



The Development of the Fertilizer Industry in the last 50 Years

Charlotte HEBEBRAND
Director General, IFA

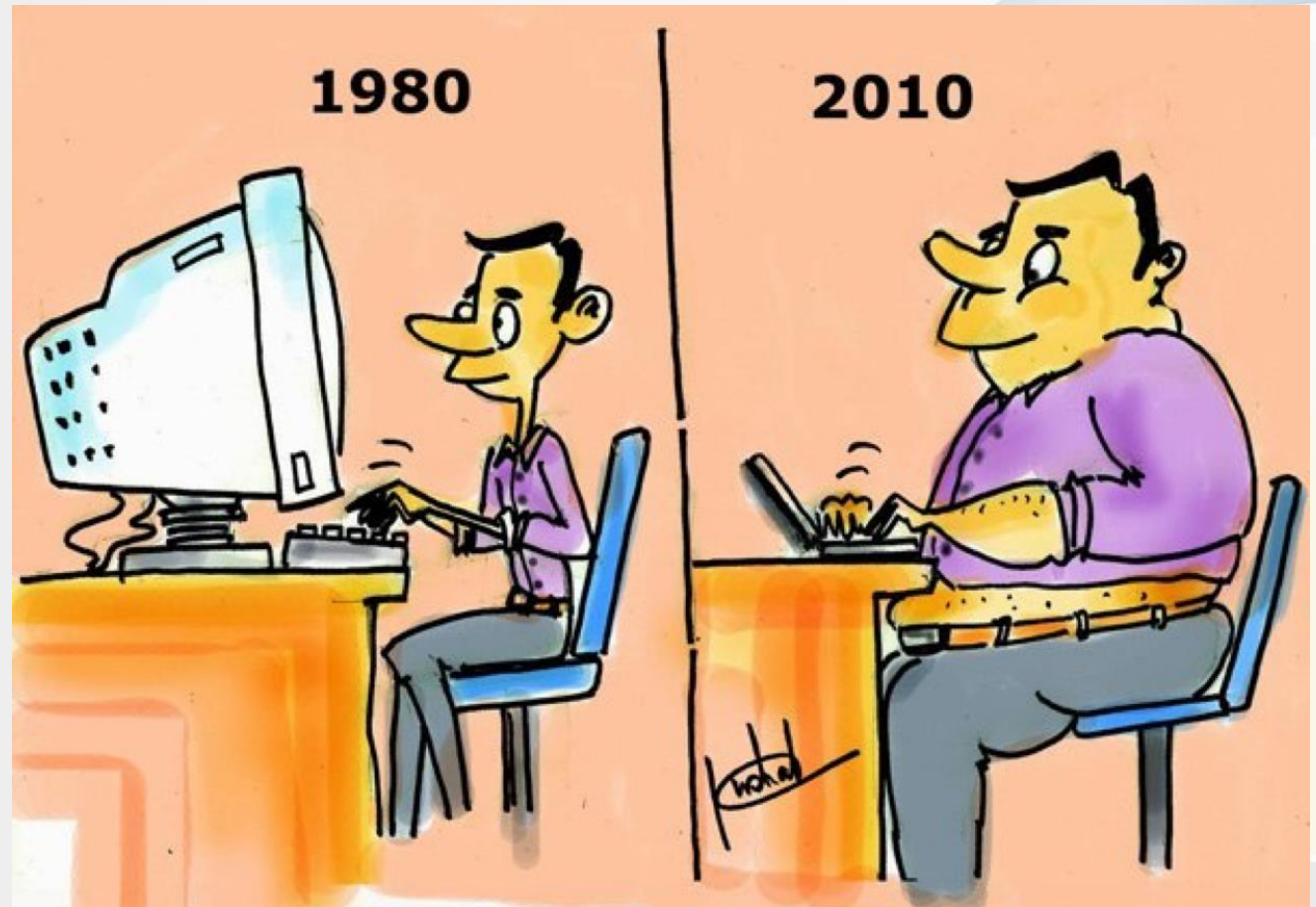


7º Congresso Brasileiro de Fertilizantes, São Paulo

CONTENTS

- Evolution of Capacity and Trade
- Evolution of Fertilizer Demand
- Evolution of Production Technology, trends in energy efficiency, emissions and safety
- Focus on Food Security / Sustainability
-  ifa 2030

On a
funny
note...



... and more seriously



ANDA has been a member of IFA since 1972. ANDA provides important input to IFA on market intelligence, agricultural issues and communications & public affairs.

- 1981 ○ Joint regional meeting in Bahia in Brazil
- 1992 ○ Preparation of the Rio Summit- ANDA attends on behalf of IFA
- 1993 ○ Collaboration on adapting IFA's "Guidelines on best agricultural practices" for Latin America
- 2001-2003 ○ IFA President is W. Puggina from Brazil
- 2003 ○ Preparation with CFI of the document "**Fertilizer Reduces Greenhouse Gases: Global Industry Taking Action**" for the COP9 in Milan
- 2012 ○ ANDA participates in the development of the "Roots4Growth" campaign and website

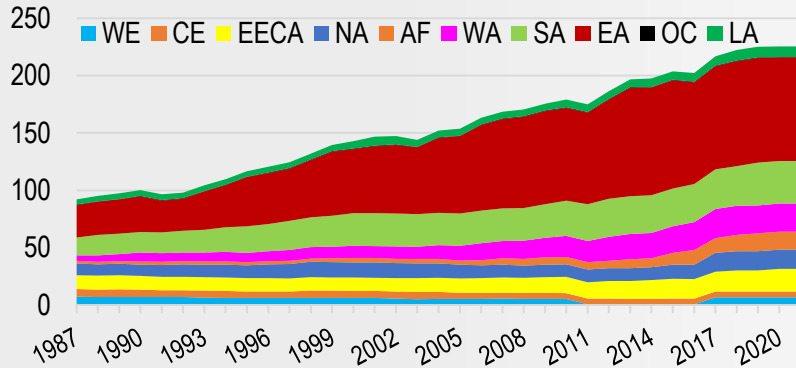


EVOLUTION OF CAPACITY AND TRADE 1980s-2020s

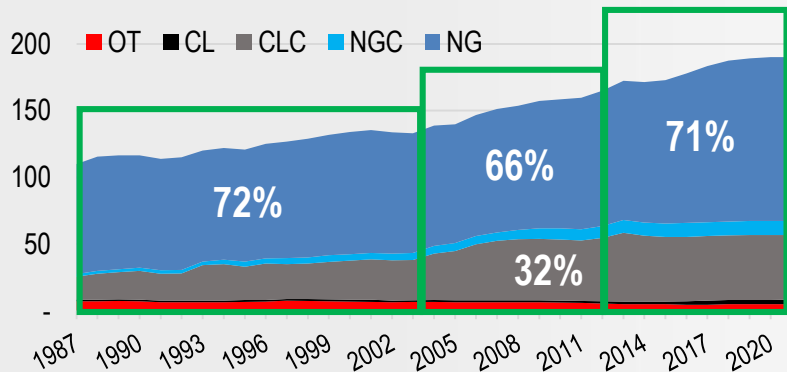
The big picture on supply

- 1980-2000: Steady capacity expansion: essentially on N, little on P and none on K.
- Early 2000s significant capacity expansion in China → becomes exporter by early to mid-2000s.
- 1980-2008: Steady trade expansion until global fertilizer supply squeeze of 2007/08 → surge of capacity projects → current glut of N and K supply.
- Since the late 2000s, downstream added-value production expanding → steady/lower raw material trade. Raw material trade now accounts for 20% of global sales (23% in 1987).
- Industry consolidation has occurred in virtually every producing region.
- Fertilizer production has been gradually shifting from commodities to more specialized fertilizers.
- Global fertilizer sales are seen growing at 1.5% per annum till 2021 (vs 2% p.a. in 1994-2014).

Ammonia capacity evolution 1987-2021

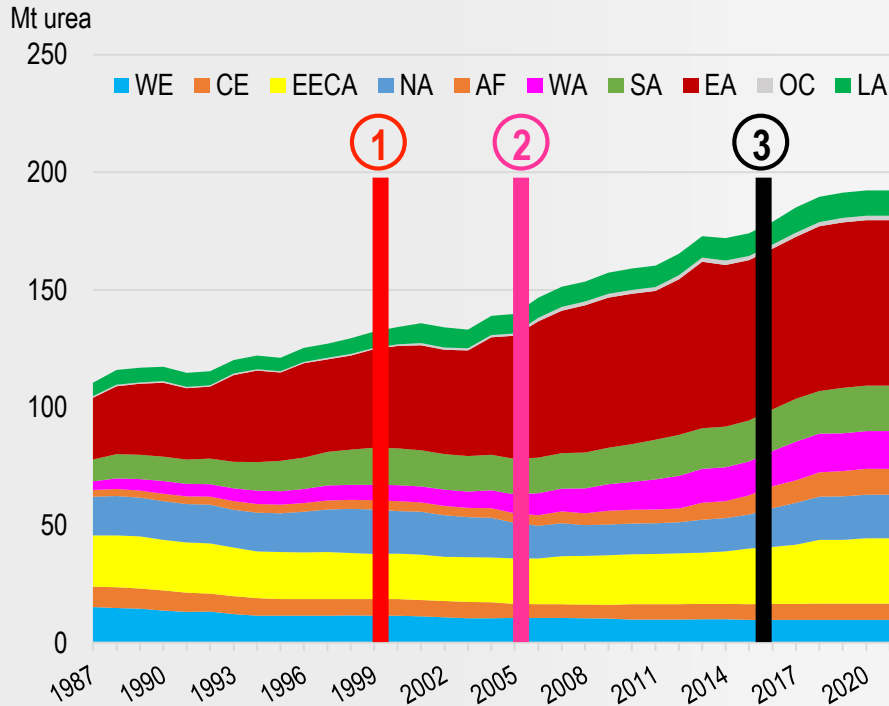


- Sustained capacity expansion in China since the early 2000s
- West Asia emerged as major producing region in the 2000s
- In the near term, Africa to show the fastest capacity growth, China's capacity to flatten



- 1987-2003: Natural gas prevalent feedstock
- By 2014, coal reaches 32% thanks to capacity growth in China (94% of total coal based cap).
- After 2014, coal-based capacity stalls
→ natural gas feedstock expansion (notably in US, Africa and EECA).

