liability measured at fair value through profit or loss. Any change in the balance of the embedded derivative instrument is accounted for as an adjustment respectively of revenues from sales or costs of sales.

2.2.4.7 Hedge accounting

Hedging, for accounting purposes, involves proportional offsetting of the effects of changes in the fair value or cash flows arising from a hedging instrument and a linked hedged item. The types of hedges include fair value hedges, cash flow hedges and hedges of net investment in foreign operations. Financial assets which are not derivative financial instruments, or financial liabilities which are not derivative financial instruments, may be designated as hedging instruments only for the currency risk hedging relationships.

The Company does not recognise either fair value hedges or hedges of net investment in foreign operations. Hedging instruments are designated as cash flow hedges.

Derivatives used in cash flow hedges

In a cash flow hedge, a derivative used as a hedging instrument is an instrument which:

- hedges the exposure to volatility of cash flows which is attributable to a particular type of risk associated with a recognised asset or liability, or a highly probable forecast transaction, and
- will affect reported profit or loss.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge are recognised as a separate item of equity, to the extent to which the change in fair value represents an effective hedge of the associated hedged item. The portion which is ineffective is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or costs. Gains or losses arising from the hedging instrument in cash flow hedges are reclassified into profit or loss in the same period or periods in which the hedged item affects profit or loss.

Hedge effectiveness is the degree to which changes in the cash flows of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk are offset by changes in the cash flows of the hedging instruments.

2. Main accounting policies (continuation)

2.2 Accounting policies (continuation)

2.2.4 Financial Instruments (continuation)

2.2.4.7 Hedge accounting (continuation)

If the hedged firm commitment or forecast future transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability in the balance sheet, then, at the time the item is recognised, all associated gains and losses are included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the asset or liability.

The Company hedges forecasted cash flows. The designated hedges relate to the future transactions forecasted as assumed in the Sales Plan for a given year. These plans are prepared based on the production capacities for a given period. The Company estimates that the probability of these transactions occurring is very high, as from historical point of view, sales were always realised at the levels assumed in Sales Plans.

When entering into hedging transactions, the Company documents the relationship between hedging instruments and the hedged items, as well as the objective of entering into a particular transaction. The Company also documents its assessment, both at the date of inception of the hedge as well as on an on-going basis, of whether the derivative instruments used in hedge relationships are and will be highly effective in offsetting changes in the cash flows of the hedged items.

Discontinuation of hedge accounting

The Company ceases to account for derivative instruments as hedging instruments when they expire, are sold, terminated or settled, or when the Company revokes its designation of a given instrument as a hedging instrument. The Company may designate a new hedging relationship for a given derivative, change the intended use of the derivative, or designate it to hedge another type of risk.

In such case, for cash flow hedges, gains or losses which arose in the periods in which the hedge was effective are retained in equity until the hedged item affects profit or loss.

If the hedge of a firm commitment or forecast future transaction ceases to exist, because the hedged item no longer meets the definition of a firm commitment, or because it is probable that the forecast transaction will not occur, then the net gain or loss recognised in equity is immediately transferred to the income statement.

2.2.5 Inventories

Inventories consist of the following items:

- materials,
- semi-products and work in progress,
- finished goods, and
- goods for resale.

Inventory additions are measured in accordance with the following principles:

- materials and goods for resale – at cost,
- finished goods, semi-products – at actual manufacturing cost,
- work in progress – based on valuation of the work-in-progress inventories.

Inventory disposals are measured in accordance with the following principles:

- materials and goods for resale – at average cost based on the weighted average cost of a given item,
- finished goods and semi-products – by way of valuating the difference between inventories closing balance and the value of any additions, and giving due regard to the opening balance.

Inventories are measured in accordance with the following principles:

- materials and goods for resale – at average cost as set for inventory disposal,
- finished goods, semi-products and work in progress – based on cumulative actual manufacturing costs and giving due regard to the opening balance.

At the balance sheet date inventories are measured, using the above-mentioned policies, but not higher than the net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2. Main accounting policies (continuation)

2.2 Accounting policies (continuation)

2.2.6 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value. After initial recognition, trade receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate, less allowance for impairment, while trade receivables with the maturity period of up to 12 months from the receivable origination date are not discounted.

Impairment allowances on trade receivables are recognised when there is objective evidence that an entity will not be able to collect all amounts due. The amount of the impairment allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate.

The amount of the impairment allowance is recognised in the income statement.

Receivables not representing financial assets are recognised initially at their nominal value and measured at the balance sheet date at the amount due.

Receivables with a maturity period of over 12 months from the balance sheet date are classified as non-current assets. Current assets include receivables with a maturity period of up to 12 months from the balance sheet date.

Recognised as receivables are:

- **trade receivables** – these are receivables which arise from the principal operating activities of the Company,
- **other receivables**, including:
 - loans granted,
 - other financial receivables, i.e. receivables meeting the definition of financial assets,
 - other non-financial receivables, including advances for deliveries and fixed assets, assets under construction, intangible assets and shares in subsidiaries, co – subsidiaries and associates, receivables from employees, if they are settled other than by cash payment; and also budget receivables, and
 - prepayments.

2.2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and in bank accounts, a vista deposits, other safe current investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of their placement, acquisition or issuance and with high liquidity. Cash and cash equivalents also include interest on cash equivalents.

2.2.8 Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale, if their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through sale transactions rather than through continuing use, under condition that they are available for immediate sale in their present condition subject only to terms that are customary for sales of such assets (or disposal groups) and their sale must be highly probable.

Before the initial classification of assets (or disposal groups) as held for sale, the carrying amount of the asset is measured in accordance with applicable standards. At the moment of reclassification these assets are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

2.2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets not yet available for use, are not amortised, but are tested annually for impairment. A depreciable asset is tested for impairment whenever an event or change in circumstances indicates that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. Amongst the fundamental and most important external indications of possible impairment are the continuation over the long term of a situation in which the carrying amount of Company net assets exceeds their market value, as well as unfavorable technical, market and economic changes to the environment in which the Company operates, including on the destination markets for the Company's products. Another possible indication of impairment may be an increase in market interest rates and premiums for risk reflected in calculations of the discount rates used to calculate the value in use of Company assets.

2. Main accounting policies (continuation)

2.2 Accounting policies (continuation)

2.2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets (continuation)

Internal factors taken into account in determining whether Company assets have been impaired primarily include the substantial decrease in actual net cash flow in relation to the net cash flow from operating activities assumed in the Budget, and, with respect to individual assets, any physical damage, loss of utility and the generation of lower economic benefits from expenditures incurred on their acquisition or construction, if a given asset independently generates cash flow.

An impairment loss is recognised as the amount of the carrying value of the given asset which exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of two amounts: fair value less costs to sell, and value in use.

For the purpose of impairment assessment, assets are grouped at the lowest level at which they generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets (cash-generating units).

Cash-generating units are determined separately each time an impairment test is to be performed.

If an impairment test indicates that the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use) of a given asset or cash-generating unit is lower than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised as the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying amount of a given asset or cash-generating unit.

Any impairment loss is initially allocated to goodwill, if any. The remaining amount of the impairment is allocated to assets within the cash-generating units proportionally to their share of the carrying amount of the entire unit. If such allocation is made, the carrying amount of the asset may not be lower than the highest of the following amounts: fair value less costs to sell, value in use and zero.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-financial non-current assets, other than goodwill, for which an impairment loss was recognised in prior periods, are tested at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of the possibility that an impairment loss may be reversed.

2.2.10 Equity

Equity in the financial statements of the Company consists of:

1. Share capital at nominal value,
2. Accumulated other comprehensive income, which consists of:
 - accumulated income/costs from the re-measurement set at the fair value of the cash flow hedging instruments in the portion reflecting an effective hedge,
 - accumulated income/costs from the re-measurement to fair value of financial assets classified as available-for-sale, and
 - the impact of income tax related to income/costs presented in other comprehensive income.
3. Retained earnings, composed of:
 - undistributed profit or unabsorbed losses from previous years (accrued profit/loss from prior years),
 - reserve capital created in accordance with the of Commercial Partnerships and Companies Code,
 - reserve capital created and used in accordance with the Statutes of the Company,
 - profit or loss for the period.

2.2.11 Liabilities

Liabilities are present obligations of the Company arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits.

Liabilities comprise:

- liabilities arising from bank loans, other loans (borrowings) and finance lease liabilities,
- trade payables,
- other financial liabilities, and
- other non-financial liabilities.

Current trade payables are recognised in the balance sheet at their nominal value. The carrying amount of these liabilities reflects the approximate amount representing the level of amortised cost, calculated using the effective interest rate. Current trade payables are not discounted.

Liabilities not classified as financial liabilities are measured at the amount due.

2. Main accounting policies (continuation)

2.2 Accounting policies (continuation)

2.2.12 Accrued expenses

Accrued expenses are due and payable liabilities arising from goods received or services performed, for which the payment has not yet been made, an invoice has not been received or a formal agreement reached with the supplier, including amounts due to employees.

Accruals include:

- remuneration and the related surcharges paid on a one-off basis, relating to annual periods,
- accrued costs of local fees and taxes,
- short-term accruals for unused annual leave.

2.2.13 Deferred income

Deferred income includes mainly monetary resources received to finance the acquisition or manufacture of assets under construction or development work, which are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the depreciation of the assets financed by these resources.

2.2.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, such that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are recognised, in particular, in respect of the following:

- future costs of mine decommissioning, i.e. after the conclusion of mining activities, costs of decommissioning of technological facilities in the copper smelters and other facilities (jointly: decommissioning costs) in cases where the law provides for the obligation to dismantle and remove such assets after the conclusion of mining activities and to restore the sites to their original condition,
- the effects of court proceedings and of disputed issues,
- guarantees granted.

Provisions are recognised in an amount representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of the provision shall be the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

The provision for future decommissioning costs of mines and other facilities is recognised based on the estimated expected costs of decommissioning of such facilities and of restoring the sites to their original condition. Estimation of this provision is based on specially-prepared studies using ore exploitation forecasts (for mining facilities), and technical-economic expertise prepared either by specialist external firms or within the Company. Provisions are reviewed at the balance sheet date.

The amount of provisions set at 1 January 2004, i.e. at the transition date for application of IFRS for the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements, recognised in the cost of property, plant and equipment, was calculated based on the optional exemption set out in IFRS 1, *„First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards“*. Beginning from 1 January 2004, all changes arising from changes in the amount of provisions are recognised in accordance with IFRIC 1.

In accordance with IAS 1, *„Presentation of Financial Statements“* provisions are presented in the balance sheet as either current or non-current.

2.2.15 Employee benefits

The Company pays benefits due to one-off retirement-disability rights, post-mortem benefits, coal equivalent payments and jubilee bonuses according to the Collective Labour Agreement.

The amount of the liability due to these benefits is equal to the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date, and reflect actuarial gains and losses and the costs of past employment. The value of defined benefit obligations is estimated at the balance sheet date by independent actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting estimated future cash outflow using the interest rates on treasury bonds expressed in the currency of future benefit payment, with maturities similar to those of the liabilities due to be paid. According to IAS 19, the discount rate should be based on the market yields of highly liquid commercial bonds with low risk. Should there be no developed market for such bonds, and such a situation does exist in Poland, the interest rate on government bonds at the balance sheet date should be applied.

2. Main accounting policies (continuation)

2.2 Accounting policies (continuation)

2.2.15 Employee benefits (continuation)

Actuarial gains and losses increase or decrease costs recognised in the income statement in the period in which they arose.

Costs of past employment related to defined benefit plans are accounted for in the income statement systematically, using the straight-line method, over the period until the benefits become vested.

KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. participates in an Employee Retirement Plan. With respect to this Plan, KGHM has no legal or constructive obligation to pay any employee benefits if the related insurance firm does not have sufficient assets to cover its obligations in respect of the Plan participants after their period of employment.

2.2.16 Income taxes (including deferred tax)

Income taxes in the income statement comprise: current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax is calculated in accordance with current tax laws.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. This liability is not discounted.

Deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry-forward of unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are recognised irrespective of the period in which their realisation is to occur.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that:

- is not a business combination, and
- at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit.

Deferred tax liability is likewise not recognised on temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is recognised in the income statement for a given period, unless the deferred tax:

- arises from transactions or events which are directly recognised in equity – in which case the deferred tax is also recognised in the appropriate equity item, or
- arises from a business combination – in which case the deferred tax affects goodwill or the excess of interest in the fair value of net assets over the cost of acquisition.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and if the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

2.2.17 Contingent items and other off-balance sheet items.

Contingent liabilities are:

- a) possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity, or
- b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

2. Main accounting policies (continuation)

2.2 Accounting policies (continuation)

2.2.17 Contingent items and other off-balance sheet items (continuation)

- it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or
- the amount of the obligation (liability) cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

The contingent liabilities of the Company include, among others:

- guarantees and promissory notes issued for the benefit of third-parties in connection with contracts,
- liabilities due to compensation for damages arising in the course of business activities, resulting from matters which remain unresolved,
- conditionally-suspended penalties for economic use of natural environment,
- liabilities arising from implementation contracts, calculated based on future outcome, and
- other contingent liabilities arising from the contracts.

Other off-balance sheet liabilities of the Company include, among others:

- liabilities towards the State Treasury due to perpetual usufruct of land,
- liabilities towards local government entities due to payments in respect of perpetual usufruct of land acquired for a fee on a secondary market, expressed in the total amount of future minimum payments arising from contracts,
- liabilities towards other entities due to payments arising from non-cancellable operating lease contracts, expressed in the total amount of future minimum payments arising from the contract.

2.2.18 Statement of comprehensive income

The statement of comprehensive income is comprised of the income statement and other comprehensive income.

2.2.19 Income statement

The cost of sales format is applied as the basic costs accounting method in the income statement. Profit or loss is calculated as the total amount resulting from the subtraction of costs from income, and excluding elements of other comprehensive income.

2.2.20 Revenues

Revenues from sales are recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, less VAT, rebates and discounts. In the case of sales for which the price is set after the date of recognition of a given sale, revenues are accounted for based on the forward prices from the date of sale. Revenues from sales which are recognised at such an amount are adjusted at each balance sheet date by any change in the fair value of embedded derivative instruments, which are separated from the host sales contract in accordance with point 2.2.4.6.

Sales revenues are adjusted for the gain or loss from the settlement of derivative instruments hedging future cash flows, in accordance with the general principle that the portion of gain or loss on a derivative hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised in the same item of income statement in which the gain or loss on the hedged item is recognised at the moment when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

Recognised in sales revenues are revenues arising from ordinary operating activities of the Company, i.e. revenues from sales of products, services, goods for resale and materials, reflecting any rebates granted and any other decreases in selling prices.

In addition, revenue for the given reporting period which affects the financial result of the period includes

other operating income, which are indirectly related to the activities carried out, in particular:

- income and gains from investments,
- gains from the measurement and realisation of trading derivative instruments and the ineffective portion of gains from the realisation and re-measurement to fair value of derivative hedging instruments,
- foreign exchange gains, with the exception of exchange differences arising on liabilities representing sources of finance for the Company's activities,
- reversal of impairment losses on held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, and loans and shares in subsidiaries and associates,
- release of unused provisions, previously charged to other operating costs, and
- gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets,

finance income, representing primarily income related to financing of the activities of the Company, including:

2. Main accounting policies (continuation)

2.2 Accounting policies (continuation)

2.2.20 Revenues (continuation)

- net foreign exchange gains arising exclusively on liabilities from sources of financing of the Company's activities (loans, credits, bonds, finance leases etc.),
- gains on realisation and re-measurement to fair value of derivative hedging instruments used to hedge liabilities financing the Company's activities.

Moment of recognition of revenues

Revenues from the sale of products, goods for resale and materials are recognised when:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods for resale, finished goods and materials,
- the Company has ceased to have a continued involvement in the management of goods for resale, finished goods and materials sold to the extent usually associated with inventory management function, and does no longer exercise effective control over those items,
- the amount of revenue can be measured in a reliable manner,
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company, and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenues from the sale of services are recognised when:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably,
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company,
- the stage of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and
- the costs connected with the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

Interest income is recognised on an accruals basis, using the effective interest method.

Income from dividends is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.

2.2.21 Costs

The Company recognises as costs any probable decrease, in the reporting period, of economic benefits of a reliably-determined amount, in the form of a decrease in the value of assets, or an increase of provisions and liabilities, which lead to a decrease in equity or an increase in negative equity in a manner other than the withdrawal of funds by its owners.

Costs are recognised in profit or loss based on the direct relation between costs incurred and specific income achieved, i.e. applying the matching principle, through prepayments and accruals. In the case of purchases of copper-bearing materials for which the price is set after the date of recognition of a given purchase, inventories are accounted for at the expected purchase price on the date of recognition of the inventories. Cost of sales at the balance sheet date is adjusted at each balance sheet date by any change in the fair value of embedded derivative instruments, which are separated from the host purchase contract in accordance with point 2.2.4.6.

Costs are accounted for both by type and by the cost centres, and are reported in the income statement using the costs by function (cost of sales) format as the primary cost reporting format.

The total cost of products, goods for resale and materials sold (cost of sales) comprises:

- the manufacturing cost of products sold,
- the cost of goods for resale and materials sold,
- selling costs, and
- administrative expenses.

In addition, costs for the given reporting period which affect the financial result of the period include:

other operating costs, indirectly connected with operating activities, including in particular:

- losses on financial investments,
- losses from the measurement and realisation of traded derivative instruments and the ineffective portion of losses arising from the realisation and re-measurement to fair value of derivative hedging instruments,
- foreign exchange losses, with the exception of exchange differences arising on liabilities representing sources of finance for the Company's activities,
- impairment losses on held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, and loans and shares in subsidiaries and associates,
- provisions recognised for contested issues, penalties, compensation and other costs indirectly related to operating activities,
- donations granted,
- losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets,

2. Main accounting policies (continuation)

2.2 Accounting policies (continuation)

2.2.21 Costs (continuation)

and also **finance costs** related to financing of the activities of the Company, including in particular:

- overdraft interest,
- interest on short- and long-term loans, credits and other sources of finance, including discounted liabilities,
- net foreign exchange losses arising on liabilities from sources of financing of the Company's activities,
- changes in the level of provisions arising from the approach of the time to settle the obligation (the so-called unwinding of the discount effect).

2.2.22 Foreign currency transactions and the measurement of items denominated in foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates, i.e. in the functional currency. The financial statements are presented in the Polish zloty (PLN), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

Transactions and balances

At the moment of initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency:

- at the actual exchange rate applied, i.e. at the buy or sell exchange rate applied by the bank in which the transaction occurs, in the case of the sale or purchase of currencies and the payment of receivables or liabilities,
- at the average exchange rate set for a given currency by the NBP (National Bank of Poland) prevailing on the date of the transaction. The exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction is the average NBP rate announced on the last working day proceeding the transaction day.

At each balance sheet date:

- foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate prevailing on that date, i.e. the average exchange rate set for a given currency by the NBP,
- non-monetary items measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate (i.e. average exchange rate set for a given currency by the NBP) prevailing on the transaction date, and
- non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate (i.e. average exchange rate set for a given currency by the NBP) at the date when the fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains or losses arising on the settlement of a foreign currency transaction, or on the measurement and translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities (other than derivatives) denominated in a foreign currency, are recognised in profit or loss. Foreign exchange gains or losses arising on the measurement and translation of foreign currency derivatives, are recognised in profit or loss as a re-measurement to fair value provided they do not represent the change in the fair value of the effective cash flow hedge or a hedge in a net investment in a foreign operation. In such a case they are recognised in equity, in accordance with hedge accounting principles.

Foreign exchange gains or losses arising on non-monetary items, such as equity instruments, are recognised as an element of changes in fair value, if such instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, or in the revaluation reserve at fair value, if such equity instruments are classified as available-for-sale financial assets.

2.2.23 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs, which are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, affect its initial value as an element of its cost. Such costs are capitalised when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the entity, and the costs can be measured reliably.

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other borrowing-related costs incurred, and include in particular:

- interest costs calculated using the effective interest method in accordance with IAS 39;
- financial charges due to financial leasing contracts recognised in accordance with IAS 17;
- exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings, to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

2. Main accounting policies (continuation)

2.2 Accounting policies (continuation)

2.2.23 Borrowing costs (continuation)

A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

Borrowing costs for loans which were drawn without a specified purpose, but which were allocated to finance the acquisition or production of a qualifying asset, affect the initial value of the qualifying asset by the amount of the capitalisation rate applied to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalisation rate is the weighted average of all borrowing costs of an entity that are outstanding during a given period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset.

Exchange differences on borrowings drawn in a foreign currency (both specific and general) affect the initial value of the qualifying asset during the period in which it represents an adjustment of interest costs. The amount of the exchange differences adjusting the interest cost is the difference between the cost of interest on similar financing which an entity would have drawn in its functional currency and the financing cost incurred in the foreign currency.

2.2.24 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers to the lessee substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of assets. The leased asset is capitalised at the inception of the lease at an amount equal to the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments.

A depreciable asset acquired in a finance lease is depreciated over the shorter of its useful life and the lease term.

Where the substantial part of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset is retained by the lessor, lease contract is classified as an operating lease.

2.2.25 Government grants

Non-monetary grants are accounted for at fair value.

Monetary grants for financing assets are presented in the balance sheet as deferred income.

Grants are not recognised until there is a reasonable assurance that the entity will comply with the conditions attaching to them, and that the grants will be received.

Monetary government grants are recognised systematically as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. They are not credited directly to equity.

A government grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs is recognised as income of the period in which it becomes receivable, together with disclosure of this fact.

Grants related to income are presented as income, separately from the related costs which the grants are intended to compensate. Grants are recognised as income regardless of whether they were received in the form of cash or as a decrease of liabilities.

2.2.26 Segment reporting

Segment reporting involves the grouping of segments by the component parts of an entity:

- that engage in business activities from which the component may earn revenues and incur expenses,
- whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and
- for which discrete financial information is available.

The activities of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. represent both a single operating segment and the reporting segment titled „The production of copper, precious metals and other smelter products”. The Management Board of the Company is the main body responsible for making decisions as to the allocation of resources and for evaluating segment results (the chief operating decision maker, or CDM). Management information provided to the CDM is prepared at the Company level. The mining and production activities of KGHM are organised as a combined line of production whose final stage is the sale of the final product to the external customer through the Head Office.

2. Main accounting policies (continuation)

2.2 Accounting policies (continuation)

2.2.27 Capital management

The management of capital in KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. is aimed at maintaining the capacity to continue operations, including the realisation of planned investments, in a manner allowing the Company to generate returns for its shareholders and bring benefits to other stakeholders.

In accordance with market practice, the effective use of capital is monitored among others based on the following ratios:

1. The equity ratio, calculated as the relation of net tangible assets (equity less intangible assets) to total assets,
2. The ratio showing the relationship of borrowings and finance lease liabilities to EBITDA. EBITDA is operating profit plus depreciation/amortisation, and
3. Average weighted cost of capital ratio, calculated as the average weighted cost of equity and borrowed capital. The planned level of this ratio is used to evaluate the planned effectiveness of investment projects.

2.2.28 Earnings per share

Earnings per share for each period are calculated by dividing the profit for the given period by an average weighted number of shares in that period.

2.2.29 Cash flow statement

Cash flows from operating activities are presented using the indirect method.

2.2.30 Payments to capital

Payments to reserve capital by the Company are accounted for as either a non-current or current financial receivables. Non-returnable payments, including those used to cover losses in the financial statements, are accounted for as an increase in the value of investments.

The entity which receives a non-returnable payment accounts for it in retained earnings as a payment to capital.

2.2.31 Acquisition of shares in the increased share capital.

Acquired shares are accounted for at the date of signing of the agreement (for stock companies) or notarial act (for limited liability companies). If the deed of a limited liability company formation allow for an increase in its share capital to a specified amount without any change to the deed of company formation, then the acquisition of shares is accounted for at the date of passage of the relevant resolution by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

3. Important estimates and assumptions

3.1 Classification and measurement of financial instruments

In accordance with the guidelines of IAS 39 relating to the classification of non-derivative financial instruments with fixed or determinable payments, these assets are classified as held-to-maturity investments. In making this judgement, the intended use and possibility of holding such investments to maturity are evaluated. Should the Company fail to hold such instruments to maturity, apart from the situation described in IAS 39, it would have to reclassify all such assets recognised in this group as available-for-sale. In such a situation, the reclassified investments would be measured at fair value, and not at amortised cost.

At each balance sheet date the Company analyses significance of the impact of bifurcated embedded derivative instruments on the financial statements. Following this analysis, the Company determined that bifurcation of these instruments at 30 June 2009 will not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

3.2 Measurement of shares

The directions of development of DIALOG S.A. set forth in its current approved strategy assume significant investment in an optical fiber network aimed at further growth of its integrated teletransmission services. Projections which have been prepared based on this strategy show future income for the Company which will allow it to make full economic use of its assets, including deferred tax assets.

The current strategy of DIALOG S.A. is being reviewed by the Management Board of the Company. Any eventual update to the strategy together with the results of this review will be reflected in the projections of DIALOG S.A. as well as in the separate and consolidated annual financial reports of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.

3.3 Estimation of provisions

1. At 30 June 2009 the Company recognised in its accounts a provision for future employee benefits due to post-mortem benefits in the amount of PLN 25 508 thousand. The effects of estimation of the provision were recognised in the financial result as they are immaterial.

Provisions for future employee benefits – retirement or disability benefits, jubilee bonuses, post-mortem benefits and post-employment coal equivalent payments are estimated using actuarial methods. A change in the financial factors being the basis for estimation, i.e.

