

PHOSPHATE POLICY ISSUES FROM THE INDUSTRY'S PERSPECTIVE

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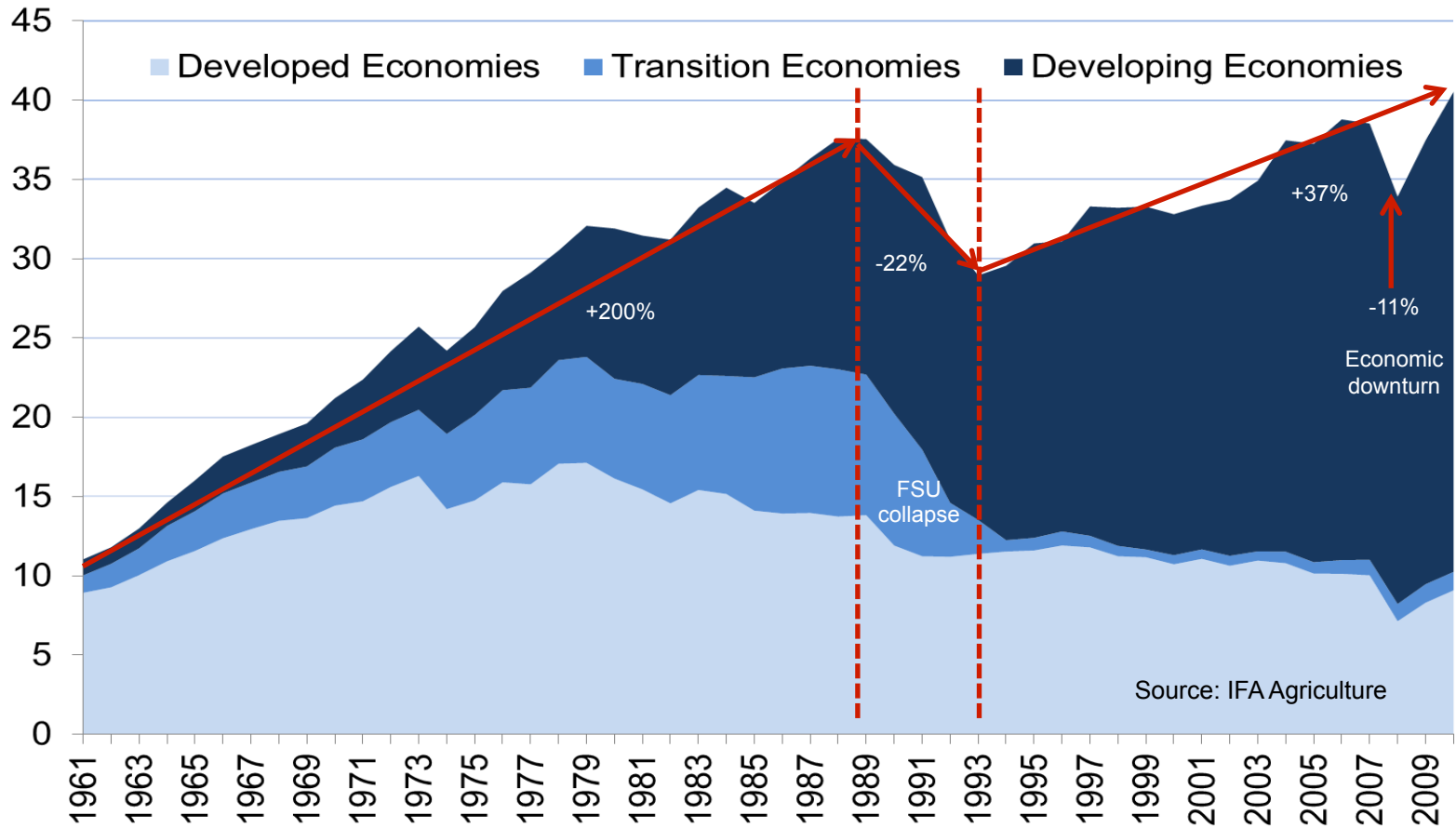