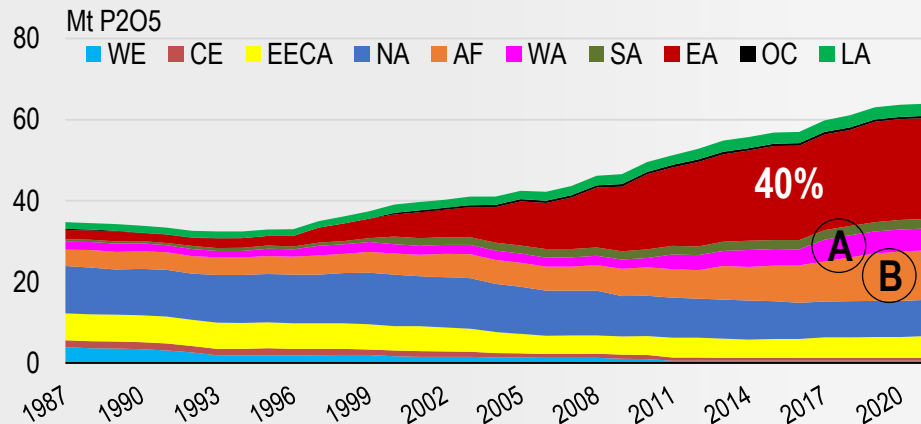
Urea capacity evolution 1987-2021



1987-2021: urea capacity to double

- ① 2000-2016: East Asian capacity increase to 45% of global capacity share
 - ② Mid-2000s, West Asian capacity expansion → as capacity in NA and WE receded
 - ③ 2016
 - Reemergence of capacity in the US and EECA
 - Resurgence of AF
 - Deceleration in China
- Urea capacity in LA has remained static (4% global share)

Phosphate capacity evolution 1987-2021

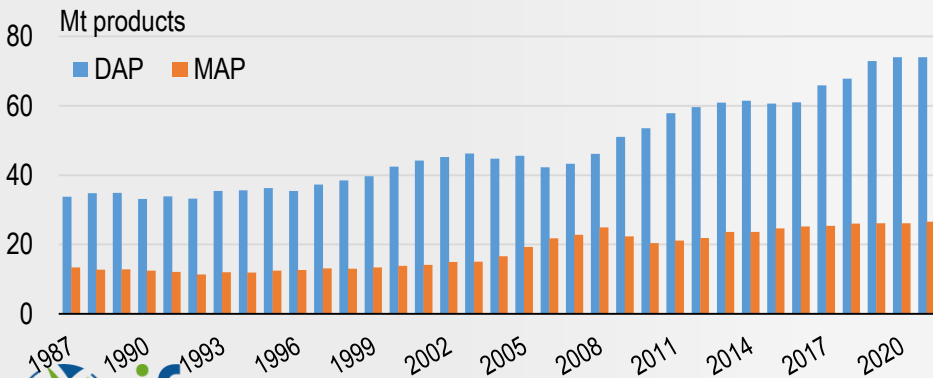


- 1987-1997: Slightly declining global capacity
- 1997 to 2014: Exponential capacity growth in China (40% global PA capacity) → displacing traditional producers in NA and EECA

A. 2011-2017: Emergence of new DAP capacity in West Asia

B. 2013-2021: Rapid expansion in Africa

2017-2021: Static capacity in China



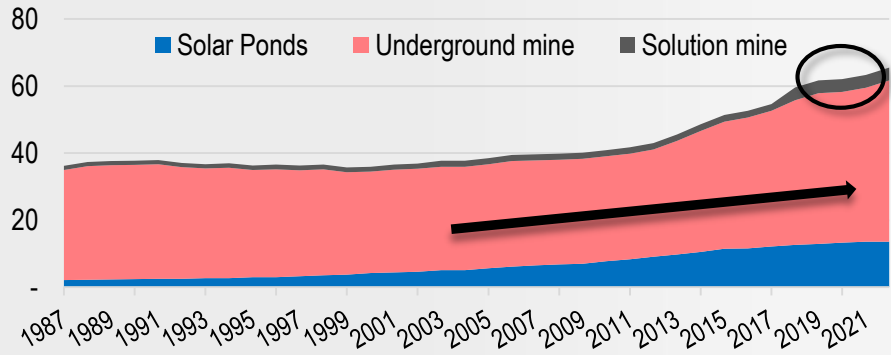
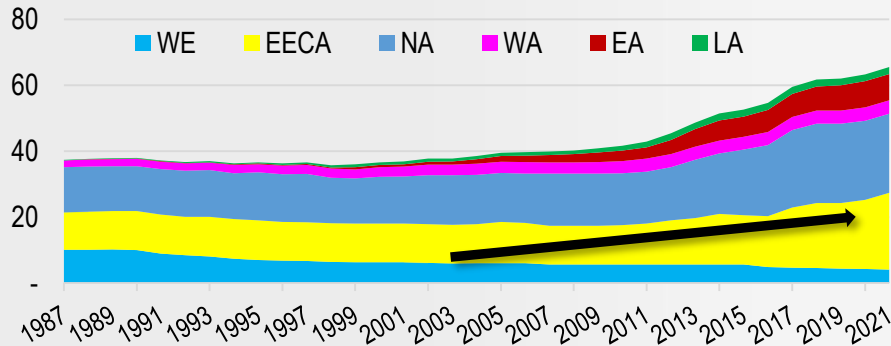
- DAP sees greatest PP capacity growth
 - 75% share in 1987-2021
 - 5% annual growth rate: 2007-2021

○ MAP capacity growth: 1% pa 2007-2021

○ MAP + S expanded three-fold since 2013

Potash Capacity Evolution 1987-2021

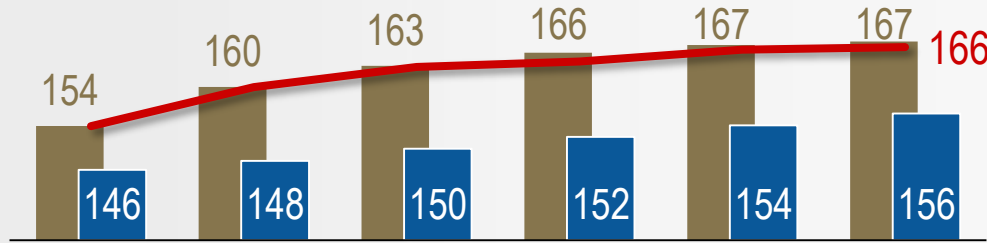
Mt products



- NA and EECA continue to account for 70% of global capacity
- But since the early 2000s, East Asia (China) has emerged as a key producer, from 0 to 7 Mt of capacity
- Europe significant capacity erosion
- 1987: Underground mining = 90% of global capacity → drops to 72% in 2021 (increased capacity from Solar Ponds operations, esp in China)
- Solution mining capacity is seen increasing in future

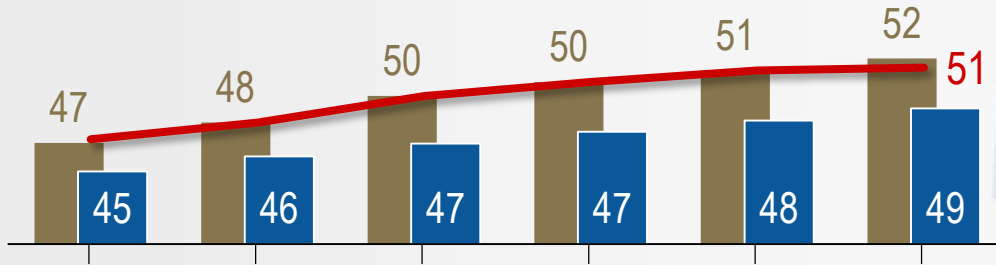
Supply/demand outlook 2016-2021

NITROGEN Mt N



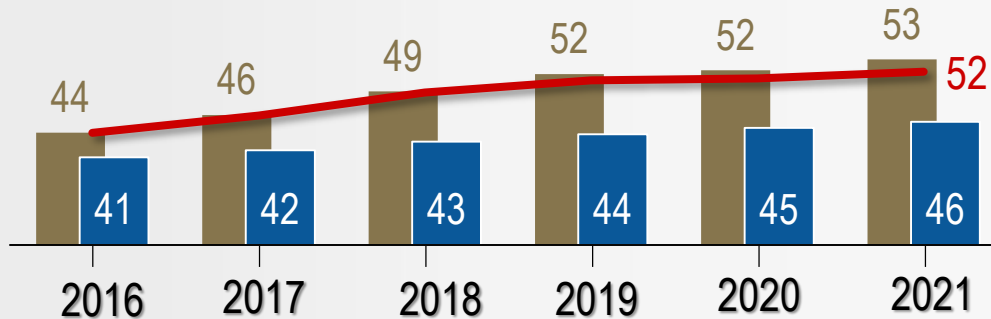
- SUPPLY +1.8% pa
- DEMAND +1.2% pa
- Potential surplus rising up to 10 Mt N