- an increase in the discount rate by 1% and an increase by 1 % in the coal price and wages increase rate would cause a increase in the provision by PLN 14 568 thousand,
- a decrease in the discount rate by 1% and an increase by 1 % in the coal price and wages increase rate would cause an increase in the provision by PLN 311 118 thousand,
- an increase in the discount rate by 1% and a decrease by 1 % in the coal price and wages increase rate would cause a decrease in the provision by PLN 195 533 thousand,
- a decrease in the discount rate by 1% and a decrease by 1 % in the coal price and wages increase rate would cause an increase in the provision by PLN 1 199 thousand.

2. Provisions for decommissioning costs of mines and other facilities.

These provisions represent the equivalent of the estimated future decommissioning costs of mines and other facilities, discounted to present value. Revaluation of these provisions at the balance sheet date is affected by the following indicators:

- a) the index of changes in prices in the construction-assembly sector published by the Main Statistical Office (GUS),
- b) the real discount rate calculated based on the profitability of treasury bonds with the maturities nearest to planned financial outflow (nominal discount rate) and the forecast rate of inflation.

Discount rates (nominal and inflation) are set separately for future periods, i.e. one, two and three years, and jointly for periods from the fourth year.

A 1% increase in the real discount rate used to estimate the amount of the provision for decommissioning costs of mines and other facilities would cause a decrease in the carrying amount of the provision for decommissioning mines and other facilities by PLN 103 700 thousand. However, a 1% decrease in the real discount rate would cause an increase in the carrying amount of the provision by PLN 140 381 thousand.

3. Other non-current provisions – they are estimated using parameters applied to measurement of provisions for employee benefits (Note 20).

3. Important estimates and assumptions (continuation)

3.4 Deferred tax assets/liabilities

The deferred tax assets/liabilities are measured using the tax rates which are expected to apply at the moment when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The probability of realising deferred tax assets is considered certain.

3.5 Presentation

The Company recognises income and costs related to financial investments under other operating activities in the income statement on the grounds that these activities (in particular investments in the telecom sector) are connected with the operating activities of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. Detailed principles of recognition of income and costs have been described in Note 2 point 2.2.20 and 2.2.21.

4. Business segments

IFRS 8, Operating segments, was published by the International Accounting Standards Board on 30 November 2006, replacing IAS 14, Segment Reporting, and becomes effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009.

As part of the process of implementation of this standard, the Company performed an analysis of the organisational structure, the system of internal reporting and the management model. Based on this analysis it was determined that the Company represents a single operating and reporting segment, which may be defined as „Production of copper, precious metals and other smelter products”.

The core business of the Company is the production of copper and silver. Production is a fully integrated process, in which the end-product of one stage is the material used in the next stage. Copper ore extracted in the mines is transported to processing plants where it is enriched. As a result of this process, copper concentrate is produced, and then it is smelted and fire refined into copper anodes, which are then subjected to electrolytic refining to produce copper cathodes. These cathodes are used to produce wire rod and round billets. The anode slime which is generated during the process of electrorefining is treated as a raw material for the production of precious metals.

The production line



Settlements between further stages of the production process are based on valuation at the production cost, and as a result the internal organisational units (mines, enrichment plants, smelters) in the production cycle do not show a profit from sales. The financial data which are prepared for management accounting purposes are based on the same accounting principles which are used to prepare the financial statements. The body responsible for periodically reviewing these internal reports in order to make primary operational decisions is the Management Board of the Company, as the body responsible for allocating resources and for the financial results of the Company. The internal reports of the Company on its results are prepared on a monthly basis, and do not contain financial data on the separate stages of the production process.

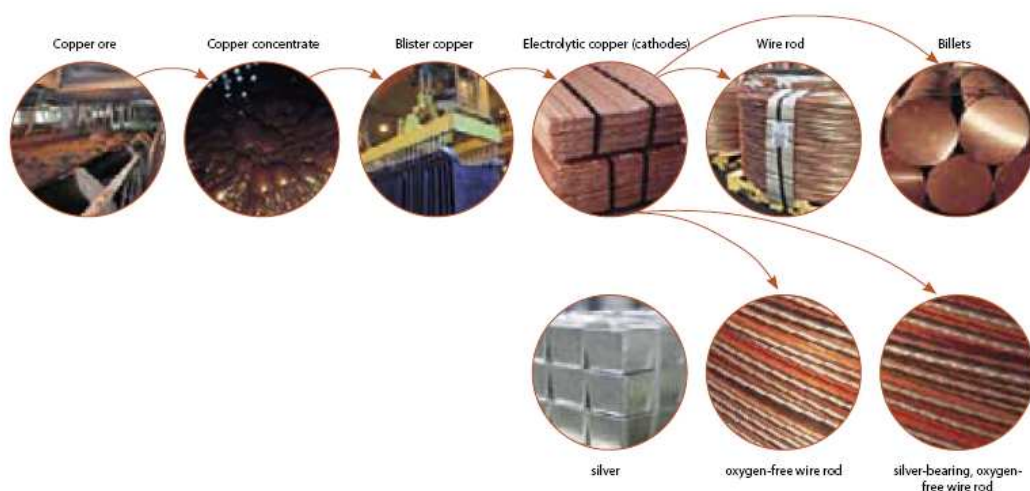
The organisational structure of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. includes a Head Office and ten divisions. The Head Office carries out marketing and sales of the Company's basic products - copper cathodes, round billets, wire rod and silver - as well as the management of financial assets.

4. Business segments (continuation)

Production and sale of basic products

In the first half of 2009 the Company produced approx. 240 thousand tonnes of electrolytic copper and 607 tonnes of silver.

Products of individual stages of production



Segment assets and liabilities

	At	
	30 June 2009	31 December 2008
Assets	14 656 977	13 900 564
Liabilities	5 442 010	3 309 272
Debt ratio (%)	37.1	34.7

The main item in the segment's assets is property, plant and equipment, which at 30 June 2009 had a net carrying amount of PLN 5 577 126 thousand (at 31 December 2008 PLN 5 515 028 thousand), amounting to 38 % of total assets. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment at 30 June 2009 amounted to PLN 6 967 877 thousand, with impairment of PLN 6 408 thousand (at 31 December 2008 respectively PLN 6 859 667 thousand and PLN 6 408 thousand). The property, plant and equipment and intangible assets of the segment are all located in Poland.

Another significant item in the segment's assets is also investments in subsidiaries and associates measured at cost less any impairment. At 30 June 2009 shares in subsidiaries amounted to PLN 1 798 863 thousand (at 31 December 2008 PLN 1 795 013 thousand), while investments in associates at 30 June 2009 amounted to PLN 1 159 947 thousand (at 31 December 2008 PLN 1 163 640 thousand).

4. Business segments (continuation)

Expenditures on the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets of the segment

	For the period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Development	235 789	157 964
in mining	197 400	147 300
in metallurgy	36 274	7 509
in other divisions	2 115	3 155
Replacement	249 891	229 692
in mining	181 920	179 999
of which mining machinery	114 127	111 139
in metallurgy	64 906	47 633
in other divisions	3 065	2 060
Total	485 680	387 656

For purposes of making decisions on the allocation of resources, internal reports on expenditures on tangible investments are presented with a breakdown by expenditures on development and replacements. In accordance with the accounting standards in force in the Company, the amount of investment comprises expenditure on the replacement of significant parts of fixed assets and on significant maintenance.

Financial results of the segment

	For the period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Sales	5 099 260	6 030 935
Interest income	56 405	66 553
Interest cost	2 340	826
Amortisation/depreciation	268 081	231 941
Revaluation of provisions for employee benefits	42 763	26 648
Gains from measurement and realisation of derivative instruments	133 583	211 010
Costs of measurement and realisation of derivative instruments	244 174	378 852
Income tax	(274 630)	(361 997)
Profit for the period	1 472 634	1 814 690
ROA - return on assets (%)	10.0	13.2
ROE - return on equity (%)	16.0	20.2
EBITDA (EBIT + amortisation/depreciation)	2 034 241	2 426 441

4. Business segments (continuation)

Geographical areas

The geographical breakdown of revenues from sales reflects the location of end clients.

	For the period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Poland	1 217 155	2 044 451
Germany	1 006 239	585 962
France	477 986	713 374
Great Britain	587 956	277 884
The Czech Republic	244 929	421 781
Austria	47 804	107 964
Hungary	118 106	92 959
China	793 368	619 723
Other countries	605 717	1 166 837
Total	5 099 260	6 030 935

Main clients

Main clients of the Company with whom the value of turnover exceeded 10% of the entity revenues

	For the period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Client 1	566 470	910 345
Client 2	532 084	618 977

5. Property, plant and equipment

	At	
	30 June 2009	31 December 2008
Land	14 337	14 307
Buildings and constructions	2 308 648	2 359 313
Technical equipment and machinery	2 199 244	2 109 019
Motor vehicles	36 261	34 848
Other fixed assets	15 493	16 236
Assets under construction	1 003 143	981 305
Total	5 577 126	5 515 028

KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.
Half-year financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS
as adopted by the European Union
for the period from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009
(amounts in tables in thousand PLN, unless otherwise stated)

5. Property, plant and equipment (continuation)

Changes in property, plant and equipment in the period from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2009

	Note	Land	Buildings and constructions	Technical equipment and machinery	Motor vehicles	Other fixed assets	Assets under construction	Total
At 1 January 2008								
Gross carrying amount		14 307	5 774 261	4 961 289	126 364	60 625	610 672	11 547 518
Accumulated depreciation		-	(3 525 472)	(3 048 265)	(92 932)	(45 084)	-	(6 711 753)
Impairment losses		-	-	(3 135)	-	-	-	(3 135)
Net carrying amount		14 307	2 248 789	1 909 889	33 432	15 541	610 672	4 832 630
Changes in the 1st half of 2008								
Settlement of assets under construction		-	75 501	221 590	5 956	984	(304 031)	-
Settlement of assets under construction – other (leases, warehouse acceptance, without effect)		-	-	-	-	-	(68)	(68)
Direct purchases		-	-	-	-	-	382 224	382 224
Internally developed		-	-	-	-	-	2 322	2 322
Disposal		-	(2 465)	(3 349)	-	(24)	-	(5 838)
Scrapping/decommissioning or write-off		-	(10 879)	(81 590)	(2 244)	(949)	-	(95 662)
Reclassification to non-current assets classified as held for sale or inclusion in a disposal group		-	-	-	(550)	-	-	(550)
Other changes		-	577	1 047	-	(584)	40	1 080
Change in amount of provisions for costs of decommissioning	21	-	(32 551)	-	-	-	-	(32 551)
Transfer between groups		-	(852)	852	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	23	-	(57 740)	(162 932)	(3 729)	(1 953)	-	(226 354)
Decrease in accumulated depreciation due to scrapping, sale and other		-	10 395	82 771	2 245	1 544	-	96 955
At 30 June 2008								
Gross carrying amount		14 307	5 803 592	5 099 839	129 526	60 052	691 159	11 798 475
Accumulated depreciation		-	(3 572 817)	(3 128 426)	(94 416)	(45 493)	-	(6 841 152)
Impairment losses		-	-	(3 135)	-	-	-	(3 135)
Net carrying amount		14 307	2 230 775	1 968 278	35 110	14 559	691 159	4 954 188
At 1 January 2008								
Gross carrying amount		14 307	5 774 261	4 961 289	126 364	60 625	610 672	11 547 518
Accumulated depreciation		-	(3 525 472)	(3 048 265)	(92 932)	(45 084)	-	(6 711 753)
Impairment losses		-	-	(3 135)	-	-	-	(3 135)
Net carrying amount		14 307	2 248 789	1 909 889	33 432	15 541	610 672	4 832 630
Changes in 2008								
Settlement of assets under construction		-	197 933	542 623	11 578	4 887	(757 021)	-
Brought into use based on a finance lease agreement		-	-	-	463	-	-	463
Direct purchases		-	-	-	-	-	1 116 498	1 116 498
Internally developed		-	-	-	-	-	13 452	13 452
Disposal		-	(2 537)	(4 466)	(844)	(66)	-	(7 913)
Scrapping/decommissioning or write-off		-	(115 440)	(198 117)	(4 462)	(2 014)	(68)	(320 101)
Reclassification to non-current assets classified as held for sale or inclusion in a disposal group		-	-	-	(7 825)	-	-	(7 825)
Other changes		-	116	1 029	-	(702)	718	1 161
Change in amount of provisions for costs of decommissioning	21	-	37 850	-	-	-	-	37 850
Transfer between groups		-	10 739	(10 739)	-	-	-	-
Depreciation		-	(121 991)	(335 867)	(7 149)	(4 149)	-	(469 156)
Decrease in accumulated depreciation due to scrapping, sale and other		-	103 854	204 667	9 982	2 739	-	321 242
Impairment losses		-	-	-	(327)	-	(2 946)	(3 273)
At 31 December 2008								
Gross carrying amount		14 307	5 902 922	5 291 619	125 274	62 730	984 251	12 381 103
Accumulated depreciation		-	(3 543 609)	(3 179 465)	(90 099)	(46 494)	-	(6 859 667)
Impairment losses		-	-	(3 135)	(327)	-	(2 946)	(6 408)
Net carrying amount		14 307	2 359 313	2 109 019	34 848	16 236	981 305	5 515 028
Changes in the 1st half of 2009								
Settlement of assets under construction		37	158 659	295 204	4 773	1 601	(460 274)	-
Direct purchases		-	-	-	-	-	473 620	473 620
Internally developed		-	-	-	-	-	8 986	8 986
Disposal	(7)	-	-	(985)	(419)	(5)	-	(1 416)
Scrapping/decommissioning or write-off		-	(12 956)	(148 304)	(1 355)	(579)	(139)	(163 333)
Reclassification from non-current assets classified as held for sale to property, plant and equipment		-	-	-	1 043	-	-	1 043
Other changes		-	85	-	-	(30)	(355)	(3000)
Change in amount of provisions for costs of decommissioning	21	-	(148 292)	-	-	-	-	(148 292)
Transfer between groups		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	23	-	(60 435)	(196 779)	(3 663)	(2 339)	-	(263 216)
Decrease in accumulated depreciation due to scrapping, sale and other		-	12 274	141 089	1 774	609	-	155 746
Increase in accumulated depreciation due to reclassification from non-current assets classified as held for sale to property, plant and equipment		-	-	-	(740)	-	-	(740)
At 30 June 2009								
Gross carrying amount		14 337	5 900 418	5 437 534	129 316	63 717	1 006 089	12 551 411
Accumulated depreciation		-	(3 591 770)	(3 235 155)	(92 728)	(48 224)	-	(6 967 877)
Impairment losses		-	-	(3 135)	(327)	-	(2 946)	(6 408)
Net carrying amount		14 337	2 308 648	2 199 244	36 261	15 493	1 003 143	5 577 126

5. Property, plant and equipment (continuation)

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment used in production or in providing services was recognised in profit or loss as a cost of sales in the amount of PLN 256 255 thousand (for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2008, PLN 218 616 thousand). Depreciation of other property, plant and equipment was recognised in administrative expenses in the amount of PLN 6 954 thousand (for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2008, PLN 7 731 thousand) and in selling costs in the amount of PLN 7 thousand (for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2008, PLN 7 thousand).

At 30 June 2009 KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. held property, plant and equipment (motor vehicles) based on a finance lease agreement in the gross amount of PLN 464 thousand and depreciation of PLN 85 thousand (at 31 December 2008 the gross amount of PLN 464 thousand and depreciation of PLN 39 thousand).

	At	
	30 June 2009	31 December 2008
Non-current assets held for sale	2 560	23 020
	2 560	23 020

At 30 June 2009, the item non-current assets held for sale includes: a civil aircraft of PLN 2 484 thousand and an automobile of PLN 76 thousand.

At 14 July 2009, a transaction for the sale of the aircraft BEECHCRAFT KING AIR C-90A was realised. The value of the contract amounted to PLN 2 530 thousand.

KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. as a lessor leased out the following property, plant and equipment based on operating lease agreements

	At							
	30 June 2009				31 December 2008			
	Cost	Depreciation for the period	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount	Cost	Depreciation for the period	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
Land	2 229	-	-	2 229	2 358	-	-	2 358
Buildings and constructions	78 047	992	41 261	36 786	74 772	1 786	41 981	32 791
Technical equipment and machinery	4 175	52	3 736	439	4 860	213	3 966	894
Other property, plant and equipment	843	4	819	24	852	26	817	35
Total	85 294	1 048	45 816	39 478	82 842	2 025	46 764	36 078

Amount of compensation from parties external to the Company, recognised in profit or loss, with respect to property, plant and equipment for which an impairment loss was recognised

	For the period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Amount of compensation recognised in profit or loss	1 798	1 066

Information about value of collateral established on property, plant and equipment for payables payment KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. is presented in note 18.1 Loans

5. Property, plant and equipment (continuation)

Perpetual usufruct of land

At 30 June 2009 the Divisions of the Company used land based on perpetual usufruct rights comprising a total area of 5 699 hectares (at 31 December 2008: 5 708 hectares).

	At	
	30 June 2009	31 December 2008
	(in hectares)	(in hectares)
Lubin Mine	44	53
Polkowice-Sieroszowice Mine	119	119
Rudna Mine	92	92
Ore Enrichment Plants	61	61
Głogów Smelter	2 046	2 046
Legnica Smelter	206	206
Cedynia Wire Rod Plant	48	48
Tailings Plant	3 072	3 072
Mine-smelter Emergency Rescue Unit	2	2
Data Center	3	3
Head Office	6	6

The Company received these rights free of charge based on laws in force. The land subject to perpetual usufruct is industrial area related to the core business of the Company, which also includes protective zones in which environmental quality limits have been exceeded due to the activities carried out by the Company. Due to the nature of the use of the above-mentioned land, the Company has not determined a fair value for these perpetual usufruct rights at 30 June 2009.

Off-balance sheet liabilities of the Company due to the perpetual usufruct of land estimated on the basis of annual fee rates resulting from the recent administrative decisions and the useful life of the land subject to this right.

Total value of future minimum fees due to perpetual usufruct of land	At	
	30 June 2009	31 December 2008
Under one year	6 043	6 173
From one to five years	23 957	24 472
Over five years	336 011	351 518
Total:	366 011	382 163

	For the period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Fees due to perpetual usufruct of land recognised in profit or loss	5 498	5 390

5. Property, plant and equipment (continuation)

Major investment projects recognised at 30 June 2009 under assets under construction

Construction of the SW-4 shaft	239 411
Construction of the Głogów Głęboki – Przemysłowy shaft	163 695
Mining region infrastructural development in Lubin Mine, Polkowice-Sieroszowice Mine, Rudna Mine	82 974
Development of hydrotransport installation, including direct pumping of tailings from the OEPs to the Żelazny Most tailings pond	61 485
Pyrometallurgy modernisation in Głogów Smelter	59 724
Pyrometallurgy in Głogów Smelter – an investment related to replacing equipment	47 881
Total	655 170

Major investment projects recognised at 31 December 2008 under assets under construction

Construction of the SW-4 shaft	196 452
Construction of the Głogów Głęboki – Przemysłowy shaft	194 386
Mining region infrastructural development in Lubin Mine, Polkowice-Sieroszowice Mine, Rudna Mine	95 401
Development of hydrotransport installation, including direct pumping of tailings from the OEPs to the Żelazny Most tailings pond	47 338
Investments in power and communications facilities	47 149
Pyrometallurgy modernisation in Głogów Smelter	46 493
Total	627 219

Capital commitments at the balance sheet date but not recognised in the balance sheet

	At	
	30 June 2009	31 December 2008
For the purchase of property, plant and equipment	297 620	378 516
For the purchase of intangible assets	11 510	13 534
Total capital commitments:	309 130	392 050

6. Intangible assets

	At	
	30 June 2009	31 December 2008
Development costs	1 066	1 344
Software	1 924	2 250
Acquired concessions, patents, licenses	24 383	27 890
Other intangible assets	33 796	34 128
Intangible assets not yet available for use	15 231	15 292
Total	76 400	80 904

6. Intangible assets (continuation)

Changes in intangible assets in the period from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2009:

	Note	Development costs	Software	Acquired concessions, patents, licenses	Other intangible assets	Intangible assets not yet available for use	Total
At 1 January 2008							
Gross carrying amount		8 763	20 672	44 708	37 088	22 393	133 624
Accumulated amortisation		(7 275)	(18 367)	(29 693)	(2 627)	-	(57 962)
Impairment losses		(67)	-	-	-	(765)	(832)
Net carrying amount		1 421	2 305	15 015	34 461	21 628	74 830
Changes in the 1st half of 2008							
Transfer from intangible assets not yet available for use		-	524	8 921	-	(9 445)	-
Direct purchases		-	-	-	-	2 708	2 708
Liquidation or write-off		(242)	(564)	(3)	-	-	(809)
Other changes		-	-	-	-	(78)	(78)
Amortisation	23	(245)	(526)	(4 439)	(377)	-	(5 587)
Decrease in accumulated amortisation due to liquidation, sale and other		242	564	3	-	-	809
At 30 June 2008							
Gross carrying amount		8 521	20 632	53 626	37 088	15 578	135 445
Accumulated amortisation		(7 278)	(18 329)	(34 129)	(3 004)	-	(62 740)
Impairment losses		(67)	-	-	-	(765)	(832)
Net carrying amount		1 176	2 303	19 497	34 084	14 813	71 873
At 1 January 2008							
Gross carrying amount		8 763	20 672	44 708	37 088	22 393	133 624
Accumulated amortisation		(7 275)	(18 367)	(29 693)	(2 627)	-	(57 962)
Impairment losses		(67)	-	-	-	(765)	(832)
Net carrying amount		1 421	2 305	15 015	34 461	21 628	74 830
Changes in 2008							
Transfer from intangible assets not yet available for use		358	939	10 698	-	(11 995)	-
Direct purchases		-	-	12 148	-	8 879	21 027
Liquidation or write-off		(570)	(2 877)	(4 044)	-	(76)	(7 567)
Other changes		-	-	-	421	(3 116)	(2 695)
Amortisation		(501)	(994)	(9 971)	(754)	-	(12 220)
Impairment losses		67	-	-	-	(28)	39
Decrease in accumulated amortisation due to liquidation, sale and other		569	2 877	4 044	-	-	7 490
At 31 December 2008							
Gross carrying amount		8 551	18 734	63 510	37 509	16 085	144 389
Accumulated amortisation		(7 207)	(16 484)	(35 620)	(3 381)	-	(62 692)
Impairment losses		-	-	-	-	(793)	(793)
Net carrying amount		1 344	2 250	27 890	34 128	15 292	80 904
Changes in the 1st half of 2009							
Transfer from intangible assets not yet available for use		-	40	330	52	(422)	-
Direct purchases		-	-	-	-	3 074	3 074
Other changes		-	-	-	-	(2 713)	(2 713)
Liquidation or write-off		(136)	(188)	(321)	-	-	(645)
Amortisation	23	(278)	(366)	(3 837)	(384)	-	(4 865)
Decrease in accumulated amortisation due to liquidation, sale and other		136	188	321	-	-	645
At 30 June 2009							
Gross carrying amount		8 415	18 586	63 519	37 561	16 024	144 105
Accumulated amortisation		(7 349)	(16 662)	(39 136)	(3 765)	-	(66 912)
Impairment losses		-	-	-	-	(793)	(793)
Net carrying amount		1 066	1 924	24 383	33 796	15 231	76 400

At 30 June 2009, the most significant item of intangible assets of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. is the documentation of geological information on the "Głógów Głęboki" deposit, included under other intangible assets, with a carrying amount of PLN 29 059 thousand (at 31 December 2008: PLN 29 382 thousand) and the established mining rights for extracting copper ore from the "Głógów Głęboki" deposit with a carrying amount of PLN 3 950 thousand (at 31 December 2008: PLN 3 994 thousand). The remaining amortisation period of both items of intangible assets is 45 years.

The amortisation of intangible assets utilised in the production or in the providing of services was recognised under cost of sales in the income statement in the amount of PLN 4 406 thousand (for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2008: PLN 5 135 thousand). The amortisation of other intangible assets was recognised in administrative expenses in the amount of PLN 459 thousand (for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2008: PLN 452 thousand).

