



**International  
Fertilizer Industry  
Association**

# **Global Fertilizer Markets IFA Medium-Term Outlook**

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# Fertilizers and Raw Materials Global Supply 2014 – 2019

- **Supply: key issues and emerging trends**
- **Fertilizer capacity outlook**
- **Fertilizer medium-term supply / demand**
- **Fertilizer trade prospects**

# Key Issues - Supply Aspects

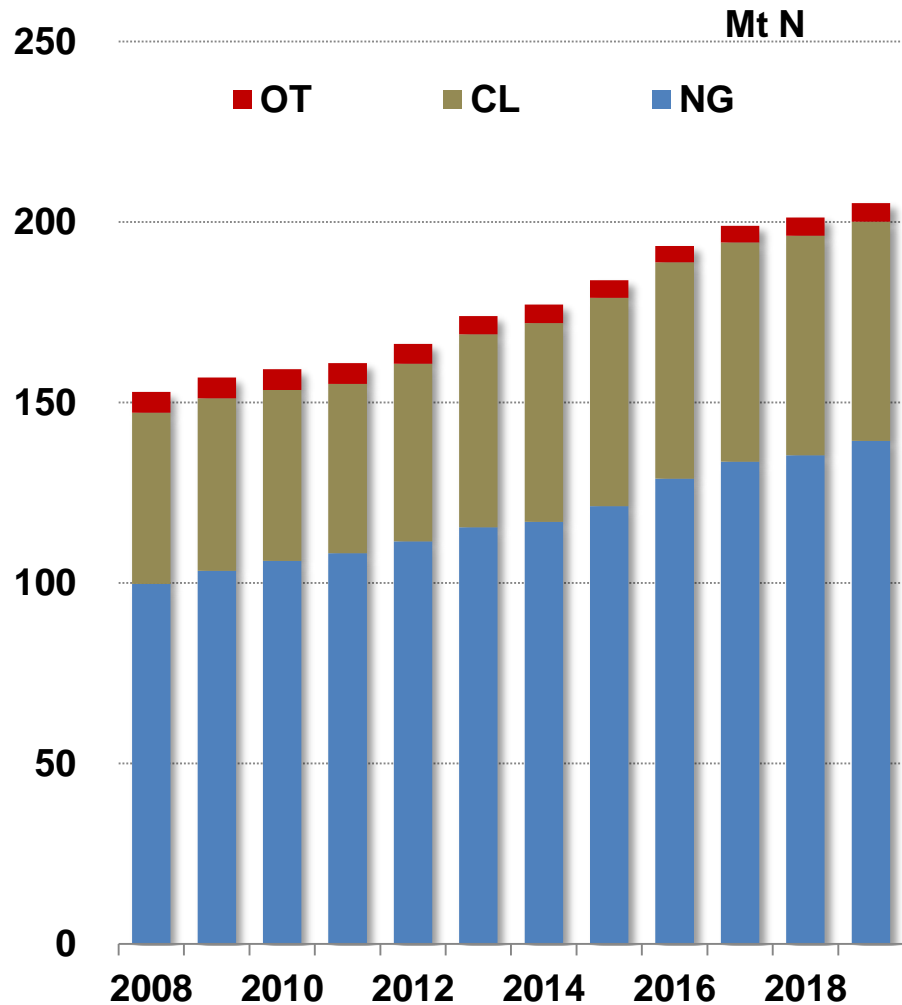
## 2014/19 Operational risks and supply issues

- ✓ Chronic shortfalls in natural gas supply
- ✓ Mine depletion and flooding in the potash segment
- ✓ Decreasing phosphate ore quality and need for ore upgrading
- ✓ Energy prices fluctuations
- ✓ Currency devaluation : impact on imports
- ✓ Financing for junior mining projects
- ✓ Trade policies and trade measures
- ✓ Subsidy policies

### Recent trade measures on fertilizers: 2014/15

- Argentina: DAP, MAP
- Ukraine: NPK, urea, AN
- India: urea, industrial urea
- Belarus: potash, NPK
- Vietnam: urea, DAP
- United States, Russia, Iran, Nigeria....