PHOSACID Mt P₂O₅



- SUPPLY +2.4% pa
- DEMAND +1.8% pa
- Potential surplus nearly doubling

POTASSIUM Mt K₂O

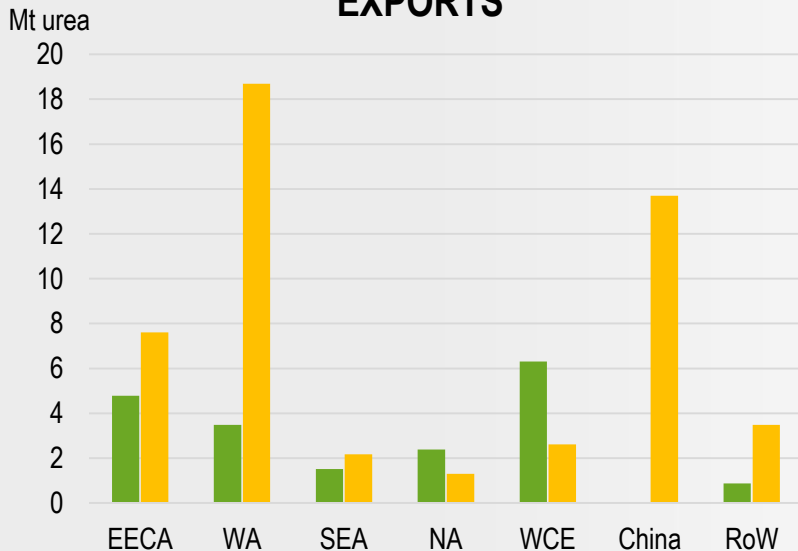


- SUPPLY +3.8% pa
- DEMAND +2.2% pa
- Potential surplus more than doubling

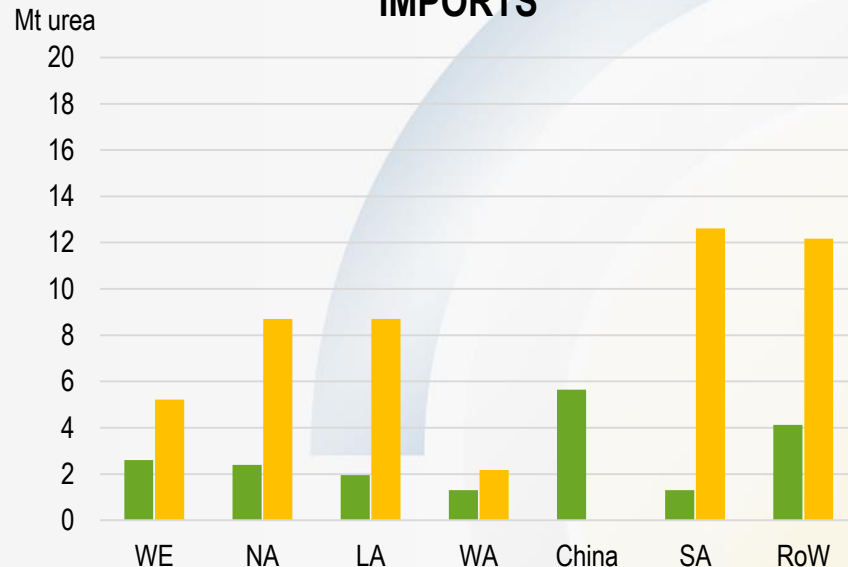
Global urea trade

1987 vs 2015

EXPORTS



IMPORTS



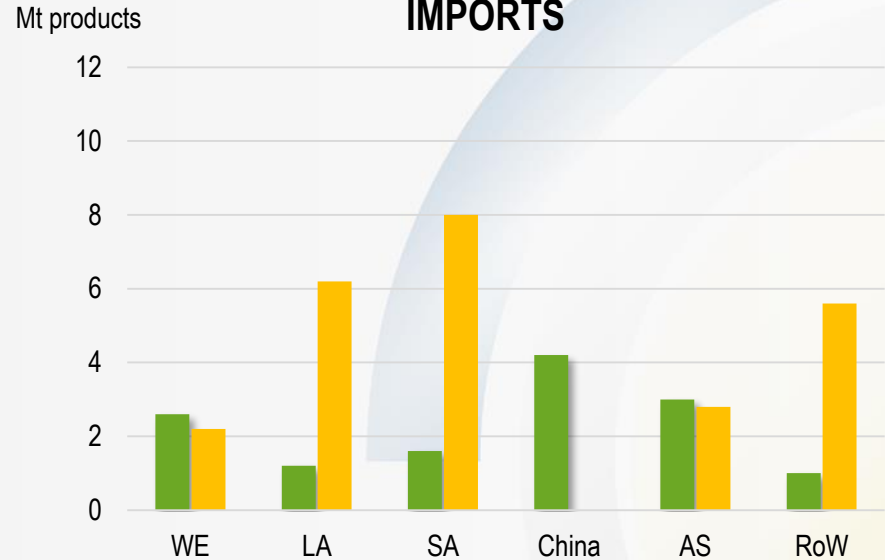
- Rising dominance of WA (38% of world's urea exports in 2015)
- Emergence of China in 2006 to become world's largest exporter in 2015 (28% share)
- Growth in EECA, SEA and ROW; but declining exports from WCE

- China was world's largest importer in 1987 (29% of global import): phased out in 2003.
- India now world's largest urea importer (20% share in 2015)
- Growing imports in WCE and LA, but will recede in USA

Global MAP-DAP trade 1987 vs 2015

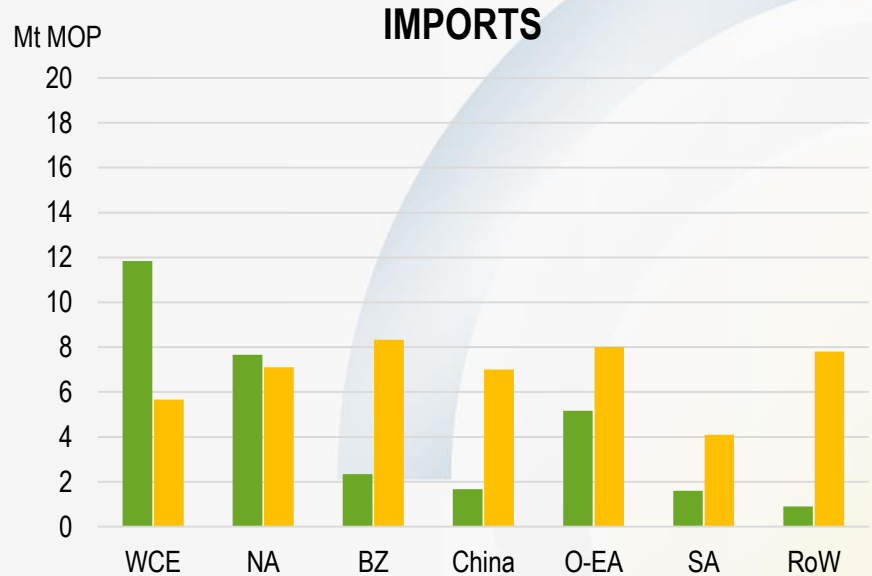
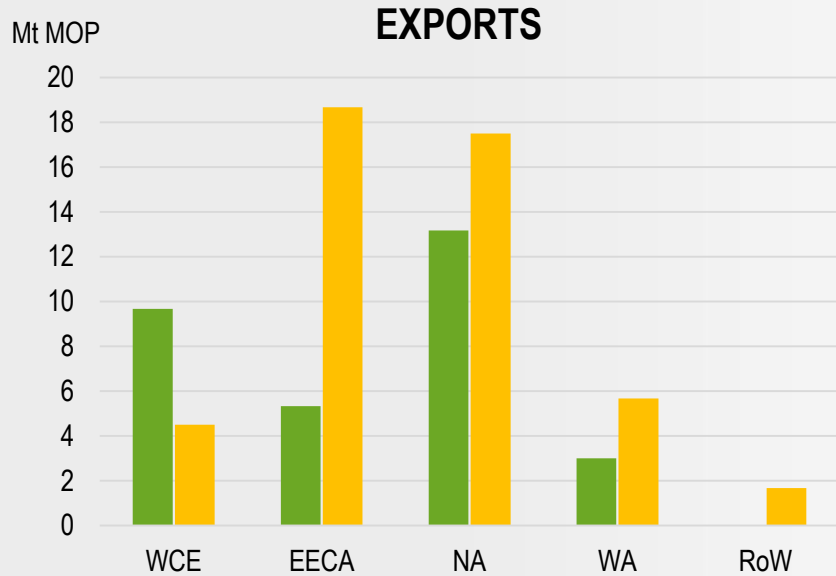


- Declining exports from USA
- Massive dominance of China: **40% of global trade in 2016**
- Newcomer: Saudi Arabia
- Steady growth in EECA and AF



- Rising importance of India and Brazil as world's largest importers
- China's shift from importer (**30% of global imports in 1987**) to a net exporter in 2007
- Growing demand in Rest of World (incl. AF)

Global MOP trade 1987 vs 2015



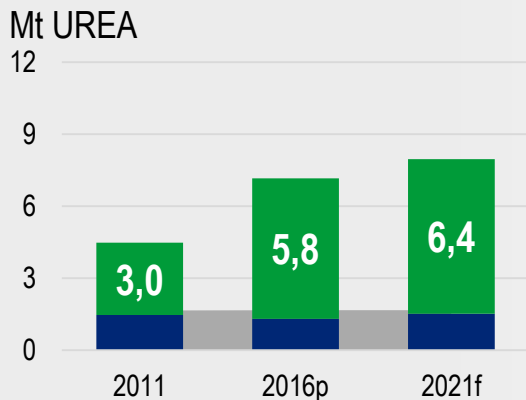
- EECA three-fold export expansion (39% of global exports in 2015)
- NA (Canada) : 2nd largest exporting region (37% global exports in 2015)
- WCE in steady decline, but WA and RoW growing!

- Fast growing demand: S and E Asia, Africa, West Asia
- WCE was world's largest importer in 1987 (mostly for NPK re-export), followed by US.
- Import demand has since shifted to Brazil (19% of global imports); China (15%); India (9%).