7. Investments in subsidiaries and associates

	Shares in subsidiaries	Investments in associates
At 1 January 2008		
Amount at cost	2 999 152	438 559
Impairment losses	(1 195 762)	-
Net carrying amount at 1 January 2008	1 803 390	438 559
Changes in the first half of 2008		
- Taking up shares	27 316	-
At 30 June 2008		
Amount at cost	3 026 468	438 559
Impairment losses	(1 195 762)	-
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2008	1 830 706	438 559
 At 1 January 2008		
Amount at cost	2 999 152	438 559
Impairment losses	(1 195 762)	-
Net carrying amount at 1 January 2008	1 803 390	438 559
Changes in 2008		
- Acquisition of shares	-	726 390
- Taking up shares	66 680	-
- Disposal of shares	-	(1 309)
- Impairment losses	(75 057)	-
At 31 December 2008		
Amount at cost	3 065 832	1 163 640
Impairment losses	(1 270 819)	-
Net carrying amount at 31 December 2008	1 795 013	1 163 640
 At 1 January 2009		
Amount at cost	3 065 832	1 163 640
Impairment losses	(1 270 819)	-
Net carrying amount at 1 January 2009	1 795 013	1 163 640
Changes in the first half of 2009		
- Acquisition of shares	2 800	-
- Taking up shares	1 050	-
- Adjustment of cost due to refund of a tax on civil-law transactions	-	(3 693)
 At 30 June 2009		
Amount at cost	3 069 682	1 159 947
Impairment losses	(1 270 819)	-
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2009	1 798 863	1 159 947

7. Investments in subsidiaries and associates (continuation)

Investments in subsidiaries as at 30 June 2009

Entity	Head office	Subject of activities	% of share capital held	% of voting rights held	Indirect share	Carrying amount of shares
KGHM CUPRUM Sp. z o.o. – CBR	Wrocław	R&D activities	100	100	-	8 506
KGHM Polish Copper Ltd.	London	copper trading	100	100	-	6 903
"MIEDZIOWE CENTRUM ZDROWIA" S.A.	Lubin	medical services	100	100	-	35 686
KGHM Ecoren S.A.	Lubin	production of other products from non-metallic mineral resources	100	100	-	272 055
"Energetyka" sp. z o.o.	Lubin	generation, distribution and sale of electricity and heat	100	100	-	248 793
CBJ sp. z o.o.	Lubin	technical research and analyses	100	100	-	2 918
KGHM Kupferhandelsges m.b.H.	Vienna	copper trading	100	100	-	925
POL-MIEDŹ TRANS Sp. z o.o.	Lubin	transport services	100	100	-	140 568
DIALOG S.A.	Wrocław	telecommunications services, telecommunications, IT and information services	100	100	-	824 926
KGHM Metraco S.A.	Legnica	trade, agency and representative services	100	100	-	13 476
Zagłębie Lubin S.A.	Lubin	participation in and organisation of professional sporting events	100	100	-	100 000
INTERFERIE S.A.	Lubin	tourism, hotel and spa services	2.06	2.06	63.61	1 500
PeBeKa S.A.	Lubin	underground and mining construction, construction of tunnels	100	100	-	84 122
PHP "MERCUS" sp. z o.o.	Polkowice	trade, production of bundled electrical cables	100	100	-	32 133
KGHM LETIA S.A.	Legnica	promotion of innovation	85.45	85.45	-	23 552
KGHM TFI S.A.	Wrocław	creation and management of investment funds and management of financial instruments portfolios	100	100	-	2 800
						1 798 863

In the first half of 2009 the Company, based on IAS 36, analysed the carrying amount of shares of its subsidiaries, as a result of which no impairment loss on these assets was identified. The assumptions representing the basis for projecting cash flow and for analysis of the value of the shares of Zagłębie Lubin S.A. will be reviewed at the next measurement, as the company is in the process of preparing a long-term operating strategy, contingent on the model of the sponsoring policy of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. which is currently being developed.

7. Investments in subsidiaries and associates (continuation)

Investments in subsidiaries as at 31 December 2008

Entity	Head office	Subject of activities	% of share capital held	% of voting rights held	Indirect share	Carrying amount of shares
KGHM CUPRUM Sp. z o.o. – CBR	Wrocław	R&D activities	100	100	-	8 506
KGHM Polish Copper Ltd.	London	copper trading	100	100	-	6 903
"MIEDZIOWE CENTRUM ZDROWIA" S.A.	Lubin	medical services	100	100	-	34 786
KGHM Ecoren S.A.	Lubin	production of other products from non-metallic mineral resources	100	100	-	272 055
"Energetyka" sp. z o.o.	Lubin	generation, distribution and sale of electricity and heat	100	100	-	248 793
CBJ sp. z o.o.	Lubin	technical research and analyses	100	100	-	2 918
KGHM Kupferhandelsges m.b.H.	Vienna	copper trading	100	100	-	925
POL-MIEDŹ TRANS Sp. z o.o.	Lubin	transport services	100	100	-	140 418
DIALOG S.A.	Wrocław	telecommunications services, telecommunications, IT and information services	100	100	-	824 926
KGHM Congo S.P.R.L.	Lubumbashi	ore production services	99.98	99.98	-	-
KGHM Metraco S.A.	Legnica	trade, agency and representative services	100	100	-	13 476
Zagłębie Lubin S.A.	Lubin	participation in and organisation of professional sporting events	100	100	-	100 000
INTERFERIE S.A.	Lubin	tourism, hotel and spa services	2.06	2.06	63.61	1 500
PeBeKa S.A.	Lubin	underground and mining construction, construction of tunnels	100	100	-	84 122
PHP "MERCUS" sp. z o.o.	Polkowice	trade, production of bundled electrical cables	100	100	-	32 133
KGHM LETIA S.A.	Legnica	promotion of innovation	85.45	85.45	-	23 552
						1 795 013

7. Investments in subsidiaries and associates (continuation)

	At	
	30 June 2009	31 December 2008
	POLKOMTEL S.A.	POLKOMTEL S.A.
	Warsaw	Warsaw
Head office		
% of share capital held	24.39	24.39
% of voting rights held	24.39	24.39
Total assets	8 478 608	8 913 880
Non-current liabilities	1 344 981	1 293 456
Current liabilities	3 855 516	3 684 792
Sales	4 057 130	8 482 085
Profit for the period	592 774	1 361 239

8. Available-for-sale financial assets

	Note	At	
		30 June 2009	31 December 2008
Shares in unlisted companies	28	9 770	9 770
Share in the AIG investment fund	28	10 676	11 264
Non-current available-for-sale financial assets	28	20 446	21 034

The shares of the subsidiary KGHM CONGO S.P.R.L., over which control was lost on 28 February 2009, were qualified as available-for-sale financial assets. The value of the shares of KGHM CONGO S.P.R.L. was qualified and measured at fair value in accordance with IAS 39, and at 30 June 2009 the fair value amounted to PLN 0.

9. Held-to-maturity investments

	Note	At	
		30 June 2009	31 December 2008
Monetary resources of Mine Closure Fund		66 349	59 545
Non-current held-to-maturity investments	28	66 349	59 545
Monetary resources of Mine Closure Fund		2 180	-
Current held-to-maturity investments	28	2 180	-
Total held-to-maturity investments	28	68 529	59 545

The Company is required by the Law on Geology and Mining, dated 4 February 1994 (Journal of Laws No. 228 item 1947 dated 14 November 2005) and the Ruling of the Minister of the Economy of 24 June 2002 regarding the specific principles for the creation and functioning of mine closure funds (Journal of Laws No. 108, item 951) to accumulate monetary resources in a separate bank account called the Mine Closure Fund (MCF) to cover future decommissioning costs of mines and other facilities.

Management of the MCF assets primarily involves their investment in short-term bank deposits or debt securities with a maturity of up to 1 year from the date of acquisition, and interests from these investments increase the value of the Fund. MCF assets at the balance sheet date were mainly invested in short-term deposit of PLN 68 529 thousand.

Utilisation of the MCF assets will be carried out in accordance with the approved schedule for closing the mines. A portion of this assets in the amount of PLN 2 180 thousand, which the Company intends to make use of within 12 months of the balance sheet date, is presented in current held-to-maturity investments. The remainder of the assets, which will be utilised in future years, is presented in non-current held-to-maturity investments in the amount of PLN 66 349 thousand, due to the restriction placed on their use to settle liabilities for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date, despite the fact that the resources of this Fund are invested in current financial instruments (IAS 1 par 57 d.).

Information on the fair value of held-to-maturity investments was presented in Note 28.2.

10. Derivative financial instruments

		At	
	Note	30 June 2009	31 December 2008
<u>Non-current assets, of which:</u>			
hedging instruments		75 996	6 501
trade instruments		-	-
Non-current assets due to derivative financial instruments		75 996	6 501
<u>Current assets, of which:</u>			
hedging instruments		220 896	711 096
trade instruments		2 026	-
Current assets due to derivative financial instruments		222 922	711 096
Total assets arising from derivative financial instruments	28	298 918	717 597
<u>Non-current liabilities, of which:</u>			
hedging instruments		9 780	-
Non-current liabilities due to derivative financial instruments		9 780	-
<u>Current liabilities, of which:</u>			
hedging instruments		45 927	-
trade instruments		3 062	3 771
Current liabilities due to derivative financial instruments		48 989	3 771
Total liabilities arising from derivative financial instruments	28	58 769	3 771

10. Derivative financial instruments (continuation)

TRADE INSTRUMENTS			30 June 2009				31 December 2008			
Type of derivative instrument	Volume/ Notional	Avg. weighted price/ex. rate	Financial assets		Financial liabilities		Financial assets		Financial liabilities	
	Cu ['000 t]	Cu [USD/t]	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current
	Ag ['000 troz]	Ag [USD/troz]								
	Currency ['000 USD]	Currency [USD/PLN]								
Derivatives – Commodity contracts - Metals - Copper										
Swaps/Forwards										
Swaps/Forwards - purchase	0.7	4 099.95	1 841						(3 771)	
Options					(2 877)					
Sold put options	30	3 500.00			(2 877)					
TOTAL:			1 841		(2 877)				(3 771)	
Derivatives – Currency contracts										
Swaps/Forwards										
Options USD										
Purchased call options	270 000	2.35	185							
Sold put options	270 000	2.35			(185)					
TOTAL:			185		(185)					
TOTAL TRADE INSTRUMENTS			2 026		(3 062)				(3 771)	

10. Derivative financial instruments (continuation)

HEDGING INSTRUMENTS		30 June 2009							31 December 2008					
	Volume/ Notional	Avg. weighted price/ ex. rate	Maturity date		Period of profit/loss impact		Financial assets		Financial liabilities		Financial assets		Financial liabilities	
Type of derivative instrument	Cu ['000 t] Ag ['000 troz] Currency ['000 USD]	Cu [USD/t] Ag [USD/troz] Currency [USD/PLN]	From	Till	From	Till	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current	Current	Non- current
Derivatives – Commodity contracts - Metals - Copper														
Options														
Purchased put options	78	4 700	July 09	June 10	Aug 09	July 10	98 095	14 223			37 604			
Collars	69	4 586.96-6 047.83	July 09	Dec 09	Aug 09	Jan 10	52 224		(33 353)		554 031			
TOTAL:							150 319	14 223	(33 353)		591 635			
Derivatives – Commodity contracts - Metals - Silver														
Options														
Purchased put options	8 400	12.86	July 09	Dec 10	Aug 09	Jan 11	12 135	14 936			57 135	6 501		
TOTAL:							12 135	14 936			57 135	6 501		
Derivatives – Currency contracts - PLN/USD														
Options														
Purchased put options	192 000	2.6188	July 09	Dec 09	July 09	Dec 09	1 269				62 326			
Collars	810 000	3.0608-4.0082	July 09	Dec 10	July 09	Dec 10	57 173	46 837	(12 574)	(9 780)				
TOTAL:							58 442	46 837	(12 574)	(9 780)	62 326			
TOTAL HEDGING INSTRUMENTS							220 896	75 996	(45 927)	(9 780)	711 096	6 501		

The weighted average hedge contract prices/ exchange rates are aggregate amounts presented for informational purposes only. Their use in financial analysis in certain cases may lead to erroneous results. This relates to hedging levels and to levels of participation in option instruments, in the case of which the simulation of future settlement amounts may generate one set of results when the average weighted exercise price/ exchange rate is assumed and other set of results when the calculation is based on specific exercise prices/ exchange rates of options entered into by the Company.

11. Trade and other receivables

		At	
	Note	30 June 2009	31 December 2008
Non-current trade and other receivables			
Additional payment to capital		55 116	53 512
Other financial receivables		1 346	1 349
Loans granted		6 965	7 000
Impairment allowances		-	-
Total loans and financial receivables, net	28	63 427	61 861
Other non-financial receivables		14	14
Prepayments		5	25
Impairment allowances		-	-
Total non-financial receivables, net		19	39
Non-current trade and other receivables, net		63 446	61 900
Current trade and other receivables			
Trade receivables		827 918	520 436
Receivables due to unsettled derivative instruments	29.1.8	38 264	287 146
Loans granted		1 847	2 323
Additional payment to capital		1 500	1 500
Deposits of over 3 up to 12 months		101 116	-
Other financial receivables		268 167	78 548
Impairment allowances	29.3.6	(27 733)	(24 408)
Total loans and financial receivables, net	28	1 211 079	865 545
Other non-financial receivables, including:		245 505	378 049
Taxes, social security and other charge		237 393	374 435
Prepayments		63 961	2 766
Impairment allowances		(22 871)	(23 859)
Total non-financial receivables, net		286 595	356 956
Current trade and other receivables, net		1 497 674	1 222 501
Total non-current and current trade and other receivables, net		1 561 120	1 284 401

Receivables due to unsettled derivative instruments represent the amount of derivative instruments whose date of settlement is 2 July 2009 for the balance at 30 June 2009, and 5 January 2009 for the balance at 31 December 2008. These instruments were measured to fair value at the average settlement price for the month of June 2009 and December 2008. For details see note 28.1.8.

Impairment allowances on non-financial receivables

	Note	For the period	
		from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Impairment allowances at the beginning of the period		23 859	53 554
Impairment allowances recognised in profit/loss for the period	26	387	170
Impairment allowances reversed through profit or loss for the period	25	(777)	(4 432)
Impairment allowances on costs of legal proceedings		-	6
Impairment allowances utilised during the period		(507)	(24 589)
Reversal of impairment allowances on costs of legal proceedings		(91)	(4)
Impairment allowances at the end of the period		22 871	24 705

12. Inventories

	At	
	30 June 2009	31 December 2008
Materials	170 257	143 597
Semi-finished products and work in progress	1 263 166	1 061 660
Finished products	222 491	238 755
Goods for resale	1 232	2 790
Total carrying amount of inventories	1 657 146	1 446 802

	Note	For the period	
Write-down of inventories in the financial period		from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Write-down of inventories recognised in cost of sales	23	704	599
Reversal of write-down recognised in cost of sales	23	1 329	635

At 30 June 2009 the Company did not identify copper inventories whose net realisable value would be lower than their costs. The write-down recognised in the amount of PLN 704 thousand refers to remaining inventories.

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	At	
		30 June 2009	31 December 2008
Cash in hand		46	77
Cash at bank		9 901	110 827
Other financial assets with a maturity of up to 3 months from the date of acquisition		2 311 885	1 682 676
Total cash and cash equivalents	28.1	2 321 832	1 793 580

Other financial assets with a maturity of up to 3 months from the date of acquisition include deposits in the amount of PLN 2 305 823 thousand (as at 31 December 2008: PLN 1 678 914 thousand), and deposit interest in the amount of PLN 6 062 thousand (as at 31 December 2008: PLN 3 762 thousand).

Components of cash and cash equivalents presented in the cash flow statement are the same as those presented in the balance sheet.

14. Share capital

	Registered share capital	Share capital revaluation due to hyperinflation	Total
At 1 January 2008	2 000 000	-	2 000 000
At 31 December 2008	2 000 000	-	2 000 000
At 30 June 2009	2 000 000	-	2 000 000

As at 30 June 2009, the Company's share capital, in accordance with the entry in the National Court Register, amounted to PLN 2 000 000 thousand and was divided into 200 000 000 shares ("A" series), fully paid, with a nominal value of PLN 10 each. All shares are bearer shares. The Company did not issue preference shares. Each share gives right to one vote at the General Meeting. The Company does not have treasury shares. Subsidiaries and associates do not have shares of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. In the first half of 2008 and in the first half of 2009 there were no changes in the share capital registered or in the number of shares.

Ownership structure

At 30 June 2009, the only shareholder of the Company with shares representing at least 5% of the share capital and giving right to the same number of votes at the General Meeting, based on information dated 16 May 2007, was the State Treasury, which held 83 589.9 thousand shares, with a total nominal value of PLN 835 899 thousand which accounts for 41.79% of the Company's share capital.

Other shareholders (including Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, deposit bank in a depositary receipt program) held shares in the amount below 5% of the share capital i.e. total of 116 410.1 thousand shares with a total nominal value of PLN 1 164 101 thousand, which account for 58.21% of the share capital and give the same number of votes at the General Meeting.

Changes in significant blocks of shares

In the first half of 2009 there were no changes in significant blocks of shares.

15. Accumulated other comprehensive income

	Note	Accumulated other comprehensive income due to:		Total accumulated other comprehensive income
		Available-for-sale financial assets	Cash flow hedging financial instruments	
At 1 January 2008		3 705	10 078	13 783
Fair value losses on available-for-sale financial assets		(2 079)	-	(2 079)
Impact of effective cash flow hedging transactions entered into		-	2 119	2 119
Amount transferred to profit or loss due to the settlement of hedging instruments		-	(4 214)	(4 214)
Deferred income tax		395	(554)	(159)
Other comprehensive income		(1 684)	(2 649)	(4 333)
At 30 June 2008		2 021	7 429	9 450
At 1 January 2008		3 705	10 078	13 783
Fair value gains on available-for-sale financial assets		9 992	-	9 992
Impact of effective cash flow hedging transactions entered into	29	-	1 197 853	1 197 853
Amount transferred to profit or loss due to the settlement of available-for-sale financial assets		(1 893)	-	(1 893)
Amount transferred to profit or loss due to the settlement of hedging instruments	29	-	(579 991)	(579 991)
Deferred income tax	19	(1 539)	(119 457)	(120 996)
Other comprehensive income		6 560	498 405	504 965
At 31 December 2008		10 265	508 483	518 748
At 1 January 2009		10 265	508 483	518 748
Fair value losses on available-for-sale financial assets		(588)	-	(588)
Impact of effective cash flow hedging transactions entered into	29	-	(137 647)	(137 647)
Amount transferred to profit or loss due to the settlement of available-for-sale financial assets		(7 500)	-	(7 500)
Amount transferred to profit or loss due to the settlement of hedging instruments	29	-	(487 548)	(487 548)
Deferred income tax	19	1 537	118 787	120 324
Other comprehensive income		(6 551)	(506 408)	(512 959)
At 30 June 2009		3 714	2 075	5 789

15. Accumulated other comprehensive income (continuation)

Accumulated other comprehensive income components

	30 June 2009		At 31 December 2008		30 June 2008	
	Gross value	Net value	Gross value	Net value	Gross value	Net value
Accumulated other comprehensive income due to available-for-sale financial assets	4 584	3 714	12 672	10 265	2 494	2 021
Fair value gains	4 584	3 714	12 672	10 265	2 494	2 021
Accumulated other comprehensive income due to cash flow hedging instruments	2 562	2 075	627 757	508 483	7 801	7 429
Gains on measurement	2 562	2 075	627 757	508 483	7 801	7 429
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	7 146	5 789	640 429	518 748	10 295	9 450

Accumulated other comprehensive income is not subject to distribution.

16. Retained earnings

	Reserve capital created in accordance with the Commercial Partnerships and Companies Code, art. 396	Reserve capital created from profit in accordance with the Statutes	Profit/(loss) from prior years	Retained earnings, total
At 1 January 2008	660 000	6 759 664	(467 498)	6 952 166
Profit for the period	-	-	1 814 690	1 814 690
Total recognised income/(expenses)	-	(2 267 498)	467 498	(1 800 000)
Transfer to reserve capital	-	1 998 826	(1 998 826)	-
Coverage of losses by reserve capital	-	(4 266 324)	4 266 324	-
Dividend approved and paid	-	-	(1 800 000)	(1 800 000)
At 30 June 2008	660 000	4 492 166	1 814 690	6 966 856
At 1 January 2008	660 000	6 759 664	(467 498)	6 952 166
Profit for the period	-	-	2 920 378	2 920 378
Total recognised income/(expenses)	-	(2 267 498)	467 498	(1 800 000)
Transfer to reserve capital	-	1 998 825	(1 998 825)	-
Coverage of losses by reserve capital	-	(4 266 323)	4 266 323	-
Dividend approved and paid	-	-	(1 800 000)	(1 800 000)
At 31 December 2008	660 000	4 492 166	2 920 378	8 072 544
At 1 January 2009	660 000	4 492 166	2 920 378	8 072 544
Profit for the period	-	-	1 472 634	1 472 634
Total recognised income/(expenses)	-	584 378	(2 920 378)	(2 336 000)
Transfer to reserve capital	-	584 378	(584 378)	-
Dividend approved but unpaid	-	-	(2 336 000)	(2 336 000)
At 30 June 2009	660 000	5 076 544	1 472 634	7 209 178

Based on the Commercial Partnerships and Companies Code, the Company is required to create reserve capital against any potential (future) or existing losses, to which no less than 8 percent of a given financial year's profit is transferred until the reserve capital has been built up to no less than one-third of the registered share capital. The reserve capital created in this manner may not be employed otherwise than in covering the loss reported in the financial statements.

At 30 June 2009 this statutory reserve capital in the Company amounts to PLN 660 000 thousand, and is recognised in equity under retained earnings.

17. Trade and other payables

		At	
	Note	30 June 2009	31 December 2008
Non-current trade and other payables			
Trade payables		6 928	10 912
Other financial liabilities		13 250	12 676
Total non-current financial liabilities (scope of MSSF7)	28	20 178	23 588
Deferred income		1 292	1 374
Total non-current non-financial liabilities		1 292	1 374
Total non-current trade and other payables		21 470	24 962
Current trade and other payables			
Trade payables		583 191	694 956
Payables due to unsettled derivative financial instruments		-	35 395
Other financial liabilities		2 354 993	17 888
including payables due to unpaid dividends		2 336 000	-
Total current financial liabilities (scope of MSSF7)	28	2 938 184	748 239
Other financial liabilities (IAS 19 – Employee benefits)		61 210	132 393
Total current financial liabilities		2 999 394	880 632
Liabilities due to taxes and social security		225 473	183 613
Other non-financial liabilities		51 846	43 762
Special funds		77 316	73 926
Deferred income		16 676	1 077
Accruals		331 261	293 078
Total current non-financial liabilities		702 572	595 456
Total current trade and other payables		3 701 966	1 476 088
Total non-current and current trade and other payables		3 723 436	1 501 050

At 30 June 2009 there were none payables due to unsettled derivative instruments (at 31 December 2008 payables due to unsettled derivative instruments represented the amount of derivative instruments whose date of settlement fell on 5 January 2009 for the balance at 31 December 2008).

At 30 June 2009 the most significant item in accruals in the amount of PLN 134 973 thousand (at 31 December PLN 213 611 thousand) represent a provision for payment of the annual bonus, in accordance with the Collective Labour Agreement for the Employees of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.

18. Borrowings and finance lease liabilities

	Note	At	
		30 June 2009	31 December 2008
Non-current loans and finance lease liabilities			
Loans	28	1 000	3 000
Finance lease liabilities	28	12 396	14 173
Total non-current loans and finance lease liabilities		13 396	17 173
Current loans and finance lease liabilities			
Loans	28	4 000	4 012
Finance lease liabilities	28	6 645	3 108
Total current loans and finance lease liabilities		10 645	7 120
Total loans and finance lease liabilities	28	24 041	24 293

18.1 Loans

Loans as at 30 June 2009

Loan currency	Interest	The value of the loan at balance sheet date	Of which payable in:	
			2009 (current)	2010 (non-current)
PLN	Fixed	5 000	4 000	1 000

Loans as at 31 December 2008

Loan currency	Interest	The value of the loan at balance sheet date	Of which payable in:	
			2009 (current)	2010 (non-current)
PLN	Fixed	7 012	4 012	3 000

As at 30 June 2009 the Company had loans from the Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management in the amount of PLN 5 000 thousand payable by 16 September 2010. Interest rate on the above loans is 4%.

The repayment of the loan is guaranteed with a blank promissory note and Borrower's statement on submission to the enforcement regime under loan agreement.

Until 28 March 2008, KGHM Polska Miedź S.A., based on signed contracts, had credit facilities in current accounts. Due to positive cash flow generated from operating activities and a significant balance of cash and cash equivalents, KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. did not prolong these contracts for credit facilities.

18. Borrowings and finance lease liabilities (continuation)

18.2 Finance lease liabilities

As at 30 June 2009, the most significant item in finance lease liabilities is the liability with carrying amount of PLN 18 693 thousand, which results from an agreement with the State Treasury. Based on this agreement the State Treasury is providing an access to geological information for a fee. This information was acquired with the purpose to prepare a licensing application to obtain a license for the extraction of ore from the Głogów Głęboki - Przemysłowy deposit. This license was granted in November 2004. Payments to the State Treasury are being made in 10 equal instalments. The last instalment will be settled on 30 June 2014. Those non interest-bearing liabilities were recognised in the books of the Company at a discounted amount. As the payments are in EUR, the liability is exposed to currency risk due to changes in foreign exchange rates at the date of payment. The carrying amount of the liabilities resulting from this agreement is PLN 18 693 thousand (EUR 4 182 thousand), while the carrying amount of the related intangible assets at the balance sheet date amounts to PLN 29 059 thousand.