# Nitrogen capacity evolution – Natural gas and coal feedstock



• Natural gas: +19% over 2014: 68% share

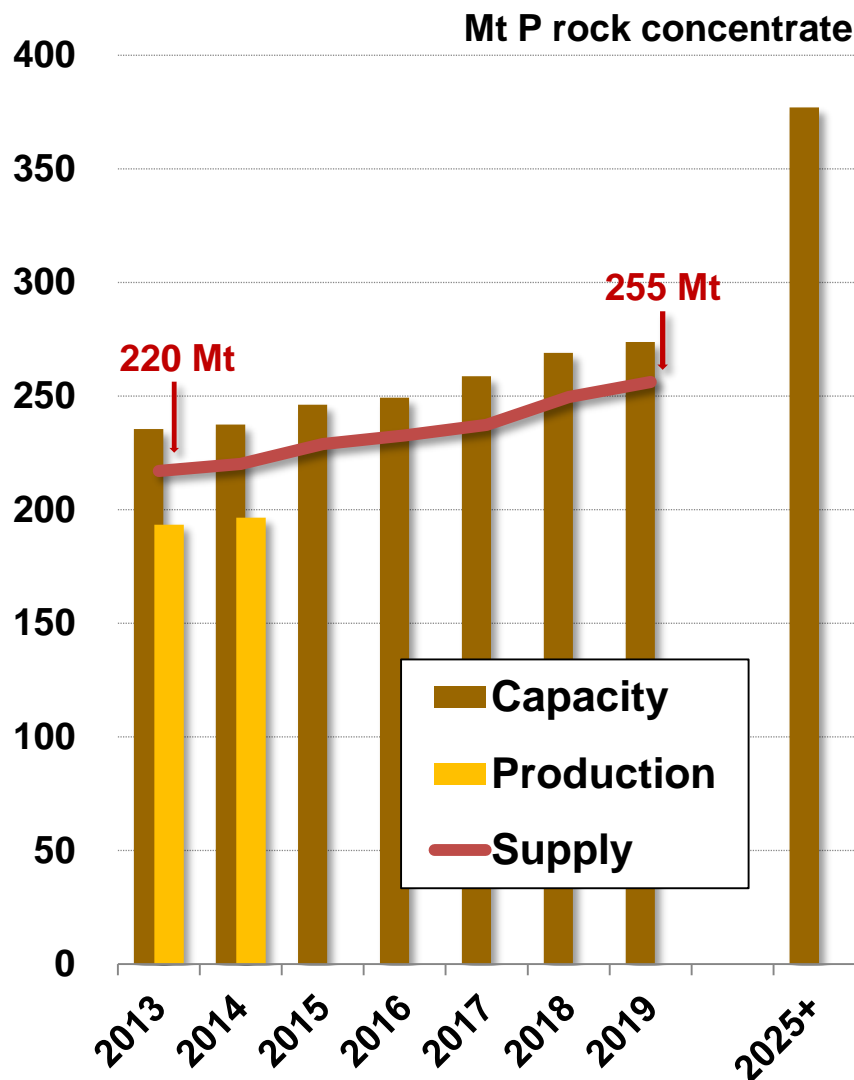
• Coal : +10% over 2014

➤ 30% share of world NH<sub>3</sub> capacity

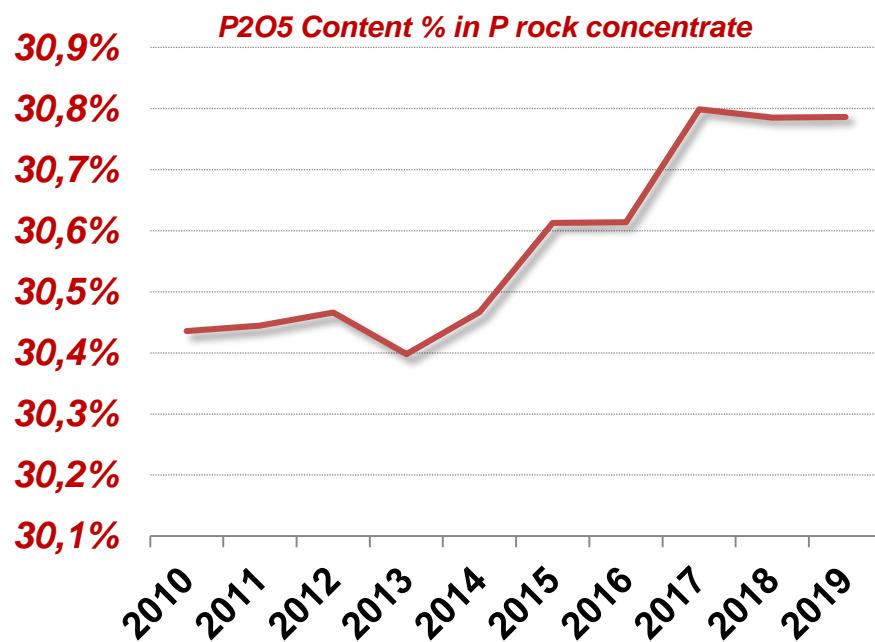
➤ China: 96% share of world's coal-based NH<sub>3</sub>

