Australian Fertilizer Industry Conference
Hamilton Island, Queensland, Australia
6-10 August 2007

FIFA

International Fertilizer Supply and Demand

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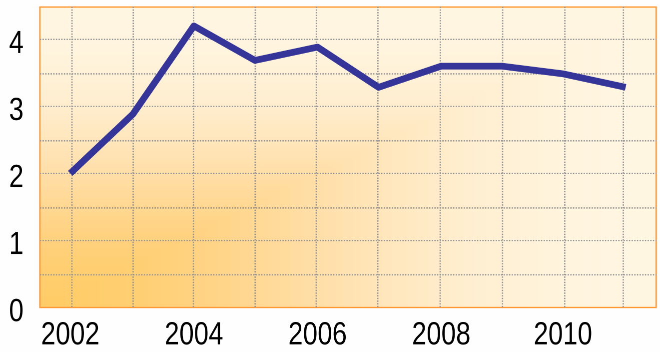
International Fertilizer Industry Association

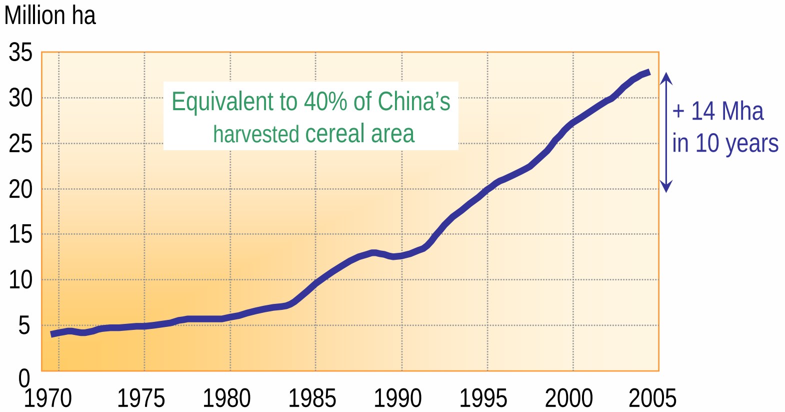
World GDP growth (%)



Source: FAPRI

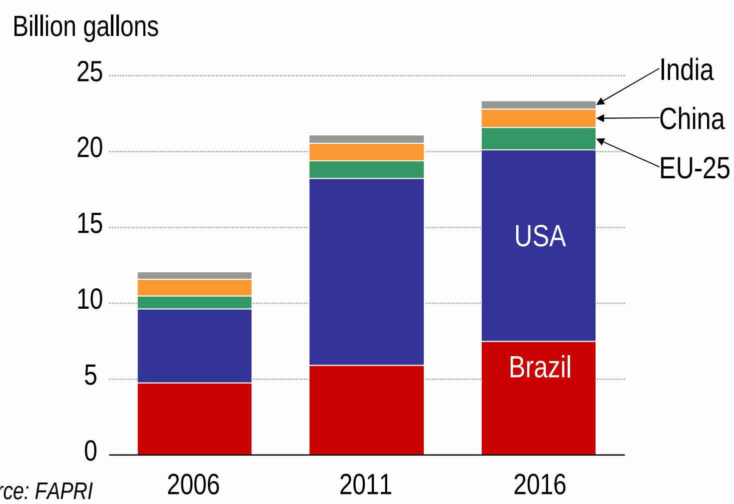
Diet changes and agriculture diversification