Finance lease liabilities as at 30 June 2009

	2009 (current)	2010 (current)	2010	2011	2012- 2014	Total
Nominal value of minimum lease payments	3 359	3 359	3 412	3 412	6 726	20 268
Future finance costs due to finance leases	37	37	140	231	782	1 227
Present value of minimum lease payments	3 322	3 322	3 272	3 181	5 944	19 041

Finance lease liabilities as at 31 December 2008

	2009 (current)	2010	2011	2012- 2013	2014	Total
Nominal value of minimum lease payments	3 187	3 192	3 192	6 338	3 087	18 996
Future finance costs due to finance leases	79	147	232	743	514	1 715
Present value of minimum lease payments	3 108	3 045	2 960	5 595	2 573	17 281

19. Deferred tax - changes

		For the period	
	Note	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008
Deferred tax assets at the beginning of the period		499 221	509 183
Deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the period		530 737	348 402
Net deferred tax (liabilities)/assets at the beginning of the period, of which:		(31 516)	160 781
Changes during the year			
Charged to profit or loss	30	(214 050)	(288 733)
Credited to profit or loss	30	239 332	217 432
Decrease in equity (Accumulated other comprehensive income)	15	(121 160)	(191 475)
Increase in equity (Accumulated other comprehensive income)	15	241 484	70 479
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) at the end of the period, of which:		114 090	(31 516)
Deferred tax assets at the end of the period		488 629	499 221
Deferred tax liabilities at the end of the period		374 539	530 737

19. Deferred tax – changes (continuation)

Deferred tax assets prior to offsetting

	At 1 January 2008 based on the rate of 19%	Credited/(Charged) to profit or loss due to a change in the balance of temporary differences and tax loss	Increase/(Decrease) in equity due to change in the balance of temporary differences	At 30 June 2008 based on the rate of 19%
Exchange rate differences	3 701	(954)	-	2 747
Interest	6	(5)	-	1
Allowances for impairment of receivables	14 344	(1 451)	-	12 893
Short-term accruals for wages	53 684	3 515	-	57 199
Employee benefits (holidays)	3 014	296	-	3 310
Provision for decommissioning of mines and other facilities	104 564	(3 798)	-	100 766
Measurement of forward transactions	61 383	231	-	61 614
Re-measurement of hedging instruments	9 881	(4 298)	(183)	5 400
Depreciation differences	10 862	2 063	-	12 925
Liabilities due to future employee benefits	174 665	5 064	-	179 729
Unpaid wages with surcharges	51 815	(18 413)	-	33 402
Other	21 264	14 132	-	35 396
Total	509 183	(3 618)	(183)	505 382
	At 1 January 2008 based on the rate of 19%	Credited/(Charged) to profit or loss due to a change in the balance of temporary differences and tax loss	Increase/(Decrease) in equity due to change in the balance of temporary differences	At 31 December 2008 based on the rate of 19%
Exchange rate differences	3 701	(3 701)	-	-
Interest	6	(3)	-	3
Allowances for impairment of receivables	14 344	(5 801)	-	8 543
Short-term accruals for wages	53 684	(4 674)	-	49 010
Employee benefits (holidays)	3 014	495	-	3 509
Provision for decommissioning of mines and other facilities	104 564	12 738	-	117 302
Measurement of forward transactions	61 383	(23 233)	-	38 150
Re-measurement of hedging instruments	9 881	(8 158)	(183)	1 540
Depreciation differences	10 862	1 745	-	12 607
Liabilities due to future employee benefits	174 665	24 641	-	199 306
Unpaid wages with surcharges	51 815	(3 585)	-	48 230
Other	21 264	(243)	-	21 021
Total	509 183	(9 779)	(183)	499 221
	At 1 January 2009 based on the rate of 19%	Credited/(Charged) to profit or loss due to a change in the balance of temporary differences and tax loss	Increase/(Decrease) in equity due to change in the balance of temporary differences	At 30 June 2009 based on the rate of 19%
Interest	3	(3)	-	-
Allowances for impairment of receivables	8 543	(163)	-	8 380
Short-term accruals for wages	49 010	6 824	-	55 834
Employee benefits (holidays)	3 509	-	-	3 509
Provision for decommissioning of mines and other facilities	117 302	(31 153)	-	86 149
Measurement of forward transactions	38 150	43 036	-	81 186
Re-measurement of hedging instruments	1 540	(1 540)	-	-
Depreciation differences	12 607	7 241	-	19 848
Liabilities due to future employee benefits	199 306	8 125	-	207 431
Unpaid wages with surcharges	48 230	(33 603)	-	14 627
Other	21 021	(9 356)	-	11 665
Total	499 221	(10 592)	-	488 629

19. Deferred tax – changes (continuation)

Deferred tax liabilities prior to offsetting

	At 1 January 2008 based on the rate of 19%	(Credited)/Charged to profit or loss due to a change in the balance of temporary differences	(Increase)/ Decrease in equity due to change in the balance of temporary differences	At 30 June 2008 based on the rate of 19%
Exchange rate differences	1 645	(9)	-	1 636
Interest	3 004	(1 925)	-	1 079
Measurement of forward transactions	9 556	(3 425)	-	6 131
Re-measurement of hedging instruments	-	-	371	371
Depreciation differences	321 334	3 090	-	324 424
Measurement of available-for- sale financial assets	869	-	(395)	474
Other	11 994	2 433	-	14 427
Total	348 402	164	(24)	348 542

	At 1 January 2008 based on the rate of 19%	(Credited)/Charged to profit or loss due to a change in the balance of temporary differences	(Increase)/ Decrease in equity due to change in the balance of temporary differences	At 31 December 2008 based on the rate of 19%
Exchange rate differences	1 645	(1 645)	-	-
Interest	3 004	(1 797)	-	1 207
Measurement of forward transactions	9 556	49 942	-	59 498
Re-measurement of hedging instruments	-	-	119 274	119 274
Depreciation differences	321 334	26 687	-	348 021
Measurement of available-for- sale financial assets	869	-	1 539	2 408
Other	11 994	(11 665)	-	329
Total	348 402	61 522	120 813	530 737

	At 1 January 2009 based on the rate of 19%	(Credited)/Charged to profit or loss due to a change in the balance of temporary differences	(Increase)/ Decrease in equity due to change in the balance of temporary differences	At 30 June 2009 based on the rate of 19%
Interest	1 207	488	-	1 695
Measurement of forward transactions	59 498	(22 614)	-	36 884
Re-measurement of hedging instruments	119 274	-	(118 787)	487
Depreciation differences	348 021	(13 565)	-	334 456
Measurement of available-for- sale financial assets	2 408	-	(1 537)	871
Other	329	(183)	-	146
Total	530 737	(35 874)	(120 324)	374 539

20. Employee benefits

Changes in future employee benefits

	TOTAL liabilities	Jubilee awards	Retirement and disability benefits	Coal equivalent	Post-mortem benefit
Present value of obligations - at 1 January 2008	930 256	243 208	179 971	507 077	-
Interest costs	25 423	6 737	4 954	13 732	-
Current service cost	17 330	7 053	4 975	5 302	-
Benefits paid	(46 192)	(10 550)	(9 596)	(26 046)	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses	29 244	693	4 501	24 050	-
Present value of obligations - at 30 June 2008	956 061	247 141	184 805	524 115	-
Past service cost unrecognised at the balance sheet date	(10 118)	-	(10 118)	-	-
Carrying amount of liabilities - at 30 June 2008	945 943	247 141	174 687	524 115	-
of which:					
Carrying amount of non-current liabilities	877 436	220 225	157 935	499 276	-
Carrying amount of current liabilities	68 507	26 916	16 752	24 839	-
	TOTAL liabilities	Jubilee awards	Retirement and disability benefits	Coal equivalent	Post-mortem benefit
Present value of obligations - at 1 January 2008	930 256	243 208	179 971	507 077	-
Interest costs	51 104	13 284	10 066	27 754	-
Current service cost	34 660	14 106	9 950	10 604	-
Benefits paid	(71 486)	(31 564)	(13 824)	(26 098)	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses	113 727	3 266	(5 272)	115 733	-
Present value of obligations - at 31 December 2008	1 058 261	242 300	180 891	635 070	-
Past service cost unrecognised at the balance sheet date	(9 275)	-	(9 275)	-	-
Carrying amount of liabilities - at 31 December 2008	1 048 986	242 300	171 616	635 070	-
of which:					
Carrying amount of non-current liabilities	975 697	214 775	155 704	605 218	-
Carrying amount of current liabilities	73 289	27 525	15 912	29 852	-
	TOTAL liabilities	Jubilee awards	Retirement and disability benefits	Coal equivalent	Post-mortem benefit
Present value of obligations - at 1 January 2009	1 058 261	242 300	180 891	635 070	-
Interest costs	28 689	6 648	4 875	17 166	-
Current service cost	16 384	6 984	4 815	4 585	-
Benefits paid	(46 384)	(8 097)	(12 047)	(26 240)	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses	43 231	(16 485)	974	33 234	25 508
Present value of obligations - at 30 June 2009	1 100 181	231 350	179 508	663 815	25 508
Past service cost unrecognised at the balance sheet date	(8 432)	-	(8 432)	-	-
Carrying amount of liabilities - at 30 June 2009	1 091 749	231 350	171 076	663 815	25 508
of which:					
Carrying amount of non-current liabilities	1 005 530	198 408	151 259	632 933	22 930
Carrying amount of current liabilities	86 219	32 942	19 817	30 882	2 578

20. Employee benefits (continuation)

At	Present value of employee benefits
30 June 2009	1 091 749
31 December 2008	1 048 986
31 December 2007	919 295
31 December 2006	867 109

Total costs recognised in the income statement due to future employee benefits

Total costs recognised in the income statement	For the period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Current service cost	16 384	17 330
Interest costs	28 689	25 423
Actuarial gains	43 231	29 244
Past service cost	843	843
	89 147	72 840

Changes in actuarial gains/losses are caused by a change in assumptions relating to the discount rate, increases in coal prices and increases in wages.

For purposes of re-measuring the provision at the end of the current period, the Company assumed parameters based on available forecasts of inflation, an analysis of increases in coal prices and in the lowest wage, and also based on the anticipated profitability of highly-liquid securities.

Main actuarial assumptions:	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 and beyond
- discount rate	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
- rate of increase in coal prices	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
- rate of increase in the lowest wage	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
- expected inflation	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
- future expected increase in wages	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%

21. Provisions for other liabilities and charges

	Note	TOTAL	Decommissioning costs of mines and other technological facilities	Costs of scrapping property, plant and equipment	Disputed issues and court proceedings	Other provisions
Provisions at 1 January 2008		631 865	550 311	4 810	15 219	61 525
Provisions recognised		3 552	-	600	2 363	589
Changes in provisions arising from updating of estimates		(35 439)	(33 290)	(22)	-	(2 127)
Changes in provisions due to unwinding of discount	27	18 478	17 912	70	-	496
Utilisation of provisions		(25 295)	(4 387)	-	(300)	(20 608)
Release of provisions		(345)	(230)	(38)	(77)	-
Transfer to Mine Closure Fund		(7 176)	(7 176)	-	-	-
Other		(10 907)	-	-	-	(10 907)
Provisions at 30 June 2008		574 733	523 140	5 420	17 205	28 968
of which:						
Non-current provisions		522 056	505 410	4 320	-	12 326
Current provisions		52 677	17 730	1 100	17 205	16 642

	Note	TOTAL	Decommissioning costs of mines and other technological facilities	Costs of scrapping property, plant and equipment	Disputed issues and court proceedings	Other provisions
Provisions at 1 January 2008		631 865	550 311	4 810	15 219	61 525
Provisions recognised		5 235	124	754	2 713	1 644
Changes in provisions arising from updating of estimates		42 767	39 469	(22)	-	3 320
Changes in provisions due to unwinding of discount	27	38 091	37 289	217	-	585
Utilisation of provisions		(44 021)	(9 687)	-	(1 163)	(33 171)
Release of provisions		(12 205)	(230)	(38)	(11 937)	-
Transfer to Mine Closure Fund		(14 351)	(14 351)	-	-	-
Other		(12 591)	-	-	-	(12 591)
Provisions at 31 December 2008		634 790	602 925	5 721	4 832	21 312
of which:						
Non-current provisions		591 320	574 224	2 467		14 629
Current provisions		43 470	28 701	3 254	4 832	6 683

	Note	TOTAL	Decommissioning costs of mines and other technological facilities	Costs of scrapping property, plant and equipment	Disputed issues and court proceedings	Other provisions
Provisions at 1 January 2009		634 790	602 925	5 721	4 832	21 312
Provisions recognised		2 094	466	-	1 628	-
Changes in provisions arising from updating of estimates		(162 896)	(164 332)	(48)	-	1 484
Changes in provisions due to unwinding of discount	27	16 375	16 125	-	-	250
Utilisation of provisions		(5 325)	(2 665)	-	(1 812)	(848)
Release of provisions		(4 034)	(778)	-	(3 020)	(236)
Transfer to Mine Closure Fund		(8 754)	(8 754)	-	-	-
Other		5 078	5 078	-	-	-
Provisions at 30 June 2009		477 328	448 065	5 673	1 628	21 962
of which:						
Non-current provisions		442 859	425 027	2 419		15 413
Current provisions		34 469	23 038	3 254	1 628	6 549

21. Provisions for other liabilities and charges (continuation)

As at 30 June 2009 the most significant item of provisions for other liabilities is the **provision for the costs of future decommissioning (liquidation) of mines and other technological facilities** with the carrying value of PLN 448 065 thousand (as at 31 December 2008: PLN 602 925 thousand), created in accordance with the methodology defined in the International Financial Reporting Standards. The decrease in the provision in the first half of 2009 was caused by the change in forecast discount rates, and in particular long-term inflation.

Decommissioning schedule and estimates of decommissioning costs have been worked on since 2001 by the Company's subsidiary, KGHM Cuprum Sp. z o.o. CBR. Revaluations of the basic decommissioning costs originally calculated in 2001 are made periodically based on the changes of price index for the construction-assembly industry, which are published by the Main Statistical Office, taking into account movements in tangible fixed assets. The exception to the above are mine shafts. In 2006, costs of shafts liquidation were revalued due to completion of the document called "Study of the project of liquidation of the P-III and P-IV mine shafts in the Polkowice Wschodnie Region and the project of excavation of deposits located in the safety pillars of those shafts – Stage III. 1. The project of liquidation of the P-III shaft, 2. The project of liquidation of the P-IV shaft" prepared by Cuprum and securing positive opinions for those projects of the Commission for Water, Waste Management and Mine Closure- Related Threats operating by the Main Mine Office – Resolution No. 2/2007 dated 6 September 2007. Detailed information included in technical projects developed for the P-III and P-IV shafts in the Polkowice Wschodnie Region provided the basis for verification of forecasts concerning costs of liquidation of other shafts in KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.

Subsequent revaluations have been made if significant economic events occurred which could have impact on the amount of the provision. The 2007 revaluation related mainly to the decommissioning schedule and was due to adoption by the Ministry of Natural Environment in January 2007 certain additions to the projects relating to ore deposits management at KGHM Polska Miedź S.A., which were underlying mining activities of the Company. These amended projects assume that ore excavation will continue until the year 2040.

The largest facility earmarked for decommissioning (restoration), which at the same time accounts for the largest share in the costs of decommissioning of all technological facilities, is the "Żelazny Most" tailings pond, together with the hydro-transportation network and cubage hydro-technical facilities. The "Żelazny Most" tailings pond is a hydro-technical facility, formed from a raised earthen embankment on lowered terrain. At the same time, it serves as the central water management facility. The area and type of this tailings pond requires (apart from restoration activities carried out on a regular basis in the form of shaping of the slope of the reservoir using biological coat) several stages of site restoration and development. This is also due to the main underlying assumption that the "Żelazny Most" tailings pond will be operational until the last working day of mines and enrichment plants. During the final stage of operating this tailings pond, transfer to the method of centralised waste dump from the currently used circumferential one would be required in order to fill in the reservoir and create the coarse-grained layer for restoration of the inside of the tailings pond. After the "Żelazny Most" tailings pond has ceased being operational, during the course of mine liquidation, the discharge of mine waters will be carried out excepting this tailings pond. According to the current plan, preparatory works for the tailings pond liquidation and its partial restoration will commence in 2025 and will last until 2037. In 2038, the main stage of the tailings pond liquidation will commence and is expected to be completed in 2047. In the meantime, i.e. from the year 2025 to 2040, pipelines and accompanying cubage hydro-technical facilities will be decommissioned. The decommissioning will be carried out by way of dismantling, scrap recovery and utilisation of concrete elements, which, after crumbling, will be used as foundation for hardening. As regards the surface of the "Żelazny Most" tailings pond, application of the non-soil restoration method was adopted as possible and reasonable solution. It is planned that trees will be planted on the whole area of waste storage yard as it is done for protective greenery, after prior preparation of the surface of the tailings pond. It is also assumed that selected types of grass and mixes thereof will be used for land restoration purposes, together with mineral additives to improve the ground, as well as special techniques of cultivation and fertilization. The above site restoration method is comparable to those used in the EU countries. KGHM CUPRUM Sp. z o.o. CBR, in cooperation with the Natural Science University in Wrocław, are currently conducting research work in respect of this issue. The decommissioning project assumes a 10-year monitoring period for the facility.

The Company's method of estimating the required decommissioning provision is based on the prudence concept. The amount of the provision recognised in the balance sheet is the equivalent of the estimated costs of future decommissioning of individual facilities discounted to their present value. The amount of the provision is revalued at the end of each quarter by applying in the discounting model the ratios described in Note 3.2.

The balance of the decommissioning provision is adjusted for the amount transferred to the mine closure fund, which has been created based on article 26c of the act dated 27 July 2001 amending the act – Geological and Mining Law, Journal of Laws No. 110, item 1190, and calculated in accordance with principles set forth in the Decree of the Minister of Economy dated 24 June 2002 concerning detailed principles for creation and functioning of mine closure funds, i.e. 3% of the amount of depreciation of mines' fixed assets for each year. Cash transfers made to the Mine Closure Fund are invested by the Company in secure short-term securities or short-term deposits. Income from these investments increases the Fund's balance and the Company does not charge any fee for this cash management.

It is expected that decommissioning costs will be incurred by the year 2047. The provision was estimated based on the currently used technology for decommissioning of mining facilities and using the current prices and the discount rate as in the model for provisions for future employee benefits (Note 20).

21. Provisions for other liabilities and charges (continuation)

Provisions for the facilities with the highest share in the provision for decommissioning costs of mines and other facilities at 30 June 2009

Division	Facility	
ZH	"Żelazny Most" tailings pond	87 929
ZH	Other waste storage areas	42 523
ZWR	ZWR Rudna Ore Enrichment Plant	40 362
ZWR	ZWR Polkowice Ore Enrichment Plant	33 899
ZGR	Central part of Rudna Mine (shafts: RI, RII, RV)	32 134
ZWR	ZWR Lubin Ore Enrichment Plant	26 437
ZH	Pipelines and technological facilities	22 753
ZGR	Western part of Rudna Mine (shafts: RIII, RIV, RX)	18 889
ZGL	R6 - Central (shafts: LI, LII)	14 928
ZGL	R1 - Western - Central (LIV, LV)	12 518

Provisions for the facilities with the highest share in the provision for decommissioning costs of mines and other facilities at 31 December 2008

Division	Facility	
ZH	"Żelazny Most" tailings pond	118 755
ZWR	ZWR Rudna Ore Enrichment Plant	55 889
ZH	Other waste storage areas	46 859
ZWR	ZWR Polkowice Ore Enrichment Plant	46 036
ZGR	Central part of Rudna Mine (shafts: RI, RII, RV)	44 006
ZWR	ZWR Lubin Ore Enrichment Plant	36 253
ZH	Pipelines and technological facilities	28 627
ZGR	Western part of Rudna Mine (shafts: RIII, RIV, RX)	25 867
ZGL	R6 - Central (shafts: LI, LII)	20 245
ZGL	R1 - Western - Central (LIV, LV)	17 061

22. Sales

Net revenues from the sale of products, goods for resale and materials (by type of activity)

	For the period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Copper, precious metals, smelter by-products	5 004 875	5 949 936
Salt	21 061	9 393
Services	27 173	22 699
Other goods	5 465	5 394
Goods for resale	23 290	22 259
Wastes and production materials	17 287	21 092
Other materials	109	162
Total	5 099 260	6 030 935

Net revenues from the sale of products, goods for resale and materials (by destination)

	For the period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
domestic	1 217 155	2 044 451
Copper, precious metals, smelter by-products	1 122 824	1 963 522
Salt	21 061	9 393
Services	27 119	22 629
Other goods	5 465	5 394
Goods for resale	23 290	22 259
Wastes and production materials	17 287	21 092
Other materials	109	162
export	3 882 105	3 986 484
Copper, precious metals, smelter by-products	3 882 051	3 986 413
Services	54	71
Total	5 099 260	6 030 935

	For the period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Average copper price on LME (USD/t)	4 046	8 108
Average exchange rate (USD/PLN) per NBP	3.36	2.28

23. Costs by type

	Note	For the period	
		from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortisation of intangible assets	5, 6	268 081	231 941
Employee benefit costs	24	1 303 344	1 181 706
Materials and energy consumption		1 610 492	1 695 156
External services		479 164	477 521
Taxes and charges		139 315	153 413
Advertising costs and representation expenses		9 758	11 191
Property and personal insurance		5 127	6 161
Research and development costs not capitalised in intangible assets		435	682
Other costs, of which:		2 691	5 650
Write-down of inventories	12	704	599
Reversal of write-down of inventories	12	(1 329)	(635)
Reversal of allowance for impairment of receivables	28.3	(31)	(3)
Losses from the disposal of financial instruments	28.3	380	829
Other operating costs		2 967	4 860
Total costs by type		3 818 407	3 763 421
Cost of goods for resale and materials sold (+)		37 918	41 457
Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress (+/-)		(165 829)	46 872
Cost of manufacturing products for internal use (-)		(48 589)	(41 212)
Total cost of sales, selling and administrative costs		3 641 907	3 810 538

24. Employee benefit costs

	For the period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Remuneration	924 193	855 637
Costs of social security and other benefits	336 388	299 421
Costs of future benefits (provisions) due to retirement benefits, jubilee awards and similar employee benefits	42 763	26 648
Employee benefit costs	1 303 344	1 181 706

25. Other operating income

	Note	For the period	
		from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Income and gains from financial instruments classified under other operating activities, resulting from:	28.3	213 572	277 120
Measurement and realisation of derivative instruments		133 583	211 010
Interest		55 195	62 108
Foreign exchange gains		16 806	-
Gains from the disposal		7 500	3 997
Reversal of allowance for impairment of loans		486	-
Reversal of allowance for impairment of other receivables		2	5
Non-financial interest		1 210	4 445
Reversal of allowance for impairment of non-financial receivables		777	4 432
Dividends received		341 592	228 069
Release of unused provisions		21 299	4 592
Penalties and compensation received		3 653	2 008
Excess payments of property tax		358	-
Government grants and other donations received		124	845
Other operating income/gains		2 809	1 347
Total other operating income		585 394	522 858

26. Other operating costs

	Note	For the period	
		from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Costs and losses on financial instruments classified under other operating activities, resulting from:	28.3	247 859	524 851
Measurement and realisation of derivative instruments		244 174	378 852
Interest		158	16
Foreign exchange losses		-	145 975
Losses on measurement of non-current liabilities		1 314	-
Allowance for impairment of loans		2 213	-
Allowances for impairment of other receivables		-	8
Allowances for impairment of other non-financial receivables		387	170
Losses on the sale of property, plant and equipment		8 345	3 063
Donations granted		2 500	7 183
Interest on overdue non-financial liabilities		1 337	445
Provisions for:		4 756	4 910
Decommissioning of mines		466	1 358
Disputed issues, pending court proceedings		1 628	2 363
Other		2 662	1 189
Penalties and compensation paid		124	1 359
Effects of tax audit decisions		73	-
Contributions to a voluntary organisation		5 572	824
Other operating costs/losses		5 634	5 950
Total other operating costs		276 587	548 755

27. Net finance costs

	Note	For the period	
		from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Interest expense:	28.3	845	365
On loans		204	243
Due to finance leases		641	122
Net foreign exchange (gains)/losses on borrowings	28.3	1 166	(1 030)
Changes in the value of provisions due to unwinding of discount, due to:		16 375	18 478
Measurement of provisions for decommissioning of mines	21	16 125	17 912
Measurement of other provisions	21	250	566
Losses due to measurement of non-current liabilities	28.3	209	-
Other finance costs		301	-
Total net finance costs		18 896	17 813

28. Financial instruments

28.1 Carrying amount

		At 30 June 2009													
Note		Available-for-sale financial assets	Held-to-maturity investments	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Other financial liabilities		Hedging instruments	Total					
							Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	Financial liabilities due to factoring and liabilities out of the scope of IAS 39							
Classes of financial instruments															
Shares	8	9 770								9 770					
Shares and participation units in investment funds	8	10 676								10 676					
Trade receivables (net)	11				804 538					804 538					
Cash and cash equivalents and deposits	13,9,11		68 529		2 422 948					2 491 477					
Other financial assets (net)	11				368 852					368 852					
Derivatives - Currency	10			185		(185)			82 925	82 925					
Derivatives - Commodity contracts - Metals	10			1 841		(2 877)			158 260	157 224					
Trade payables	17						(590 119)			(590 119)					
Loans	18						(5 000)			(5 000)					
Other financial liabilities	17,18						(2 368 243)	(19 041)		(2 387 284)					
		20 446	68 529	2 026	3 596 338	(3 062)	(2 963 362)	(19 041)	241 185	943 059					

28. Financial instruments (continuation)

28.1 Carrying amount (continuation)

At 31 December 2008

Note		At 31 December 2022								
		Available-for-sale financial assets	Held-to-maturity investments	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Other financial liabilities		Hedging instruments	Total
							Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	Financial liabilities due to factoring and liabilities out of the scope of IAS 39		
Classes of financial instruments										
Shares	8	9 770								9 770
Shares and participation units in investment funds	8	11 264								11 264
Trade receivables (net)	11				498 545					498 545
Cash and cash equivalents and deposits	9, 13		59 545		1 793 580					1 853 125
Other financial assets (net)	11				428 861					428 861
Derivatives - Currency	10								62 326	62 326
Derivatives - Commodity contracts - Metals	10					(3 771)			655 271	651 500
Trade payables	17						(705 868)			(705 868)
Loans	18						(7 012)			(7 012)
Other financial liabilities	17, 18						(65 959)	(17 281)		(83 240)
		21 034	59 545	-	2 720 986	(3 771)	(778 839)	(17 281)	717 597	2 719 271

28. Financial instruments (continuation)

28.2 Fair value

Classes of financial instruments	Note	At 30 June 2009		At 31 December 2008	
		Carrying amount 28.1	Fair Value	Carrying amount 28.1	Fair Value
Shares	8	9 770	9 770	9 770	9 770
Shares and participation units in investment funds	8	10 676	10 676	11 264	11 264
Trade receivables (net)	11	804 538	804 538	498 545	498 545
Cash and cash equivalents and deposits	9,13	2 491 477	2 491 583	1 853 125	1 853 370
Other financial assets (net)	11	368 852	368 852	428 861	428 861
Derivatives – Currency, of which:	10	82 925	82 925	62 326	62 326
Assets		105 464	105 464	62 326	62 326
Liabilities		(22 539)	(22 539)	-	-
Derivatives - Commodity contracts - Metals, of which:	10	157 224	157 224	651 500	651 500
Assets		193 454	193 454	655 271	655 271
Liabilities		(36 230)	(36 230)	(3 771)	(3 771)
Trade payables	17	(590 119)	(590 119)	(705 868)	(705 868)
Loans	18	(5 000)	(5 000)	(7 012)	(7 012)
Other financial liabilities	17,18	(2 387 284)	(2 387 284)	(83 240)	(83 240)

The methods and assumptions used for measuring the fair value of specific financial instruments are presented in notes 2.2.4.4 Fair value, 3. Important estimates and assumptions.