MARKET UPDATE



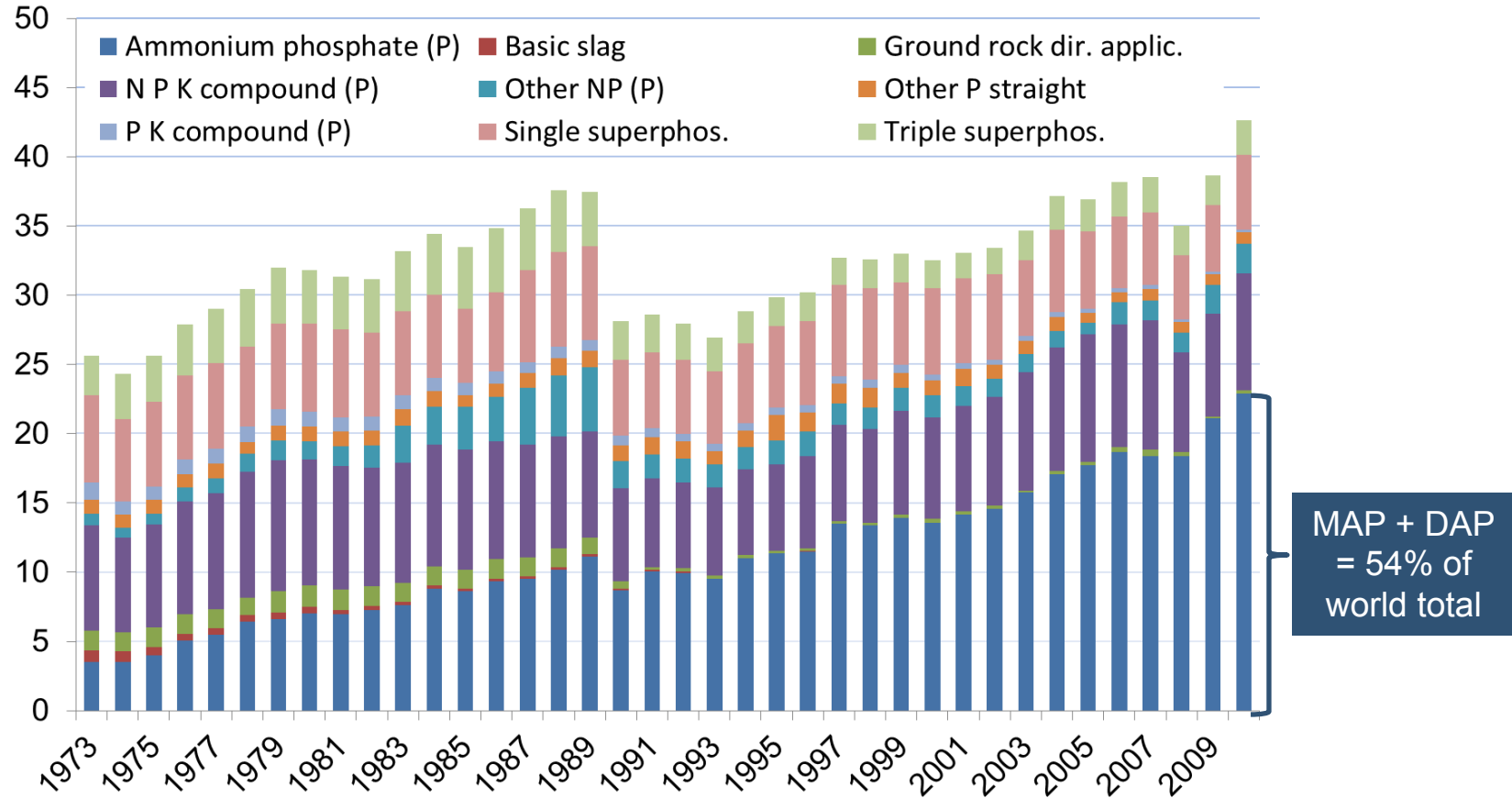


Historical Evolution of P Fertilizer Consumption (Mt P₂O₅)





Historical Evolution of P Fertilizer Consumption by Product (Mt P₂O₅)