Harvested fruit/vegetable area in China

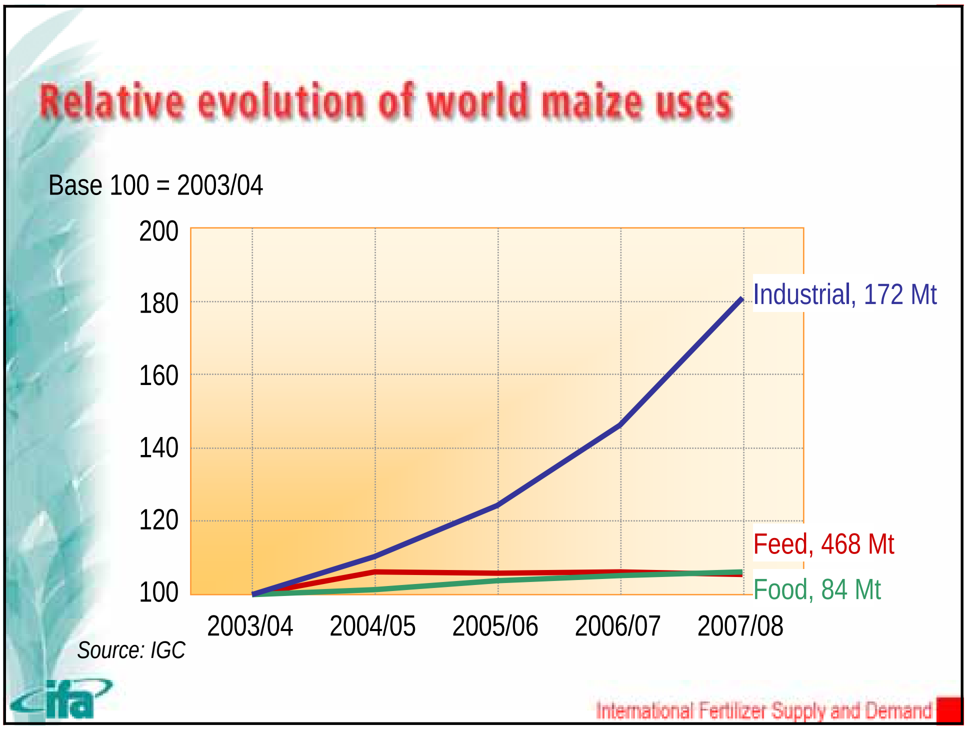


Source: FAO

Ethanol production - Evolution by country



Source: FAPRI


Relative evolution of world maize uses
Base 100 = 2003/04
200
180
160
140
120
100
2003/04
2004/05
2005/06
2006/07
2007/08
Industrial, 172 Mt
Feed, 468 Mt
Food, 84 Mt
Source: IGC
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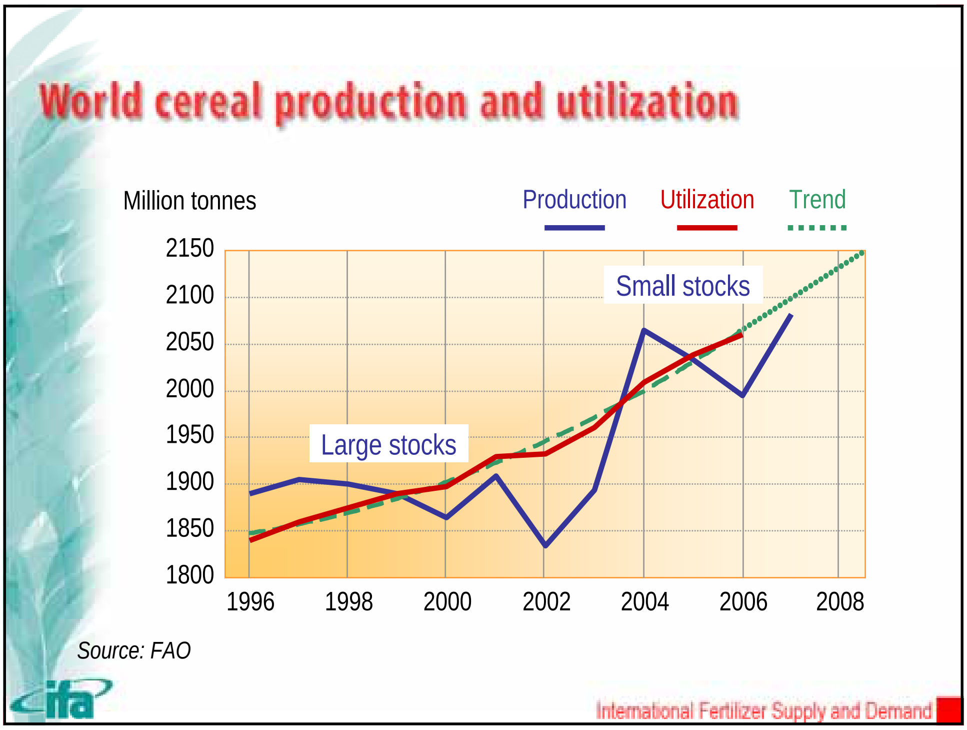
World cereal production and utilization
Million tonnes
Production
Utilization
Trend
2150
2100
2050
2000
1950
1900
1850
1800
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
Small stocks
Large stocks
Source: FAO
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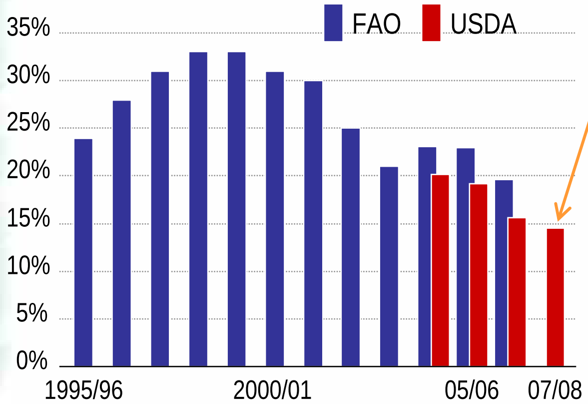
World cereal stocks - Stock-to-use ratio