Source: IFA Production and International Trade 2015

# Feedstock issues – Phosphate rock reserves, grade and potential supply

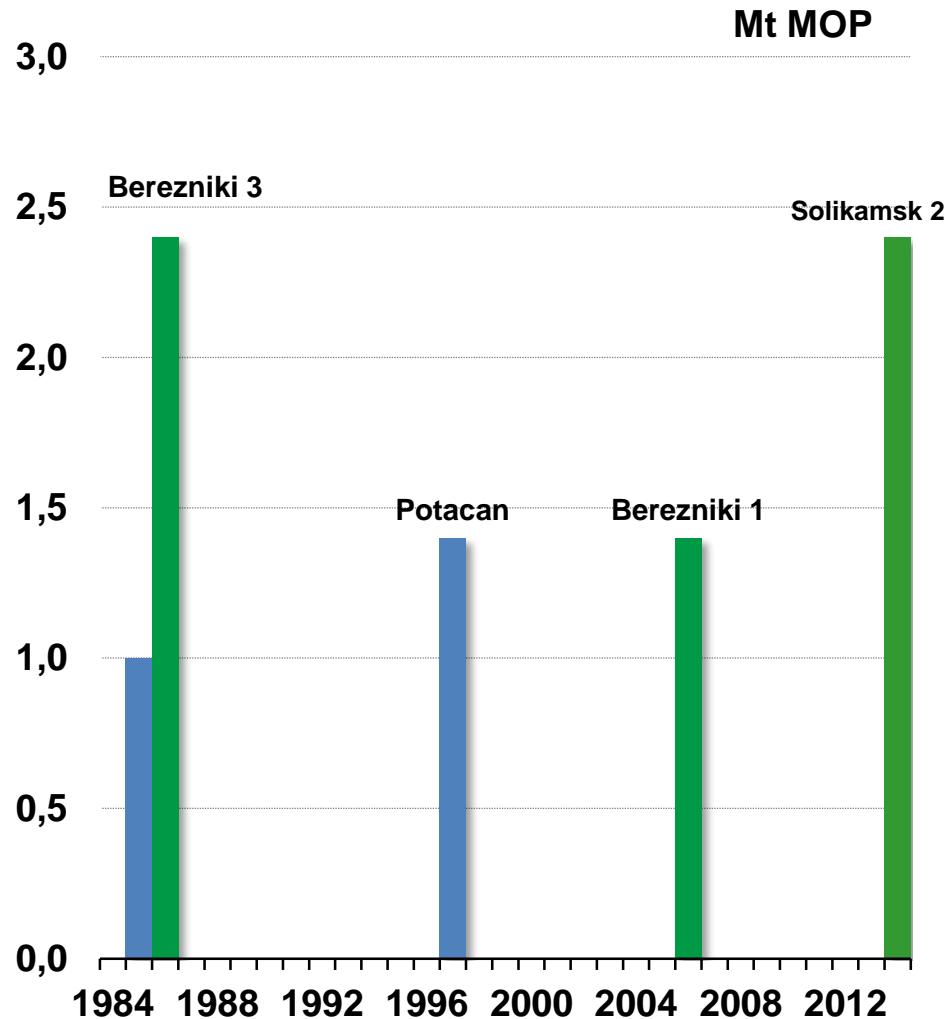


- Rising P rock capacity and potential supply
- Morocco, China & Saudi Arabia: 70% of increase
- Concentrate  $P_2O_5$  grade: rising in near future!



Source: IFA Production and International Trade 2015

# Flooding.... inherent risks of potash mining!



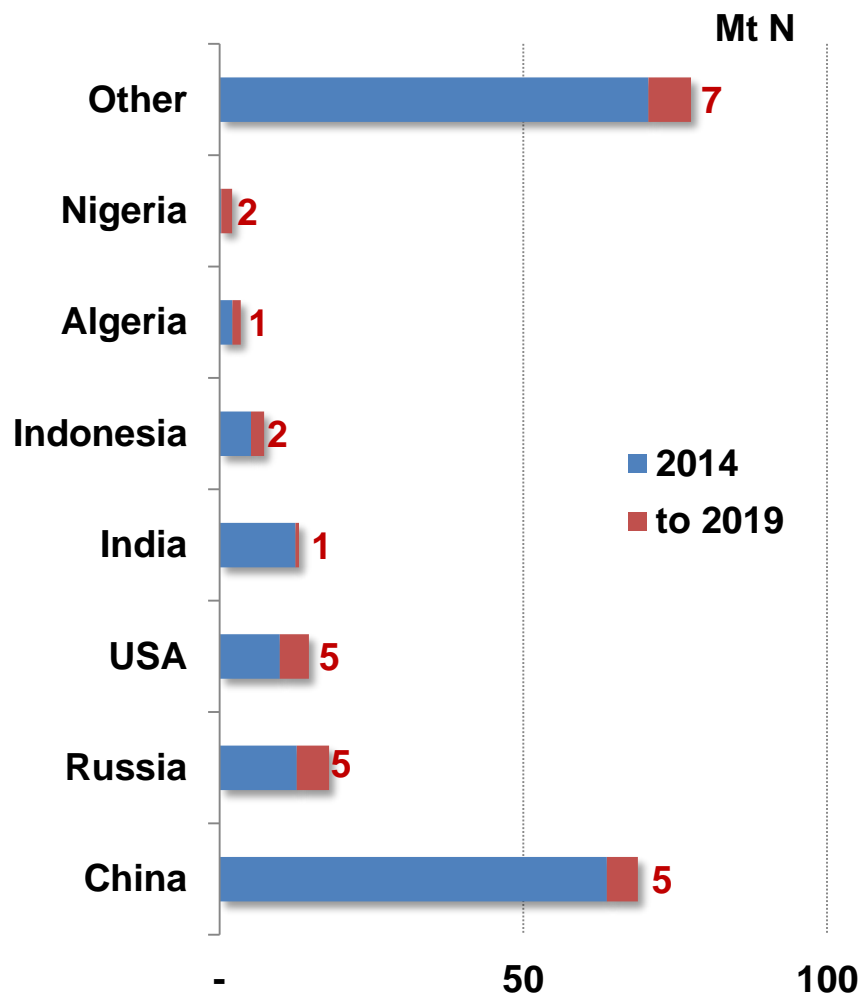
- Global capacity rose by a net 16 Mt  $K_2O$  between 1995 and 2015.

but

- Five underground/conventional mines were flooded over the past 30 years in Canada and Russia.
- Nearly one mine every 7 years.
- Capacity losses equated to 9 Mt  $K_2O$ , or 15 Mt MOP.
- Unless additional ore can feed these plants, nameplate capacity is reduced.