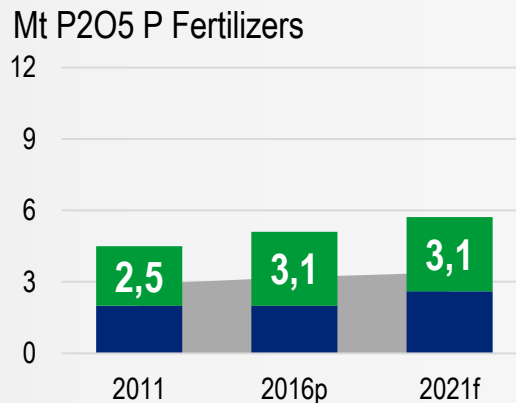


Brazil: rising imports toward 2021

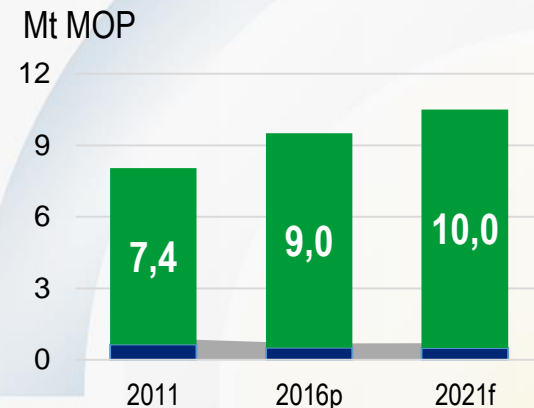
■ CAPACITY ■ PRODUCTION ■ IMPORTS



- No major changes in urea capacity and production
- Brazil is World's third largest urea importer. **Import reliance: 80%**
- Urea imports may reach 6.4 Mt in 2021



- 10% increase in capacity and production between 2016 and 2021
- World's largest MAP importer. **Import reliance: 55%**
- MAP/DAP imports to exceed 6 Mt products in 2021

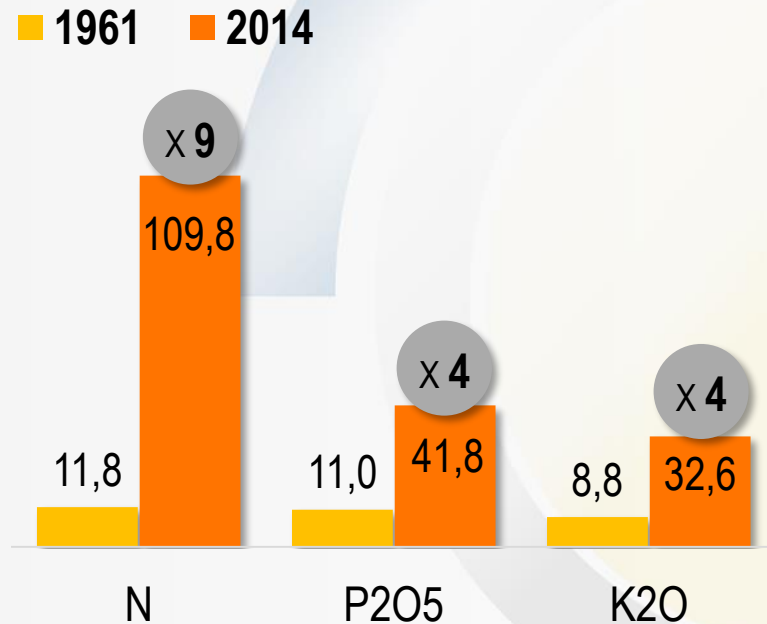
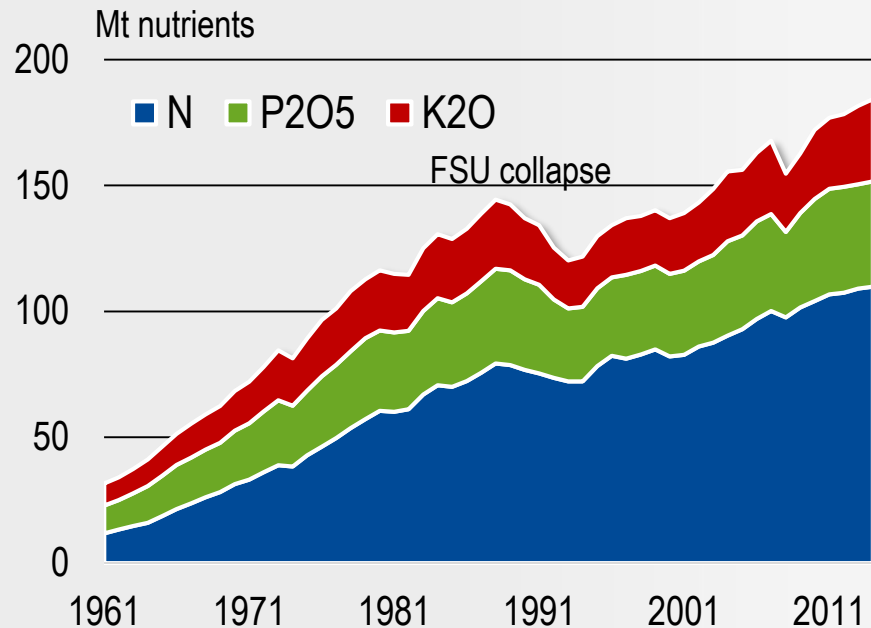


- Small level of capacity and production, with no changes ahead
- 2nd largest MOP importer. **Import reliance: 95%**
- MOP imports projected to grow by 10% over 2016 to 10Mt MOP in 2021

EVOLUTION OF FERTILIZER DEMAND

Global Fertilizer Consumption

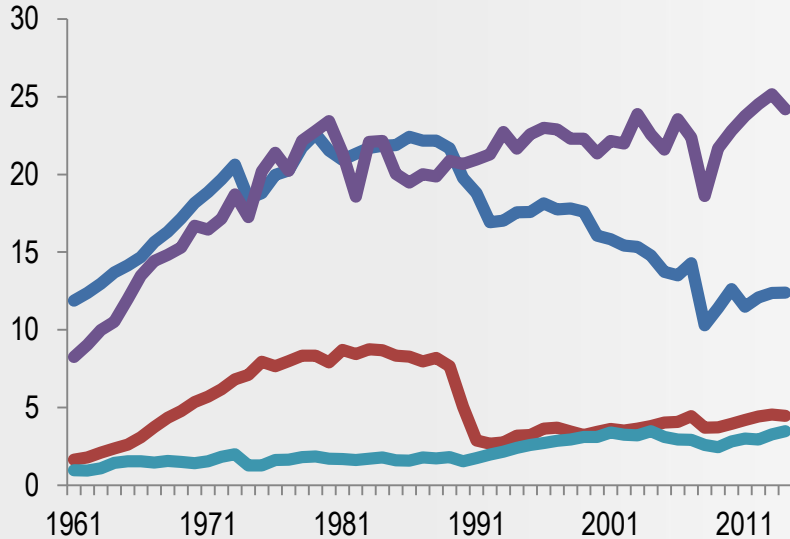
multiplied by 6 since 1960



The mature markets

Total Fertilizer Consumption (N + P₂O₅ + K₂O)

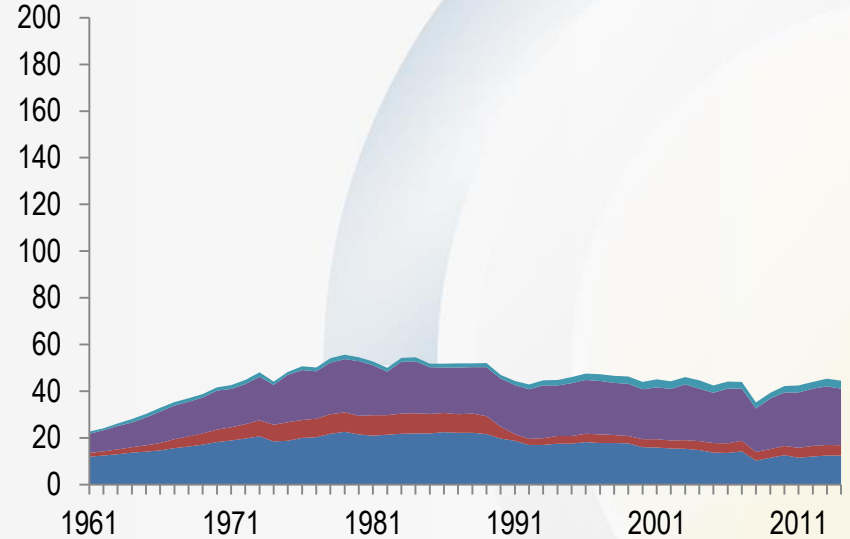
Mt nutrients



— West Europe — Central Europe
— North America — Oceania

Total Aggregate Fertilizer Consumption (N + P₂O₅ + K₂O)

Mt nutrients

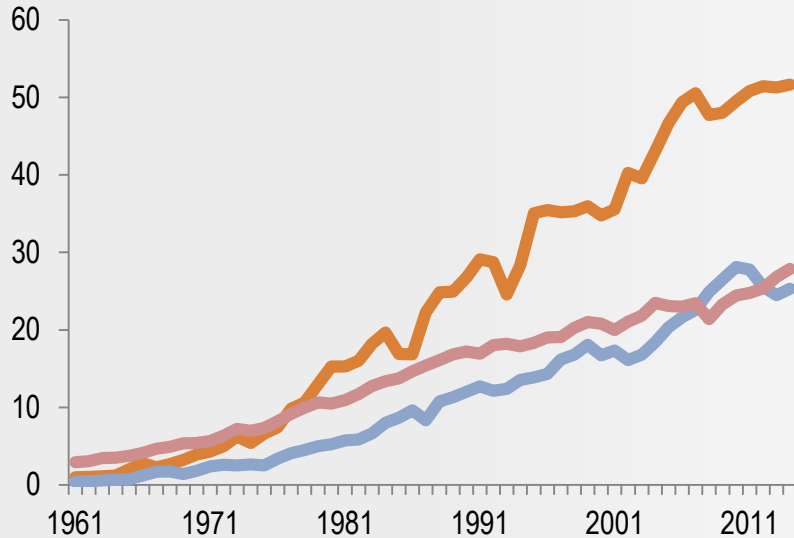


— West Europe — Central Europe
— North America — Oceania

The large demand drivers

Total Fertilizer Consumption
(N + P₂O₅ + K₂O)

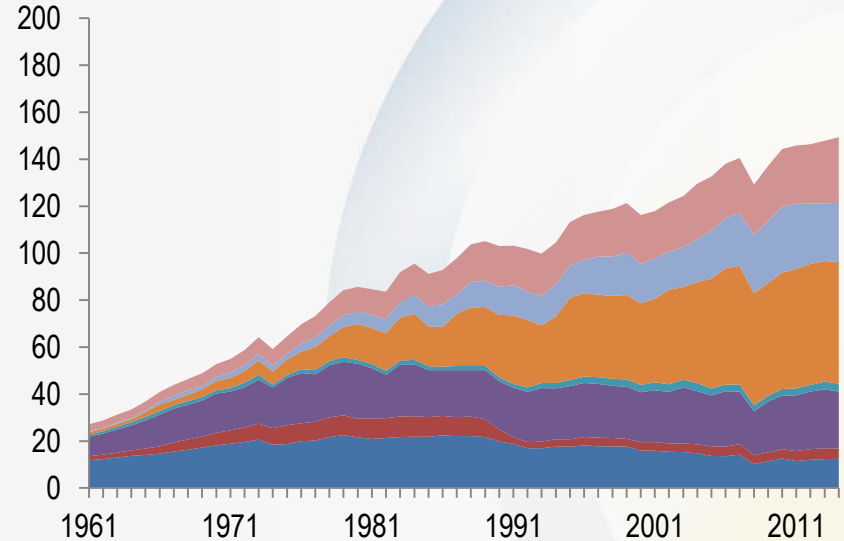
Mt nutrients



China India Rest of Asia

Total Aggregate Fertilizer Consumption
(N + P₂O₅ + K₂O)