14.5%

- lowest level for > two decades
- 53 days of consumption

Wheat: 18%

Rice: 17%

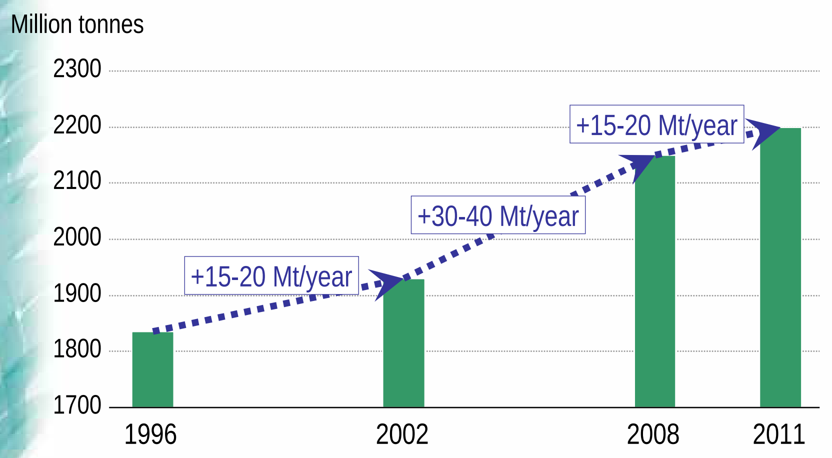
CG: 11% (~40 days)

Source: FAO, USDA

Medium-term outlook - Global trends

- Continued world population growth: More food and fiber.
- Income growth: More meat, fish, fruits, vegetables, sugar and vegetable oils; less cereals and pulses per capita.
- High oil prices: Strong incentives for bioenergy production; ag commodity prices higher and more volatile.
- Limited immediately available additional arable land: Imperative to increase yields; larger cultivated area in South America and SE Asia.
- Growing environmental concerns: Increased recycling of organic nutrient sources; optimization of nutrient use efficiency.
- Improved technologies: Higher resource use efficiency.

World cereal consumption - Medium-term trend



Source: USDA, FAPRI

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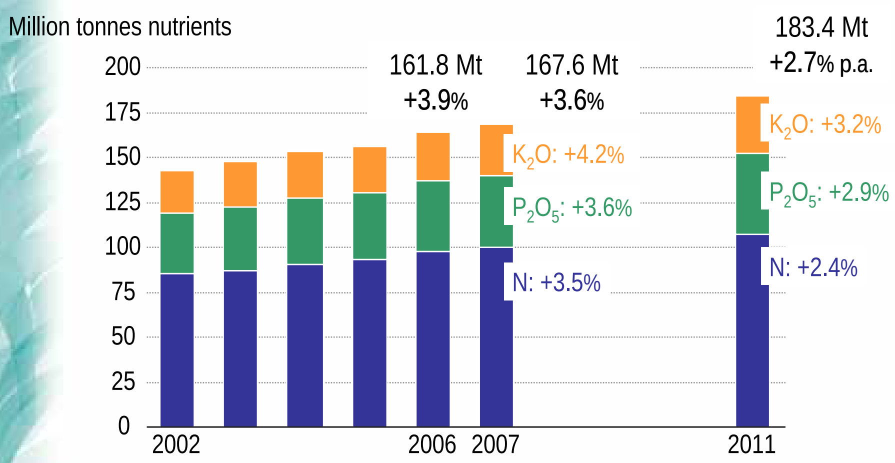
World fertilizer demand forecasts