Source: IFA Production and International Trade 2015

# Fertilizer capacity developments – Nitrogen and seaborne ammonia



**Seven countries: 75% of the new capacity**

- China: 18%
- Russia: 19%
- USA: 17%

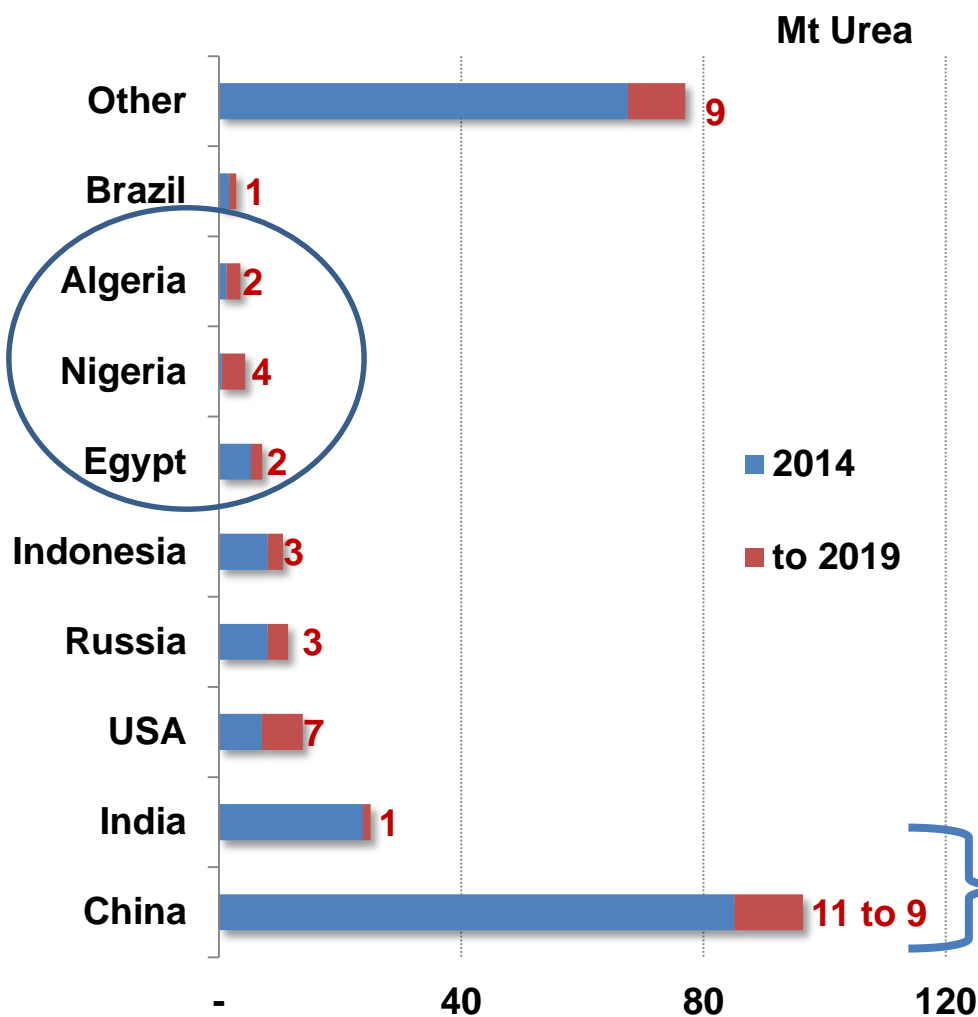
**Global net increase 28 Mt to 205 Mt N**

**= 16% overall**

<i>Mt NH<sub>3</sub></i>	<b>WEST OF SUEZ</b>	<b>EAST OF SUEZ</b>	<b>WORLD</b>
2014	11.8	6.7	18.5
2019	12.7	6.2	18.9

Source: IFA Production and International Trade 2015

# Fertilizer capacity developments – Urea

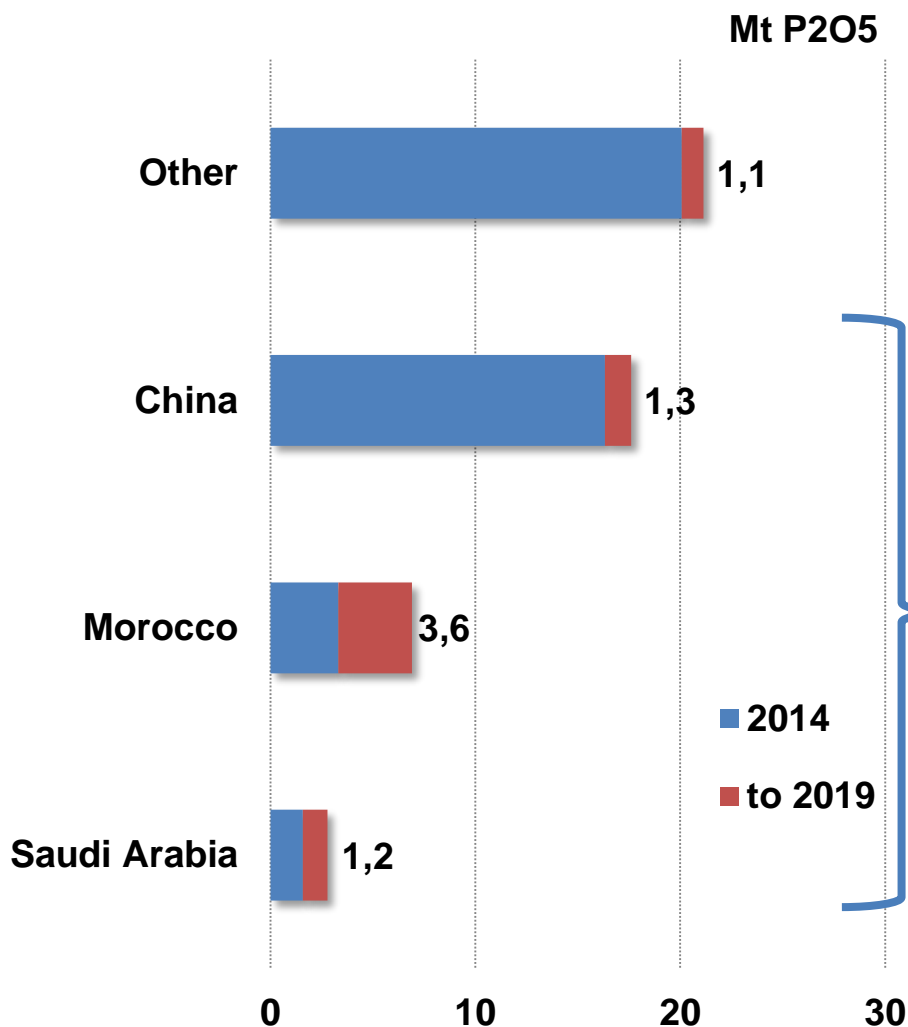


- Global urea capacity: +20% over 2014.
- 60 new units, of which 20 in China but at least 5 projects are currently idled.
- Global urea capacity rises by a net 41-44 Mt to 250 Mt in 2019.
- Capacity increases in China but 5 Mt is removed from closure .