Mt nutrients

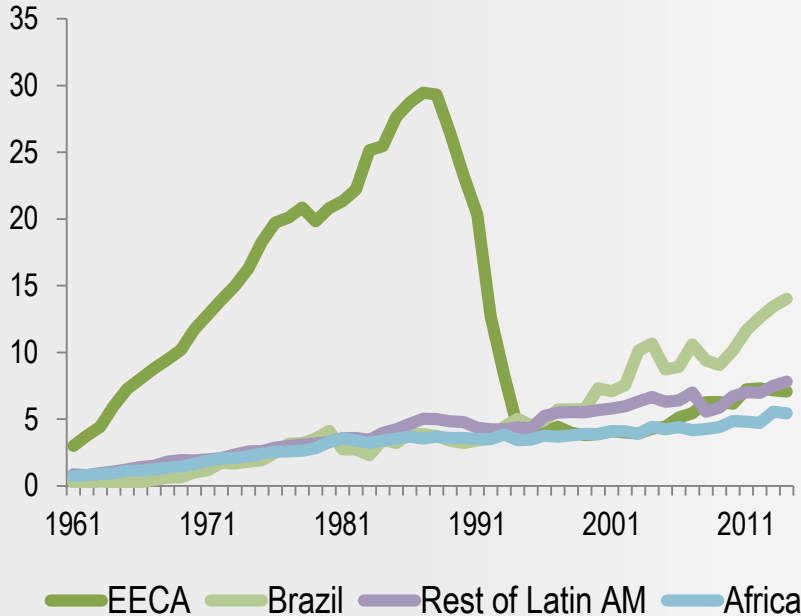


West Europe Central Europe North America
Oceania China India
Rest of Asia

Tomorrow's markets

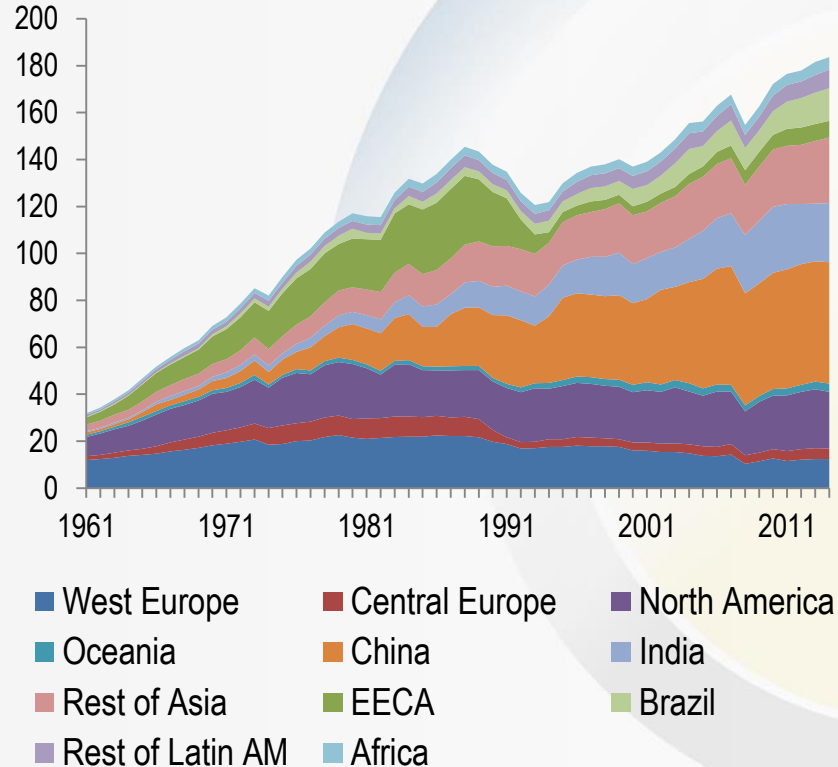
Total Fertilizer Consumption
(N + P2O5 + K2O)

Mt nutrients



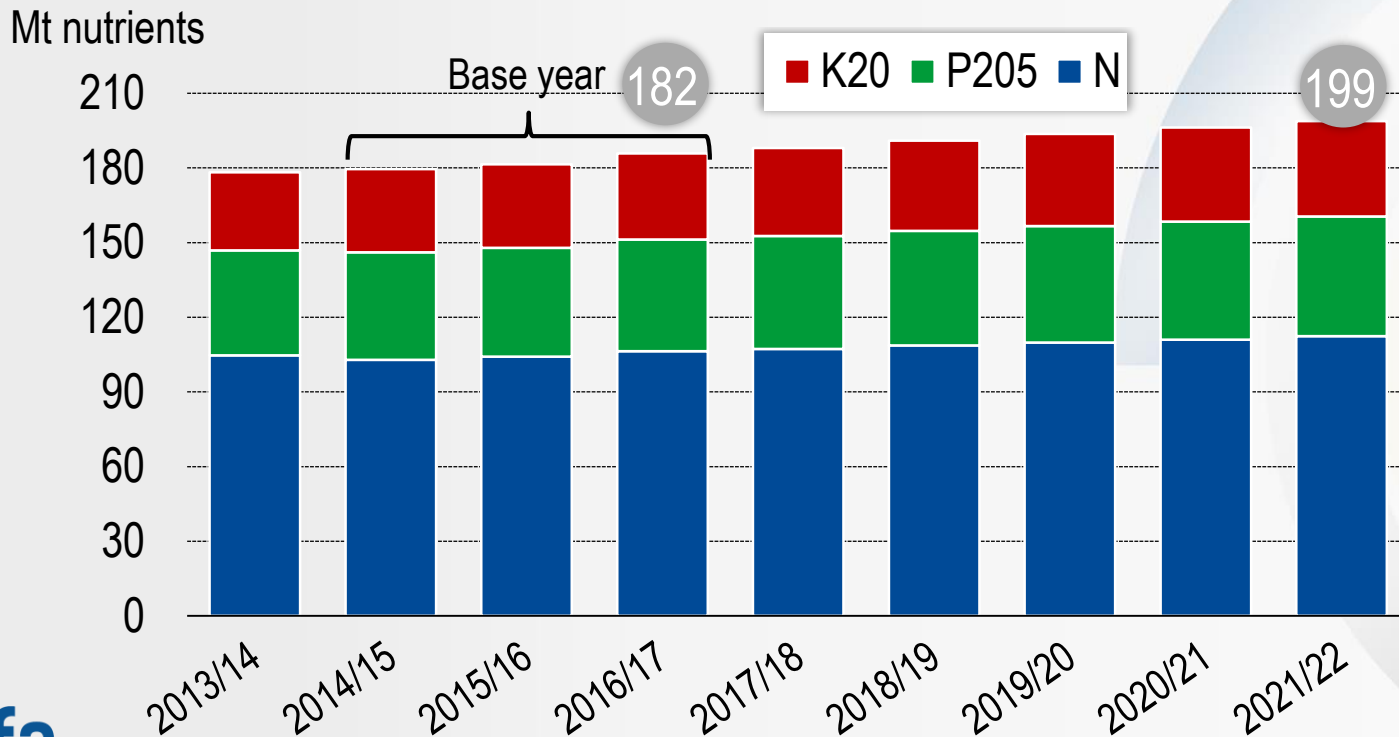
Total Aggregate Fertilizer Consumption
(N + P2O5 + K2O)

Mt nutrients



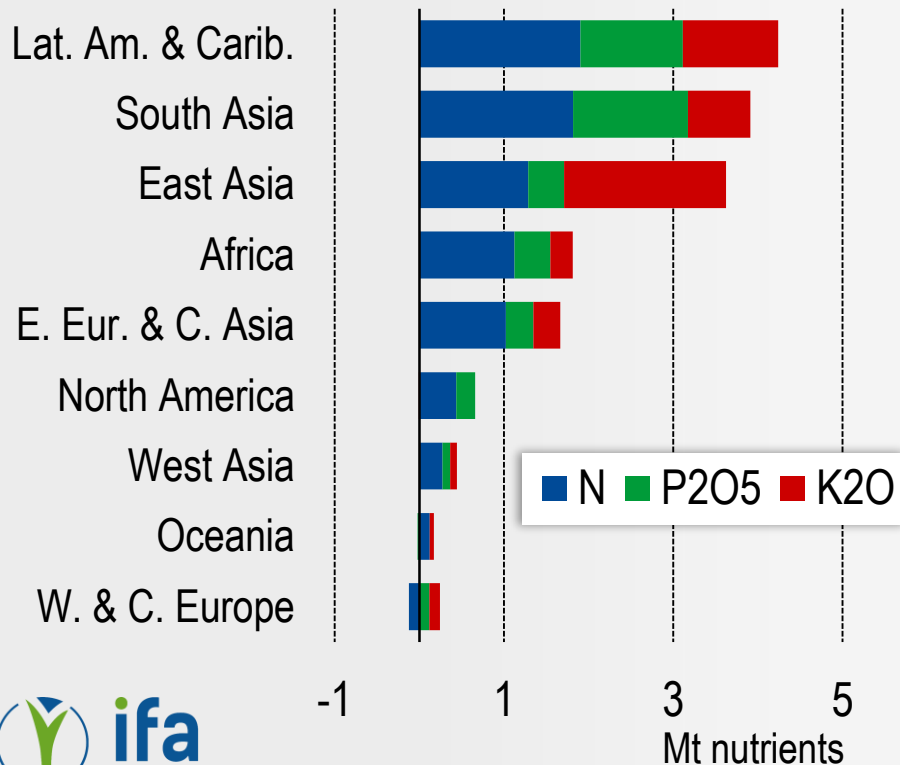
Global demand close to 200 Mt by 2021/22