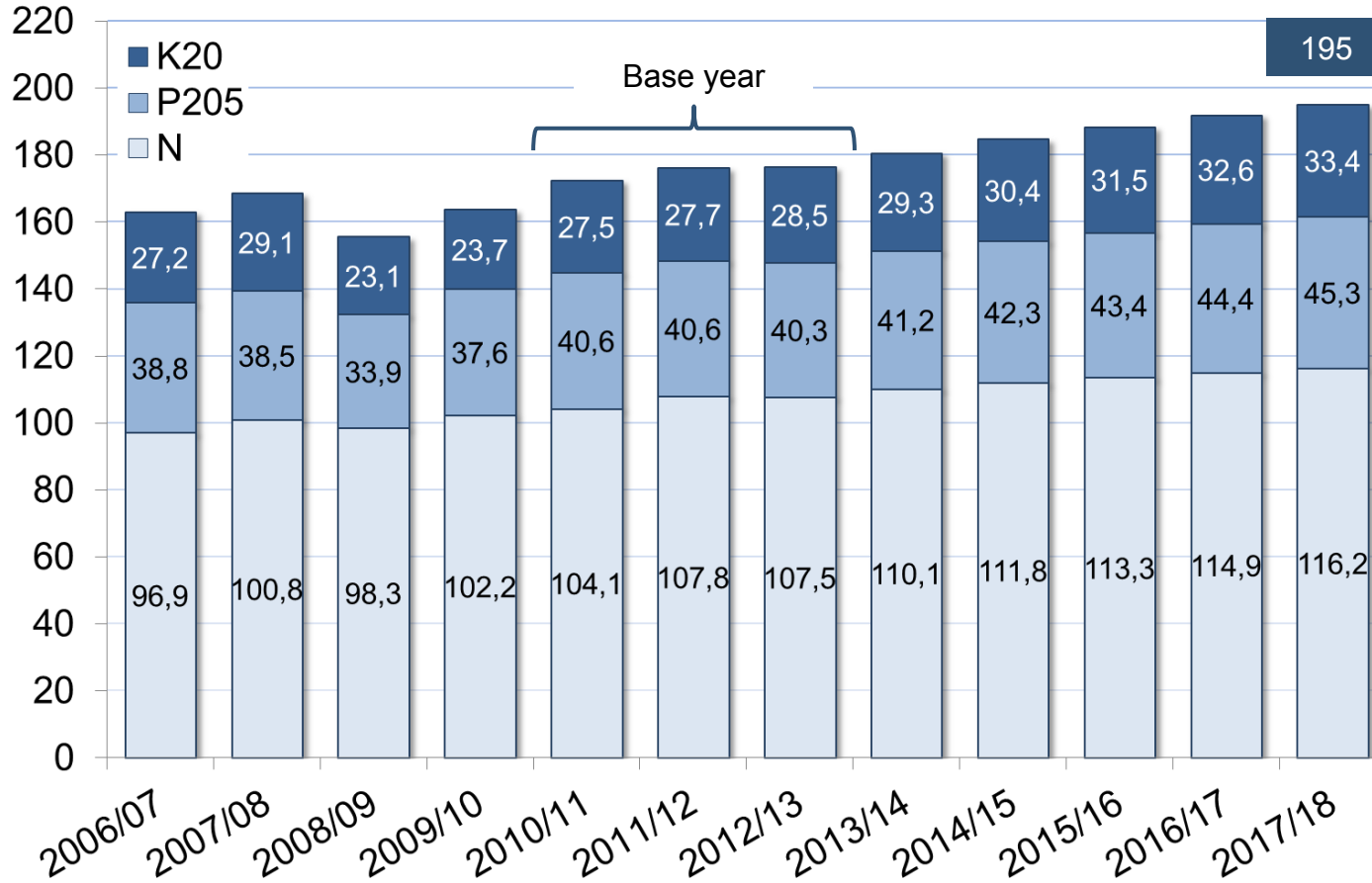


Source: IFA Agriculture



Global Fertilizer Demand

Medium-term Outlook (Mt nutrients)



Average Annual Change	
Base Year → 2017/18	
N	+1.5% p.a.