The Company is unable to reliably measure the fair value of shares held in companies which are not listed on active markets, classified as available-for-sale financial assets. As a result they are disclosed in the balance sheet at cost less impairment.

KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.
Half-year financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS
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for the period from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009
(amounts in tables in thousand PLN, unless otherwise stated)

28. Financial instruments (continuation)

28.3 Items of income, costs, gains and losses recognised in the income statement for the period by categories of financial instruments

For the period from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	Note	Financial assets/ liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	Available-for- sale financial assets	Held-to- maturity investments	Loans and receivables	Other financial liabilities		Hedging instruments	Total financial instruments
						Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	Financial liabilities due to factoring and liabilities out of the scope of IAS 39		
Interest income/(expense)	25, 26, 27	-	-	-	55 195	(362)	(641)	-	54 192
Exchange gains/(losses)	25, 27	-	-	-	57 899	(41 058)	(1 201)	-	15 640
Losses on measurement of financial liabilities	26, 27	-	-	-	-	(1 523)	-	-	(1 523)
Impairment allowances	26	-	-	-	(2 213)	-	-	-	(2 213)
Reversal of impairment allowances	23, 25	-	-	-	519	-	-	-	519
Adjustment to sales due to hedging transactions	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	487 548	487 548
Profit/(losses) from disposal of financial instruments	23, 25	-	7 500	-	(380)	-	-	-	7 120
Gains on measurement and realisation of derivative instruments	25	133 583	-	-	-	-	-	-	133 583
Losses on measurement and realisation of derivative instruments	26	(244 174)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(244 174)
Total net gain/(loss)		(110 591)	7 500	-	111 020	(42 943)	(1 842)	487 548	450 692
For the period from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008	Note	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	Available-for- sale financial assets	Held-to- maturity investments	Loans and receivables	Other financial liabilities		Hedging instruments	Total financial instruments
						Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	Financial liabilities due to factoring and liabilities out of the scope of IAS 39		
Interest income/(expense)	25, 26, 27	-	-	-	62 108	(259)	(122)	-	61 727
Exchange gains/(losses)	26, 27	-	-	-	(132 198)	(13 795)	1 048	-	(144 945)
Impairment allowances	26	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	-	(8)
Reversal of impairment allowances	23, 25	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
Adjustment to sales due to hedging transactions	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 214	4 214
Profit from disposal of financial instruments	23, 25	-	166	-	3 002	-	-	-	3 168
Gains on measurement and realisation of derivative instruments	25	211 010	-	-	-	-	-	-	211 010
Losses on measurement and realisation of derivative instruments	26	(378 852)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(378 852)
Total net gain/(loss)		(167 842)	166	-	(67 088)	(14 054)	926	4 214	(243 678)

28. Financial instruments (continuation)

28.4 Transfers not qualified for de-recognition

KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. does not own financial assets whose transfer does not qualify for derecognition.

28.5 Assets acquired as a security

In the first half of 2009 the Company utilised a bank guarantee due to security on an annual contract. The amount of paid by the Guarantor receivables amounted to PLN 3 213 thousand.

28.6 Situations concerning financial instruments which did not occur in the Company

The following business events and situations, which are required to be disclosed, did not occur in the Company in the periods ended 30 June 2009 and 31 December 2008:

- as at balance sheet date, the Company did not designate a financial instrument to be measured at fair value through profit or loss (IFRS 7, par. 9, 10, 11),
- the Company did not reclassify a financial asset in a way which would result in a change of the method of measurement (IFRS 7, par. 12),
- the Company does not hold any collateral established on either category of assets which would improve crediting terms (IFRS 7, par. 15),
- the Company has not issued an instrument that contains both a liability and an equity component (IFRS 7, par. 17),
- the Company did not breach any contractual provisions (IFRS 7, par. 18),
- the Company invests assets accumulated in a separate bank account kept for the Mine Closure Fund, but does not receive any fee due to those fiduciary activities (IFRS 7, par. 20.c.ii),
- the Company did not identify any forecast transaction for which hedge accounting had previously been used but which is no longer expected to occur (IFRS 7, par. 23.b),
- the Company did not make use of any hedging transactions which would subsequently result in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability (IFRS 7, par. 23.e),
- the Company did not use fair value hedges or hedges of net investments in foreign operations (IFRS 7, par. 24 a, 24.c),
- the Company did not purchase any financial assets at a price different from their fair value (IFRS 7, par. 28).

29. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to risk in each area of its activities. Understanding those risks and the principles of their management allows the Company to better meet its objectives.

Financial risk management includes the processes of risk identification, measurement and determination of appropriate methods to deal with those risks.

The Company is predominantly exposed to the following classes of financial risk:

- Market risks
 - Risk of changes in commodity prices (Commodity Risk),
 - Risk of changes in foreign exchange rates (Currency Risk),
 - Risk of changes in interest rates (Interest Rate Risk),
- Liquidity risk,
- Credit risk.

An appropriate policy, organisational structure and procedures support the financial risk management process.

29.1 Market risk

29.1.1. Principles of market risk management

The Company declares active approach to managing its market risk exposure. The objectives of market risk management are:

- To limit fluctuations in profit before tax,
- To increase the probability of meeting budget assumptions,
- To maintain healthy financial condition of the Company,
- To support the process of undertaking strategic decisions relating to investing activity, with particular attention to sources of capital for this activity.

All the market risk management objectives should be considered as a whole, while their realisation is dependant primarily upon the internal situation and market conditions.

The Company applies an integrated approach to market risk management. This means a comprehensive approach to the whole spectrum of identified market risks, rather than to each of them individually. For example, hedging transactions on the commodity market are related to contracts entered into on the currency market, as hedging prices of metals directly impacts the probability of achieving planned revenues from sales, which in turn represent hedged item for transactions dealt on the currency market. As a result, the Company has significantly greater flexibility in building hedging strategies.

The Company applies a consistent and step-by-step approach to market risk management. Over time consecutive hedging strategies are implemented, embracing an increasing share of production and sales revenues as well as extended time horizon. Consequently, the hedging of the Company is possible against unexpected plunges in both copper and silver prices as well as rapid appreciation of the PLN versus the USD. Thanks to this approach, it is also possible to avoid engaging significant volumes or notional amounts at a single price level.

The Company continuously monitors metal and currency markets, which are the basis for decisions on implementing hedging strategies. The Company applies hedge accounting to hedge the risk of changes of cash flows due to commodity and currency risk.

29.1.2. Techniques for market risk management

The primary technique for market risk management is the use of hedging strategies involving derivative instruments. Apart from this, natural hedging is also used.

All of the potential hedging strategies and the selection of those preferred reflect the following factors: current and forecasted market conditions, the internal situation of the Company, suitability of instruments to be applied and the cost of hedging. In order to mitigate market risk, derivative instruments are primarily used. The Company transacts only these derivative instruments for which it has the ability to assess their value internally, using standard pricing models appropriate for a particular type of derivative, and which can be traded without significant loss of value with a counterparty other than the one with whom the transaction was initially entered into. In evaluating the market value of a given instrument, the Company relies on information obtained from particular market leading banks, brokers and information services.

29. Financial risk management (continuation)

29.1 Market risk (continuation)

29.1.2. Techniques for market risk management (continuation)

It is permitted to use the following types of instruments:

- Swaps,
- Forwards and futures,
- Options,
- Structures combining the above instruments.

The instruments applied may be, therefore, either of standardised parameters (publicly traded instruments) or non-standardised parameters (over-the-counter instruments).

29.1.3. Hedge effectiveness requirement

Hedging transactions can be entered into only if there is an appropriate instrument traded in a liquid market with a quoted reference price. Prior to the transaction the Company is required to confirm and document the existence of strong negative correlation between changes in value of the reference instrument and changes in value of actually-hedged exposure. Hedge effectiveness is subject to constant evaluation and monitoring.

29.1.4. Measurement of market risk

The Company quantifies and describes its market risk exposure using a consistent and comprehensive measure.

Market risk management is supported by simulations (such as scenario analysis, stress-tests, backtests) and calculated risk measures. The risk measures being used are mainly based on mathematical and statistical modelling, which uses historical and current market data concerning risk factors and takes into consideration the current exposure of the Company to market risk.

Since 2007 "Earnings at Risk" has been used as one of the risk measures employed in market risk management. This measure indicates the lowest possible level of pre-tax profit for a selected level of confidence (for example, with 95% confidence the pre-tax profit for a given year will be not lower than...). The EaR methodology enables the calculation of pre-tax profit incorporating the impact of changes in market prices of copper, silver and foreign exchange rates in the context of budgeted results.

However, due to the fact that none risk measure possesses the ability to completely reflect the reality, mainly because of underlying assumptions concerning market factors, it is customary to employ quantitative models merely as a tool supporting decision making process and a source of additional information. Such models are not the only basis for decision making in the market risk management process.

29.1.5. Restrictions on entering into hedging transactions

Due to the risk of unexpected production cutback (for example because of "force majeure") or failure to achieve planned foreign currency revenues, which could lead to overhedging of actual market risk exposure, the Company has set a limit for the volume of production or the amount of sales revenues for a given period that may be hedged, at a level of up to 80%. The maximum time horizon within which the Company makes decisions concerning hedging of market risk is set up in accordance with technical and economic planning process, and amounts to 5 years. However, it must be emphasised that regardless of the tool used to measure market risks, the results of such measurement for long time horizons (especially above 2 years) may be subject to significant uncertainty, and therefore are treated as estimates.

29.1.6. Market risk exposure

29.1.6.1. Commodity risk

The Company is exposed to the risk of changes in market prices of copper, silver and gold. The industry standard is that the price formulas used in physical delivery contracts are based on average monthly quotations from the London Metal Exchange for copper and from the London Bullion Market for silver and gold. The Company's commercial policy is to set the price base for physical delivery contracts as the average price of the month of dispatch (this is a typical price base, being in line with global industry standards). As a result the Company is exposed to the risk of decline in metals prices from the moment of entering into a sale contract until the moment of setting the contractual average metal price.

29. Financial risk management (continuation)

29.1 Market risk (continuation)

29.1.6. Market risk exposure (continuation)

29.1.6.1. Commodity risk(continuation)

In a situation where a non-standard formula is used to set the sales price, the Company may enter into transactions (so-called adjustment hedge transactions) which change the price base agreed with the customer to the average price of the month of dispatch. These transactions lead to a harmonisation of the base price applied to physical sales of products, and therefore harmonisation of the exposure to the risk of fluctuations in metals prices.

Due to the fact that the Company utilises in the production process materials purchased from external sources containing various metals, part of the sales is hedged naturally. Therefore, the analysis of the Company's exposure to the market risk should be performed on a net basis, i.e. by deducting the volume of metals contained in materials purchased from external sources, from the volume of sales.

Exposure of the Company to commodity risk in the financial period is presented below:

	For the period			
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009		from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008	
	Sales	Purchases	Sales	Purchases
Copper ['000 tonnes]	244	47	265	45
Silver [tonnes]	628	57	563	9

Sensitivity of the Company's financial instruments to commodity risk at the balance sheet date is presented in note 29.1.10 Sensitivity analysis of exposure to market risk.

29.1.6.2. Currency risk

The Company is exposed to the risk of changes in currency rates, as it is generally accepted on commodities markets that physical contracts are either concluded or denominated in USD. However, the base (functional) currency for the Company is the PLN. As a result, the Company receives the equivalent in PLN or exchanges the USD it receives for PLN. Such exchanges lead to the risk associated with fluctuations in the USD/PLN exchange rate during the period from the moment of entering into the trade contract to the moment of determining the exchange rate. In a situation wherein foreign clients pay in local currency for the copper or precious metals which they have imported, the Company is also exposed to fluctuations in the exchange rates of other currencies, e.g.: EUR/PLN, GBP/PLN.

Moreover, the Company is exposed to the risk of changes in currency rates due to the fact of drawing loans and incurring other liabilities (for example from the import of goods and services) which are denominated in currencies other than the USD.

Sensitivity of the Company's financial instruments to the currency risk at the balance sheet date is presented in note 29.1.10 Sensitivity analysis of exposure to market risk.

29.1.6.3. Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk resulting from fixed interest rate loans and borrowings, investments in bonds or bank deposits.

As at 30 June 2009 liabilities of the Company amounted to PLN 5 000 thousand (due to loans based on fixed interest rates).

As at 30 June 2009, the balance of the loan granted to the company within the Group amounted to PLN 6 965 thousand. Interest on the loan is based on the variable interest rate WIBOR 1M. This exposes the Company to the risk of changes in cash flows resulting from changes in the reference interest rate.

At the balance sheet date the Company had no instruments hedging against interest rate risk.

29.1.7. Hedging exposure to market risk

In the first half of 2009 copper price hedging strategies represented approx. 26% (in the first half of 2008 28%) of the sales of this metal realised by the Company. With respect to silver sales this figure amounted to approx. 24% (in the first half of 2008 33 %). In the case of currency market, hedged revenues from sales represented approx. 36% (in the first half of 2008 0%) of total revenues from sales realised by the Company.

In the first half of 2009 the Company implemented copper price hedging strategies with a total volume of 147 thousand tonnes and a time horizon falling in the second half of 2009 and the first half of 2010. The Company made use of options, including put, strategies collar and seagull. In the period the Company did not implement adjustment hedge transactions. In the case of the silver market, during the analysed period strategies were implemented to hedge the price of this metal with a total volume of 3.6 million troz and a time

29 Financial risk management (continuation)

29.1 Market risk (continuation)

29.1.7. Hedging exposure to market risk (continuation)

horizon falling in 2010. The Company made use of put options. In the first half of 2009, adjustment hedge transactions were not implemented on the silver market either.

In the case of the forward currency market, in the first half of 2009 the Company implemented strategies hedging the USD/PLN rate for an amount of USD 810 million and a time horizon falling in the second half of 2009 and in the entire year 2010. The Company made use of options, including put and collar strategies. During the analysed period there were no adjustment hedge transactions implemented on the currency market.

The Company remains hedged for a portion of copper sales planned in the second half of 2009 (108 thousand tonnes) and in the first half of 2010 (39 thousand tonnes), for a portion of silver sales planned in the second half of 2009 (4.8 million troz) and in 2010 (3.6 million troz). With respect to revenues from sales (currency market) the Company holds a hedging position in the second half of 2009 of USD 642 million and in 2010 of USD 360 million.

Following is a condensed table of hedging positions, by type of hedged asset and instruments used at 30 June 2009.

HEDGING POSITION – COPPER MARKET

Period	Instrument	Nominal [tonnes]	Execution price [USD/t]	Average weighted premium [USD/t]	Effective hedge price [USD/t]
II half of 2009	Purchased put option	39 000	4 700	(695)	4 005
	Collar	39 000	Sold call option	5 700	4 172.72 participation restricted to 5 700
			Purchased put option	4 500	
	Seagull ¹	30 000	Sold call option	6 500	4 565.60 restricted to 3 500 participation restricted to 6 500
			Purchased put option	4 700	
			Sold put option	3 500	
	Total	108 000			
	TOTAL II half of 2009	108 000			
I half of 2010	Purchased put option	39 000	4 700	(695)	4 005
	Total	39 000			
	TOTAL 2010	39 000			

HEDGING POSITION – SILVER MARKET

Period	Instrument	Nominal [million troz]	Execution price [USD/troz]	Average weighted premium [USD/troz]	Effective hedge price [USD/troz]
II half of 2009	Purchased put option	4.80	12.00	(1.13)	10.87
	Total	4.80			
	TOTAL II half of 2009	4.80			
I half of 2010	Purchased put option	1.80	14.00	(2.00)	12.00
	Total	1.80			
II half of 2010	Purchased put option	1.80	14.00	(2.00)	12.00
	Total	1.80			
	TOTAL 2010	3.60			

¹ Due to hedge accounting laws, transactions which comprise the seagull structure, such as purchased puts and sold calls, are shown in the table containing a detailed listing of positions in derivative instruments - „Hedging instruments”, while sold puts are presented in the table „Trade instruments”.

29 Financial risk management (continuation)

29.1 Market risk (continuation)

29.1.7. Hedging exposure to market risk (continuation)

HEDGING POSITION – CURRENCY MARKET

Period	Instrument		Nominal [million USD]	Execution price [USD/PLN]	Average weighted premium [PLN per 1 USD]	Effective hedge price [USD/PLN]
II half of 2009	Purchased put option		60	2.5500	(0.0821)	2.4679
	Purchased put option		60	2.6000	(0.0711)	2.5289
	Purchased put option		42	2.6500	(0.0948)	2.5552
	Purchased put option		30	2.7500	(0.1430)	2.6070
	Collar	Sold call option	270	3.8000	(0.0709)	2.8383 participation restricted to 3.8000
		Purchased put option		2.9092		
	Collar	Sold call option	180	3.6000	-	2.9430 participation restricted to 3.6000
		Purchased put option		2.9430		
Total		642				
TOTAL II half of 2009			642			
I half of 2010	Collar	Sold call option	120	4.4025	-	3.2000 participation restricted to 4.4025
		Purchased put option		3.2000		
	Collar	Sold call option	60	4.3006	(0.10)	3.2000 participation restricted to 4.3006
		Purchased put option		3.3000		
	Total		180			
II half of 2010	Collar	Sold call option	120	4.4025	-	3.2000 participation restricted to 4.4025
		Purchased put option		3.2000		
	Collar	Sold call option	60	4.3006	(0.10)	3.2000 participation restricted to 4.3006
		Purchased put option		3.3000		
	Total		180			
TOTAL 2010			360			

29.1.8. Impact of derivatives on the Company's statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2009, the fair value of open positions in derivative instruments amounted to PLN 240 149 thousand, of which PLN 298 918 thousand relate to financial assets and PLN 58 769 thousand relate to financial liabilities.

Derivative instruments whose date of settlement was 2 July 2009 were measured at fair value in the amount of PLN 38 264 thousand, and accounted for in trade and other receivables as receivables due to unsettled derivative instruments (Note 11).

Other information concerning derivatives is presented in Note 10 Derivative instruments and in Note 28.2 Fair value.

29.1.9. Impact of derivatives on the Company's profit or loss and equity

In the first half of 2009, the result on derivative instruments amounted to PLN 376 957 thousand. The effective portion of the change in the fair value of hedging instruments that was transferred from equity to sales for the period amounted to PLN 487 548 thousand. Other operating costs arising from the measurement of derivative instruments amounted to PLN 91 887 thousand and from the realisation of derivative instruments, PLN 18 704 thousand. Adjustment to other operating costs arising from the measurement of derivative instruments results mainly from changes of the time value of options, which will be settled in the future periods. Due to the hedge accounting principles applied by the Company, the change in the time value of options is not recognised in the equity.

The impact of derivative instruments on the profit or loss of the current and comparable periods is presented below:

29. Financial risk management (continuation)

29.1 Market risk (continuation)

29.1.9. Impact of derivatives on the Company's profit or loss and equity (continuation)

	For the period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Impact on sales	487 548	4 214
Impact on other operating costs	(110 591)	(167 842)
Losses from realisation of derivative instruments	(18 704)	(11 706)
Losses from measurement of derivative instruments	(91 887)	(156 136)
Total impact of derivative instruments on profit or loss:	376 957	(163 628)

The value of adjustment to the other operating cost for the first half of 2009 due to the ineffective portion of cash flow hedges amounted to PLN 105 170 thousand (in the first half of 2008: PLN 168 365 thousand), of which PLN 84 678 thousand is a loss on measurement of hedging instruments (in the first half of 2008: PLN 156 461 thousand) and PLN 20 492 thousand is a loss on the realisation of the ineffective portion of hedging instruments (in the first half of 2008: PLN 11 904 thousand).

The Company accounts for cash flow hedging instruments according to the principles presented in note 2.2.4.7 of "Main accounting policies". Those principles require recognition in equity of the effective portion of the change in the fair value of hedging transactions during the period in which these transactions are designated as a hedge of future cash flows. The amounts accumulated in equity are subsequently transferred to profit or loss in the period in which the hedged transaction is settled.

The effectiveness of hedging instruments used by the Company during the period is evaluated and measured by comparing the changes in the forward prices of hedged items with the changes in the prices of forward contracts or – in the case of options – the changes in the intrinsic value of options.

The tables below present the balances and movements in equity resulting from the transfer of effective portion of the gain or loss from changes in the fair value of derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges:

AMOUNTS RECOGNISED IN EQUITY

	At	
	30 June 2009	31 December 2008
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
– commodity price risk hedging transactions (copper and silver)	7	627 757
– derivatives		
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2 555	-
– currency risk hedging transactions – derivatives		
Total accumulated other comprehensive income		
- financial instruments hedging future cash flows (excluding the deferred tax effects)	2 562	627 757

29. Financial risk management (continuation)

29.1 Market risk (continuation)

29.1.9. Impact of derivatives on the Company's profit or loss and equity (continuation)

Gains or (losses) on derivative instruments hedging future cash flows recognised directly in equity	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	For the period from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Accumulated gain or loss achieved on financial instruments hedging future cash flows at the beginning of the financial period	627 757	9 895	9 895
Amount recognised in equity in the reporting period due to hedging transactions	(137 647)	1 197 853	2 119
Amount transferred from equity to revenues from sales in the income statement in the financial period	(487 548)	(579 991)	(4 214)
Accumulated in equity gain or loss achieved on derivative instruments hedging future cash flows at the end of the financial period (excluding the deferred tax effects)	2 562	627 757	7 800

29.1.10. Sensitivity analysis of exposure to market risk

In accordance with "Market risk management policy", the Company identifies the following major market risks to which it is exposed:

- Commodity Risk,
- Currency Risk,
- Interest Rate Risk.

Currently the Company is mainly exposed to the risk of changes in copper and silver prices and changes in the USD/PLN and EUR/PLN currency exchange rates.

For sensitivity analysis of commodity risk factors (copper and silver) the mean reverting Schwartz model (the geometrical Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process) is used, while the Black-Scholes model (the geometrical Brownian motion) is used for the USD/PLN and EUR/PLN exchange rates. Quantiles from the model at the levels of 5% and 95% have been used as potential changes in a half-year time horizon. Commodity models have been calibrated to historical prices adjusted for the effects of the PPI inflation index in the USA, while currency models have been calibrated to the current structure of forward interest rates.

Potential changes in prices and currency rates have been presented in terms of percentages of the prices and currency rates used in the fair value measurement of financial instruments at the balance sheet date. Following is a sensitivity analysis for each significant type of market risk to which the Company was exposed at the balance sheet date, showing what the impact would be on the profit for the period and equity of potential changes in specific risk factors divided by classes of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Scope of historical data (daily data):

- for copper: 01 January 1978 to 30 June 2009 – settlement prices
- for silver: 01 January 1978 to 30 June 2009 – fixing prices
- for USD/PLN and EUR/PLN exchange rates: 01 January 2000 to 30 June 2009 – fixing NBP.

The parameters of the Schwartz model were calibrated by the method of highest reliability to real historical prices (adjusted by the PPI inflation index in the USA for Cu and Ag). The trend in the Black-Scholes model (currencies) was calibrated to the current structure of forward interest rates, while variability is the exponentially weighted historical variability.

29. Financial risk management (continuation)

29.1 Market risk (continuation)

29.1.10. Sensitivity analysis of exposure to market risk (continuation)

Potential price changes at the balance sheet date:

30 June 2009	Copper	Silver	USD/PLN	EUR/PLN
SPOT / FIX	4 948.75	13.94	3.1733	4.4696
DOWN 95%	2 915	8.50	2.2256	3.5203
	-41%	-39%	-30%	-21%
UP 95%	7 869	21.93	4.2968	5.5975
	59%	57%	35%	25%

30 June 2008	Copper	Silver	USD/PLN	EUR/PLN
SPOT / FIX	8 693	17.65	2.1194	3.3542
DOWN 95%	6 350	11.66	1.8906	3.1774
	-27%	-34%	-11%	-5%
UP 95%	10 775	24.93	2.4006	3.5790
	24%	41%	13%	7%

In analysing the sensitivity of the item "Derivatives – Currency" and "Derivatives – Commodity contracts - Metals" it should be noted that the Company holds a position in derivative instruments hedging future cash flows from the sale of copper and silver. It should also be noted that the Company is exposed to risk in respect of the planned volume of copper and silver sales from its own production, adjusted by its position in hedging instruments.