Evolution of global fertilizer demand

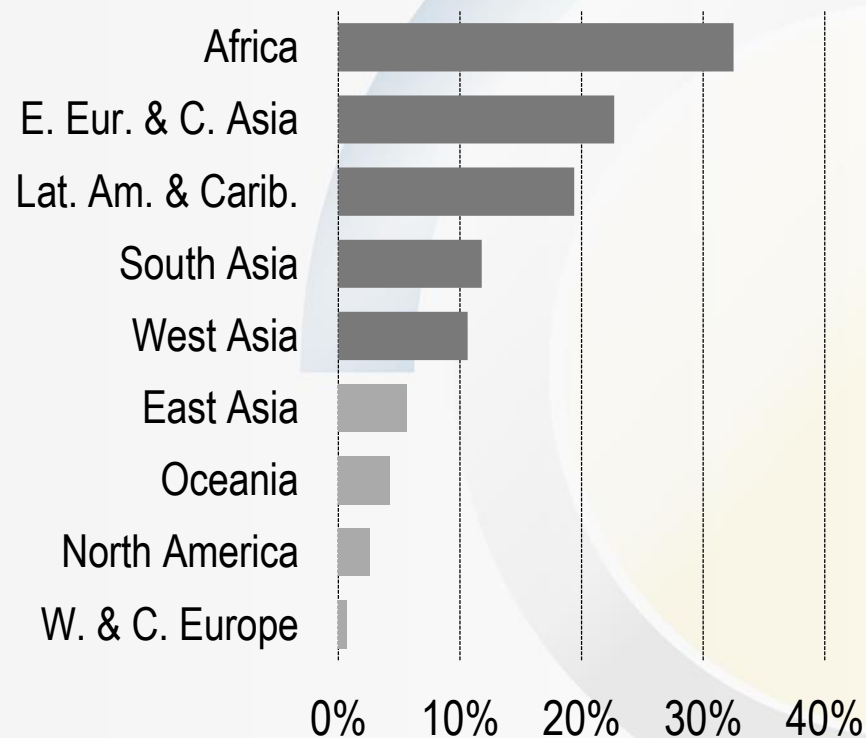


Lat Am, Africa and EECA increasingly influential

Anticipated regional volume expansion by 2021/22

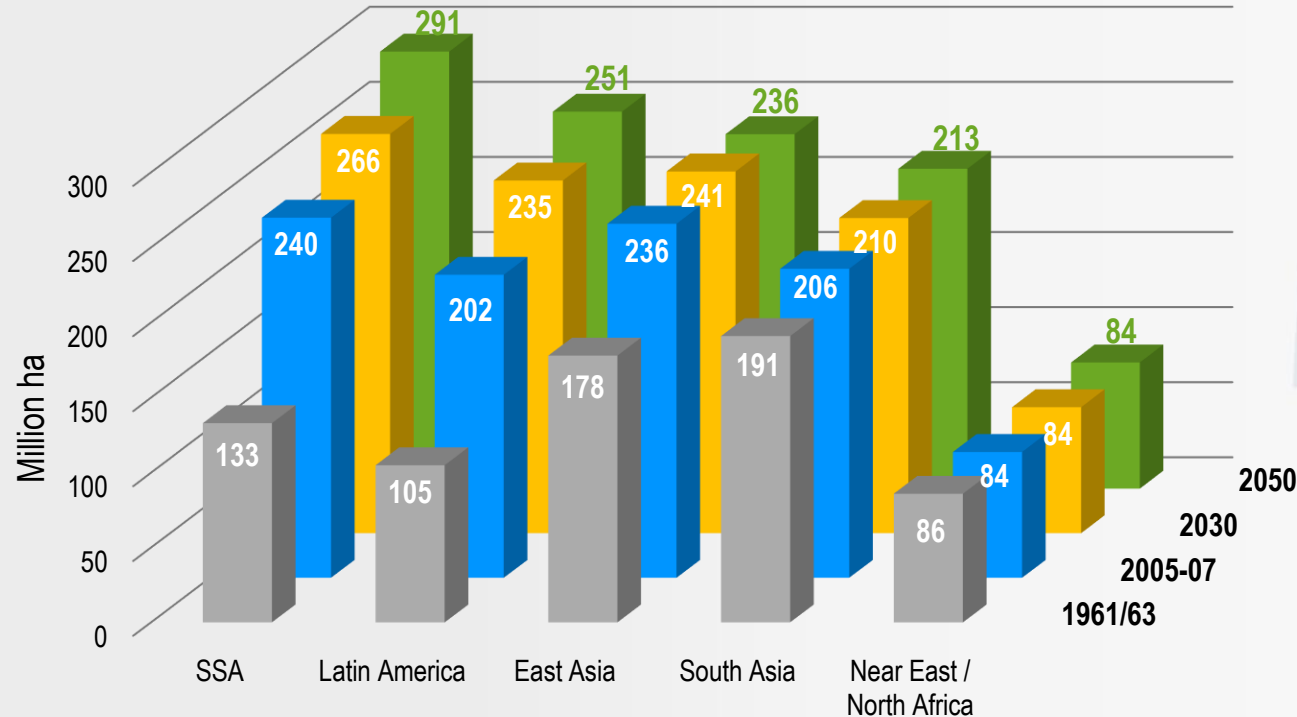


Anticipated relative regional growth by 2021/22



Arable Land will continue to expand in SSA and Latin America

Arable Land Projections



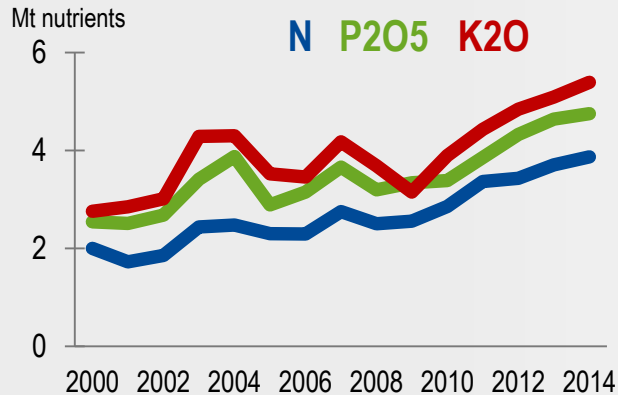
- future increase in global agricultural production largely from increased productivity (FAO).
- “Arable land expansion will remain however an important factor in the growth of crop production in many countries of **Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa** although less so than in the past.” (FAO, 2012)
- Latin America: mostly **Brazil and Argentina**.



Brazil: rising fertilizer use

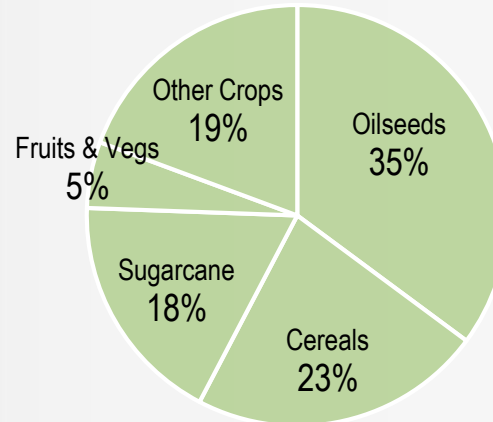
- Largest exporter of soybeans, sugar, beef, poultry, orange juice; 2nd largest exporter of maize
- Soybean, maize and sugarcane account for over 70% of total cropland
- Strong growth in fertilizer consumption (average +3.4%/year during 2004-14)
- Soybean and sugarcane drive P2O5 and K2O use
- Significant yield gaps for maize and wheat

Fertilizer Consumption

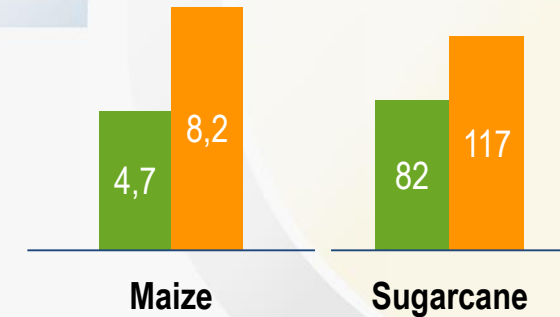


Source: IFA Agriculture

Fertilizer Use By Crop (2014)



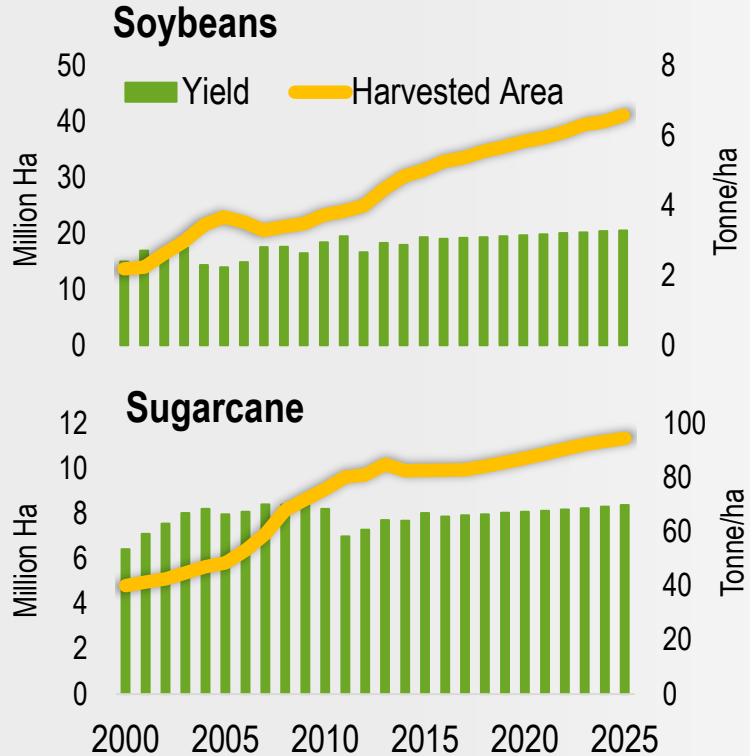
■ Actual yield ■ Yield Potential*
* Water-limited yield