P ₂ O ₅	+1.9% p.a.
K ₂ O	+3.0% p.a.
Total	+1.8% p.a.

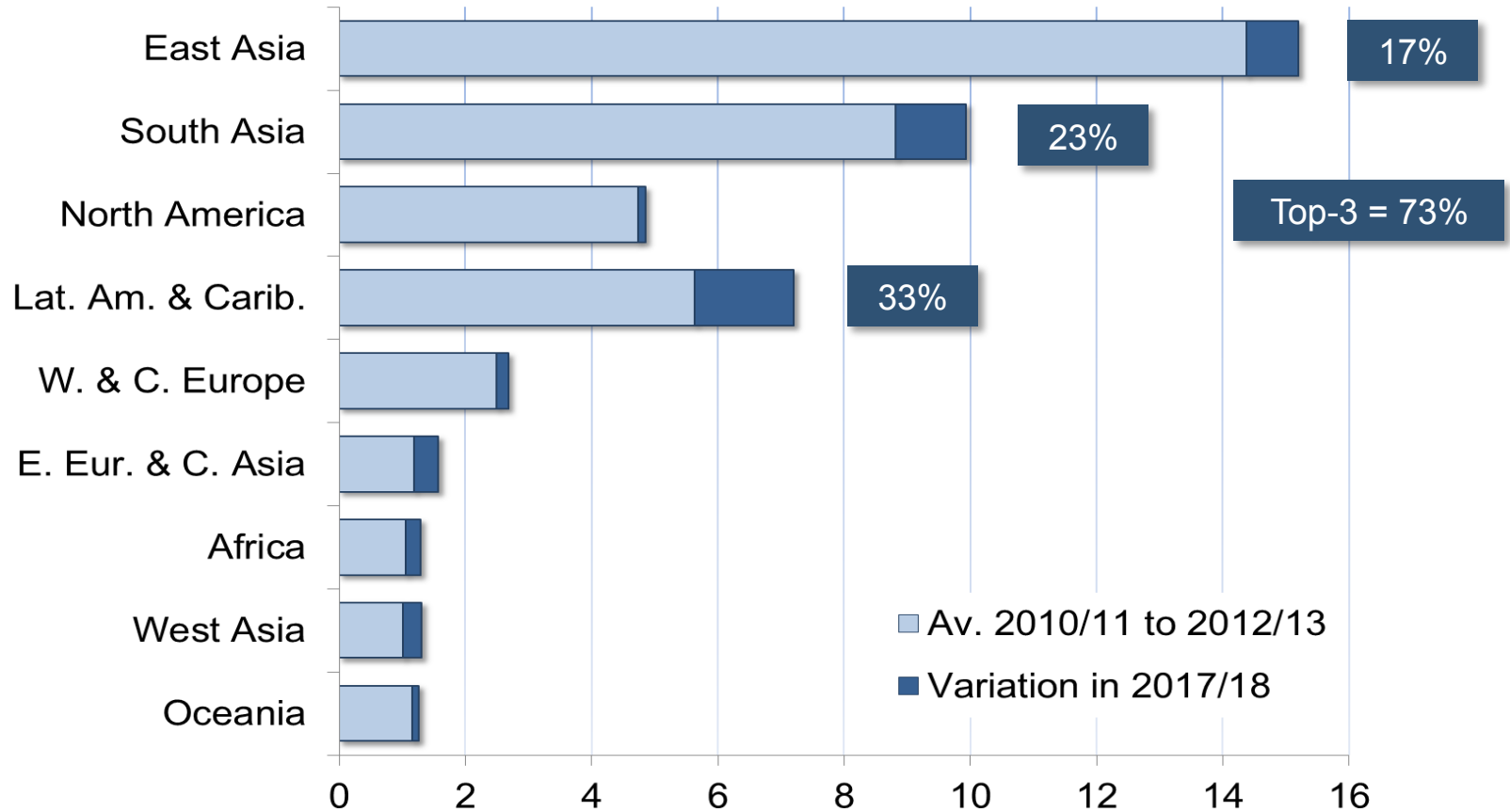
Source: IFA Agriculture





Regional P Fertilizer Demand

Medium-term Outlook (Mt P₂O₅)