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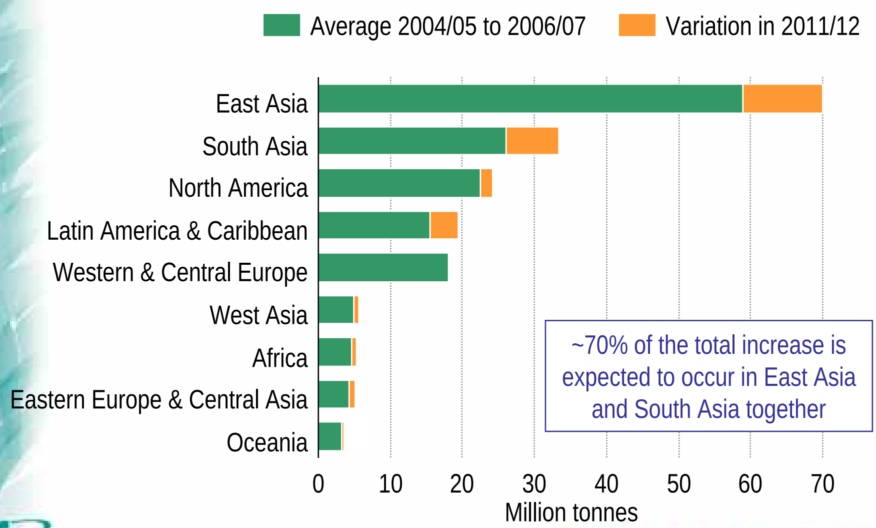
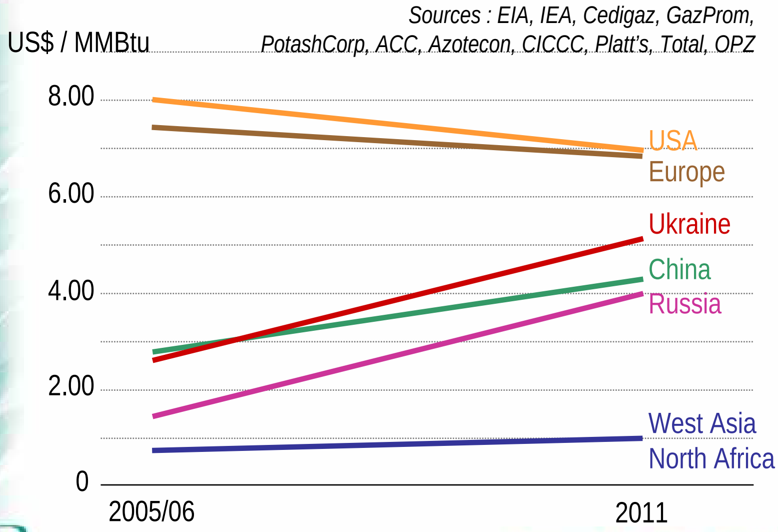
Evolution of regional fertilizer demand



Medium-term outlook for world fertilizer supply and supply/demand balances

Natural gas price trends



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World ammonia capacity developments

	2007	2011
East Asia	66.0	77.8
EECA	25.0	27.5
South Asia	18.5	21.5
Europe	20.0	20.0
West Asia	12.5	18.9
North America	16.5	15.8
Latin America	10.5	11.5
Africa	6.2	10.0
Oceania	2.0	2.0
Total	177.3	205.0

Million tonnes NH_3

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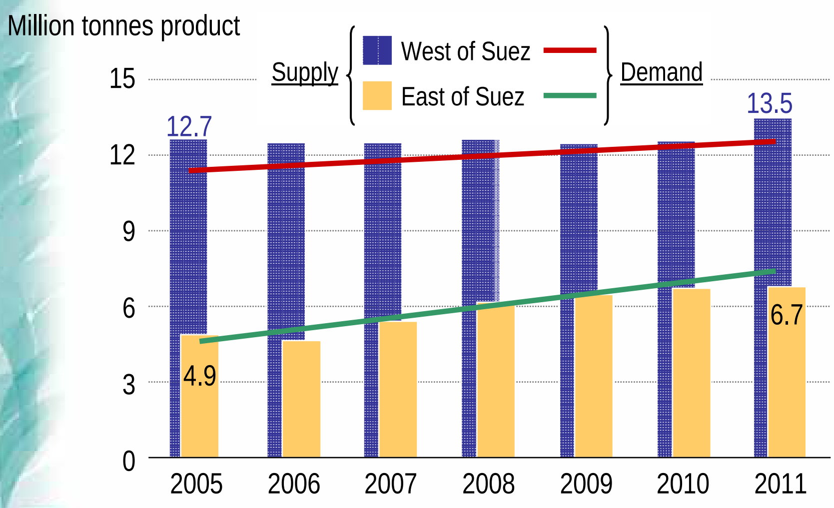
Seaborne ammonia developments



