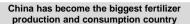
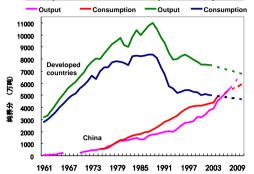


Structure Adjustment of China's Fertilizer Industry Is Imperative







Total fertilizer output in China increased from 12.321 million tons (by nutrient) to 65.991 million tons in 2009, with compound annual growth rate of 5.42%. In 2010, total fertilizer output in China is 66.198 million tons, increasing 2.52% year on year

Supply and demand of nitrogen in China by the end of 2015(unit: 10,000 tons)

	2010 (by nutrient)	2015 (by nutrient)
Capacity	4700	4800
Output	3710	4430
Domestic consumption	3270	3930
Excess ratio by capacity	1430	970
Excess ratio by output	990	470

Supply and demand of phosphate in China by the end of 2015(unit: 10,000 tons)

	2010 (by nutrient)	2015 (by nutrient)
Capacity	2000	2150
Output	1582	1600
Domestic consumption	1200	1300
Excess ratio by capacity	800	850
Excess ratio by output	382	300

China has become the biggest fertilizer production and consumption country; by the end of 2015, the capacity of nitrogen and phosphate will still be excessive with excess ratio of 122% and 165% respectively, while self-sufficiency ratio of potash will be above 75%. Therefore, structure adjustment of nitrogen and phosphate is imperative, and the capacity will be gathered into enterprises with technology advantage or scale advantage, or next to the location of resources

-2

Development Phases of China's Fertilizer Distribution System



Sinofert Holdings Co., Ltd.

Since 1950, China's fertilizer distribution system has generally experienced the following 3 phases: phase of fully planned management, phase of combination of planning and market management, phase of market resource allocation

Fully Planned Management (1952-1982)

- •Based on domestic production, fertilizer was in short supply and classified as material instead of
- •The government implemented strict planning management on the production and sales of fertilizer to unify the plan, purchase, allocation and price
- •As the exclusive distributor, the supply and marketing co-ops comprised of four-tiered wholesale and single-tiered retail distribution system

Combination of Planning and Market Management (1983-1998)

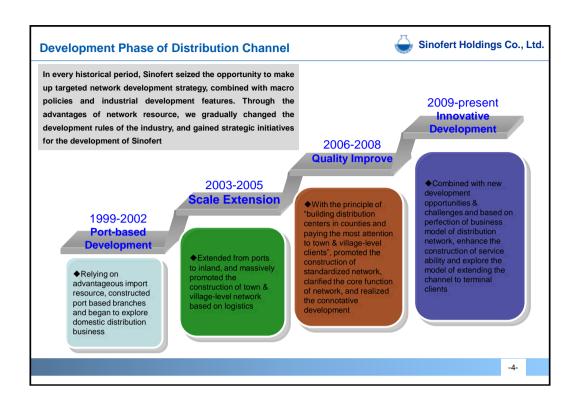
- •Fertilizer was still in short supply, and the flaws of fully planned management gradually emerged
- •The government adopted the way of combination of planning and market management
- •Distribution system changed from exclusive operation to: the supply and marketing co-ops as the main channel, 3 stations of agriculture and manufacturing enterprises as the supplementary channel

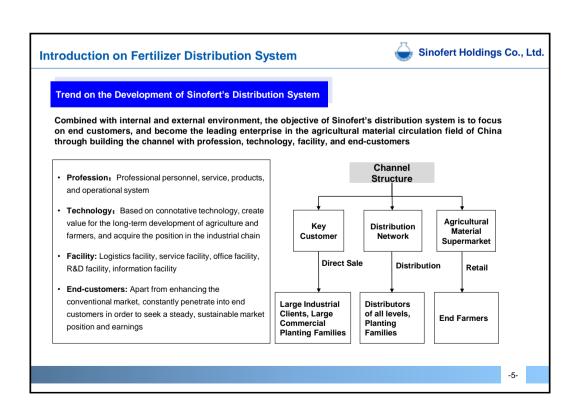
Market Resource Allocation (1998 to present)

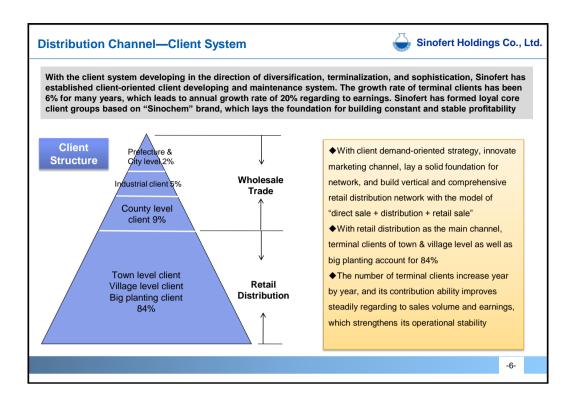
- •Fertilizer was gradually oversupply
- Indirect planning replaced direct planning, and market allocation began to work
- •The fertilizer market began to open gradually, with more abundant business models and more fierce market competition

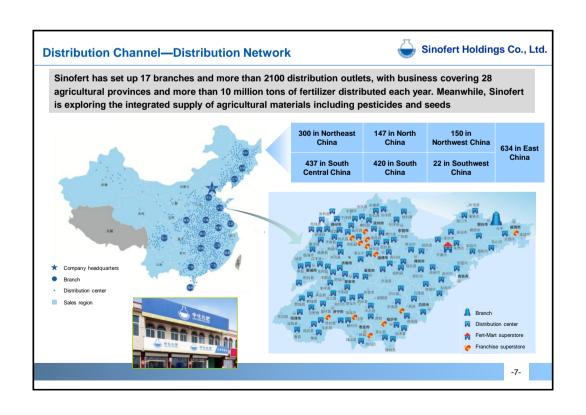
Notes: As the basic-level agricultural service sector set by the government, 3 stations of agriculture represents Agricultural Plant Protection Station, Soil Testing Station, and Agricultural Technology Promotion Station.

