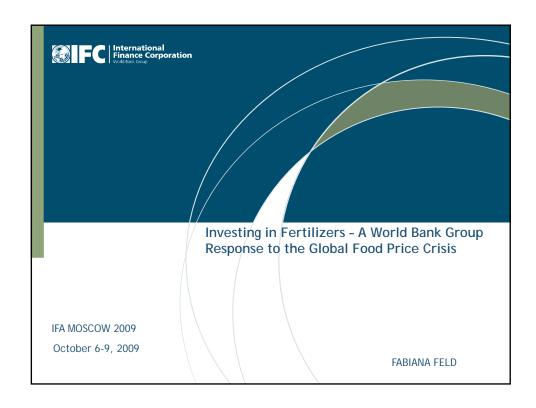


INVESTING IN FERTILIZERS – A WORLD BANK GROUP RESPONSE TO THE GLOBAL FOOD PRICE CRISIS

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CONFIDENTIAL Solving the Real "Global Food Crisis"... • While it is true that grain prices have come down after their peak in the first half of 2008, ... \$1,000 Price (US\$ / Bu.) \$800 \$200 Apr-06 Aug-06 Dec-06 Apr-07 Aug-07 Dec-07 Apr-08 Aug-08 Dec-08 · .. the long-term challenge of how to feed the growing global population remains. Three key factors drive long-term demand for agricultural products: $\underline{Demographics} : The \ world's \ population \ has \ increased \ at \ a \ compound \ annual \ growth \ rate \ (CAGR) \ of \ 1.7\%$ since 1950, and is expected to continue to increase in the future. Meanwhile, the supply of land is fixed. Protein Consumption: Consumption of protein rich foods, such as meat and poultry increase with income, and a large amount of crops are needed to raise farm animals. Average annual protein demand in the developed world is 82 kg per person vs. 30 kg in the developing world. As nations become more prosperous, this gap is likely to close. Alternative Fuels: An environmental as well as a political issue. "Food Security is the greatest threat to human well-being today". Financial Times editorial April 17, 2009

...Will Require Multiple Solutions, ...

How can we increase the output of agricultural products?

- Increase the area of productive land
- · Increase the yield per unit area of land
- Maintain soil productivity and reverse the nutrient mining of soil
- Improve agriculture sustainability through better resource management (e.g. erosion control, improved water-use efficiency)
- Breed new crop varieties with higher yield potential and improved tolerance to pests, diseases, drought and other stress factors
- Promote and expand agriculture research and advisory services to help improve farmers' practices

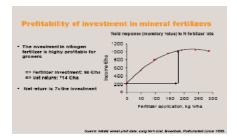


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... And Chemical Fertilizers Must Be Part of the Answer

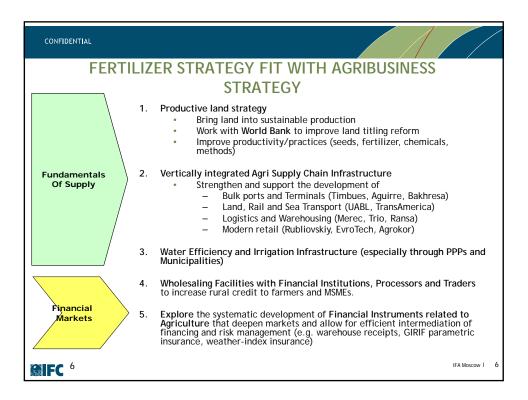
- Chemical fertilizer industry can address key areas of focus in agricultural productivity
 - Increase the yield per unit area of land
 - Maintain soil productivity and reverse the nutrient mining of soil
 - Outreach to farmers to improve the use of fertilizers
- Proper usage of fertilizer can lead to a 700% return on investment



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IFC'S FERTILIZER STRATEGY



IFC's Fertilizer Strategy

- Objective: promote long-term growth in agricultural productivity in Africa, China, India, Latin America and the CIS. Soil fertility is central to crop growth.
- Strategy:
- 1. Invest in fertilizer production and cost reduction
 - · Invest in fertilizer production in target regions.
 - Emphasis on NPK fertilizers.
 - Invest in production of micronutrient and/ or control release fertilizers.
 - Lower production costs by financing second hand plants and energy efficiency projects.
 - Promote small plant technology like LCA (low cost ammonia), especially in land locked countries in Africa with limited gas
 - · Develop phosphate reserves with IFC Mining Department.
- 2. Joint-ventures with IFC's Agribusiness, Infrastructure, Financial Markets and industry players to strengthen the distribution channels
 - · J-V with IFC Agribusiness: strengthen distributor network to increase farmers' access and knowledge of fertilizers through joint-ventures
 - J-V with IFC Financial Markets: micro-credit facilities for distributors and farmers.
 - J-V with IFC Infrastructure: invest in captive ports and terminals for fertilizer clients.
- 3. Promote use of fertilizer for optimized usage
 - Technical Assistance: encourage distributor training and support by fertilizer producers.
 - Support industry initiatives to improve distribution in Africa.