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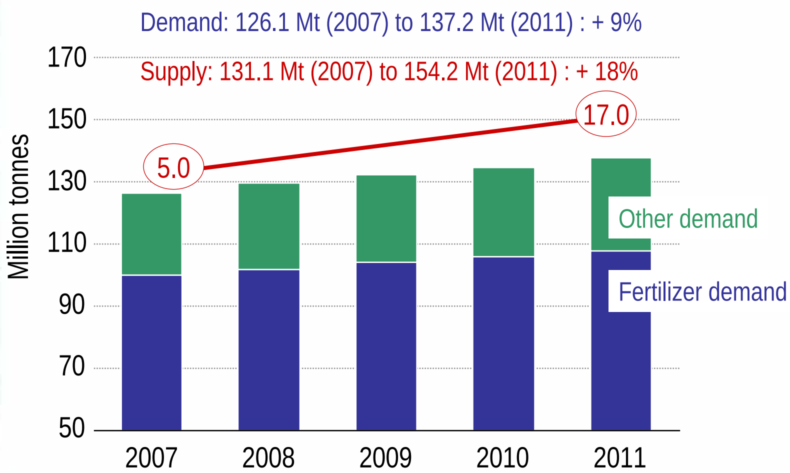
World nitrogen supply / demand



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World urea capacity developments

	2007	2011
East Asia	68.2	83.7
South Asia	28.3	33.1
West Asia	15.2	23.6
EECA	12.7	14.8
North America	11.1	10.6
Europe	9.9	10.1
Africa	5.7	9.3
Latin America	5.6	6.8
Oceania	0.5	0.5
Total	157.2	192.5