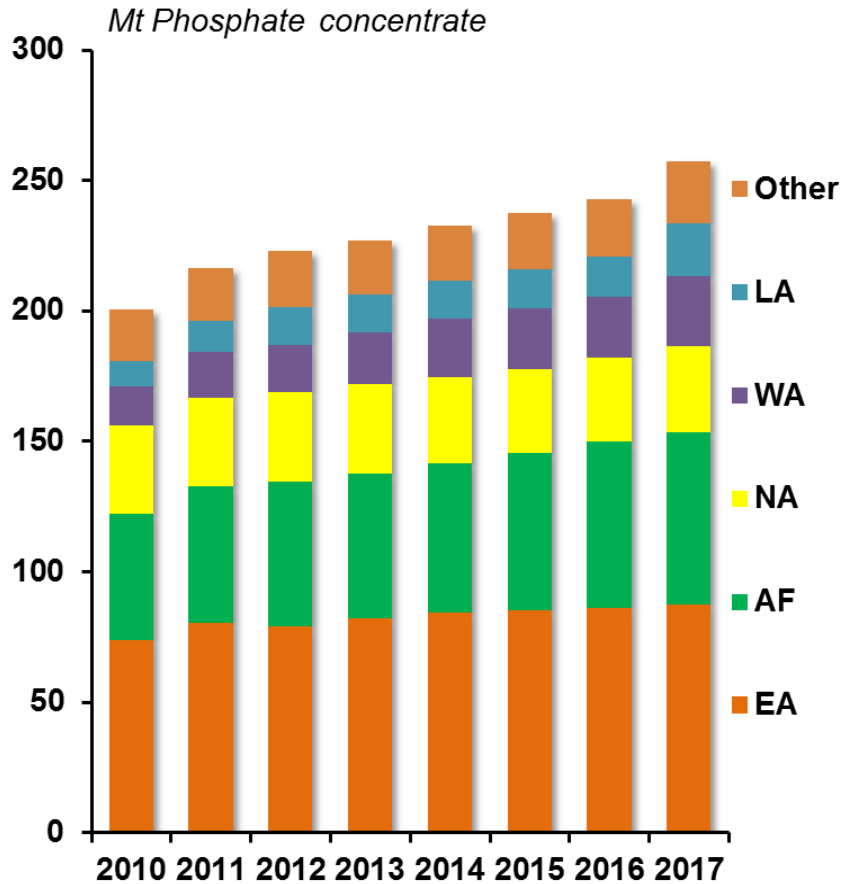


Source: IFA Agriculture





Phosphate Supply Evolution



Capacity Evolution Medium-Term

Mt P rock	2013 to 2017	2013 to 2017 %	Annual growth
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World 35 to 257 Mt 16% 3%

P Rock Potential Supply Growth

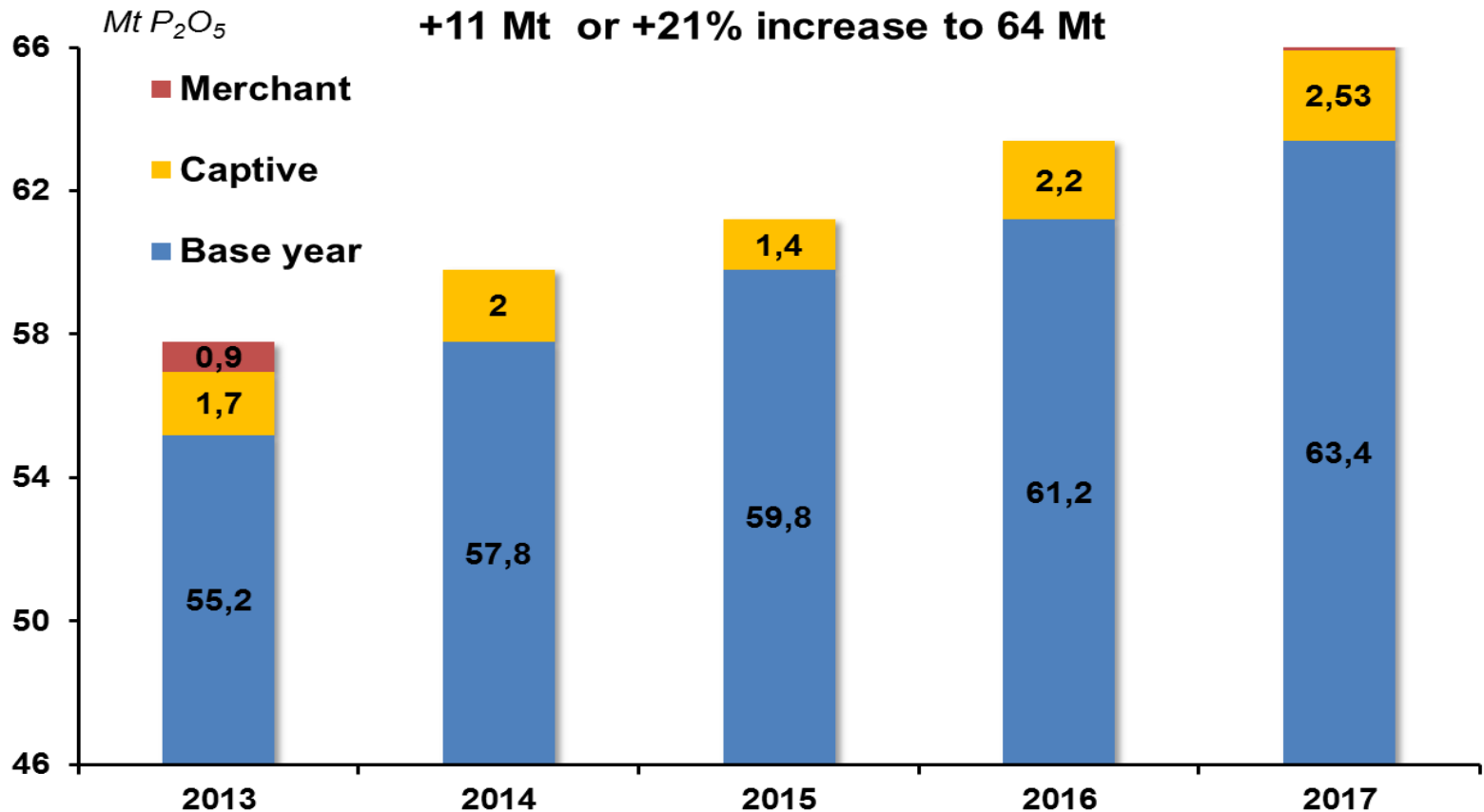
<i>Africa</i>	11	20%	4%
<i>West Asia</i>	8	44%	9%
<i>East Asia</i>	8	10%	2%
<i>Latin America</i>	6	45%	9%

