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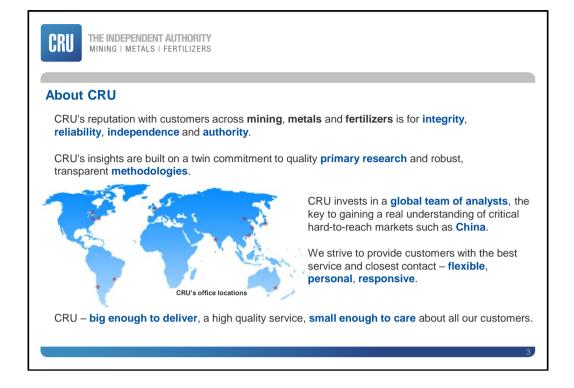
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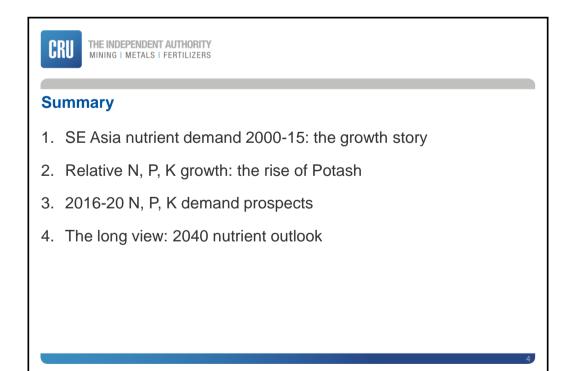
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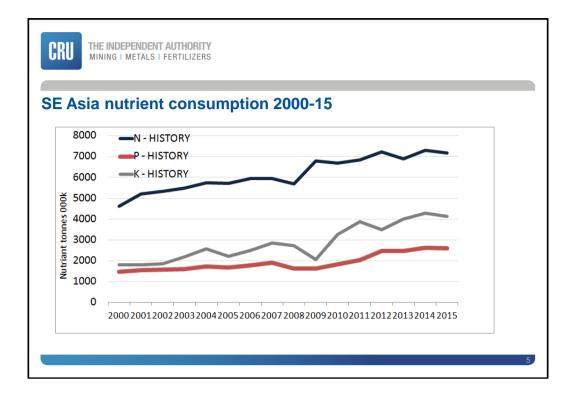
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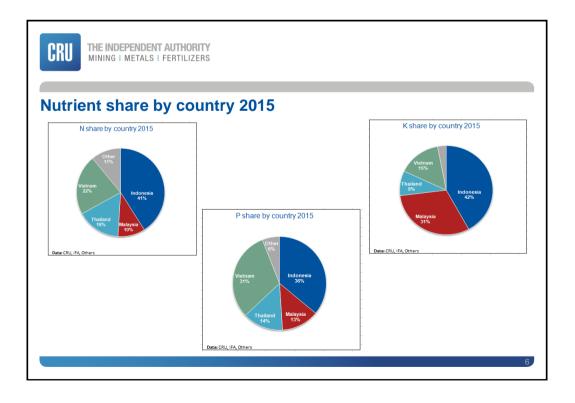
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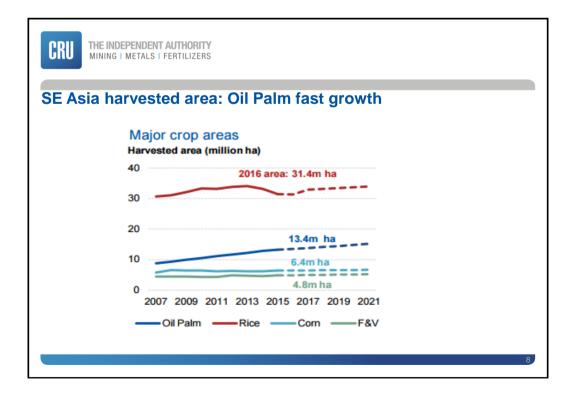