Million tonnes urea

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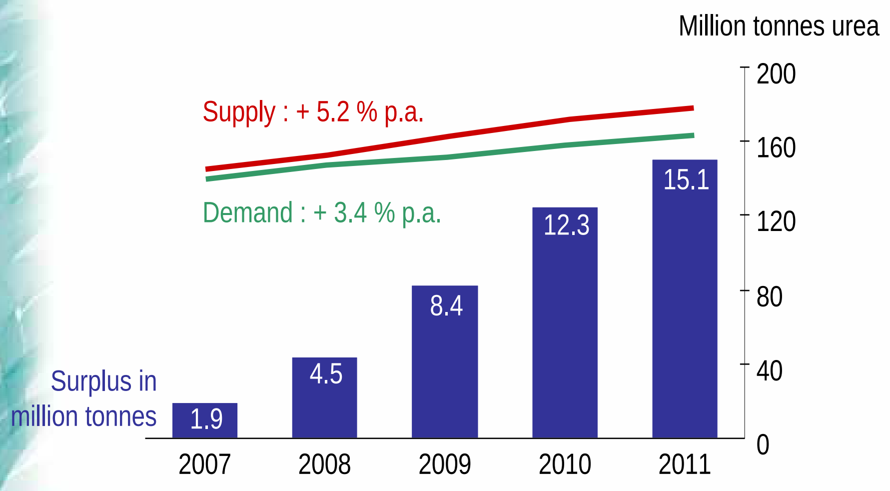
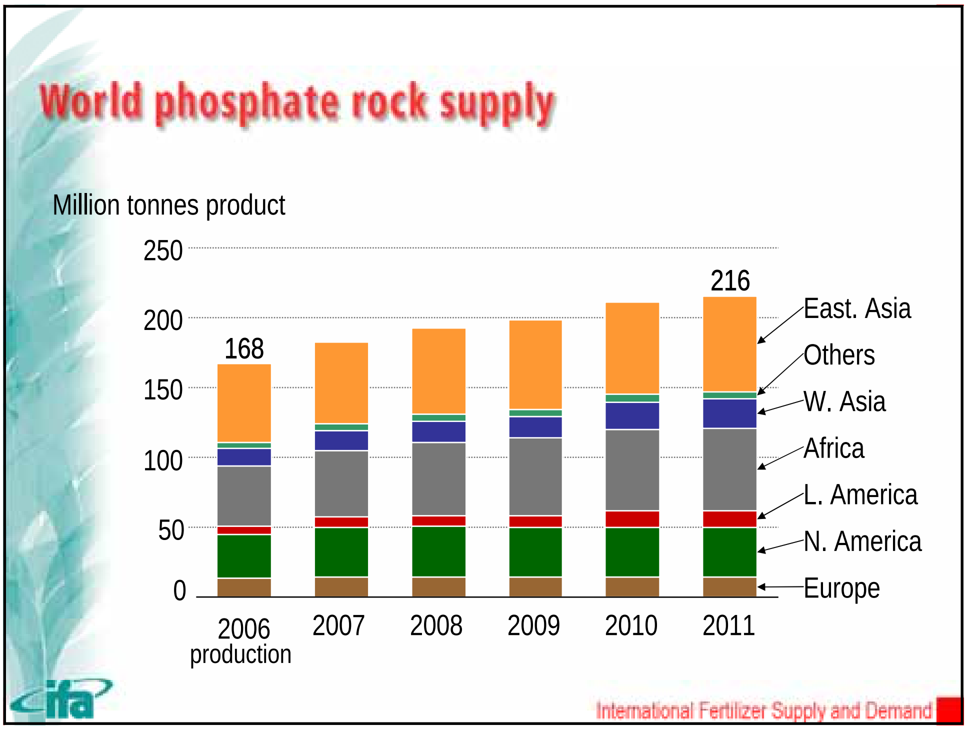
World urea supply / demand balance



International Fertilizer Supply and Demand


World phosphate rock supply
Million tonnes product
250
200
150
100
50
0
168
216
2006 production
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
East. Asia
Others
W. Asia
Africa
L. America
N. America
Europe
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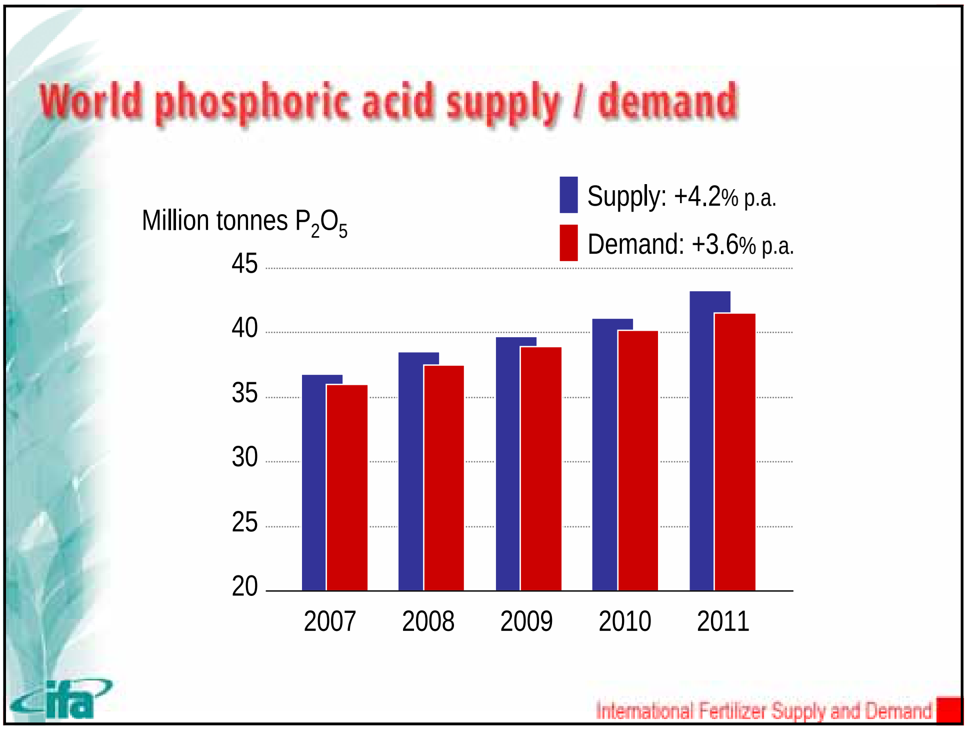
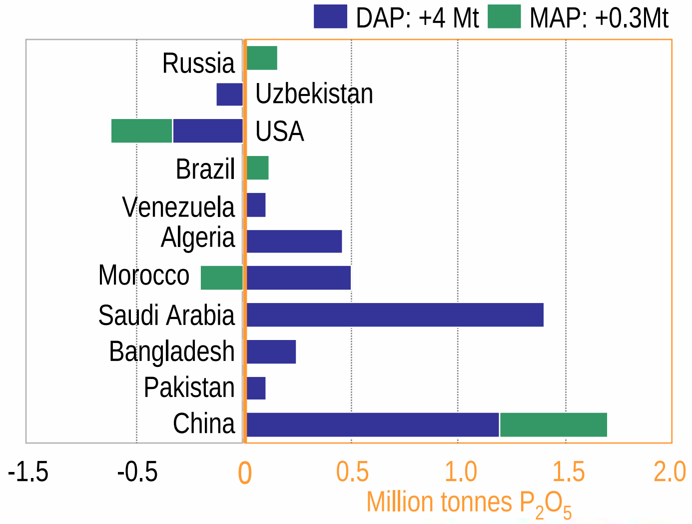