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Elements of IFC's Fertilizer Strategy

1. PRODUCTION AND COST REDUCTION

- Long-term financing: equity and loans that are not available in countries that have comparative advantages in nitrogen and phosphate production:
 - <u>Nitrogen:</u> China, Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Peru, Russia, Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Angola, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tanzania, Ukraine, Indonesia, Libya.
 - Phosphate: China, Morocco, Russia, Jordan, Tunisia, Philippines, Senegal, Egypt, Kazakhstan, South Africa.
- Support projects involving:
 - Utilization of indigenous raw materials. Priority given to projects for high volume fertilizers at locations close to the needed feedstock.
 - Backward integration.Mixed NPK fertilizers.

 - Projects with strong downstream (distribution) component.
 - Installation of optimized logistic systems to bring together the different nutrients and economically distribute the fertilizer.

 - Energy efficiency components to reduce production cash costs.
 Second-hand plants, with lower investment costs after revamping and competitive economics.

 - economics.

 Fewer greenfield risks with mostly incremental expansions.

 Replacement of old plants.

 Micronutrient suppliers with strong growth and investment needs to follow demand.

 Switch to different production routes.
- Strengthening local players, support those who have a consolidation strategy



Elements of IFC's Fertilizer Strategy

1. PRODUCTION AND COST REDUCTION

Regional Focus

- · Europe and FSU:
 - Revamping of old plants
 - Energy efficiency
 - Terminals and ports - Phosphate
- China:
- Second hand plants
- More blended, mixed, compound fertilizers South-south investments with local companies
- Phosphate

- Small scale technology
 Projects to compound NPK in smaller units close to the farmers
- Greenfield in Nigeria and Angola
- · Latin America:
 - Opportunistic investments in Venezuela and Trinidad & Tobago, Argentina, Colombia (Chuchupa field)
 - Greenfields in Peru and Colombia
 - South-South in Brazil
- MENA:
- Low cost gas utilization
- South Africa:
 - South-South
 - Don't pursue domestic market due to subsidies

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Elements of IFC's Fertilizer Strategy 1- PRODUCTION AND COST REDUCTION - JOINT VENTURES - MINING

- IFC Mining has focused on precious minerals and metals, not on industrial metals.
- Africa region presents several opportunities to support phosphate rock in Morocco, Senegal, Egypt, Tunisia, Togo.
- Other countries with substantial phosphate rock availability are FSU, China and Brazil.
- Example of potential partnership Chemicals- Mining: Eurochem's investment in Kazakhstan: development of phosphate rock, followed by construction of a phosphate fertilizer plant and a nitrogen and compound fertilizer plant.



Elements of IFC's Fertilizer Strategy

2. JOINT VENTURES - AGRIBUSINESS

- Joint venture initiatives with Agribusiness to support small farmers to increase productivity and income.
 - Include fertilizer companies in Agribusiness Credit Lines or Microcredit structures
 - Fertilizer extension services
 - Soil testing
 - General advice



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Elements of IFC's Fertilizer Strategy

2. JOINT VENTURES - FINANCIAL MARKETS

- Focus on Africa
- Wholesale financing activities should be used as an entry point into countries where direct investment opportunities may be limited.
- $\bullet \ \ \text{Fertilizer value chain involves SME's that could be reached through Financial Intermediaries}.$
- Instruments include:
 - Trade Finance: pre-export finance supporting fertilizer exports and import finance of agricultural products including fertilizers
 - Credit lines to banks for onlending to SMEs
 - Risk participation Facilities
 - Microfinancing to small farmers to pre-finance fertilizer purchases



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Elements of IFC's Fertilizer Strategy

- 2. JOINT VENTURES INFRASTRUCTURE
- •Financing downstream logistics (dedicated ports, bulk terminals, storage facilities).
- Partner with MNCs in terminals and distribution.



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INVESTORS' CONSIDERATIONS IN THE FERTILIZER INDUSTRY



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Fertilizers – Key Success Factors

- Low cost feedstock
- Proximity to consumer markets
 - >Important as shipping costs are increasing
- > Large operations (economies of scale)
- Modern technology
 - ➤Improve gas utilization rate
- > Business environment
- Appropriate infrastructure
- Solid contractual structure
 - >EPC, offtake and gas supply agreement, technology/license agreement, insurance



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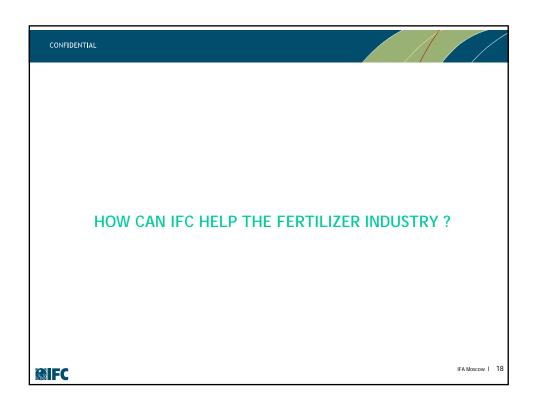
Financing Concerns