Sources: IFA Production and International Trade ; CNFIA 2015



# Fertilizer capacity developments – Processed Phosphates

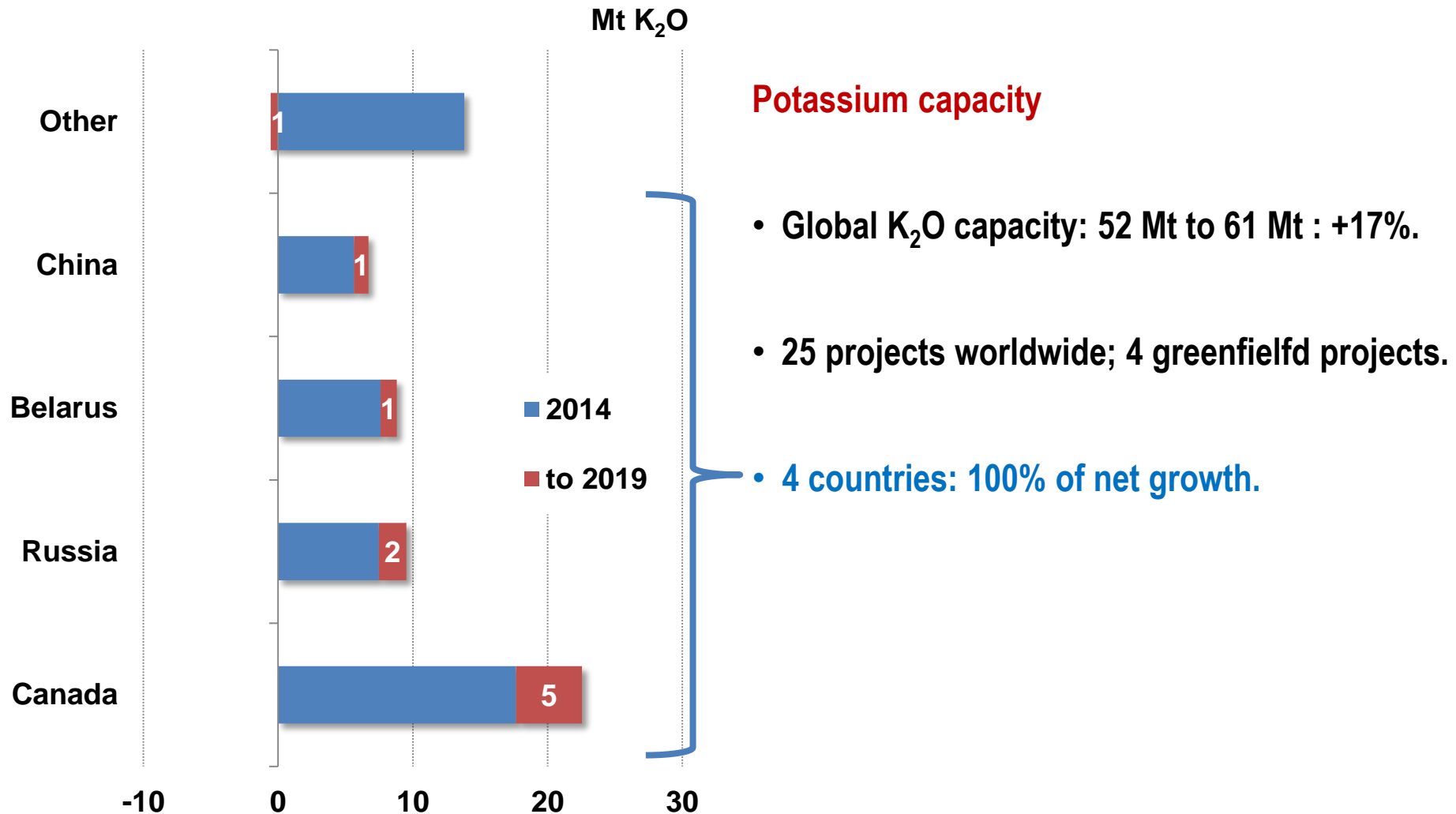


## Processed phosphates capacity

- Processed Phosphates: +16% over 2014.
- 30 new units.
- 3 countries account for 85% of net growth.
- PP capacity rises by 7 Mt to 50 Mt in 2019.