World phosphoric acid supply / demand
Million tonnes P_2O_5
Supply: +4.2% p.a.
Demand: +3.6% p.a.
45
40
35
30
25
20
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
ifa
International Fertilizer Supply and Demand

World capacity changes: 2006 - 2011



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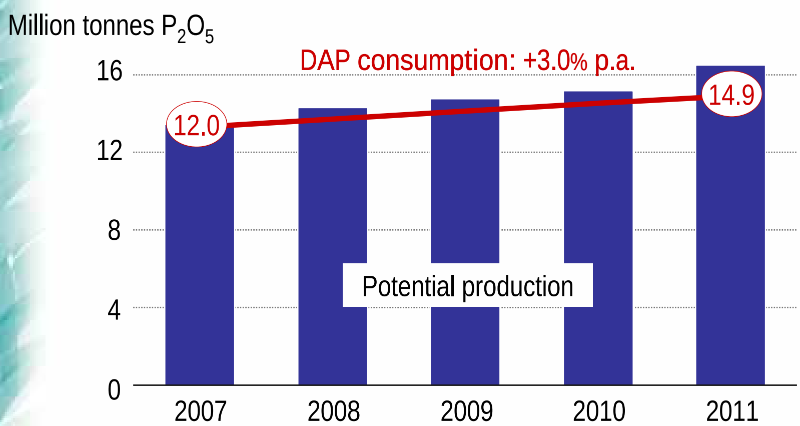
World DAP: supply / demand