Source: IFA PIT





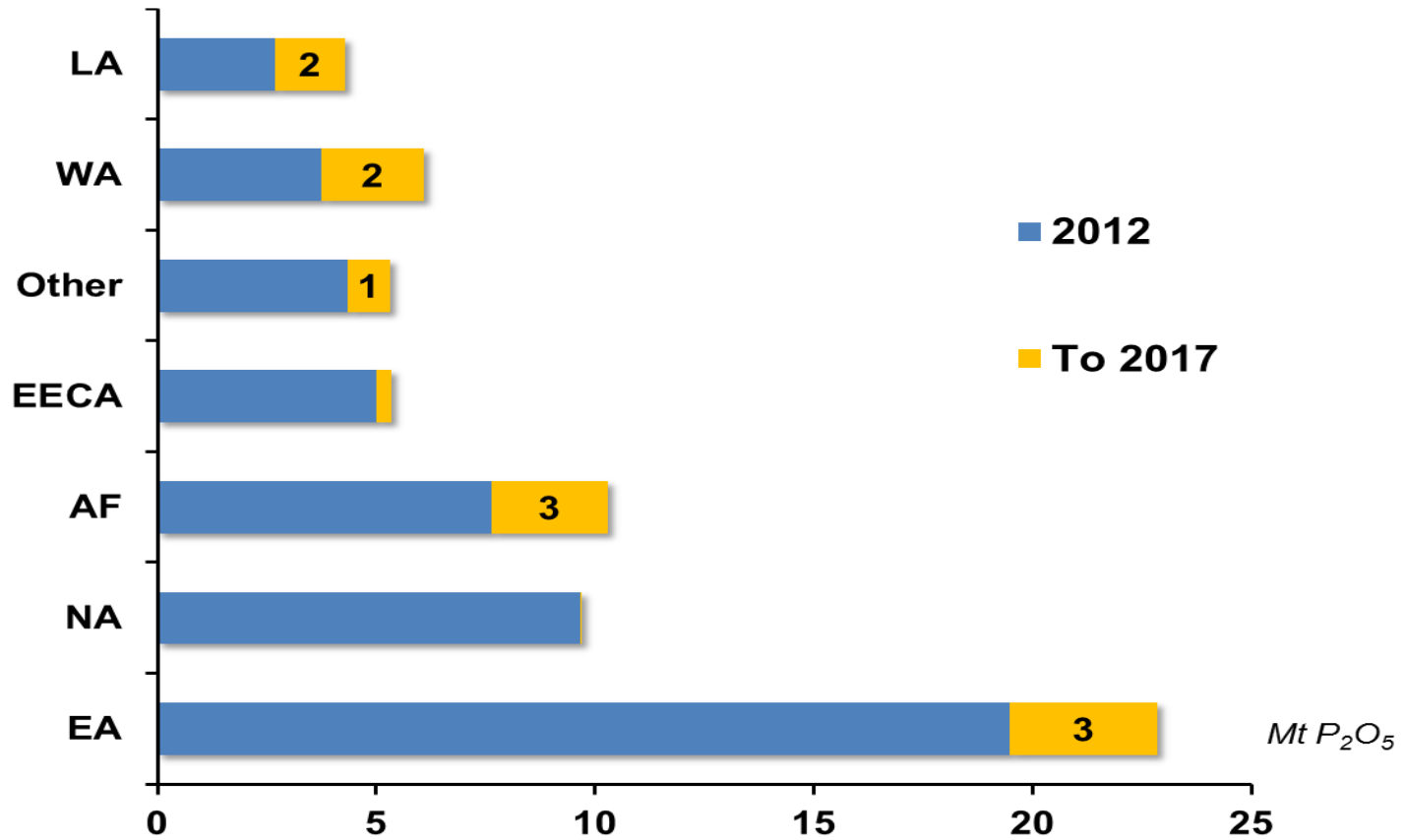
World Phosphoric Acid Capacity Changes



Source: IFA PIT



Regional Phosphoric Acid Capacity Changes

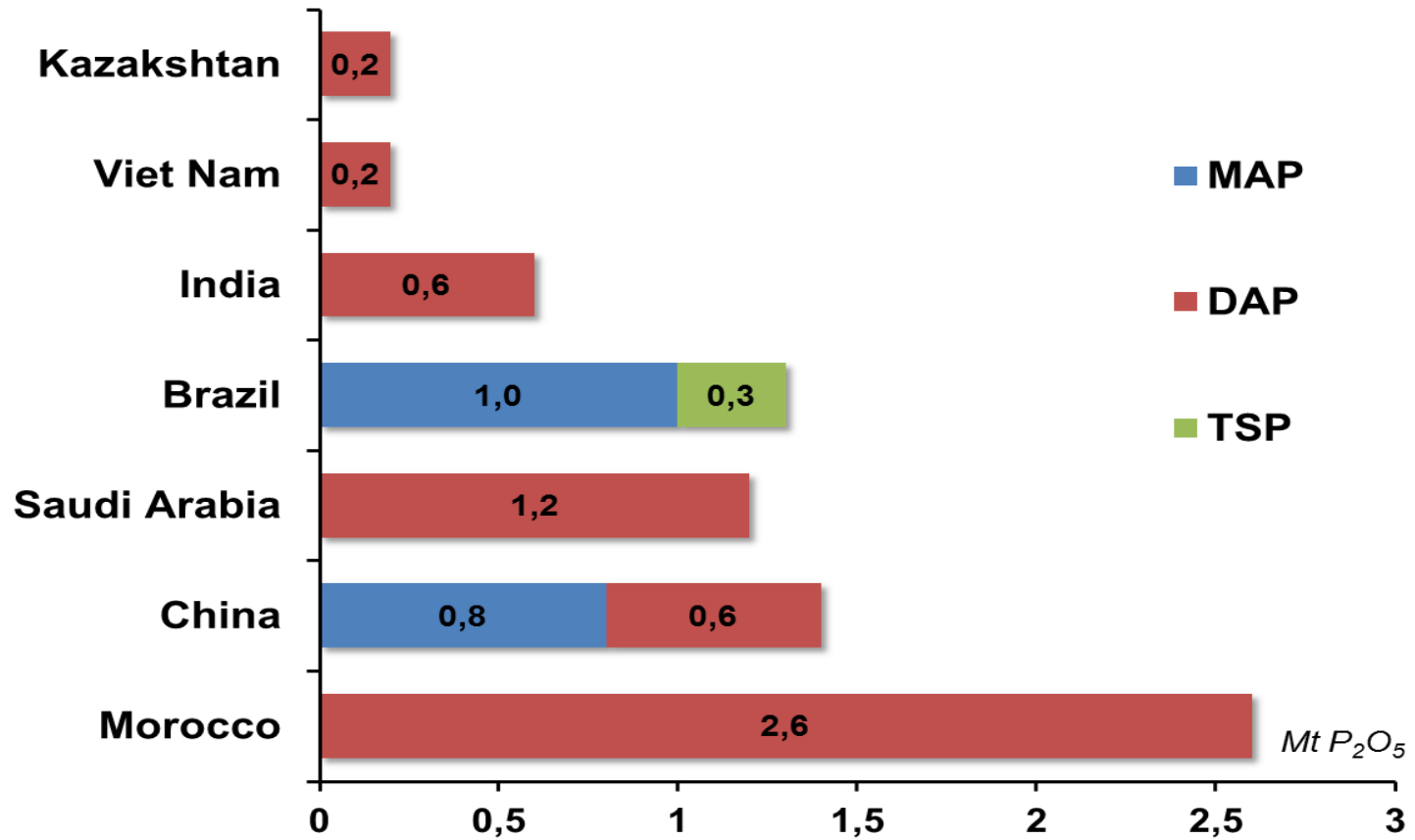


Source: IFA PIT





Main Processed Phosphates Capacity Changes



Source: IFA PIT



Industry Invests Heavily to Meet Rising Demand

Between 2012 and 2017:

- 220 new fertilizer units + 20 projects related to P rock mining expected to come on stream
- Equivalent \$150 billion investment (of which ~\$23 billion in P sector)