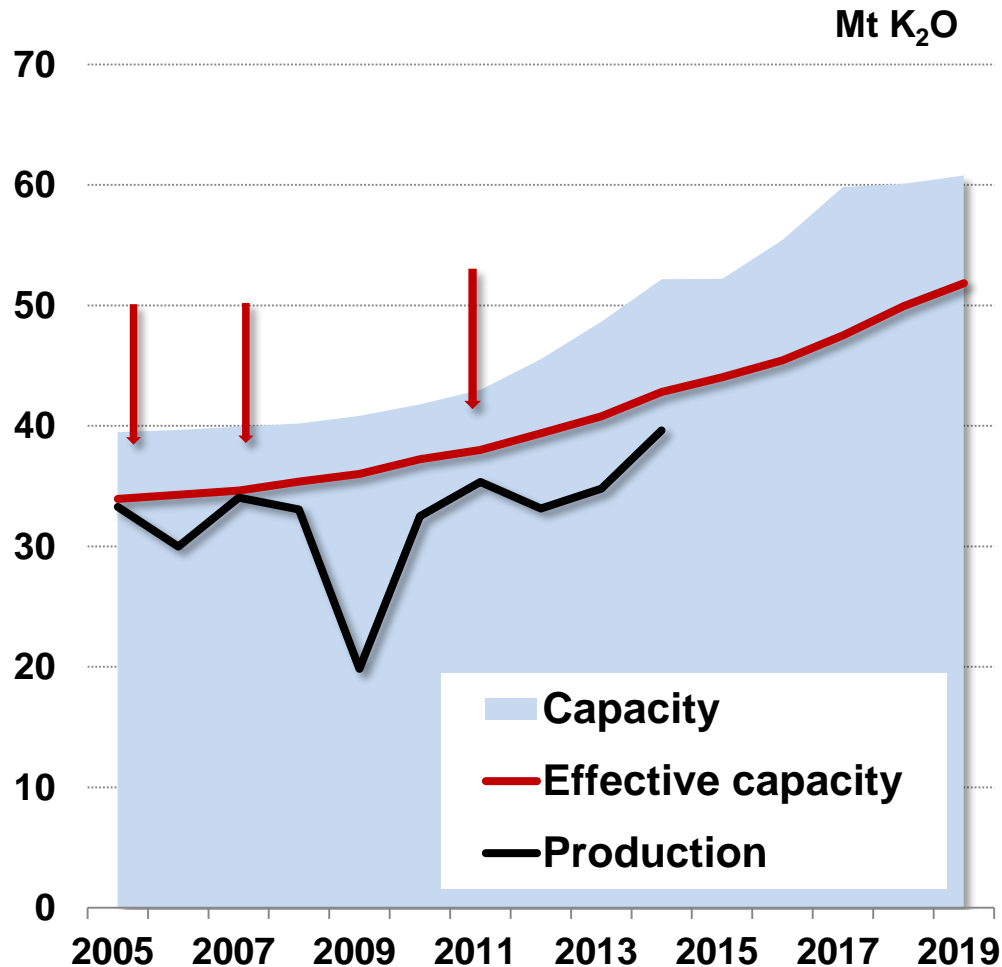
Source: IFA Production and International Trade 2015

# Fertilizer capacity developments – Potash



Source: IFA Production and International Trade 2015

# Capacity vs. supply and production – Potash example

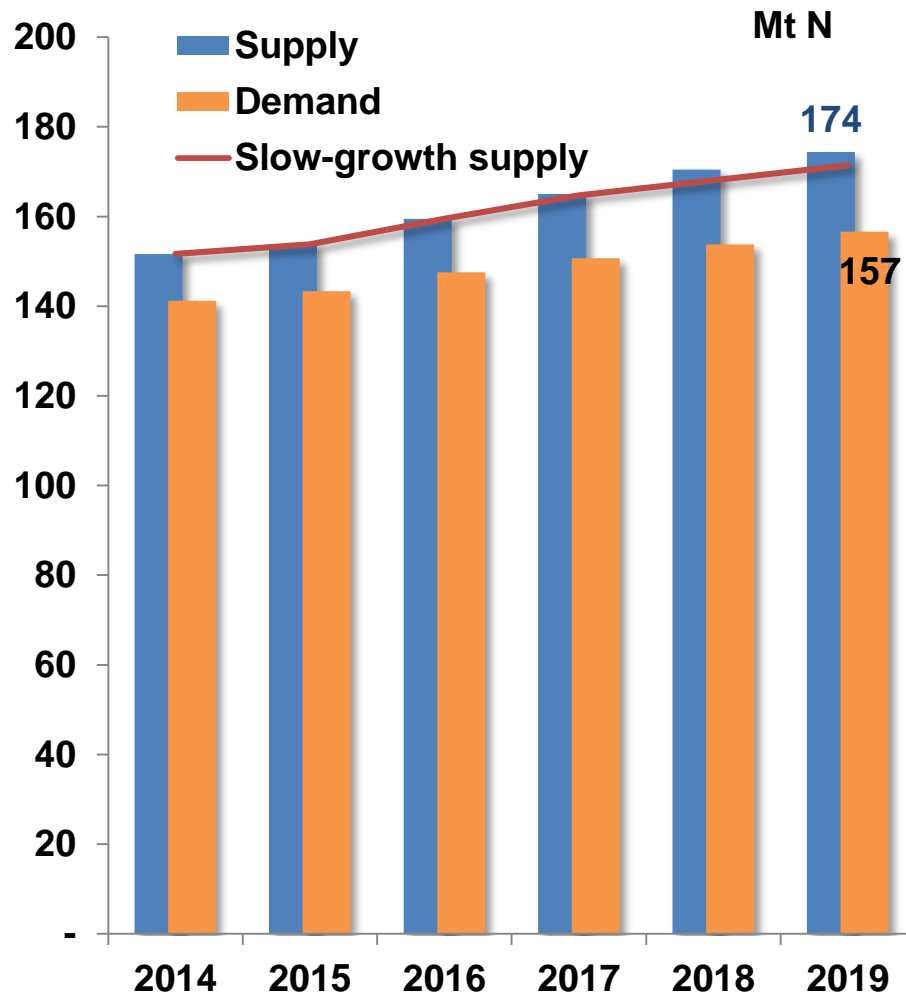


## Effective capacity

- 2005-2014 : avg 86% of capacity.
- 2005-2007-2011: **benchmarks.**
- 2014 : 93% of effective capacity.
- In future: 82-83% of capacity.