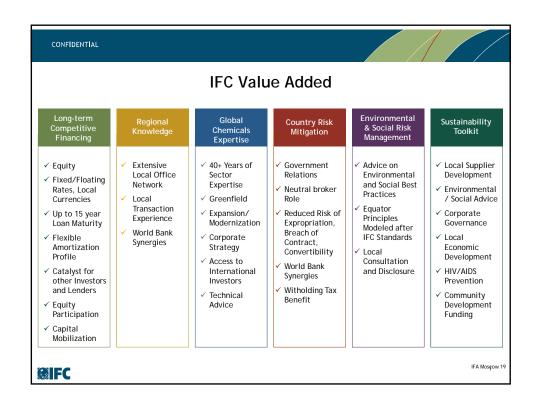
- •Strength and commitment of the Sponsor (pre & post-completion)
- Project Funds Agreement (PFA): limited recourse to sponsors with caps for project completion.
- •Share Retention Agreement to ensure owner continuity
- Good Geographical location and transportation system
- EPC contracts
 - •Subject to lenders' approval.
 - $\bullet \mbox{Ability}$ of selected technologies and processes to "scales up" to world-scale production
- •Feedstock supply: feedstock at agreed formulae.
- •Strong market/sales arrangements
 - •Off take agreements for up to full plant output.
- Security structure incl. covenants, ratios, dividends, new indebtedness, CAPEX, mergers, guarantees, liens, leases, derivative transactions, etc.
- · Sustainability of environmental, social and safety management

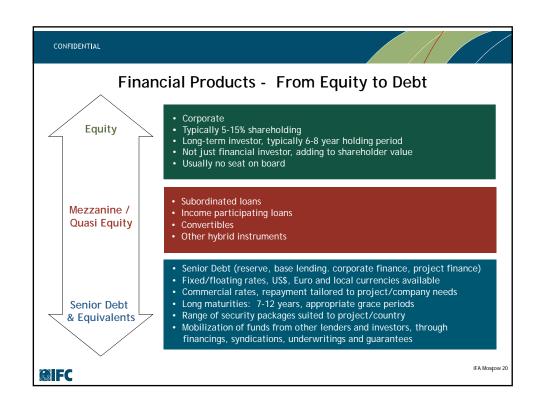


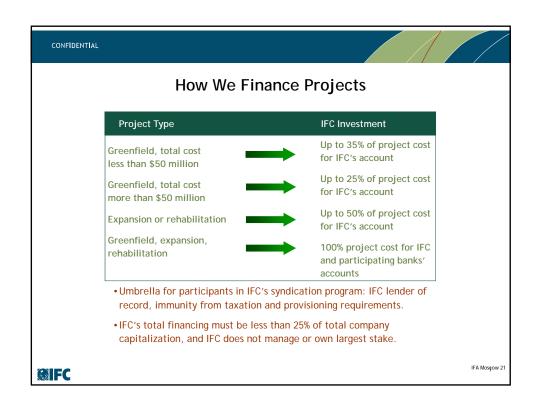
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CONFIDENTIAL Investors Increasingly Focused on Sustainability Issues Focus on environmental, Public attitudes are Increasing risk for private social & governance issues investors/companies changing rules of the game inescapable ✓ Public attitude shifting on ✓ New issues emerge ✓ Changing customer environmental issues behavior continuously ✓ Strong anti-globalization ✓ Changing supply chain ✓ Not highly predictable relationships (what isn't sentiment ✓ Asset and reputational risk your fault can hurt you) ✓ Corporate governance appear with greater ✓ Changing investor behavior (green funds, Equator Principles, governance) scandals frequency ✓ NGO network bring remote √ Issues are complex and not areas to everyone's easily managed attention CREDIBILITY AND ABILITY TO RESPOND QUICKLY ARE KEY TO MANAGING THESE NEW RISKS IFA Moscow 17

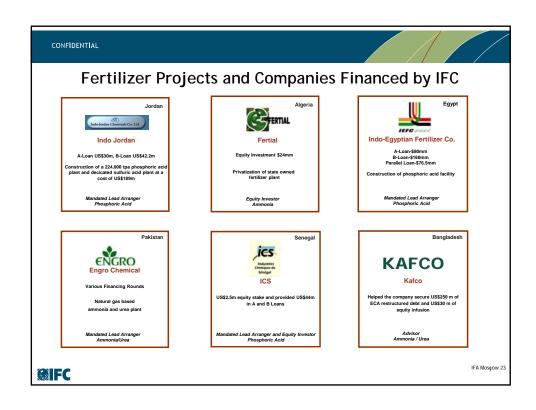














IFC Project Team: A Combination of Fertilizer Industry Expertise and Regional Presence

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