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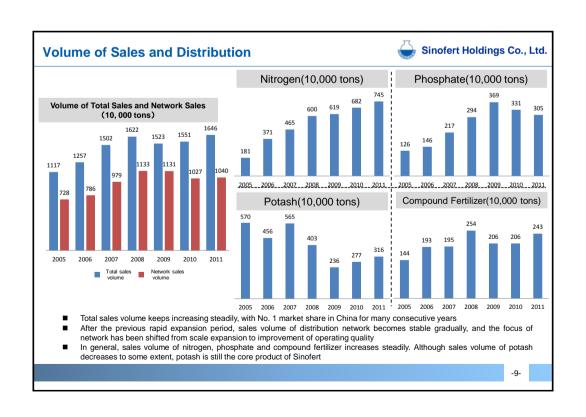


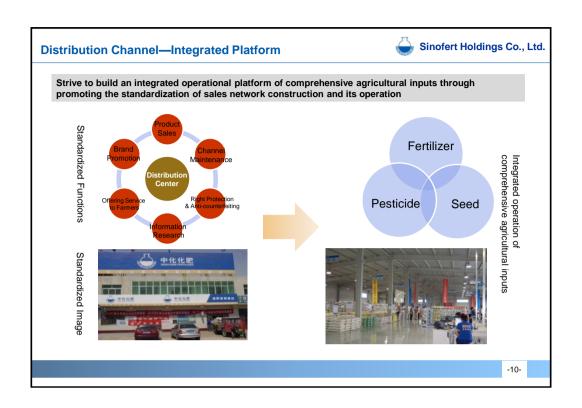


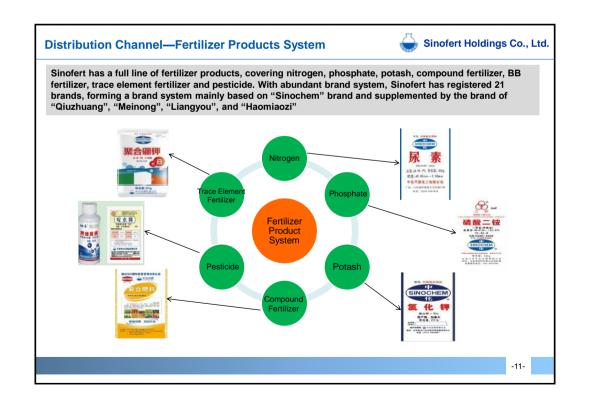










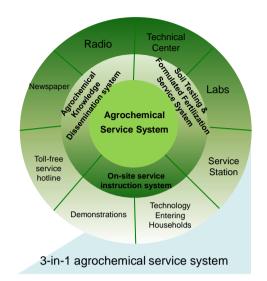


Agrochemical Service



Focusing on the "Customer-oriented marketing service strategy", Sinofert forges to build a 3-in-1 agrochemical service system of knowledge dissemination, field instruction, soil testing and formulated fertilization





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Distribution Channel—Agrochemical Service



Sinofert Holdings Co., Ltd.

Sinofert has established the agrochemical service system including brand propaganda, knowledge dissemination, technology promotion, and demonstration guide, which formed unique competitive advantage for network

Before Sales	During Sales	After Sales
Agrochemical lectures	Fair propaganda	
Soil testing	Store promotion	Field demonstration,
Large promotion activities		Harvest day, Client review
TV and wall advertisement, promotional items		Ciletit Teview
"Sinochem agriculture square", demonstration village, service for big planting farmers		





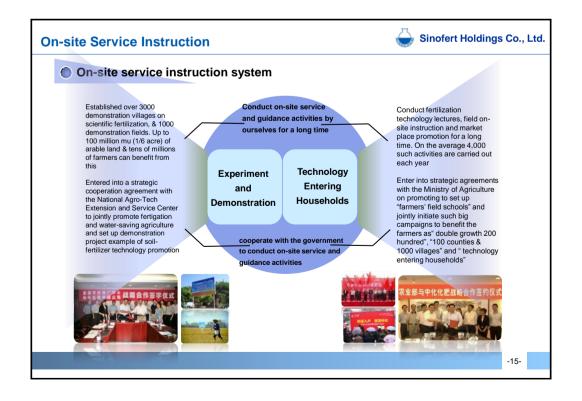




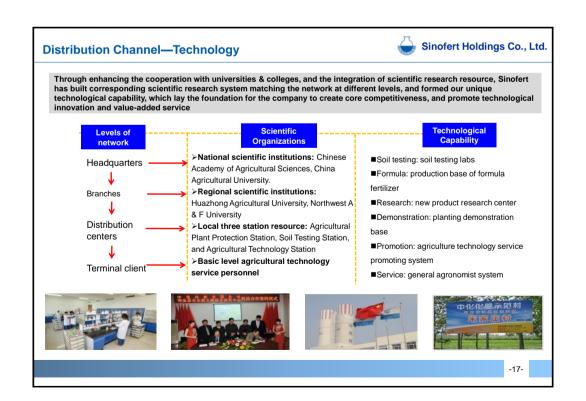


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Differential Storage Network Formed differential storage network with "port logistics center, large inland dispatch warehouse, regional delivery warehouse"; had more than 570 delivery warehouses in major delivery hubs around the country; the static storage capability at port and inland is 1.4 million tons and 2.6 million tons respectively; 20 large dispatch warehouses are to be built, with the storage capability of 0.55 million tons Delivery Warehouse Heilongjiang Delivery Warehouse Fujian Delivery Warehouse Fujian