29. Financial risk management (continuation)

29.1 Market risk (continuation)

29.1.10. Sensitivity analysis of exposure to market risk (continuation)

Currency structure of financial instruments exposed to market risk at 30 June 2009

FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	VALUE AT RISK Currency structure		
	[‘000 PLN]	[‘000 USD]	[‘000 EUR]
Shares and participation units in investment funds	10 676	3 364	-
Trade receivables (net)	431 615	74 104	43 955
Cash and cash equivalents and deposits	695 390	131 161	62 462
Other financial assets (net)	40 334	12 083	446
Derivatives – Currency contracts	82 925	-	-
Derivatives – Commodity contracts - Metals	157 224	49 546	-
Trade payables	(64 886)	(9 102)	(8 055)
Other financial liabilities	(47 861)	(4 402)	(7 583)

Currency structure of financial instruments exposed to market risk at 30 June 2008

FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	VALUE AT RISK Currency structure		
	[‘000 PLN]	[‘000 USD]	[‘000 EUR]
Shares and participation units in investment funds	7 964	3 758	-
Trade receivables (net)	387 947	146 873	22 856
Cash and cash equivalents and deposits	827 011	147 808	153 165
Other financial assets (net)	2 120	755	155
Derivatives – Commodity contracts - Metals	24 142	11 391	-
Trade payables	(62 673)	(25 499)	(2 573)
Other financial liabilities	(27 217)	(76)	(8 066)

KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.
Half-year financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS
as adopted by the European Union
for the period from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009
(amounts in tables in thousand PLN, unless otherwise stated)

29. Financial risk management (continuation)

29.1 Market risk (continuation)

29.1.10. Sensitivity analysis of exposure to market risk (continuation)

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS AS AT 30 JUNE 2009

FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	VALUE AT RISK	30.06.2009 CARRYING AMOUNT	CURRENCY RISK								COMMODITY RISK							
			USD/PLN				EUR/PLN				COPPER PRICES [USD/t]				SILVER PRICES [USD/troz]			
			4.30		2.23		5.60		3.52		7 869		2 915		21.93		8.50	
			+ 35%		- 30%		+ 25%		- 21%		+ 59%		- 41%		+ 57%		- 39%	
	['000 PLN]	['000 PLN]	P&L	Equity	P&L	Equity	P&L	Equity	P&L	Equity	P&L	Equity	P&L	Equity	P&L	Equity	P&L	Equity
Shares and participation units in investment funds	10 676	10 676	3 062		(2 583)													
Trade receivables (net)	431 615	804 538	67 438		(56 885)		40 157		(33 798)									
Cash and cash equivalents and deposits	695 390	2 491 477	119 361		(100 684)		57 065		(48 029)									
Other financial assets (net)	40 334	368 852	10 996		(9 275)		407		(343)									
Derivatives – Currency contracts	82 925	82 925	(153 530)	(252 708)	(73 134)	572 933												
Derivatives – Commodity contracts - Metals	157 224	157 224	45 266	2	(38 183)	(2)					(213 039)	(220 317)	(12 329)	512 675	(18 543)	(6)	(20 399)	93 392
Trade payables	(64 886)	(590 119)	(8 283)		6 987		(7 359)		6 194									
Other financial liabilities	(47 861)	(2 387 284)	(4 006)		3 379		(6 927)		5 831									
IMPACT ON PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT			80 304		(270 378)		83 343		(70 145)		(213 039)		(12 329)		(18 543)		(20 399)	
IMPACT ON EQUITY				(252 706)		572 931						(220 317)		512 675		(6)		93 392

29. Financial risk management (continuation)

29.1 Market risk (continuation)

29.1.10. Sensitivity analysis of exposure to market risk (continuation)

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS AS AT 30 June 2008

FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	VALUE AT RISK	30.06.2008 CARRYING AMOUNT	CURRENCY RISK								COMMODITY RISK							
			USD/PLN				EUR/PLN				COPPER PRICES [USD/t]				SILVER PRICES [USD/troz]			
			2.40		1.89		3.58		3.18		10 775		6 350		24.93		11.66	
			+13%		- 11%		+7%		- 5%		+24%		- 27%		+41%		-34%	
	['000 PLN]	['000 PLN]	P&L	Equity	P&L	Equity	P&L	Equity	P&L	Equity	P&L	Equity	P&L	Equity	P&L	Equity	P&L	Equity
Shares and participation units in investment funds	7 964	108 587	856		(696)													
Trade receivables (net)	387 947	838 918	33 454		(27 220)		4 162		(3 273)									
Cash and cash equivalents and deposits	827 011	2 694 672	33 667		(27 393)		27 889		(21 934)									
Other financial assets (net)	2 120	186 680	172		(140)		28		(22)									
Derivatives – Commodity contracts Metals	24 142	24 142	2 385	210	(1 940)	(171)					(9 334)	1 771	60 617	11 878	(4 105)	-	26 590	2 601
Trade payables	(62 673)	(538 148)	(5 808)		4 726		(468)		368									
Other financial liabilities	(27 217)	(1 912 857)	(17)		14		(1 469)		1 155									
IMPACT ON PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT			64 709		(52 649)		30 142		(23 706)		(9 334)		60 617		(4 105)		26 590	
IMPACT ON EQUITY				210		(171)		-		-		1 771		11 878		-		2 601

29. Financial risk management (continuation)

29.2. Liquidity risk and capital management

The Group is exposed to financial liquidity risk, where financial liquidity is understood as the ability to settle financial liabilities on time.

The Company manages its financial liquidity in accordance with the Management Board-approved policy „Financial Liquidity Management Policy”. This document describes in a comprehensive manner the process of managing financial liquidity in the Company, based on best practice for such procedures and instruments.

In the first half of 2009, as well as in the comparable period, due to positive cash flow and the significant amount of cash balances, the Company did not make use of financing in the form of bank and other loans from financial institutions and settled all of its liabilities in a timely manner.

Should the Company find it necessary to take advantage of external financing, the probability would exist of an increased liquidity risk.

Liquidity analysis for financial liabilities as at 30 June 2009

	Contractual maturities from the balance sheet date					Total (without discounting)	Carrying amount
	Up to 3 months	3-12 months	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years		
Financial liabilities							
Trade payables	580 559	2 636	6 012	1 080	-	590 287	590 119
Loans, including bank loans	49	4 084	1 008	-	-	5 141	5 000
Derivatives – Currency contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 539
Derivatives – Commodity contracts (metals)	-	-	-	-	-	-	36 230
Other financial liabilities	2 356 602	5 080	11 814	10 071	7 542	2 391 109	2 387 284
Total financial liabilities by maturity	2 937 210	11 800	18 834	11 151	7 542	2 986 537	

Liquidity analysis for financial liabilities as at 31 December 2008

	Contractual maturities from the balance sheet date					Total (without discounting)	Carrying amount
	Up to 3 months	3-12 months	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years		
Financial liabilities							
Trade payables	691 853	3 106	9 640	1 008	504	706 111	705 868
Loans, including bank loans	57	4 150	3 059	-	-	7 266	7 012
Derivatives – Commodity contracts (metals)	-	3 771	-	-	-	3 771	3 771
Other financial liabilities	51 718	4 718	11 032	9 454	10 911	87 833	83 240
Total financial liabilities by maturity	743 628	15 745	23 731	10 462	11 415	804 981	

29. Financial risk management (continuation)

29.2. Liquidity risk and capital management (continuation)

Financial liabilities arising from derivatives are their intrinsic values, excluding the effects of discounting.

KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. manages its capital in order to maintain the capacity to continue its operations, including the realisation of planned investments, in a manner enabling it to generate returns for the shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders.

In accordance with a market practice, the Company monitors its capital, among others based on the *equity ratio* and the *ratio of Debt/EBITDA*. The *equity ratio* is calculated as the relation of net assets (equity less intangible assets) to total assets. The ratio of *Debt/EBITDA* is calculated as the relation of borrowings and finance lease liabilities to EBITDA (EBITDA is operating profit plus depreciation and amortisation).

In order to maintain financial liquidity and the capacity to acquire external financing at a reasonable cost, the Company assumes that the *equity ratio* shall be maintained at a level of not less than 0.5, and the *ratio of Debt/EBITDA* at a level of up to 2.0.

The above ratios at 30 June 2009, 31 December 2008 and 30 June 2008 are presented below:

	At		
	30 June 2009	31 December 2008	30 June 2008
Equity	9 214 967	10 591 292	8 976 306
Less: intangible assets	76 400	80 904	71 873
Net assets	9 138 567	10 510 388	8 904 433
Total assets	14 656 977	13 900 564	13 754 400
Equity ratio	0.62	0.76	0.65
Operating profit	1 766 160	3 596 364	2 194 500
Plus: depreciation/amortisation	268 081	481 376	231 941
EBITDA	2 034 241	4 077 740	2 426 441
Borrowings and finance lease liabilities	24 041	24 293	24 984
Ratio of Debt/EBITDA*	0.006	0.006	0.005

* for half-year periods, EBITDA is statistically annualised

Due to the low level of debt of the Company as at 30 June 2009, the *ratio of Debt/EBITDA* was at a safe level and amounted to 0.006.

Meanwhile the equity ratio was above the assumed minimum level and amounted to 0.62 at 30 June 2009.

In the first half of 2009 and in 2008 there were no external capital requirements imposed on the Company.

29.3. Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk that counterparties will not be able to meet their contractual obligations. Exposure to credit risk is related to three main areas:

- The creditworthiness of the customers with whom physical sale transactions are undertaken,
- The creditworthiness of the financial institutions (banks/brokers) with whom, or through whom, hedging transactions are undertaken,
- The creditworthiness of the entities in which investments are made, or whose securities are purchased.

Financial instruments for which credit risk exposure with different characteristics from those mentioned above arises, are as follows:

- Cash and cash equivalents and deposits,
- Derivative instruments,
- Trade receivables,
- Loans granted,
- Debt securities and participation units in investment funds,
- Guaranties granted.

29. Financial risk management (continuation)

29.3. Credit risk (continuation)

29.3.1. Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits

All entities with which deposit transactions are entered into operate in the financial sector. These are mainly banks registered in Poland or operating in Poland as branches of foreign banks, which belong to European and American financial institutions with the highest¹ (11% of deposits), medium-high² (74% of deposits) and medium³ credit ratings (15% of deposit), appropriate level of equity and strong, stable market position. The maximum exposure of the Company to a single bank in respect of cash and cash equivalents amounts to 23% as at 30 June 2009.

29.3.2. Credit risk related to derivative transactions

All entities with which derivative transactions are entered into operate in the financial sector. These are financial institutions (mainly banks), with the highest (36.8%), medium-high (42.1%) or medium (21.1%) credit ratings. The maximum exposure of the Company to a single entity in respect of derivative instruments amounts to 11.5%.

Fair value of derivative instruments at 30 June 2009 amounted to⁴:

PLN 278 413 thousand (positive balance on the measurement of derivative instruments), of which:
PLN 58 769 thousand financial liabilities (note 10),
PLN 337 182 thousand financial assets (notes 10 and 11).

Due to geographical and institutional diversification of creditors and cooperation with financial institutions having a high credit rating, the Company is not materially exposed to credit risk due to derivatives.

The Company has entered into framework agreements on the net settlement of hedging transactions in order to reduce cash flows and the credit risk to the level of positive fair value of hedging transactions with the given counterparty.

29.3.3. Credit risk related to trade and other financial receivables

The Company has been cooperating for many years with a number of geographically diversified clients. Vast majority of sales goes to the EU countries, including Poland.

Geographical concentration of credit risk for trade receivables arising from sales of copper and silver in the Company:

	At					
	30 June 2009			31 December 2008		
	Poland	EU (excl. Poland)	Other Countries	Poland	EU (excl. Poland)	Other Countries
Trade receivables	55.1%	32.2%	12.7%	52.2%	35.5%	12.3%

The Company makes the majority of its sales transactions based on prepayments. The Company monitors the creditworthiness of all its customers on an on-going basis, in particular those to whom the buyer's credit has been granted. Buyer's credit is only provided to proven, long-term customers, while sales of products to new

¹ By highest rating is meant a rating from AAA to AA- as determined by Standard & Poor's and Fitch, and from Aaa to Aa3 as determined by Moodys

² By medium-high rating is meant a rating from A+ to A- as determined by Standard & Poor's and Fitch, and from A1 to A3 as determined by Moodys.

³ By medium rating is meant a rating from BBB+ to BBB- as determined by Standard & Poor's and Fitch, and from Baa1 to Baa3 as determined by Moodys.

⁴ The measurement of transactions also includes the measurement of both open positions as well as transactions which were settled on 2 July 2009, which were presented in the Company's balance sheet under other financial receivables (Note 11).

29. Financial risk management (continuation)

29.3. Credit risk (continuation)

29.3.3. Credit risk related to trade and other receivables (continuation)

customers are always 100% secured. The Company has secured the majority of its receivables by promissory notes¹, frozen funds on bank accounts, registered pledge², bank guarantees, mortgages, letters of credit and documentary collection. In addition, the majority of contracts where customers are provided with a buyer's credit contain an ownership rights reservation clause confirmed by a date certain³. To reduce the risk of insolvency by its customers, the Company has entered into a receivables insurance contract, which covers receivables from entities with buyer's credit which have not provided strong collateral. Taking into account the collateral held and the credit limits received from the insurance company, at 30 June 2009 the Company has secured 61% of its trade receivables.

The total value of the Company's trade receivables as at 30 June 2009, excluding the fair value of collaterals, in respect of which the Company may be exposed to credit risk, amounts to PLN 804 538 thousand (at 31 December 2008: PLN 498 545 thousand). The increase in the level of receivables compared to the end of 2008 mainly results from increased sales in the second quarter of 2009 compared to the 4th quarter of 2008.

The concentration of credit risk in the Company results from the fact that key clients are allowed extended terms of payment. Consequently, at 30 June 2009 the balance of receivables from 7 of the Company's largest clients, calculated as a percentage of trade receivables at the balance sheet date, represents 75% of the balance of trade receivables (at 31 December 2008 7 largest clients represented 78%). Despite this concentration of receivables from key clients (most of whom operate in the European Union), the Company believes that, given the available historical data as well as long-lasting history of cooperation and used hedging, the level of credit risk is low.

Due to lack of data, the risk related to derivative transactions entered into by customers is not reflected in the measurement of credit risk.

29.3.4. Credit risk related to loans granted

At 30 June 2009 the carrying amount of loans granted by the Company in prior years to the subsidiary Zagłębie Lubin S.A. and the company KGHM CONGO S.P.R.L. amounted to PLN 6 965 thousand (at 31 December 2008, PLN 9 323 thousand).

At 30 June 2009 the balance of the loan granted to Zagłębie Lubin S.A. amounted to PLN 6 965 thousand. KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. continually monitors the assets and financial position of its borrower, and considers the level of credit risk in respect of the loans it has granted as low.

At 30 June 2009 the balance of the loan granted to KGHM CONGO S.P.R.L. amounted to 0. Due to the high level of credit risk associated with this loan, at 31 March 2009 the total amount of the loan of PLN 2 643 thousand was impaired. As the result of actions taken aimed at recovering these receivables, an agreement was signed ceding the receivables of KGHM CONGO S.P.R.L. to KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. In June 2009 partial repayment was made on the receivables subject to the cession agreement in the amount of PLN 796 thousand.

29.3.5. Credit risk related to investments in debt securities and participation units in investment funds

The Company did not invest its free cash resources in issued corporate bonds and did not purchase participation units in investment funds in the first half of 2009.

¹ In order to speed up any potential collection of receivables, each promissory note is accompanied by a notarial enforcement declaration.

² At the balance sheet date the Company held pledges on aggregate tangible assets or rights representing an organisational whole, whose elements (variable) are recognised in a customer's trade accounts.

³ A trade contract clause officially certified by a notary means that the ownership of goods is transferred to the buyer only upon payment, regardless of their physical delivery.

29. Financial risk management (continuation)

29.3. Credit risk (continuation)

29.3.6. Other information related to credit risk

Aging analysis of financial assets overdue as at balance sheet date, for which no impairment loss has been recognised

At 30 June 2009						
	Value	Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	Over 1 year
Trade receivables	14 739	14 584	118	-	33	4
Other receivables	180	62	1	28	88	1

At 31 December 2008						
	Value	Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	Over 1 year
Trade receivables	24 270	20 887	3 348	31	1	3
Other receivables	525	214	277	33	1	-

Except for trade receivables and other financial receivables, no other classes of financial instruments were identified as overdue but not impaired at the balance sheet date.

Allowances for impairment of financial assets - category loans and financial receivables - by class are presented in the tables below:

Allowances for impairment of loans and financial receivables

a) trade receivables (category: loans and receivables)

	Note	For the period	
		from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008
Impairment allowance at the beginning of the period	11	21 890	18 062
Impairment allowance recognised in profit or loss		-	35
Impairment allowance reversed through profit or loss		(31)	(3)
Revaluation of impairment allowance on foreign exchange differences		1 525	3 796
Impairment allowance utilised during the period		(4)	-
Impairment allowance on costs of legal proceedings		-	-
Reversal of impairment allowance on costs of legal proceedings		-	-
Impairment allowance at the end of the period	11	23 380	21 890

b) other financial assets (category: loans and receivables)

	Note	For the period	
		from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008
Impairment allowance at the beginning of the period	11	2 518	2 777
Impairment allowance recognised in profit or loss		2 213	20
Impairment allowance reversed through profit or loss		(488)	(5)
Revaluation of impairment allowance on foreign exchange differences		121	5
Impairment allowance utilised during the period		(11)	(246)
Impairment allowance on costs of legal proceedings		-	-
Reversal of impairment allowance on costs of legal proceedings		-	(33)
Impairment allowance at the end of the period	11	4 353	2 518

29. Financial risk management (continuation)

29.3. Credit risk (continuation)

29.3.6. Other information related to credit risk

c) shares (category: available-for-sale financial assets)

	Note	For the period	
		from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008
Impairment allowance at the beginning of the period		-	-
Reclassification of shares in subsidiaries to available-for-sale financial assets		58 579	-
Impairment allowance at the end of the period	8	58 579	-

30. Income tax

Income tax	Note	For the period	
		from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Current income tax		293 891	365 063
Deferred income tax	19	(25 282)	3 782
Adjustments to income tax from prior periods		6 021	(6 848)
Total		274 630	361 997

	For the period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Profit before tax	1 747 264	2 176 687
Tax calculated at tax rates in force	331 980	413 571
Not taxable income	(65 257)	(47 616)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1 886	2 890
Adjustments to income tax from prior periods	6 021	(6 848)
Income tax expense	274 630	361 997

The corporate income tax rate applied to the taxation of income in accordance with tax law in force amounted to PLN 19 % (in 2008: 19%). The effective interest rate was 15.72% (first half of 2008: 16.63%).

31. Earnings per share

	For the period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Profit (loss) for the period	1 472 634	1 814 690
Weighted average number of ordinary shares ('000)	200 000	200 000
Basic/diluted earnings per share (PLN/share)	7.36	9.07

There are no dilutive ordinary shares.

32. Dividend paid and proposed for payment

In accordance with Resolution No. 5/2009 of the Ordinary General Meeting of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. dated 16 June 2009 regarding the appropriation of Company profit for financial year 2008 and setting of the right to dividend date and dividend payment date, the amount of PLN 2 336 000 thousand, representing PLN 11.68 per share, was allocated as a shareholders dividend from profit for financial year 2008.

The right to dividend date was set at 16 July 2009, and dividend payment dates: at 6 August 2009 in the amount of PLN 1 432 000 thousand, i.e. PLN 7.16 per share, and at 6 November 2009 in the amount of PLN 904 000 thousand, i.e. PLN 4.52 per share.

All shares of the Company are ordinary shares.

33. Adjustments to profit for the period in the statement of cash flows

	For the period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Income tax from the income statement	274 630	361 997
Depreciation/amortisation	268 081	231 941
Losses on sales of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	8 345	3 055
Gains on sales of available-for-sale financial assets and held-to-maturity investments	(7 500)	(166)
Allowance for impairment of loans	1 727	-
Interest and share in profits (dividends)	(346 255)	(227 780)
Foreign exchange losses	17 019	889
Change in provisions	33 592	2 066
Change in derivative instruments	(151 517)	71 179
Other adjustments	(130)	(28)
Changes in working capital:	(116 188)	(390 634)
Inventories	(210 344)	(94 913)
Trade and other receivables	80 424	(332 488)
Trade and other payables	13 732	36 767
Total adjustments to profit for the period	(18 196)	52 519

Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

	For the period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Net carrying amount of sold property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and costs related to disposal	16 865	8 034
Losses on sales of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(8 345)	(3 055)
Change in receivables due to sales	23	(1 200)
Capitalised gains from the disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(85)	-
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	8 458	3 779

34. Related party transactions

State Treasury Companies (Companies list as at 31 December 2008) meet the definition of related entities. Turnover and balances with these entities have been reflected in the disclosures presented in this note.

Sales to related entities	For the period from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009		
	Sales of products	Sales of goods for resale and materials	Other transactions
To subsidiaries	273 159	24 646	414
To associates	53	17	10
To State Treasury Companies	10 318	1	12
Total sales to related entities	283 530	24 664	436

KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. received dividends from subsidiaries in the amount of PLN 36 626 thousand (from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008: PLN 45 209 thousand) and dividends from associates in the amount of PLN 304 966 thousand (from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008: PLN 182 860 thousand).

During the period from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009, no sales of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property to related entities of the Company were reported.

Significant sales to State Treasury Companies during the period from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009:

1. Fabryka Przewodów Energetycznych S.A.	9 544
2. Huta Będzin S.A.	706
3. NITROERG S.A.	56
4. Wojewódzkie Przedsiębiorstwo Energetyki Ciepłej w Legnicy S.A.	20

Sales to related entities	For the period from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008		
	Sales of products	Sales of goods for resale and materials	Other transactions
To subsidiaries	767 106	26 881	263
To associates	100	90	10
To State Treasury Companies	10 653	-	6
Total sales to related entities	777 859	26 971	279

34. Related party transactions (continuation)

During the period from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008, no sales of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property to related entities of the Company were reported.

Significant sales to State Treasury Companies during the period from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008:

1. Fabryka Przewodów Energetycznych S.A.	6 969
2. Huta Będzin S.A.	3 603
3. Wojewódzkie Przedsiębiorstwo Energetyki Ciepłej w Legnicy S.A.	34
4. Kopalnie Surowców Skalnych S.A.	32

Purchases from related entities	For the period from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009			
	Purchase of services	Purchase of goods for resale and materials	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment property	Other transactions
From subsidiaries	300 108	685 862	224 650	1 413
From associates	711	27	-	-
From State Treasury Companies	251 577	152 925	1 169	-
Total purchases from related entities	552 396	838 814	225 819	1 413

Significant purchases from State Treasury Companies during the period from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009:

1. EnergiaPro GRUPA TAURON S.A.	267 648
2. EnergiaPro Koncern Energetyczny S.A.	65 562
3. Polskie Górnictwo Naftowe i Gazownictwo S.A.	49 778

Purchases from related entities	For the period from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008			
	Purchase of services	Purchase of goods for resale and materials	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment property	Other transactions
From subsidiaries	279 497	868 006	170 456	3 404
From associates	827	2 497	16	-
From State Treasury Companies	304 387	31 660	3 921	14
Total purchases from related entities	584 711	902 163	174 393	3 418

Significant purchases from State Treasury Companies during the period from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008:

1. EnergiaPro GRUPA TAURON S.A.	274 420
2. Polskie Górnictwo Naftowe i Gazownictwo S.A.	43 578
3. NITROERG S.A.	19 603

34. Related party transactions (continuation)

Remuneration of the Supervisory Board	For the period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Remuneration due to service in the Supervisory Board, wages and other current employee benefits	659	728
Total	659	728

Remuneration of the Management Board	For the period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Wages and other current employee benefits	1 036	2 255
Benefits due to termination of the employment relationship	410	391
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Total	1 446	2 646

Trade receivables from related entities	At	
	30 June 2009	31 December 2008
From subsidiaries	151 541	181 538
From associates	32	26
From State Treasury Companies	2 861	369
Total receivables from related entities	154 434	181 933

Significant receivables due to sales transactions with State Treasury Companies at 30 June 2009:

1. Polskie Górnictwo Naftowe i Gazownictwo S.A.	1 312
2. Huta Będzin S.A.	862
3. Grupa TAURON ENERGIAPRO	545
4. Fabryka Przewodów Energetycznych	62

Allowances for impairment of trade receivables from related entities

	For the period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Impairment allowance at the beginning of the period	21 376	17 852
Impairment allowance recognised in profit or loss for the period	-	-
Impairment allowance reversed through profit or loss for the period	-	-
Impairment allowances utilised during the period	-	(244)
Reversal of impairment allowance on costs of legal proceedings	-	(33)
Revaluation of impairment allowance due to foreign exchange differences	-	(2 278)
Reclassification due to loss of control over a subsidiary	(21 373)	
Impairment allowance at the end of the period	3	15 297

Trade payables towards related entities	At	
	30 June 2009	31 December 2008
Towards subsidiaries	270 876	232 723
Towards associates	257	327
Towards State Treasury Companies	54 107	63 889
Total payables towards related entities	325 240	296 939

34. Related party transactions (continuation)

Significant payables due to purchases from State Treasury Companies at 30 June 2009:

1. Grupa TAURON ENERGIAPRO	43 855
2. Nitroerg S.A.	4 468
3. EnergiaPro Koncern Energetyczny	4 163
4. Polskie Górnictwo Naftowe i Gazownictwo S.A.	1 252

	At	
	30 June 2009	31 December 2008
Guarantees received	-	-
No-cost guarantees granted to related entities	-	2 169

35. Off-balance sheet liabilities due to operating leases

Total value of future minimum payments due to non-rescindable contractual periods for operating leases and rental contracts

	At	
	30 June 2009	31 December 2008
Up to one year	6 408	6 424
From one to five years	12 238	10 724
Over five years	3 348	4 247
Total:	21 994	21 395

	For the period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Lease payments recognised in profit or loss		
Value of minimum lease payments	3 524	3 812

36. Contingent items and other off-balance sheet items

	At	
	30 June 2009	31 December 2008
Contingent receivables	8 279	9 858
Contested State Budget issues	6 881	9 216
Guarantees received	435	435
Other receivables	963	207
Off-balance sheet receivables	29 583	25 195
Inventions, implementation of projects	29 583	25 195
Contingent liabilities	17 403	31 002
Guarantees	7 543	7 170
Disputed issues, pending court proceedings	2 834	14 185
Contingent penalties	23	1 627
Preventive safety measures in respect of mine-related damages	7 000	8 000
Other	3	20
Off-balance sheet liabilities	490 328	465 264
Due to implementation of projects and inventions	102 323	61 706
Operating leases	21 994	21 395
Payments due to perpetual usufruct of land	366 011	382 163

37. Government grants

In the first half of 2009 the Company made use of Government assistance in the form of subsidies for the financing of the target project "Modernisation of the local furnace ventilation system in the Metallurgy Department". The balance of grants recognised in deferred income at 30 June 2009 amounted to PLN 236 thousand (at 31 December 2008: PLN 272 thousand).