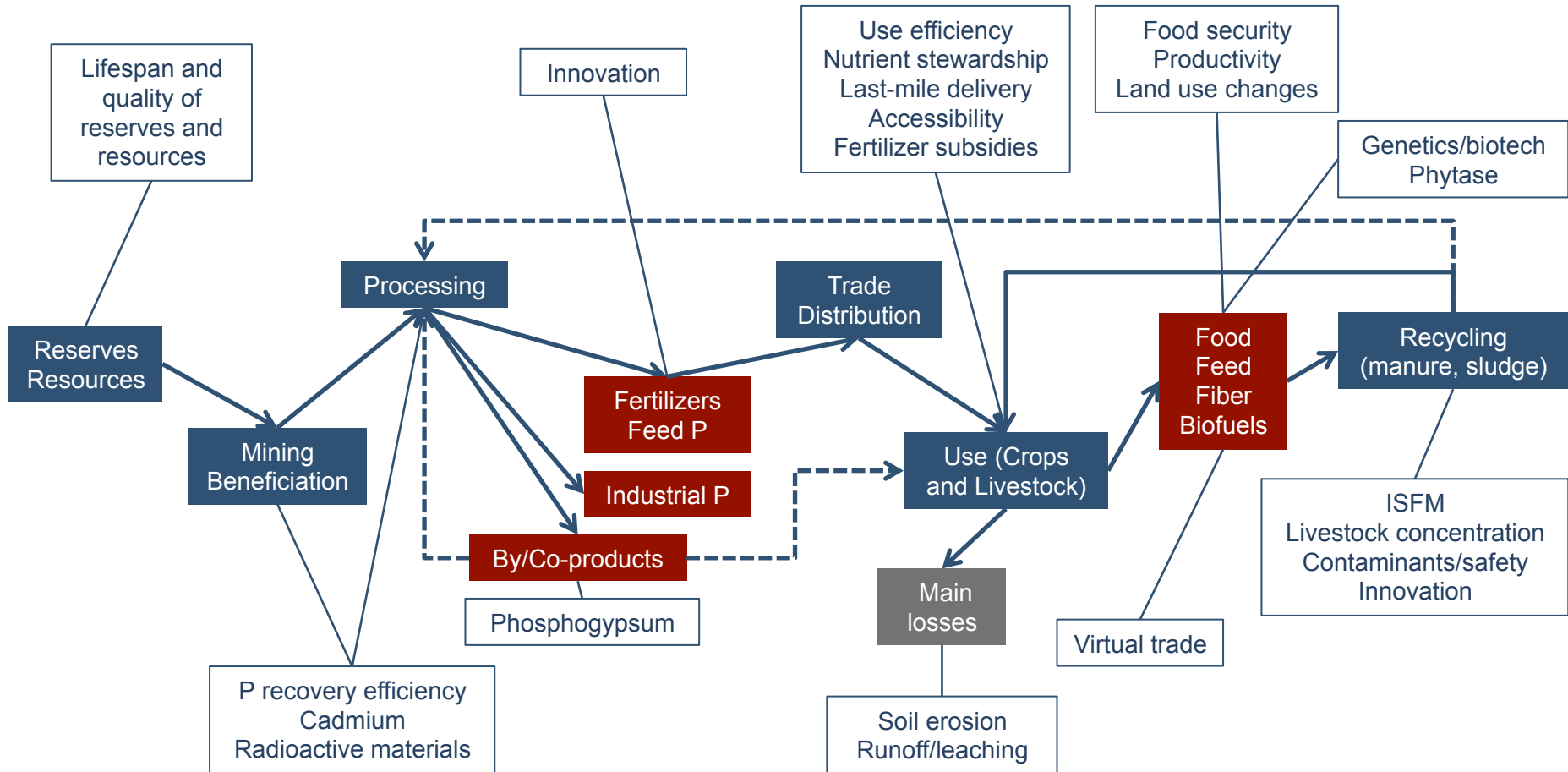
THE P CYCLE

WHAT ARE THE ISSUES?





Simplified P Cycle and Related Issues





INDUSTRY'S PERSPECTIVE





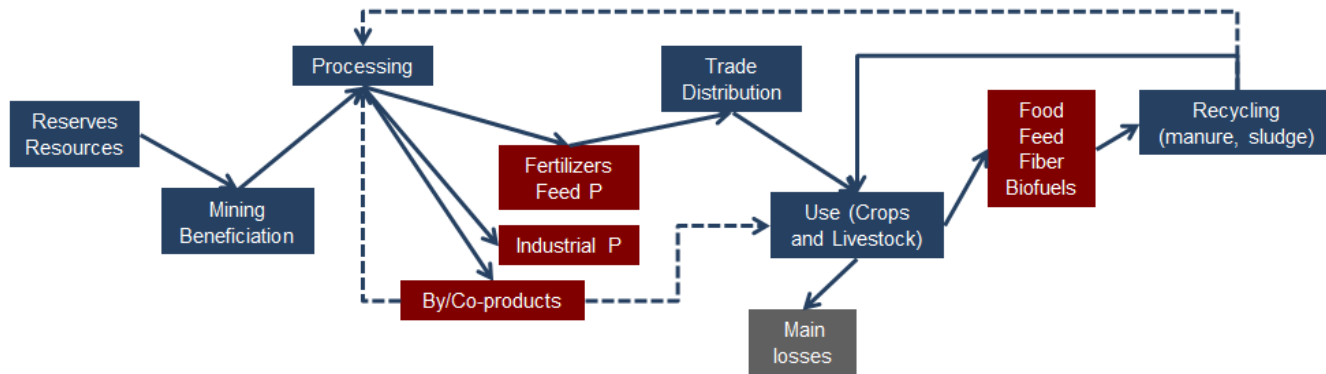
Understanding the P Cycle





Understanding the P Cycle

- Disproportionate attention paid to reserves and resources
- Essential to better understand other P pools and flows at different scales:
 - Erosion/runoff losses: amounts
 - Manure/sludge recycling: amounts, recycling rate, use efficiency
 - Virtual trade with agricultural commodities: impact on requirements
- Prerequisite to sound decisions/responses





Nutrient Stewardship



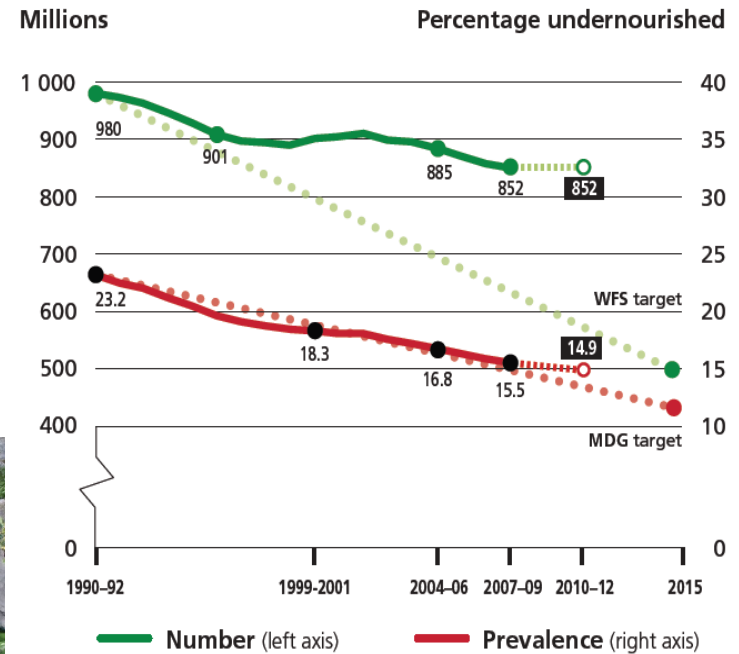


Managing Nutrients to Meet Sustainability Goals

- Improve profitability
- Increase productivity
 - Reduce hunger
 - Prevent land use changes
- Minimize nutrient losses to the environment