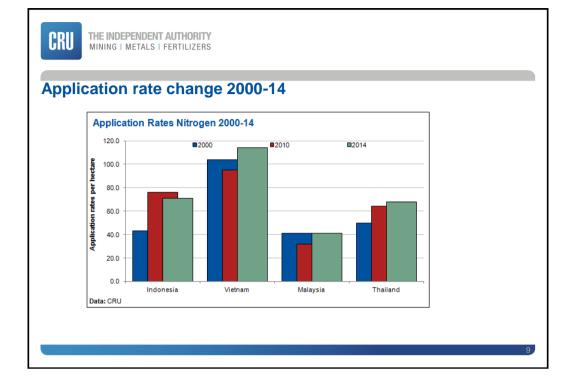


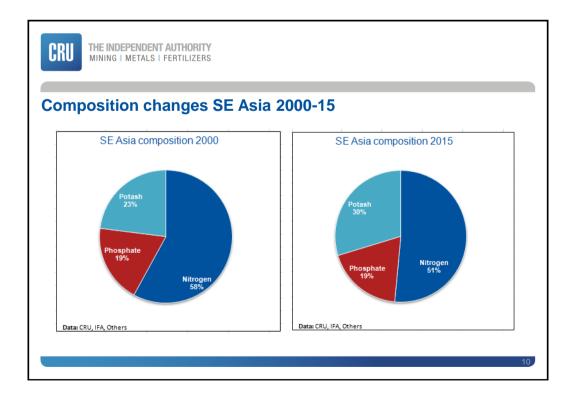












11

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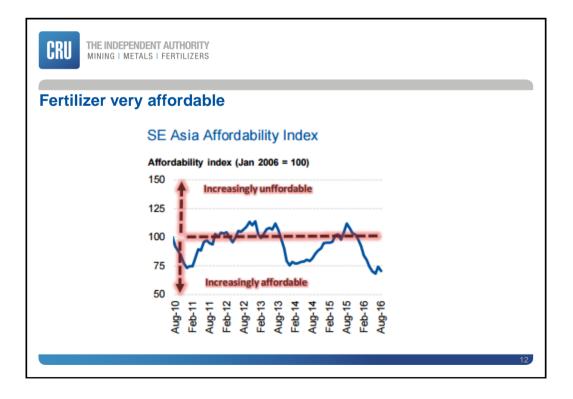
Relative N, P, K consumption drivers

• Potash market share rise has been driven by 2 reasons:

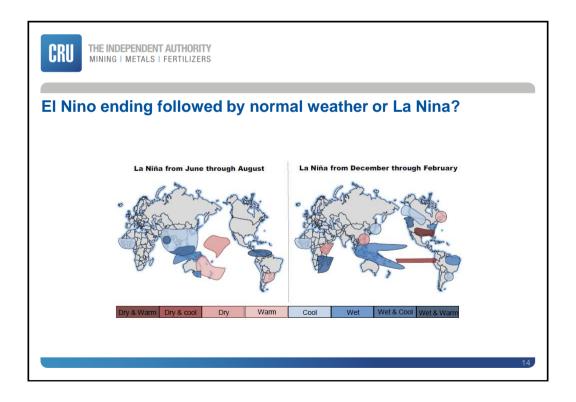
• a) Surge in harvested area for Palm oil. Oil palm harvested area: Indonesia 275% and Malaysia 60% between 2000-15. In contrast overall SE Asia acreage has grown by 10%.

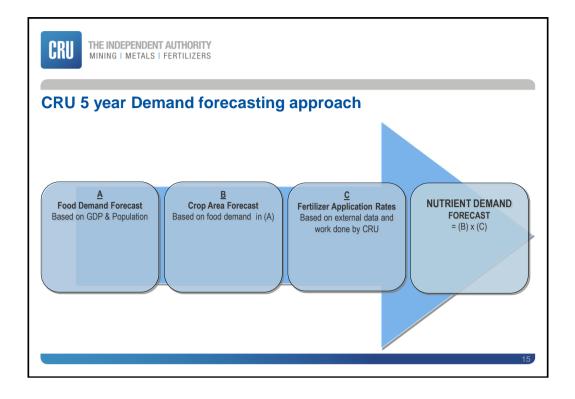
• b) Increased K application rates. Indonesia 12kg per hectare to 40kg between 2000 to 2015. Malaysia 116kg per hectare to 189kg between 2000-15. This has largely been driven by Palm oil.

• Nitrogen application rates Vietnam/Philippines and Thailand have grown more slowly between 2000-15.











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Indonesia government policy

• Indonesia 5yr moratorium on new palm oil concessions (April 2016). Driven by 2015 forest fires and associated impact from toxic fumes.

• However, the government wants to ensure more productivity from existing palm oil plantations, which should see higher yields and Potash application rates.

• Biodiesel use of palm oil could also be boosted if oil prices rebound, given the continued government subsidy of palm oil and aim for 30% biodiesel for transport usage by 2020.

• Indonesia climate change policies are also balanced. The COP 21 INDC notes climate change desires balanced against growth and need to alleviate poverty.





Myanmar Fertilizers

• **Opportunities:** Myanmar acreage growth 12% to 22mln by 2020.

- Application rates are very low and 2014 nutrient tonnes at 500k (IFDC) – mainly Chinese Urea imports.

- · Government aspirational desire for food self sufficiency.
- 80 large agro importers and retail market is driven by private sector and can expand.
- Challenges: 4 R awareness low and retail dealers not focused on plant nutrition.
- For rice, seeds are poor quality and this contributes to low yield and restrained farm revenue. Farm labour productivity is also low and Irrigation mixed.