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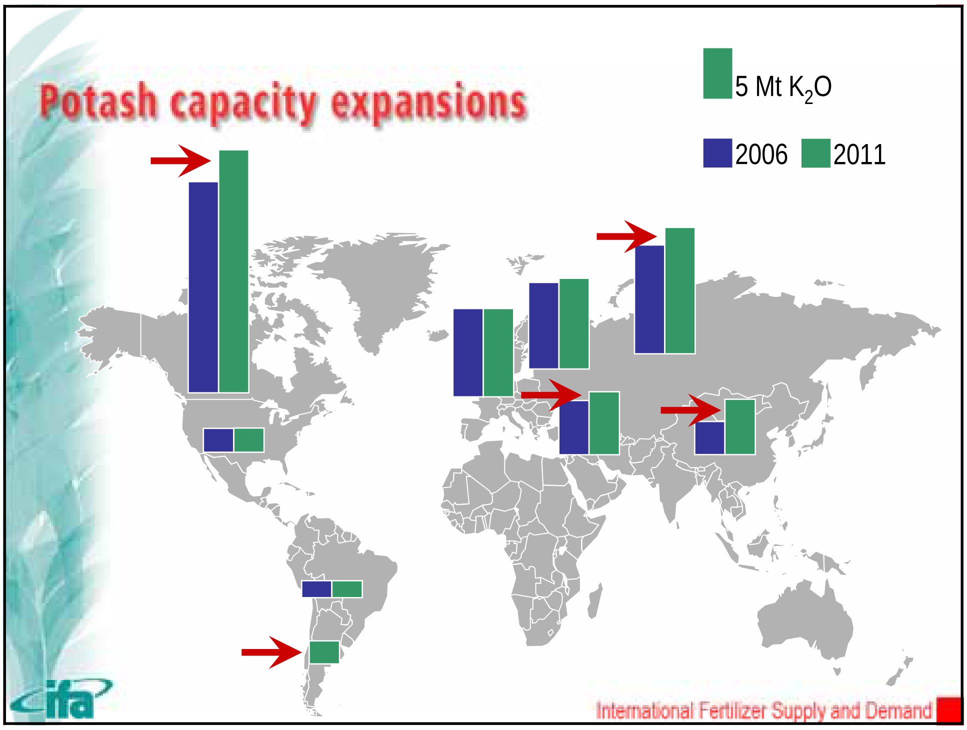
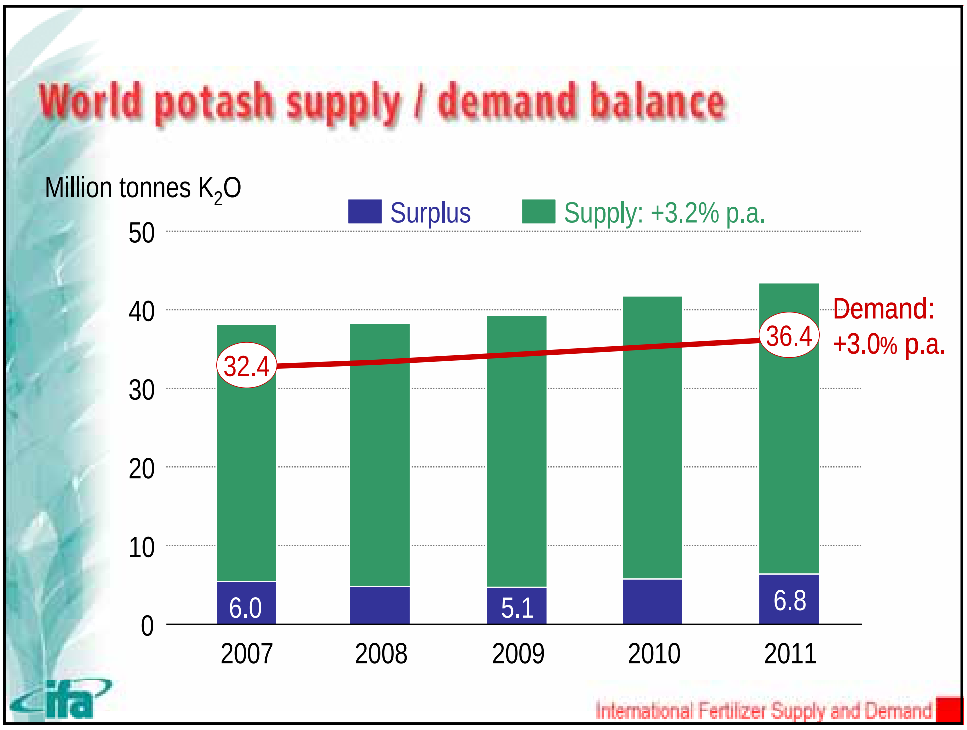

Potash capacity expansions
5 Mt K2O
2006
2011
International Fertilizer Supply and Demand


World potash supply / demand balance
Million tonnes K2O
Surplus
Supply: +3.2% p.a.
50
40
30
20
10
0
Demand: +3.0% p.a.
32.4
36.4
6.0
5.1
6.8
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
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CONCLUSIONS

- All supply and demand situations will be tight to balanced until 2009, due to stronger than expected demand.
- Except for the balanced years 2009-10 there will be a merchant ammonia surplus west of the Suez canal and a deficit to the east.
  - Urea supply will grow at a much faster rate than that of demand. A surplus is likely from 2009.
- Phosphate rock availability will increase but exports will grow only from a handful of countries. High quality rock will become scarcer.
  - DAP supply/demand will remain in balance until 2010.
- Potash supply will increase in China and in most exporting countries. A marginal growth in surplus will develop only in 2011.