Source: IFA Production and International Trade 2015

# Potential Supply/Demand Balance – Nitrogen



- Global nitrogen potential supply: 3% pa
- 84% of nameplate capacity
- Global nitrogen demand: 2.2% pa
- Firm industrial demand growth

## Baseline scenario

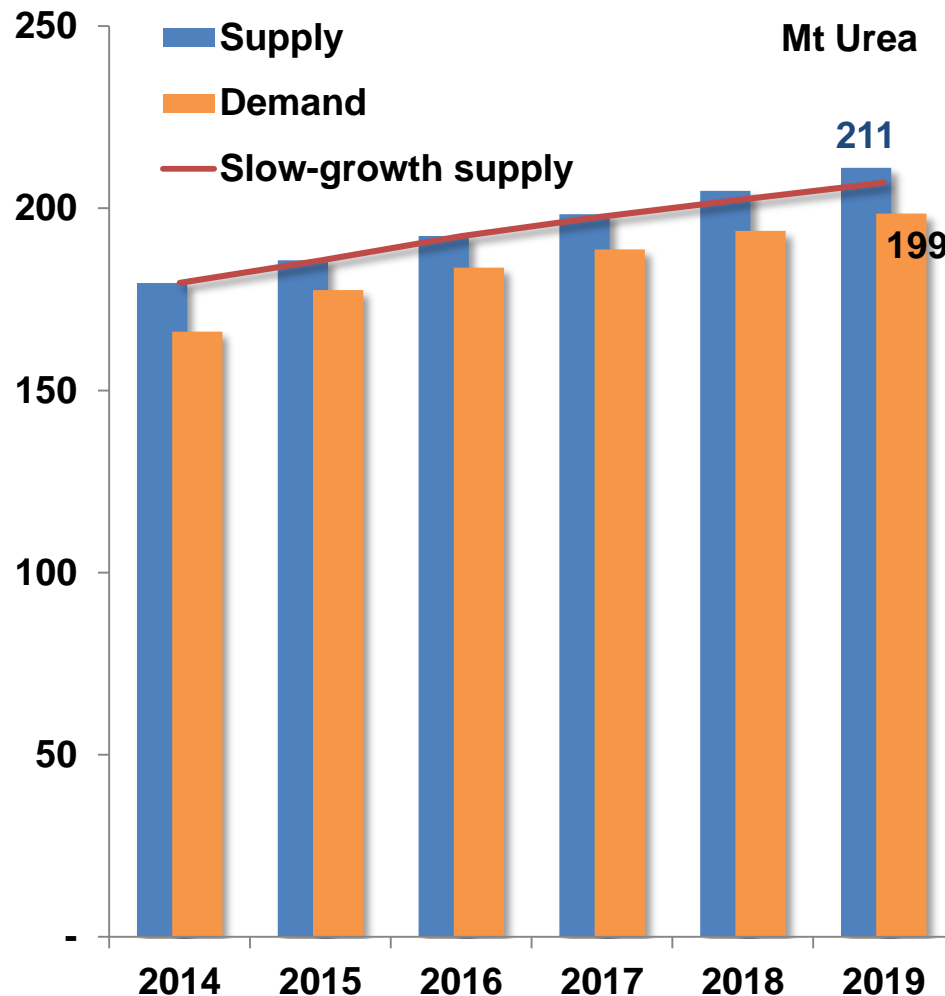
- Growing surplus, accelerating after 2016

## Slow-growth scenario

- *Rapid growth, but static post-2017*

Source: IFA Production and International Trade 2015

# Potential Supply/Demand Balance – Urea



- Global urea potential supply: 3.5% pa over 2014
- 81-83% of capacity
- Global urea demand growing 3.6% pa
- Industrial urea demand growing 8% pa

## Baseline scenario

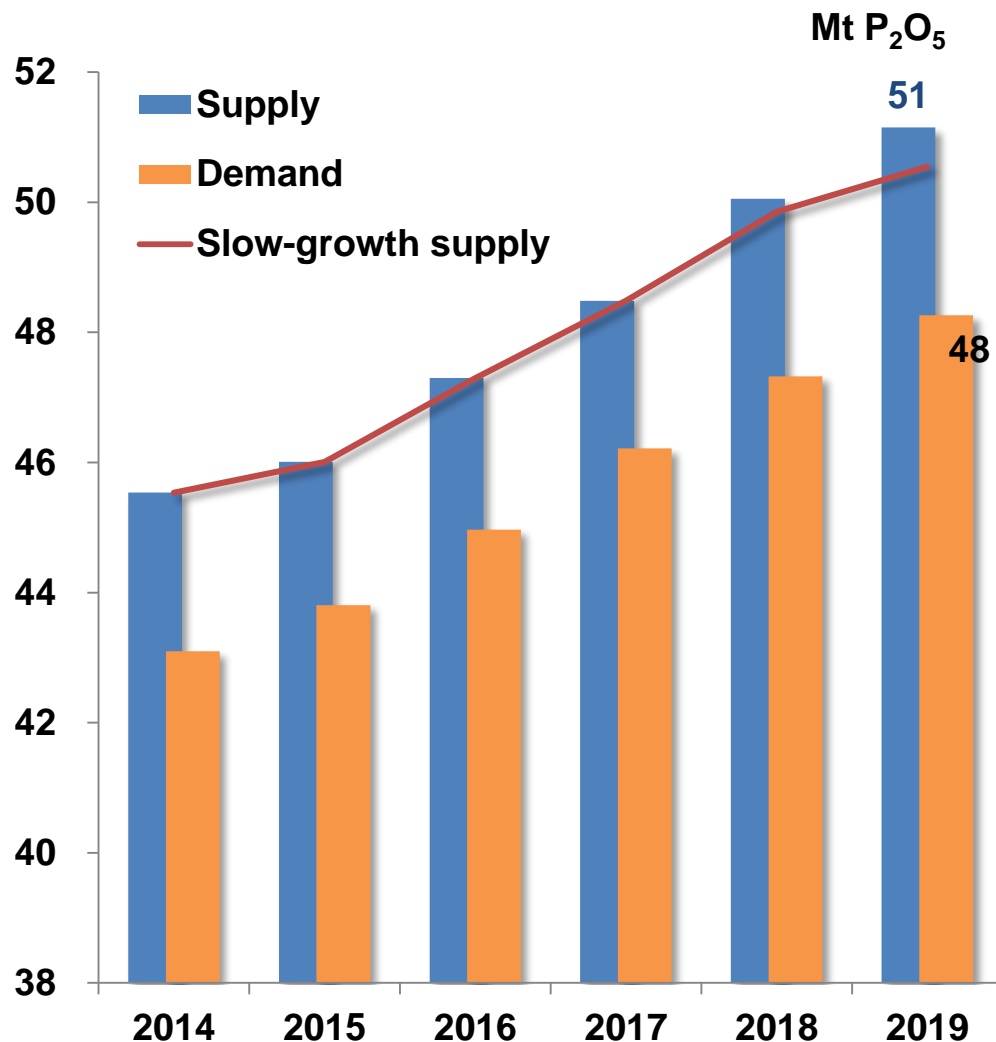
- Demand growth exceeds supply demand growth
- Emerging surplus by 2019