World Undernourishment



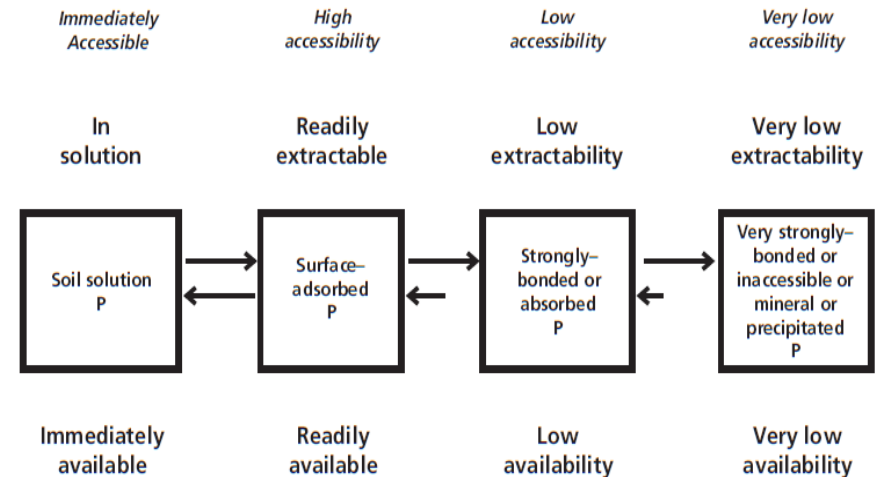
Source: FAO



Improving P Use Efficiency

- Desirable but shall not be to the detriment of productivity and soil fertility (effectiveness)
- How to measure it?
→ Output/input ratio over sufficiently long period of time
- Losses mostly through soil erosion and in concentrated livestock farming areas
- Low PUE in year of application, BUT can reach up to 90% using the balance method over at least a decade in temperate countries

Conceptual diagram for the forms of inorganic P in soils categorized in terms of accessibility, extractability and plant availability



Source: Syers *et al.*, 2008





Nutrient Stewardship

- Inappropriate fertilizer practices are widespread:
 - Blanket recommendations
 - Unbalanced fertilization (fertilizer subsidies)
 - No soil testing/plant analysis
- Often responsible for:
 - large yield gaps
 - poor fertilizer use efficiency
 - nutrient leakage to the environment
- Best management practices are aimed at improving productivity, profitability, preserve the environment
→ meet the economic, social and environmental goals





Nutrient Stewardship

- Industry takes its responsibility
- Several industry-led initiatives:
 - 4R Nutrient Stewardship adopted by IFA and promoted by IPNI (framework)
Apply the right product at the right rate, at the right time, in the right place
 - Nutrient Stewardship programme developed by Fertilizers Europe
 - Fertcare programme implemented by Fertilizers Australia and the Australian Fertiliser Services Association (AFSA)
- IFA will define criteria to recognize Nutrient Stewardship approaches → will encourage higher standards





Knowledge Transfer

- Developing countries account for 2/3 of world consumption
- Inefficient 'conventional' governmental extension
- Hundreds of million smallholder farmers are not/poorly advised on fertilizer management (poor use efficiency)
- Multiple initiatives by fertilizer industry and retailers
- Develop solutions to supplement extension workers:
 - Develop common knowledge platform to ensure consistent messages
 - Train agri-input dealers to provide agronomic advice
 - Use mobile phone technology for customized, real-time, crop- and site-specific recommendations
- Huge challenge → requires PPPs



Credit: DSCL



Credit: IFFCO



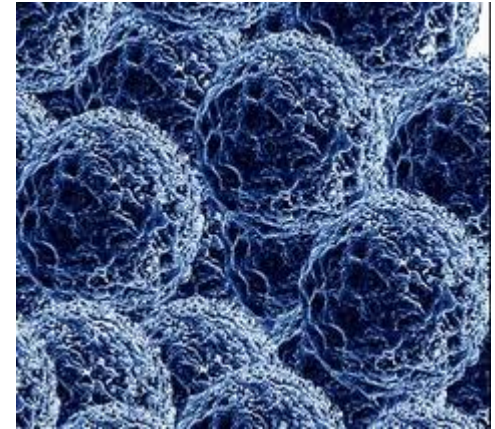
Research and Innovation





Where Is More Research and Innovation Needed?

- Develop new fertilizer products
 - P fertilizers with specific properties (for fertigation, foliar fertilization, seed coating...)
 - Slow- and controlled-release P fertilizers: DAPR, polymer coating
 - Nanotechnology: what potential?
- Develop new processes
 - Removal of heavy metals (Cd in rock, Pb in sludge...)
 - Recycling (struvites, calcined P...)
- Develop new uses
 - for phosphogypsum





What Is Done? What Is Needed?

- Rising R&D investments by industry
 - Specialty fertilizer segment
 - Engineering firms
 - Mainstream P producers
- IFA Working Group on Innovation and Research
- Virtual Fertilizer Research Center (launched in 2010 by IFDC): Creating the next generation of fertilizers
- Stimulate innovation
 - Shift in culture (investment vs. cost, product differentiation)
 - Develop incentives, enabling regulatory framework





IN CONCLUSION





We Need to...

Better understand
the whole P cycle

Stimulate research
and innovation

Encourage
public-private
partnerships

PPP4P

Support nutrient
stewardship
programmes

Pay more
attention to Sub-
Saharan Africa





International
Fertilizer Industry
Association

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