38. Social assets and Social Fund liabilities

KGHM Polska Miedź S.A., in accordance with the obligation resulting from the Social Fund Act dated 4 March 1994, creates a Social Fund. The Fund's purpose is to subsidise the Company's social activity, loans to employees and other social expenditures.

The Company has netted the assets of the Fund with the liabilities towards the Fund, as these assets are not subject to control of the Company and do not meet the definition of an asset. Accordingly, the net balance (receivables from the Social Fund) at 30 June 2009 amounts to PLN 3 360 thousand, and the net balance (Social Funds liability) at 31 December 2008 amounted to PLN 1 370 thousand.

The composition and nature of assets, liabilities and costs related to the Social Fund are presented in the table below.

	At	
	30 June 2009	31 December 2008
Social assets and Social Fund liabilities		
Loans granted to employees	110 212	97 256
Other receivables	1 433	3
Cash and cash equivalents	47 359	25 797
Social Fund liabilities	155 644	124 426
Net balance	3 360	(1 370)
Transfers made to the Social Fund during the financial period	88 516	86 570

39. Employment structure

	For the period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
White-collar workers	4 449	4 518
Blue-collar workers	13 955	13 857
Total:	18 404	18 375

40. Subsequent events

Conclusion of recruitment process for President of the Management Board

On 20 July 2009 the Supervisory Board of the Company announced the results of the recruitment process and appointed Herbert Wirth to the function of President of the Management Board of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. for the VIIth term.

Mr. Herbert Wirth was Acting President of the VIIth term Management Board of the Company from 16 June 2009, and before that, from 23 April 2008, he had fulfilled the function of I Vice President of the VIth term Management Board.

Dividend payment

In accordance with resolution of the General Meeting of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. dated 16 June 2009 regarding the appropriation of Company profit for financial year 2008, on 6 August 2009 the first from two installments of dividend was paid in the amount of PLN 1 432 000 thousand, i.e. 7.16 per share.

Approval of the Adjusted Budget

On 24 August 2009 the Supervisory Board of the Company approved the Adjusted Budget for 2009, prepared based on the financial results of the Company achieved in the first half of 2009 and verified assumptions in the following: macroeconomics conditions, production, hedging, capital expenditures and equity investments. The details of the approved document are described in the Report on the Company's Activities in chapter VIII Realisation of financial forecasts.

Changes in the composition of the Management Board of the Company

On 24 August 2009 the Supervisory Board of the Company appointed Mr. Ryszard Janeczek as the Vice President of the Management Board of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. for the VIIth term and granted Maciej Tybura the function of I Vice President of the Management Board.

SIGNATURES OF PERSONS REPRESENTING THE COMPANY			
DATE	FIRST, LAST NAME	POSITION	SIGNATURE
25 August 2009	Herbert Wirth	President of the Management Board	
25 August 2009	Maciej Tybura	I Vice President of the Management Board	
25 August 2009	Ryszard Janeczek	Vice President of the Management Board	

SIGNATURE OF PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPANY ACCOUNTING			
DATE	FIRST, LAST NAME	POSITION	SIGNATURE
25 August 2009	Ludmiła Mordylak	Chief Accountant of KGHM Executive Director of Accounting Services Center	

KGHM POLSKA MIEDŹ S.A.

**REPORT ON THE COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES
IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2009**

Lubin, August 2009

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I. Production results

In the first half of 2009 there was a slight increase in ore extraction (dry weight) versus the comparable prior year period, and an increase in copper content from 1.60% to 1.68%. As a result copper mine production increased by nearly 9.9 thousand tonnes (5%) of copper in concentrate.

Due to maintenance on the flash furnace of the Głogów smelter begun in May 2009 and to a decrease in production from purchased copper-bearing materials, electrolytic copper production decreased by 18.2 thousand tonnes (7%).

Other significant changes in the amount of smelter production in the first half of 2009 versus the comparable prior year period were due to:

- changes in copper products resulting from the market demand: wire rod, round billets, oxygen-free copper wire rod and copper grains,
- higher gold production, due to the lower content of this metal in imported concentrates and blister copper processed in the first half of the prior year.

Production results are presented in detail in the table below:

Table 1. Production results in mining

	Unit	2008	I-VI 2008	I-VI 2009	Change*
Copper ore (dry weight)	'000 t	29 416	14 979	15 173	101.3
Copper content in ore	%	1.64	1.60	1.68	105.0
Amount of copper in ore	'000 t	481.6	239.3	255.5	106.8
Amount of copper in concentrate	'000 t	429.4	213.2	223.1	104.6

* I-VI 2008 = 100

Table 2. Production results in smelting

	Unit	2008	I-VI 2008	I-VI 2009	Change*
Copper products:					
Electrolytic copper	'000 t	526.8	258.0	239.8	92.9
incl. from external materials	'000 t	105.1	42.3	40.0	94.6
Wire rod (Contirod)	'000 t	206.2	118.1	88.6	75.0
Oxygen-free copper rod (UPCAST)	'000 t	11.8	5.8	6.6	113.8
Round billets	'000 t	20.2	10.8	8.7	80.6
Granular copper	'000 t	2.3	1.2	1.3	108.3
Other production:					
Metallic silver	t	1 193	600	607	101.2
Metallic gold	kg	902	361	397	110.0
Crude lead	'000 t	23.7	11.6	12.1	104.3
Refined lead	'000 t	20.0	10.0	10.9	109.0

* I-VI 2008 = 100

II. Sale of products

In the first half of 2009, in comparison to the first six months of the prior year, the Company recorded a decrease in the volume of copper sales related to the situation on the market of 20.7 thousand tonnes (8%), including mainly copper wire rod by 31.0 thousand tonnes (26%) alongside an increase in cathode sales by 10.6 thousand tonnes (8%). In addition, in comparison to the analogous prior year period, silver sales increased by 65 t (12%).

Table 3. Sales volume for basic products

	Unit	2008	I-VI 2008	I-VI 2009	Change*
Copper and copper products	'000 t	537.3	265.1	244.4	92.2
- of which export **	'000 t	382.6	174.4	184.7	105.9
Silver	t	1 175	563	628	111.5
- of which export **	t	1 094	522	604	115.7
Gold	kg	924	451	460	102
- of which export **	kg	348	108	416	×3.9

* I-VI 2008 = 100

** including sales to European Union countries

Table 4. Revenues from the sale of products (in '000 PLN)

	2008	I-VI 2008	I-VI 2009	Change*
Total	11 220 197	5 987 423	5 058 574	84.5
- of which export **	7 872 270	3 986 484	3 882 105	97.4
Copper and copper products	9 442 761	5 047 797	3 971 186	78.7
- of which export **	6 586 294	3 311 988	2 981 775	90.0
Silver	1 348 511	717 466	886 867	123.6
- of which export **	1 255 464	665 747	853 391	128.2
Gold	62 652	29 792	48 561	163.0
- of which export **	24 605	6 696	44 079	×6.6
Other products and services	366 273	192 367	151 960	79.0
- of which export **	5 907	2 053	2 860	139.3

* I-VI 2008 = 100

** including sales to European Union countries

Total revenues from the sale of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. products in the first half of 2009 amounted to PLN 5 058 574 thousand and were 16% lower than those achieved in the comparable period of 2008, mainly as a result of lower copper prices and a decrease in orders for wire rod and round billets.

Revenues from the sale of copper and copper products were lower by 21%. Revenues from silver sales, versus the comparable period of 2008, were higher by 24%, as were revenues from gold sales by 63%.

Revenues from sales in the first half of 2009 reflect the positive result from the settlement of hedging instruments in the amount of PLN 487 548 thousand (in the comparable period of 2008, PLN 4 214 thousand).

Geographical structure of product sales

In the first half of 2009 the volume of domestic sales of copper and copper products represented 24% of total copper sales, with export and European Union sales accounting for 76%. During this period, the largest foreign customers for copper produced by KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. were Germany, China, France and the Czech Republic.

In the first half of 2009, export and European Union sales accounted for 96% of silver sales. The largest physical foreign customers for silver were the United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany and the USA.

Macroeconomic sales conditions

After a substantial decrease in the fourth quarter of 2008, the price of copper increased from the beginning of January 2009, and on 11 June 2009 reached the maximum in the first half of 5 266 USD/t. The main reason for this increase was higher demand, by China for refined copper, and by financial investors fearing a weakening of the USD and the possibility of inflation. The average electrolytic copper price in the first half of 2009 was 4 046 USD/t, which was 50% lower than that achieved in the comparable prior period (8 108 USD/t).

The average price of silver in the first half of 2009 was 13.17 USD/troz, which was 24% lower than that achieved in the first half of 2008 (17.38 USD/troz).

The rapid weakening of the Polish zloty versus the USD which began in the fourth quarter of 2008 continued until the middle of February 2009. On 18 February 2009 the highest NBP fixing rate since May 2004 - USD/PLN 3.8978 - was recorded. The average USD exchange rate in the first half of 2009 was 3.36 PLN/USD, which was 47% higher than that achieved in the comparable period of 2008 (2.29 PLN/USD).

III. Employment

Employment at 30 June 2009 was lower by 184 than at the end of the first half of the prior year, and by 293 compared to 31 December 2008.

Employment at the end of the first half of 2009 versus the comparable prior year period is presented in the following table.

Table 5. End-of-period employment

	30.06.2008	31.12.2008	30.06.2009	Change*
Mines	12 301	12 468	12 312	98.7
Smelters	4 033	4 024	3 939	97.9
Other Divisions	2 192	2 143	2 091	97.6
Total	18 526	18 635	18 342	98.4

* 31.12.2008 = 100

Relations with the trade unions

Negotiations with the trade unions regarding the setting of the average monthly wages increase index for 2009 in KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. did not conclude with the reaching of an agreement. In accordance with the law on the negotiating system for setting wages and with the Collective Labour Agreement for the Employees of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A., the index was set separately by the Management Board of the Company at 0%.

As a result of the lack of agreement as to the setting of the wages increase index for 2009, in April 2009 six trade unions issued wage demands: an increase in the wages increase index by 8%, an increase in contributions to the Employee Retirement Program by 2 percentage points, the introduction of a packet of additional medical services, and contributions to the Social Fund.

These demands led to meetings between representatives of the unions and the Management Board of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. As a result, on 5 May 2009, the parties signed an agreement with the following terms:

- the employees of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. would be paid a bonus of PLN 5 thousand in two instalments. The first instalment of PLN 3.5 thousand would be paid on 12 May 2009, while the second instalment of PLN 1.5 thousand would be paid by 15 September, contingent on the economic situation of the Company not worsening,
- the basic contribution to the Employee Retirement Program would be increased by 2 percentage points, i.e. to 5% of wages, and
- declaration of the Management Board to cover the Company's employees with a packet of additional medical services provided by MCZ S.A.

The trade unions declared that realisation of this agreement concluded their pay-related claims for the current year.

IV. Assets

At 30 June 2009 the total assets of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. amounted to PLN 14 656 977 thousand, which in comparison to the end of 2008 means an increase of PLN 756 413 thousand, i.e. by 5%.

Table 6. Assets ('000 PLN)

	31.12.2008	30.06.2009	Change*	Structure (%)
Non-current assets	8 703 565	8 952 663	102.9	61.1
Property, plant and equipment	5 515 028	5 577 126	101.1	38.1
Intangible assets	80 904	76 400	94.4	0.5
Shares in subsidiaries	1 795 013	1 798 863	100.2	12.3
Investments in associates	1 163 640	1 159 947	99.7	7.9
Deferred tax asset	-	114 090	x	0.8
Available-for-sale financial assets	21 034	20 446	97.2	0.1
Held-to-maturity investments	59 545	66 349	111.4	0.5
Derivative financial instruments	6 501	75 996	x 11.7	0.5
Trade and other receivables	61 900	63 446	102.5	0.4
Current assets	5 173 979	5 701 754	110.2	38.9
Inventories	1 446 802	1 657 146	114.5	11.3
Trade and other receivables	1 222 501	1 497 674	122.5	10.2
Held-to-maturity investments	-	2 180	x	0.0
Derivative financial instruments	711 096	222 922	31.3	1.5
Cash and cash equivalents	1 793 580	2 321 832	129.5	15.8
Non-current assets held for sale	23 020	2 560	11.1	0.0
Total Assets	13 900 564	14 656 977	105.4	100.0

* 31.12.2008 = 100

The largest item of assets was property, plant and equipment. The increase in the value of tangible assets in the first half of 2009 is mainly due to realisation of the investment program. Capital expenditures amounted to PLN 485 680 thousand, of which PLN 235 789 thousand (49%) represented development investments, including construction of the SW-4 shaft and drift tunnels to access the „Głógów Głęboki Przemysłowy” deposit.

During the first half the Company did not make any significant equity investments, and the total value of shares amounted to PLN 2 958 810 thousand, remaining at a level similar to that at the end of 2008.

The largest item of current assets was cash and cash equivalents, whose amount increased by nearly 30% compared to the end of 2008. Cash and cash equivalents are mainly the result of profits generated from operating activities. Another item of significance in the first half of 2009 was the amount of dividends received. Inflow in this regard in the first half of 2009 amounted to PLN 90 719 thousand, most of which was due to the first instalment of the dividend from Polkomtel S.A. The Company invested the funds obtained mainly in bank deposits of up to 3 months, in order to, among others, ensure funds for payment of the shareholder dividend from 2008 profit.

Another significant item of current assets was inventories. The carrying amount of inventories increased by PLN 210 344 thousand compared to the end of 2008, mainly with respect to semi-products and work in progress (an increase by PLN 201 506 thousand). This was the result of a near-doubling in the value of copper concentrate inventories (mainly due to maintenance on a furnace at the Głógów smelter).

In the first half of 2009 current trade receivables increased from PLN 498 545 thousand to PLN 804 538 thousand, the result among others of an increase in metals prices as compared to the end of 2008. Other receivables in the amount of PLN 693 136 thousand were mainly related to the dividend due from Polkomtel S.A. as well as receivables due to taxation, customs, insurance and due to bank deposits from three to twelve months.

At the end of June 2009 derivative financial instruments in current assets amounted to PLN 222 922 thousand and were lower by PLN 488 174 thousand versus the end of 2008, due to changes in the price of copper and to the settlement and entering into new derivative transactions.

V. Equity and Liabilities

Equity in the amount of PLN 9 214 967 thousand represented 63% of equity and liabilities (76% at the end of 2008). The decrease in equity by PLN 1 376 325 thousand, i.e. by 13%, in the first half of 2009 was primarily due to retained earnings, mainly due to the decision by the Ordinary General Meeting to pay a dividend for 2008 (PLN 2 336 000 thousand). In addition, the profit for the current period of PLN 1 472 634 thousand increased retained earnings.

Table 7. Sources of financing of assets ('000 PLN)

	31.12.2008	30.06.2009	Change*	Structure (%)
Equity	10 591 292	9 214 967	87.0	62.9
Share capital	2 000 000	2 000 000	100.0	13.6
Accumulated other comprehensive income	518 748	5 789	1.1	0.0
Retained earnings	8 072 544	7 209 178	89.3	49.2
Non-current liabilities	1 640 668	1 493 035	91.0	10.2
Trade and other payables	24 962	21 470	86.0	0.1
Borrowings and finance lease liabilities	17 173	13 396	78.0	0.1
Derivative financial instruments	-	9 780	x	0.1
Deferred tax liabilities	31 516	-	0.0	0.0
Liabilities due to employee benefits	975 697	1 005 530	103.1	6.9
Provisions for other liabilities and charges	591 320	442 859	74.9	3.0
Current liabilities	1 668 604	3 948 975	x 2.4	26.9
Trade and other payables	1 476 088	3 701 966	x 2.5	25.3
Borrowings and finance lease liabilities	7 120	10 645	149.5	0.1
Liabilities due to current income tax	64 866	66 687	102.8	0.5
Derivative financial instruments	3 771	48 989	x 13.0	0.3
Liabilities due to employee benefits	73 289	86 219	117.6	0.6
Provisions for other liabilities and charges	43 470	34 469	79.3	0.2
Total equity and liabilities	13 900 564	14 656 977	105.4	100.0

* 31.12.2008 = 100

Total non-current and current liabilities amounted to PLN 5 442 010 thousand, of which the largest-value item was the amount of shareholder liabilities of PLN 2 336 000 thousand related to the dividend from 2008 profit. These liabilities will remain outstanding until their date of payment, which in accordance with a resolution of the General Meeting is in August and November 2009.

Among remaining liabilities the following are significant in terms of their amounts (in '000 PLN):

- trade payables 590 119
- accruals 331 261
- (of which PLN 134 973 thousand represent provisions, for the annual bonus, in accordance with the Collective Labour Agreement)
- taxation and social insurance 225 473

- liabilities due to employee benefits 1 091 749
(of which: PLN 663 815 thousand represent liabilities due to the coal equivalent payment, and PLN 231 350 thousand represent liabilities due to jubilee awards)

The prevailing part of total provisions for liabilities of PLN 477 328 thousand (non-current and current) is a revalued provision for decommissioning costs of mines and other facilities in the amount of PLN 448 065 thousand.

Off-balance sheet liabilities and receivables

At 30 June 2009, contingent and off-balance sheet receivables of the Company amounted to PLN 37 862 thousand, most of which related to off-balance sheet receivables due to implementation of projects and inventions (PLN 29 583 thousand).

Contingent and off-balance sheet liabilities at the end of the first half of 2009 amounted to PLN 507 731 thousand, and were mainly in respect of:

- future payments due to perpetual usufruct of land in the amount of PLN 366 011 thousand (this is not a due liability, but only represents the basis for making annual payments to the State Treasury),
- liabilities due to implementation of projects and inventions in the amount of PLN 102 323 thousand,
- an operating lease in the amount of PLN 21 994 thousand.

VI. Financial result

In the first half of 2009 the Company generated a profit for the period of PLN 1 472 634 thousand, i.e. 81% of the result achieved in the comparable prior period.

Table 8. Income statement ('000 PLN)

	2008	I-VI 2008	I-VI 2009	Change*
Sales	11 302 913	6 030 935	5 099 260	84.6
Operating costs	7 910 537	3 810 538	3 641 907	95.6
Profit on sales	3 392 376	2 220 397	1 457 353	65.6
Profit/(loss) on other operating activities	203 988	(25 897)	308 807	X
Operating profit (EBIT)	3 596 364	2 194 500	1 766 160	80.5
Profit/(loss) on financing activities	(42 735)	(17 813)	(18 896)	106.1
Profit before income tax	3 553 629	2 176 687	1 747 264	80.3
Profit for the period	2 920 378	1 814 690	1 472 634	81.2
EBITDA (EBIT + depreciation/amortisation)	4 077 740	2 426 441	2 034 241	83.8

* I-VI 2008 = 100

The lower profit for the period (by PLN 342 056 thousand) is due to a decrease in the following (in '000 PLN):

- copper, silver and gold prices (3 644 877)
- the volume of copper, silver and gold sales (310 650)

alongside the following factors increasing the result:

- depreciation of PLN +2 583 752
- improvement of the result on hedging transactions +540 586
(of which: adjustment of sales +483 335 thousand, and the measurement and settlement of hedging transactions recognised in other operating activities in the amount of +PLN 57 251 thousand)
- the decrease in the total cost of sales +168 631
- the affect of exchange rate differences +162 781
- higher dividends received +113 523
- the decrease in income tax expense +87 367

Table 9. Basic factors affecting the financial result of the Company

	Unit	2008	I-VI 2008	I-VI 2009	Change*
Sale of copper and copper products	'000 t	537.3	265.1	244.4	92.2
Silver sales	t	1 175	563	628	111.5
Average copper price on the LME	USD/t	6 952	8 108	4 046	49.9
Average silver price on the LBM	USD/troz	14.99	17.38	13.17	75.8
Average exchange rate per NBP	PLN/USD	2.41	2.29	3.36	146.7
Unit cost of electrolytic copper production	USD/t	4 878	5 112	3 136	61.3
	PLN/t	11 736	11 684	10 547	90.3

* I-VI 2008 = 100

In the first half of 2009 revenues from the sale of copper and silver represented 95% of sales, and were lower by PLN 907 210 thousand, i.e. by 16% versus the comparable prior period.

The Company earned a profit on other operating activities of PLN 308 807 thousand, composed of the following (in '000 PLN):

– dividends received	341 592
– a loss on the measurement and realisation of derivative instruments	(110 591)
– interest income from financial instruments	55 195
– foreign exchange gains	16 806
– other	5 805

The loss on financing activities amounted to PLN 18 896 thousand and was mainly due to the revaluation of present value of provisions (PLN 16 375 thousand).

VII. Operating costs

Operating costs in the first half of 2009 versus the comparable prior period decreased by PLN 168 631 thousand, i.e. by 4%, alongside an 8% lower volume of sales of copper products. The change in operating costs is due among others to the storage of internal copper concentrate due to the continuing maintenance at the Głogów smelter.

Costs by type increased by PLN 54 986 thousand, i.e. by 1.5%. The structure of costs by type is shown in the table below.

Table 10. Structure of costs by type (%)

	2008	I-VI 2008	I-VI 2009
Depreciation/Amortisation	6.2	6.2	7.0
Materials and energy consumption	44.2	45.0	42.2
including external copper-bearing materials	20.9	21.6	17.6
External services	13.3	12.7	12.5
Labour costs	31.5	31.4	34.1
Taxes and charges	3.6	4.1	3.6
Other	1.4	0.6	0.6

The pre-precious metals credit unit cost of electrolytic copper production (i.e. prior to subtracting the value of silver and gold) in the first half of 2009 amounted to PLN 13 325 PLN/t, and was lower by 360 PLN/t, i.e. by 2.6%, than in the comparable prior period. The main reasons for this change in the unit cost are:

- the lower value of external copper-bearing materials due to a decrease in prices by 25% and volume by 6% - a decrease in the cost by 757 PLN/t, and
- a decrease in the volume of electrolytic copper production by 7% - an increase in the unit cost by 536 PLN/t.

Due to the positive valuation of anode slimes, the total unit cost of electrolytic copper production in the first half of 2009 decreased versus the first half of 2008 by 10% (by 1 137 PLN/t) and amounted to PLN 10 547 PLN/t.

Table 11. Unit cost of electrolytic copper production

	Unit	2008	I-VI 2008	I-VI 2009	Change*
Electrolytic copper production	'000 t	526.8	258.0	239.8	92.9
- from internal concentrates	'000 t	421.7	215.7	199.8	92.6
- from external copper-bearing materials	'000 t	105.1	42.3	40.0	94.6
Pre-precious metals credit unit cost of copper production	PLN/t	13 434	13 685	13 325	97.4
- from internal concentrates	PLN/t	12 882	12 630	13 131	104.0
- from external copper-bearing materials	PLN/t	15 648	19 058	14 296	75.0
Total unit cost of copper production	PLN/t	11 736	11 684	10 547	90.3
- from internal concentrates	PLN/t	10 797	10 279	9 857	95.9
- from external copper-bearing materials	PLN/t	15 504	18 839	13 993	74.3

* I-VI 2008 = 100

The pre-precious metals credit unit cost of electrolytic copper production from internal concentrates in the first half of 2009 was higher by 501 PLN/t, i.e. by 4%, than the cost in the comparable prior period. The main reason for this increase in the unit cost was the lower volume of production from internal concentrates by 7%, which caused an increase in the cost by 657 PLN/t.

Similarly as in the case of the total unit cost of electrolytic copper production, the positive valuation of anode slimes, due to the higher market prices of silver and gold, impacted the total unit cost of copper production from internal concentrates, which in the first half of 2009 amounted to PLN 9 857 PLN/t and was lower than that achieved in the comparable prior period by 422 PLN/t, i.e. by 4%.

VIII. Realisation of financial forecasts

On 23 February 2009 the Supervisory Board of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. approved the Budget for 2009, which assumed the achievement in 2009 of revenues from sales in the amount of PLN 7 048 million and profit for the period in the amount of PLN 488 million.

Due to an improvement in macroeconomic factors and to a change in costs by type, the Company updated the projected financial results on 14 May 2009, and then in connection with the approval of the Adjusted Budget by the Supervisory Board on 24 August 2009 it published a current report presenting updated forecast of financial results for 2009.

The Adjusted Budget foresees the achievement in 2009 of revenues from sales in the amount of PLN 9 662 million and profit at the level of PLN 1 950 million. The projection reflects the financial results of the Company realised in the first half of 2009 and verified assumptions in the following: macroeconomics conditions, production, capital expenditures, equity investments and hedging.