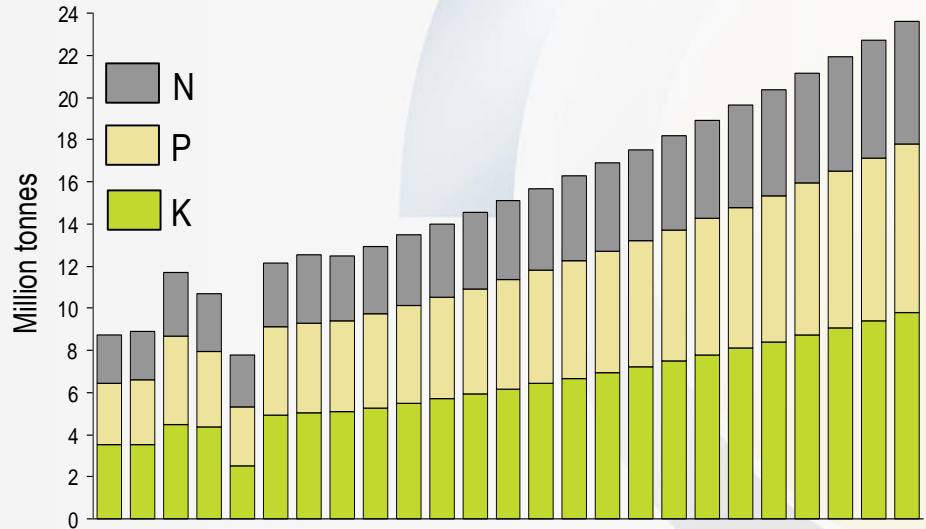
Source: Marin *et al.* (2013)



Expanding area will drive fertilizer use and agricultural production

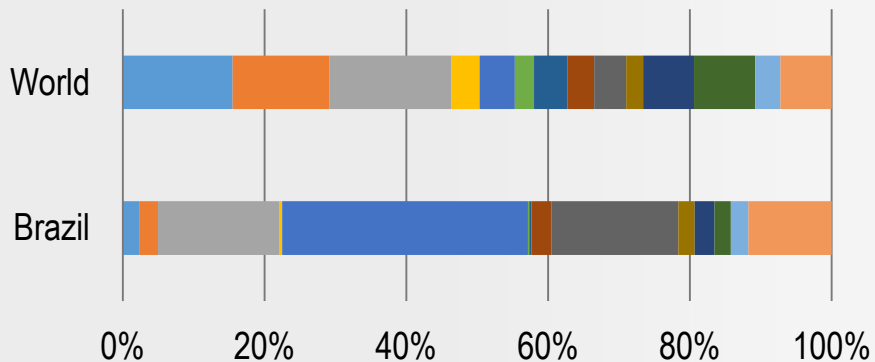


Integer forecasts a significant ramp up in nitrogen, phosphate and potash demand in Brazil between 2011 and 2030



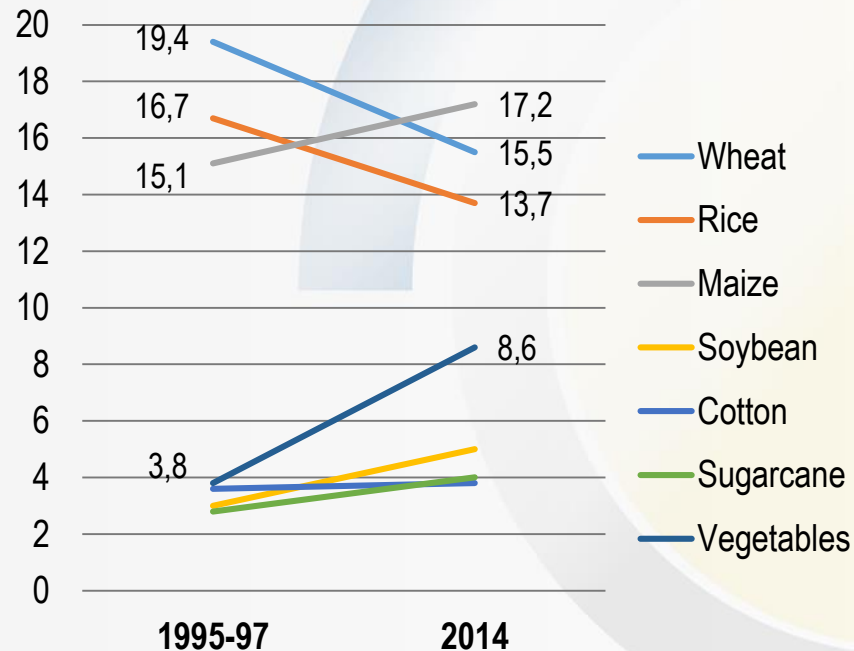
FUBC over time (World and Brazil)

Fertilizer Use by Crop in 2014/15



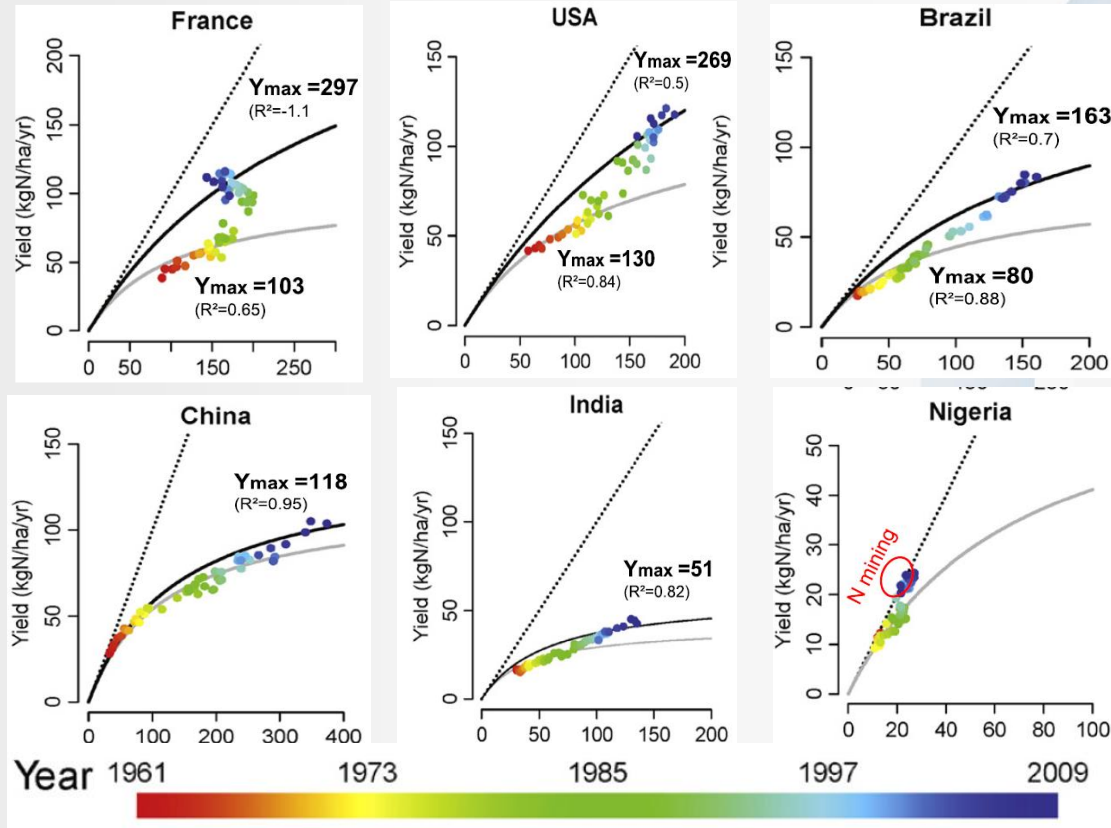
- Wheat
- Rice
- Maize
- Other Cereals
- Soybean
- Oil Palm
- Other Oilseeds
- Fibre Crops
- Sugar Crops
- Roots & Tubers
- Fruits
- Vegetables
- Grassland
- Other Crops

Relative Evolution of Crops' Contribution to World Fertilizer Consumption, 2014/15 vs. 1995-97



NUE trends differ among regions

Evolution of N output vs N input (kg N/ha/year) over 1961-2009 in various countries

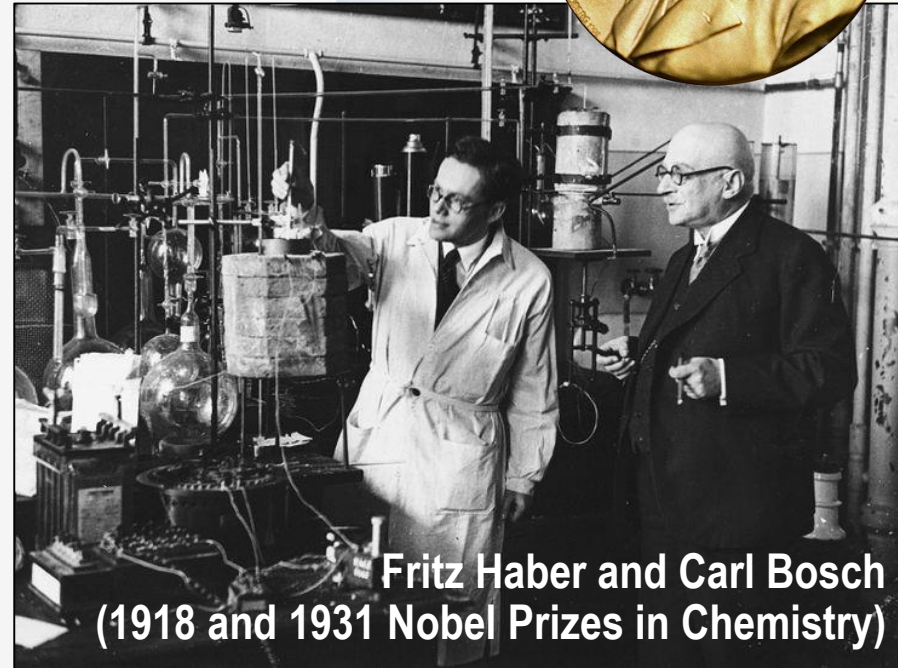


EVOLUTION OF PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

Break-through technologies...