## Slow-growth scenario

- *static imbalance through 2019*

Source: IFA Production and International Trade 2015

# Potential Supply/Demand Balance – Phosphoric acid



- Global PA supply growing 2.5% pa
- 80-82% of nameplate capacity
- Global PA demand growing 2.4% pa

## Baseline scenario

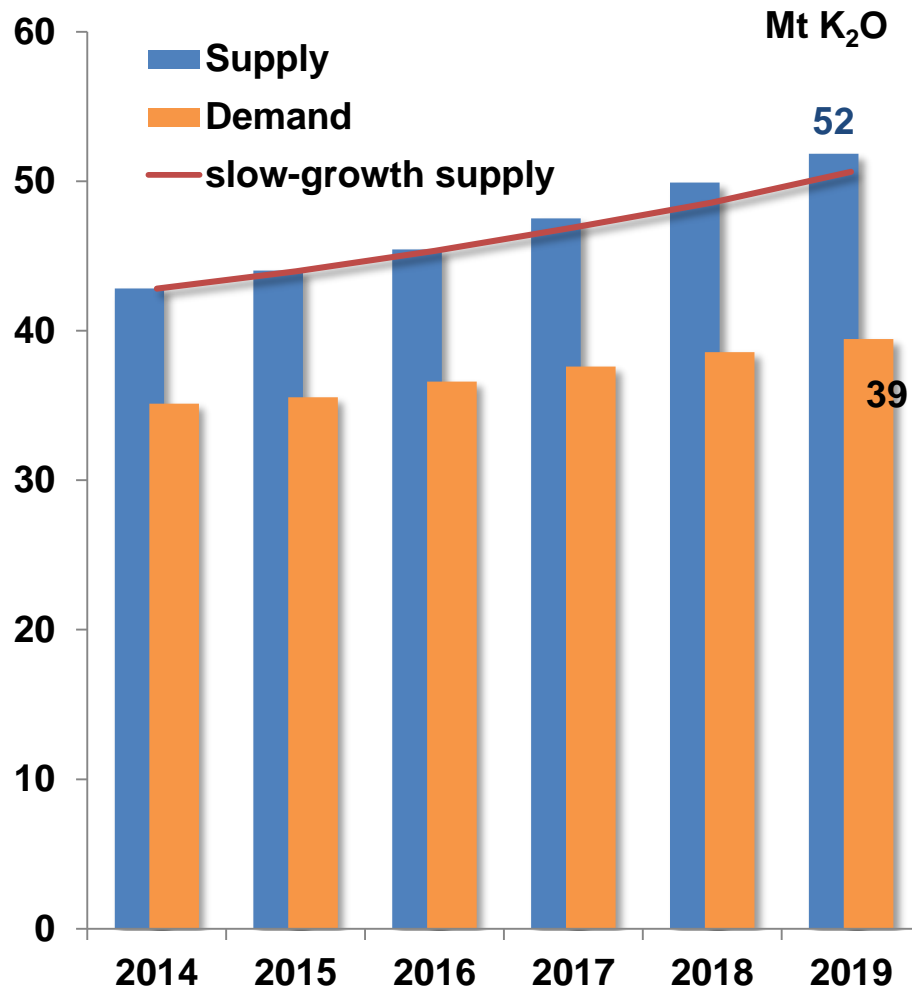
- Stable balance for the near term

## Slow-growth scenario

- Gradually declining potential surplus

Source: IFA Production and International Trade 2015

# Potential Supply/Demand Balance – Potassium



- Global potassium potential supply growing 4.2% pa over 2014
- 80-85% of nameplate capacity
- Global potassium demand growing 2.5% pa

## Baseline scenario

- Moderate increase in potential surplus up to 2017, then accelerating to 2019.

## Slow-growth scenario

- *Stable potential surplus until 2016, growing afterward.*

Source: IFA Production and International Trade 2015

# Key take-aways – Supply aspects

1. Global nutrient supply growing 3% per annum over 2014
2. New capacity: N (EA, NA, AF, EECA), P (AF, EA, WA); K (NA, EECA, EA)
3. Growing potential surplus on K and N; Relative balance on urea and P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>
4. Global nutrient sales : + 2% pa to 264 Mt nutrients: Fertilizer: +1.7% pa; Industrial +3.6% pa
5. Global trade rising for all products between 2015 and 2019:
  - Higher urea Import in SA and EU, but lower in USA and LA: Global urea trade at 52 Mt .
  - Phosphate rock: growing imports in EA, EECA, Europe; trade may reach 34-35 Mt rock.
  - Processed phosphates in SA, AF, LA: Global trade rising to 33 Mt products.
  - Larger potash imports in LA, EA, SA; global trade at 55 Mt .

## ***Uncertainties:***

- ❖ ***Energy prices /Shortfalls of natural gas supply***
- ❖ ***Access to financing /Completion delays***
- ❖ ***Policy: Export policy / Subsidy policies***



# *Thank you for your attention*



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