The slight increase in the projected result (with reference to the Projection from 14 May 2009) despite an improvement in the assumed copper price and increase in the copper and silver production mainly results from:

- a lower exchange rate than that assumed in the Projection,
- higher costs by type, mainly due to a higher price and volume of external copper-bearing materials, and
- limitation of the positive effects of hedging transactions resulting from an increase in the copper price.

Table 12. Realisation of projected Company results after the first half of 2009

	Unit	Budget 2009*	Projection 2009**	Adjusted Budget 2009***	Execution I-VI 2009	Advance on plan (%)
Sales	million PLN	7 048	9 065	9 662	5 099	52.8
Profit for the period	million PLN	488	1 906	1 950	1 473	75.5
Electrolytic copper production	'000 t	512.3	496.0	500.9	239.8	47.9
- of which from external copper-bearing materials	'000 t	98.5	81.0	87.3	40.0	45.8
Silver production	t	1 125	1 159	1 203	607	50.5
Total unit cost of	PLN/t	10 466	10 659	11 160	10 547	94.5
electrolytic copper production	USD/t	3 609	3 280	3 600	3 136	87.1
Average annual copper price	USD/t	3 200	3 800	4 500	4 046	89.9
	PLN/t	9 280	12 350	13 950	13 547	97.1
Average annual silver price	USD/troz	10.00	12.60	13.00	13.17	101.3
USD/PLN exchange rate	USD/PLN	2.90	3.25	3.10	3.36	108.4

* Budget for 2009 approved on 23 February 2009 and published in a current report on the same day

** Adjusted projection published in a current report dated 14 May 2009

***Adjusted Budget approved on 24 August 2009 and published in the current report on the same day

In the first six months of 2009 the Company realised 53% of its planned sales target for 2009. The high level of achievement of planned sales together with the recognition in the half-year result of income from the dividend of Polkomtel SA are the main reasons for the achievement after the first six months of 76% of the planned profit for 2009.

IX. Risk management

In the first half of 2009 copper price hedging strategies represented approx. 26% (in the first half of 2008 28%) of the sales of this metal realised by the Company. With respect to silver sales this figure amounted to approx. 24% (in the first half of 2008 33 %). In the case of currency market, hedged revenues from sales represented approx. 36% (in the first half of 2008 0%) of total revenues from sales realised by the Company.

In the first half of 2009 the result on derivative instruments amounted to PLN 376 957 thousand. The effective part of the measurement of hedging instruments transferred from equity to revenues from sales in the income statement in the financial period amounted to PLN 487 548 thousand. Other operating costs due to the measurement of derivative instruments amounted to PLN 91 887 thousand, and from the realisation of derivative instruments, PLN 18 704 thousand. The adjustment of other operating costs due to the measurement of derivative instruments results mainly from changes in the time value of options which are to be settled in future periods. Due to the hedge accounting regulations applied in the Company, changes in the time value of options is not recognised in the equity.

The impact of derivative instruments on the profit or loss of the current and comparable periods is presented below:

	Period	
	from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009	from 1 January 2008 to 30 June 2008
Impact on sales	487 548	4 214
Impact on other operating costs	(110 591)	(167 842)
Losses from realisation of derivative instruments	(18 704)	(11 706)
Losses from measurement of derivative instruments	(91 887)	(156 136)
Total impact of derivative instruments on profit or loss:	376 957	(163 628)

In the first half of 2009 the Company implemented copper price hedging strategies with a total volume of 147 thousand tonnes and a time horizon falling in the second half of 2009 and the first

half of 2010. The Company made use of options, including put, strategies collar and seagull. In the period the Company did not implement adjustment hedge transactions.

In the case of the silver market, during the analysed period strategies were implemented to hedge the price of this metal with a total volume of 3.6 million troz and a time horizon falling in 2010. The Company made use of put options. In the first half of 2009, adjustment hedge transactions were not implemented on the silver market either.

In the case of the forward currency market, in the first half of 2009 the Company implemented strategies hedging the USD/PLN rate for an amount of USD 810 million and a time horizon falling in the second half of 2009 and in the entire year 2010. The Company made use of options, including put and collar strategies. During the analysed period there were no adjustment hedge transactions implemented on the currency market.

The Company remains hedged for a portion of copper sales planned in the second half of 2009 (108 thousand tonnes) and in the first half of 2010 (39 thousand tonnes), for a portion of silver sales planned in the second half of 2009 (4.8 million troz) and in 2010 (3.6 million troz). With respect to revenues from sales (currency market) the Company holds a hedging position in the second half of 2009 of USD 642 million and in 2010 of USD 360 million.

Following is a condensed table of hedging positions, by type of hedged asset and instruments used at 30 June 2009.

HEDGING POSITION – COPPER MARKET

Period	Instrument		Nominal [tonnes]	Execution price [USD/t]	Average weighted premium [USD/t]	Effective hedge price [USD/t]
II half of 2009	Purchased put option		39 000	4 700	(695)	4 005
	Collar	Sold call option	39 000	5 700	(332.28)	4 172.72 participation restricted to 5 700
		Purchased put option		4 500		
	Seagull*	Sold call option	30 000	6 500	(134.40)	4 565.60 restricted to 3 500 participation restricted to 6 500
		Purchased put option		4 700		
		Sold put option		3 500		
	Total		108 000			
TOTAL II half of 2009		108 000				
I half of 2010	Purchased put option		39 000	4 700	(695)	4 005
	Total		39 000			
TOTAL 2010		39 000				

*Due to hedge accounting laws, transactions which comprise the seagull structure, such as purchased puts and sold calls, are shown in the table containing a detailed listing of positions in derivative instruments - „Hedging instruments”, while sold puts are presented in the table „Trade instruments”.

HEDGING POSITION – SILVER MARKET

Period	Instrument	Nominal [million troz]	Execution price [USD/troz]	Average weighted premium [USD/troz]	Effective hedge price [USD/troz]
II half of 2009	Purchased put option	4.80	12.00	(1.13)	10.87
	Total	4.80			
	TOTAL II half of 2009	4.80			
I half of 2010	Purchased put option	1.80	14.00	(2.00)	12.00
	Total	1.80			
II half of 2010	Purchased put option	1.80	14.00	(2.00)	12.00
	Total	1.80			
TOTAL 2010		3.60			

HEDGING POSITION – CURRENCY MARKET

Period	Instrument		Nominal [million USD]	Execution price [USD/PLN]	Average weighted premium [PLN per 1 USD]	Effective hedge price [USD/PLN]
II half of 2009	Purchased put option		60	2.5500	(0.0821)	2.4679
	Purchased put option		60	2.6000	(0.0711)	2.5289
	Purchased put option		42	2.6500	(0.0948)	2.5552
	Purchased put option		30	2.7500	(0.1430)	2.6070
	Collar	Sold call option	270	3.8000	(0.0709)	2.8383 participation restricted to 3.8000
		Purchased put option		2.9092		
	Collar	Sold call option	180	3.6000	-	2.9430 participation restricted to 3.6000
		Purchased put option		2.9430		
	Total		642			
TOTAL II half of 2009			642			
I half of 2010	Collar	Sold call option	120	4.4025	-	3.2000 participation restricted to 4.4025
		Purchased put option		3.2000		
	Collar	Sold call option	60	4.3006	(0.10)	3.2000 participation restricted to 4.3006
		Purchased put option		3.3000		
	Total		180			
II half of 2010	Collar	Sold call option	120	4.4025	-	3.2000 participation restricted to 4.4025
		Purchased put option		3.2000		
	Collar	Sold call option	60	4.3006	(0.10)	3.2000 participation restricted to 4.3006
		Purchased put option		3.3000		
	Total		180			
TOTAL 2010			360			

The Company continuously monitors metal and currency markets, which are the basis for decisions on implementing hedging strategies.

At 30 June 2009 the fair value of open positions in derivative instruments amounted to PLN 240 149 thousand, of which PLN 241 185 thousand was in respect of the fair value of hedging instruments, while PLN (1 036) thousand was in respect of the fair value of traded derivative instruments. Derivative instruments whose date of settlement was 2 July 2009 were measured at fair value in the amount of PLN 38 264 thousand, and accounted for in trade and other receivables as receivables due to unsettled derivative instruments. The fair value of open positions in derivative instruments varies in dependence on changes in market conditions, and the final result on these transactions may vary significantly from the amounts described above.

At 30 June 2009, the accumulated other comprehensive income amounted to PLN 2 562 thousand, of which PLN 7 thousand related to the effective portion of the result from the measurement of transactions hedging metals price risk, and PLN 2 555 thousand related to the effective portion of the result from the measurement of transactions hedging exchange rate risk.

At the end of 2008, the accumulated other comprehensive income from measurement of the effective portion of the fair value of hedging instruments amounted to PLN 627 757 thousand.

The tables below present the balances and movements in equity resulting from the transfer of effective portion of the gain or loss from changes in the fair value of derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges.

AMOUNT RECOGNISED IN EQUITY

At

31 December 2008 30 June 2009

Accumulated other comprehensive income

- commodity price risk hedging transactions (copper and silver)	627 757	7
- derivatives		

Accumulated other comprehensive income

- currency risk hedging transactions – derivatives	-	2 555
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Total accumulated other comprehensive income

- financial instruments hedging future cash flows (excluding the deferred tax effects)	627 757	2 562
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Gains or (losses) on derivative instruments hedging future cash flows recognised directly in equity

For the period

from 01.01.08 to 31.12.08	from 01.01.08 to 30.06.08	from 01.01.09 to 30.06.09
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Accumulated gain or loss achieved on financial instruments hedging future cash flows at the beginning of the financial period

9 895	9 895	627 757
--------------	--------------	----------------

Amount recognised in equity in the reporting period due to hedging transactions

1 197 853	2 119	(137 647)
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Amount transferred from equity to revenues from sales in the income statement in the financial period

(579 991)	(4 214)	(487 548)
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Accumulated in equity gain or loss achieved on derivative instruments hedging future cash flows at the end of the financial period (excluding the deferred tax effects)

627 757	7 800	2 562
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Details of the risk management policy in the Company together with identification of the main types of risk can be found in Notes 10, 28 and 29 of the financial statements.

X. Contested issues

At 30 June 2009 the total value of ongoing contested issues both by and against KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. and in the subsidiaries of the Company amounted to PLN 240 144 thousand, including receivables of PLN 146 864 thousand and liabilities of PLN 93 280 thousand.

With respect to KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. the value of proceedings amounted to PLN 161 727 thousand, including receivables of PLN 87 842 thousand and liabilities of PLN 73 885 thousand, while the value of proceedings in subsidiaries amounted to PLN 78 417 thousand, including receivables of PLN 59 022 thousand and liabilities of PLN 19 395 thousand.

The largest proceedings involving KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. and its subsidiaries, with respect to receivables and liabilities at the end of the first half of 2009 concern the following:

- royalties for use of a patent from invention project no. 1/97/KGHM.

Value of amount under dispute: PLN 42 413 thousand. The claim was filed with the Regional Court in Legnica on 26 September 2007 by 14 co-authors of invention project nr 1/97/KGHM. KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. received a summons on 14 January 2008. Each of the plaintiffs in this

complaint is demanding compensation equivalent to the given plaintiff's share in the economic effects achieved.

On 21 January 2008 the Company filed a counter claim against these same 14 project co-authors for payment of erroneously paid remuneration for the said patent in the amount of PLN 25 195 thousand due to use of invention project nr 1/07/KGHM. The court has combined both of these claims for mutual hearing. Proceedings are in progress.

- compensation for unrealised delivery of tubing.

Value of amount under dispute: USD 4 222 thousand (PLN 13 398 thousand per the NBP rate of 30 June 2009). The claim was filed on 2 April 2009 by DFM ZANAM-LEGMET Sp. z o. o. - a subsidiary of KGHM Ecoren S.A. - against a company with its registered head office in Ukraine for failure to uphold the conditions of a contract entered into in May 2007. The amount of the claim includes contractual penalties for late deliveries of tubing, and for failures to adhere to the contract by the plaintiff, as well as the return of the downpayment. Proceedings are in progress.

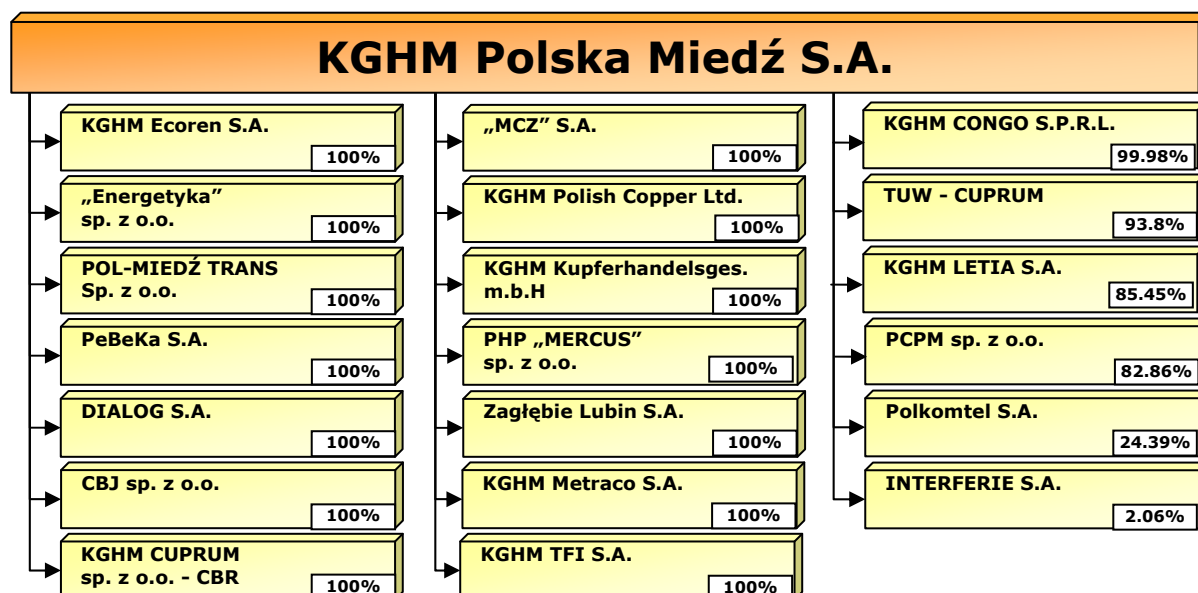
- return of excise tax.

Value of amount under dispute: PLN 12 531 thousand. A claim was filed with the Voivodeship Administrative Court by POL-MIEDŹ TRANS Sp. z o. o. - a subsidiary of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. - against a decision of the Director of the Customs Office setting excise taxation for the months from March to December 2003. The proceedings were suspended at the mutual request of the parties.

XI. Organisational structure of the Group

At 30 June 2009 KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. owned shares directly in 20 companies. Seven companies belonging to the KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. Group possess their own group structures: KGHM Ecoren S.A., PHP „MERCUS” sp. z o.o., DIALOG S.A. and POL-MIEDŹ TRANS Sp. z o.o., KGHM CUPRUM sp. z o.o. - CBR, „Energetyka” sp. z o.o. and WM „Łabędy” S.A. The equity investments of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. in individual entities are shown in the diagram below.

Diagram 1. Entities in which KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. owned shares directly at 30 June 2009



The companies of the Group are entities with varied operating profiles. The products and services they offer include those directly related to the core business of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. (such as mine construction, the generation of electricity and heat, mining machinery and equipment and research and development) as well as those unrelated to supporting the core business of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A., such as tourism, transportation, telecommunications and medicine.

Consolidated entities

Direct subsidiaries of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.:

- KGHM Ecoren S.A.
- DIALOG S.A.
- „Energetyka” sp. z o.o.
- PeBeKa S.A.
- POL-MIEDŹ TRANS Sp. z o.o.
- KGHM Metraco S.A.
- PHP „MERCUS” sp. z o.o.
- CBJ sp. z o.o.
- KGHM CUPRUM sp. z o.o. – CBR
- „MCZ” S.A.
- Zagłębie Lubin S.A.
- KGHM Polish Copper Ltd.
- KGHM Kupferhandelsges. m.b.H.
- KGHM CONGO S.P.R.L. (until the date of loss of control, i.e. 25 March 2009)
- KGHM LETIA S.A.
- KGHM TFI S.A.

Direct associate of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.:

- Polkomtel S.A.

Indirect subsidiaries (parent company in parentheses):

- ZANAM-LEGMET Sp. z o.o. (KGHM Ecoren S.A.)
- INOVA Spółka z o.o. (KGHM Ecoren S.A.)
- WFP Hefra S.A. (KGHM Ecoren S.A.)
- WM „ŁABĘDY” S.A. (KGHM Ecoren S.A.)
- INTERFERIE S.A. (KGHM Ecoren S.A.)
- Ecoren DKE Spółka z o.o. (KGHM Ecoren S.A.)
- AVISTA MEDIA Sp. z o.o. (DIALOG S.A.)
- PETROTEL Sp. z o.o. (DIALOG S.A.)
- WMN Sp. z o.o. (WM „ŁABĘDY” S.A.)
- PHU „Lubinpex” Sp. z o.o. (PHP „MERCUS” sp. z o.o.)
- PMT Linie Kolejowe Sp. z o.o. (POL-MIEDŹ TRANS Sp. z o.o.)
- KGHM HMS Bergbau AG (KGHM CUPRUM sp. z o.o. – CBR)
- „Biowind” Sp. z o.o. („Energetyka” sp. z o.o.)

In the first half of 2009 the following changes occurred in the structure of the Group:

- Acquisition of shares in the company „BIOWIND” Sp. z o.o.

On 5 January 2009 an agreement for the acquisition of the shares of the company „BIOWIND” Sp. z o.o. with its registered head office in Gdańsk was entered into between „Energetyka” sp. z o.o. (a subsidiary of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.) and two physical persons.

Based on this agreement, „Energetyka” sp. z o.o. acquired 1 000 shares with a nominal value of PLN 50 each, having a total nominal value of PLN 50 thousand, representing 100% of the shares of „BIOWIND” Sp. z o.o. and granting 100% of the votes at the General Shareholders’ Meeting of „BIOWIND” Sp. z o.o.

The purchase price for the shares amounts to PLN 450 thousand. The shares were paid for in cash. The share capital of „BIOWIND” Sp. z o.o. amounts to PLN 50 thousand and is divided into 1000 shares with a nominal value of PLN 50 per share.

The total cost of acquisition of these shares was PLN 455 thousand. The acquisition of these assets was financed using the internal funds of „Energetyka” sp. z o.o. The net asset value of the company „BIOWIND” Sp. z o.o. is PLN 50 thousand. As the value is immaterial the purchase cost was not allocated and goodwill was set at PLN 405 thousand. No assets were identified which were not accounted for in the balance sheet.

The purchase of shares of „BIOWIND” Sp. z o.o., holding a lease on property (around 300 hectares) in the Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship, enables the commencement of formal procedures aimed at realising an investment related to the construction of a wind farm.

From the date of purchase to the balance sheet date, „BIOWIND” Sp. z o.o. had not earned revenues, and had incurred a loss of PLN 15 thousand.

– Acquisition of shares of PETROTEL Sp. z o.o.

On 12 January 2009 DIALOG S.A. (a subsidiary of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.) acquired from minority shareholders 2 009 shares of PETROTEL Sp. z o.o. with a nominal value of PLN 1 000 per share, as a result of which the share of DIALOG S.A. in the share capital of PETROTEL Sp. z o.o. increased to 99.56%. On 20 March 2009 DIALOG S.A. purchased a further 35 shares, and its share in the share capital of PETROTEL Sp. z o.o. currently amounts to 99.99%. The total cost of acquisition of 24.93 % of the shares of PETROTEL Sp. z o.o. amounts to PLN 10 895 thousand.

– Acquisition of shares of Ecoren DKE sp. z o.o.

On 14 January 2009 an agreement for the acquisition of the shares of Dolnośląska Korporacja Ekologiczna Sp. z o.o. (a direct subsidiary of KGHM Ecoren S.A.) was signed between KGHM Ecoren S.A. (a direct subsidiary of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.) and SITA POLSKA SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONĄ ODPOWIEDZIALNOŚCIĄ. Based on this agreement, KGHM Ecoren S.A. acquired 380 shares of Dolnośląska Korporacja Ekologiczna Sp. z o.o. having a total nominal value of PLN 380 thousand, representing 49.67% of the share capital of Dolnośląska Korporacja Ekologiczna Sp. z o.o. and granting 49.67% of the votes at the General Shareholders' Meeting. Currently KGHM Ecoren S.A. owns 100% of the share capital of Dolnośląska Korporacja Ekologiczna Sp. z o.o. and 100% of the votes at the General Shareholders' Meeting.

The shares were acquired for PLN 2 806 thousand and paid for in cash on the date of signing the agreement. The acquisition of these assets was financed using the internal funds of KGHM Ecoren S.A. The total cost of acquiring these shares amounts to PLN 2 829 thousand. The net assets due the buyer, representing 49.67% of the share capital, amounts to PLN 1 314 thousand. Goodwill provisionally set amounts to PLN 1 515 thousand.

– Loss of control over the company KGHM CONGO S.P.R.L.

On 25 March 2009 the Management Board of the company KGHM CONGO S.P.R.L. departed the territory of the Democratic Republic of Congo due to safety-related threats and the inability to carry out its business operations, abandoning the company's assets without any supervision.

Due to the loss of ability to direct the financial and operational policy of the company for the purpose of achieving benefits from its operations, the Management Board of the Parent Entity resolved to settle the losses recognised in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition of KGHM CONGO S.P.R.L. to the date on which the Parent Entity ceased to control over this entity as a profit/loss due to loss of control over a subsidiary.

As a result of settlement a gain was set due to loss of control in the amount of PLN 21 457 thousand. In addition, an allowance for impairment of receivables was recognised in other operating costs in the amount of PLN 21 373 thousand due to unpaid liabilities of KGHM CONGO S.P.R.L. towards the Parent Entity.

– Founding of KGHM HMS Bergbau AG

On 17 June 2009 an agreement was signed for the foundation of the company KGHM HMS Bergbau AG. Its founders are KGHM CUPRUM Sp. z o.o. – CBR (a 100% subsidiary of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.), which acquired 74.9% of the share capital, and HMS Bergbau AG (the remaining 25.1% of the share capital). This entity was founded under German commercial law, and its registered head office is in Berlin.

KGHM HMS Bergbau AG was founded for the purpose of exploration and evaluation of deposits of copper and other metals in Europe. The first project to be pursued by the company will involve exploration within the territory of Saxony in Germany.

The foundation of KGHM HMS Bergbau AG is related to realisation of the Strategy of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. for the years 2009 – 2018 which was approved in February 2009. With respect to that part of the Strategy involving development of the resource base, it assumes among others exploring for new deposits in the region.

The share capital of KGHM HMS Bergbau AG amounts to EUR 50 thousand, i.e. PLN 225 thousand. The cost of acquiring these shares was PLN 168 thousand. At the acquisition date minority interest amounted to PLN 57 thousand.

At 30 June 2009 KGHM HMS Bergbau AG had no revenues from sales.

– Founding of KGHM TFI S.A.

On 10 June 2009 KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. founded the company KGHM TOWARZYSTWO FUNDUSZY INWESTYCYJNYCH SPÓŁKA AKCYJNA (KGHM TFI S.A.), in which it acquired 100 % of the shares with a total nominal value of PLN 2 800 thousand, covered by cash. The issue price of the shares is equal to their nominal value. The company was court registered on 29 June 2009.

The subject of activities of KGHM TFI S.A. is the creation and management of investment funds and the management of financial instrument portfolios.

At 30 June 2009 KGHM TFI S.A. had no revenues from sales.

In the first half of 2009 the subsidiaries of the KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. Group did not enter into significant transactions with related entities which were not of an arm's length character.

XII. Ownership structure of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A.

At 30 June 2009 the share capital of the Company, in accordance with the entry in the National Court Register, amounted to PLN 2 billion and was divided into 200 million shares, series A, having a face value of PLN 10 each. All shares are bearer shares. The Company has not issued preference shares. Each share grants the right to one vote at the General Meeting.

At 30 June 2009, based on information held by the Company, the only shareholder of the Company holding at least 5% of the share capital and simultaneously granting the right to the same number of votes at the General Meeting was the Polish State Treasury, which - based on an announcement dated 16 May 2007 - held 83 589 900 shares, representing 41.79% of the share capital of the Company and the same number of votes at the General Meeting.

The remaining shareholders of the Company (including Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, depositary bank in the depositary receipts program) held shares representing less than 5% of the share capital – a total of 116 410 100 shares, representing 58.21% of the share capital and the same number of votes at the General Meeting.

During the period from the publication of the quarterly report for the first quarter of 2009, i.e. from 15 May 2009 to the date of preparation of this report, there were no changes in the ownership structure of significant blocks of the Company's shares.

At 30 June 2009, based on information held by the Company, among management and supervisory personnel only Ryszard Kurek – a member of the Supervisory Board – owned shares of KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. (10 shares with a total nominal value of PLN 100).

During the period from the publication of the quarterly report for the first quarter of 2009, i.e. from 15 May 2009 to the date of preparation of this report, there were no changes in the ownership of the Company's shares and rights to them by management and supervisory personnel.

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SIGNATURES OF PERSONS REPRESENTING THE COMPANY			
Date	First name, surname	Position/Function	Signature
25 August 2009	Herbert Wirth	President of the Management Board	
25 August 2009	Maciej Tybura	I Vice President of the Management Board	
25 August 2009	Ryszard Janeczek	Vice President of the Management Board	