Long history of fertilizer development:
the most significant break-throughs
happened in the first half of the last century

- Ammonia (BASF) in 1909
- Urea (BASF) in 1922
- MOP (Carlsbad) in 1932
- DAP (TVA) in 1959



**Fritz Haber and Carl Bosch
(1918 and 1931 Nobel Prizes in Chemistry)**

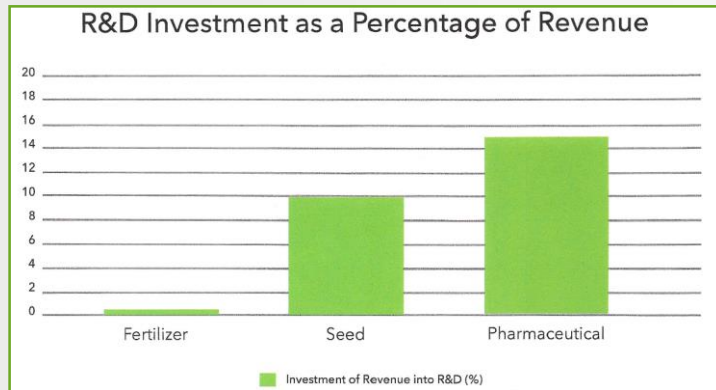
...and further innovations

- Large capacity manufacturing plants
- Improvements in Energy Efficiency
- Improvements in Water Efficiency
- Reduction of GHG from production
- Safety/Product Stewardship
- Fluid bed granulation technology
- NPK Compounds
- Specialty fertilizer products
- Development of fertilizers specifically for sulphur (ammonium sulphate, SOP)



The future of fertilizer development?

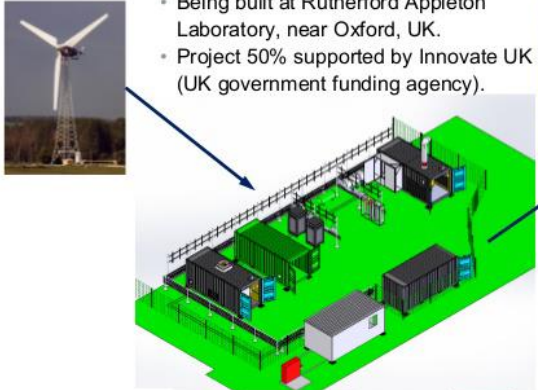

- Optimizing BATs & Safety Practices
- Shifting from linear to circular economy?
- “Zero Emissions”
- Searching for “Haber-Bosch Process 2.0”






Decoupling Green Energy: “green” ammonia synthesis and energy storage system demonstrator

SIEMENS

- Being built at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, near Oxford, UK.
- Project 50% supported by Innovate UK (UK government funding agency).



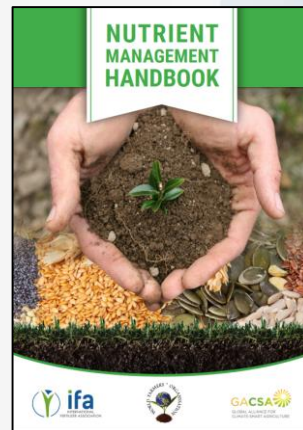
- Evaluation of all-electric synthesis and energy storage demonstration system by Dec 2017.

SIEMENS   

Page 34 March 2016

...and innovations in application

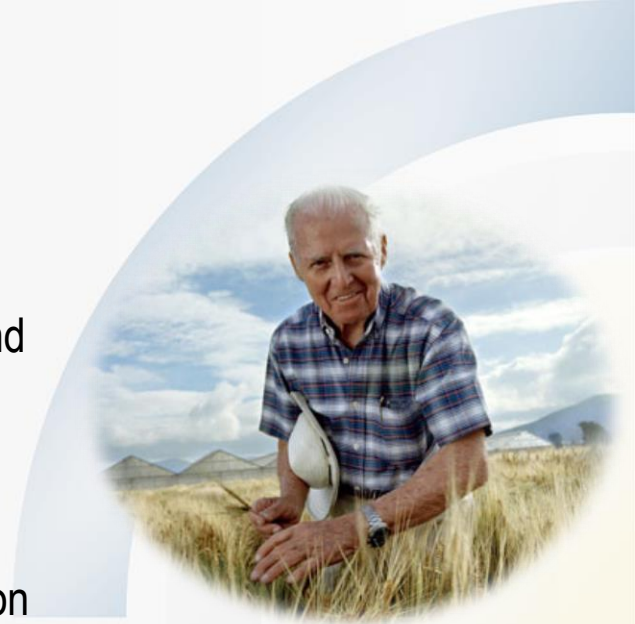
- Balanced Nutrition
- Micronutrients
- Integrated Nutrient Management
- Site and Soil Specific Fertilizer Recommendations – “4Rs”
- Soil Mapping
- Precision Agriculture
- Sophisticated Diagnostic Tools
- Big Data



FOCUS ON FOOD SECURITY / SUSTAINABILITY OVER THE DECADES

The 1950s-60s

- Period of unprecedented population growth coupled with agricultural intensification
- **Food security** is achieved through the Haber-Bosch process and the innovations of the Green Revolution : high-yielding cereal varieties
- Norman Borlaug “Father of the Green Revolution” - wheat research in Mexico, South East Asia saves billions from starvation



Noteworthy events

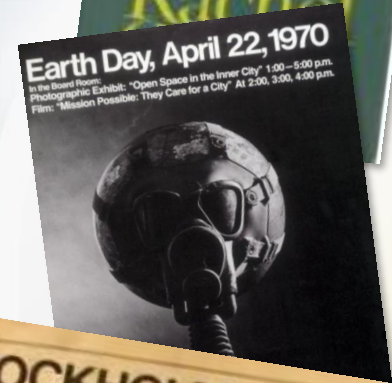
- ❖ 1960: Establishment of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)
- ❖ 1961: Creation of the UN World Food Programme, first intervention in Sudan 1963
- ❖ 1961: Creation of USAID



1960s-70s

- 1960s: Nascent environmental movement, concerns about the impact of intensive agriculture on the world's natural resources. Silent Spring is published in 1962.
- Big push for environmental protection in 1970s:
 - 1970: First “Earth Day” in the US
 - 1970: Creation of the Environmental Protection Agency in the US
 - 1972: Creation of the UN Environment Agency
 - 1972: UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm

→ But food security doesn't disappear from the UN Agenda: the UN Committee on Food Security is created in 1974.



1980s

Food security and climate change dominate the global agenda

CLIMATE CHANGE

- Discovery of holes in the ozone layer
- 1987: Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- 1988: Creation of the IPCC

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON
climate change



FOOD SECURITY

- “Food comes First” FAO campaigns 1981-83
- Famines: Ethiopia 1984, Sudan 1983-5. USAID, UN agencies provide food and humanitarian relief
- Developed countries’ public mobilized on food security through media & music- Band Aid 1984



1990s

Landmark global agreements on environment and climate change

- 1992** ○ Rio Summit: results in Agenda 21 & the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
- 1997** ○ Kyoto Protocol, 1st international agreement on reducing GHGs
- 1999** ○ Creation of The Global Programme for Action (GPA) on Marine Pollution

Food Security still prominent on the global agenda

- 1993** ○ UNEP recognizes the benefits of fertilizers
- 1994** ○ FAO launches Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS)
- 1996** ○ FAO organises a World Summit for Food Security

2000s-2010s



In 2000, adoption of the Millennium Development Goals: Global issues get linked together.

2015: Sustainable Development Goals – Agenda 2030 is adopted.



Food security

→ Food crisis 2007 (rise of food prices)

- 2006 ○ Africa Fertilizer Summit
- 2011 ○ 1st meeting of the G20 Agriculture Ministers
- 2012 ○ “Zero Hunger Challenge”
- 2014 ○ UN International Year of Family Farming
- 2015 ○ International Year of Soils
- 2016 ○ UN Year of Pulses

Climate change

- Paris Agreement
- 2015:
195 countries ratify

Safety

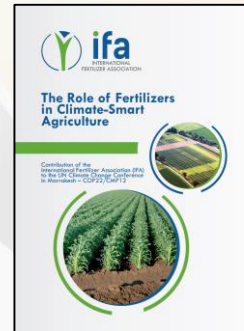
- High-profile fertilizer incidents
- 2001: Toulouse
- 2013: West Texas

Fertilizer Industry response

- The fertilizer industry wasn't caught in the middle of food security vs. environmental protection debate, **but tackled both proactively**
- Active Engagement with UN Bodies and Initiatives
- Emphasis on Nutrient Stewardship...
- ...and Product Stewardship “Protect&Sustain”
- SHE **Benchmarking**



 protect&sustain
IFA'S PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP INITIATIVE



ifa 2030

Scenario planning - What and Why?

- Try to make sense of a fast changing world by examining the most significant factors likely to influence our environment and their implications for the fertilizer industry.
- Scenarios can help IFA members to prepare for, shape and thrive in the reality that eventually unfolds...
- ...and help ensure IFA's value proposition to its members.

IFA 2030 Roadmap

- Broad engagement with members and external stakeholders / influencers to compile set of factors likely to influence our environment.
- Classifying factors in terms of likelihood & impact and develop multiple scenarios.
- Discuss and examine implications of scenarios for the fertilizer industry: how to stay profitable and maintain a license to operate?
- Useful Tool Kit for honing IFA members' strategies.
- Final Step: How can IFA most effectively help?

IFA 2030 Roadmap

- 1.5 year long process to engage in dialogue, examine factors, develop scenarios and arrive at recommendations – with guidance from an experienced consultant
- IFA2030 Strategy Council (IFA Executive Board, Committee Chairs +1), IFA2030 Strategy Task Force (representatives of Strategy Council members) and IFA2030 Advisory Board
- IFA2030 SC + TF meeting: 13 November, 2017 Zuerich
- IFA Ag/CPA – January 29-31, 2018
PIT – March 6-9
Tech Symposium – April 9-12
- IFA2018: Report on Scenarios and Considerations for Industry
- Strategic Forum 2018: Considerations for IFA

Seeking answers

- How does the industry need to adapt in order to remain profitable and maintain its licence to operate?
- Who do we want to be, what do we want to do, how do we want to get there?
- What's the role of other stakeholders?



- **How can IFA help us get there?**

*Promoting Global Food
Security and Safeguarding
the Environment*

...and a last look at fashion trends



1990s



2000s



2010s



2020s



2030s