

# Decarbonization of the Fertilizer Industry

Presentation by Volker Andresen and Lucia Castillo Nieto

Meeting of the WTO's TESSD Working Group on Trade-related Climate Measures
11 May 2023

# **Presentation Outline**

#### I. Macro View:

- A. Why should we talk about Fertilizers?
- B. International Fertilizer Association (IFA)
- C. Sustainable Fertilizers
- D. Ammonia Production
- E. Ammonia Trade

II. Micro View



# A. Why should we talk about Fertilizers?

- A plant needs four things to grow strong: sunlight, water, air, and <u>nutrients</u>
- The nutrients are in the soil: nitrogen (N), phosphate (P), potassium (K) ...
- Soil quality varies you can add missing nutrients with help of <u>fertilizers</u>
- There are <u>organic</u> (compost, manure ...) and <u>mineral</u> (processed) fertilizers
- Mineral fertilizers feed around 40% of the world's population every day
- Production + use of mineral <u>nitrogen</u> fertilizers = <u>2.5% of all CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</u>











# B. International Fertilizer Association (IFA)

- IFA is the only global fertilizer association (founded in 1927)
- Its membership includes all actors in the fertilizer value chain:
  - > 450 members are based in 80 countries (50% in developing countries)
  - Around 400 of them are producers, distributors, or traders
  - > These represent about 75% of mineral fertilizer production
- IFA's mission is to promote the efficient and responsible production, distribution and use of plant nutrients
- Member Services include Sustainability and Market Intelligence







### C. Sustainable Fertilizers

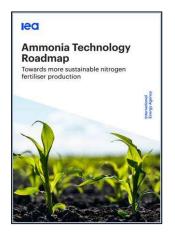
• Background: IFA is active in this area for years; dedicated Service launched in 2021

• Mission: It promotes the sustainable production and use of plant nutrients

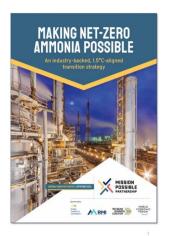


Actions:

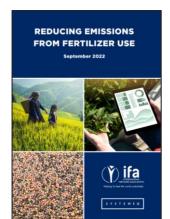
1. Developing tools:



**Decarbonization of Ammonia Production** 



Milestones and Alternative Uses (Shipping ...)



Reduction of Nitrogen Use



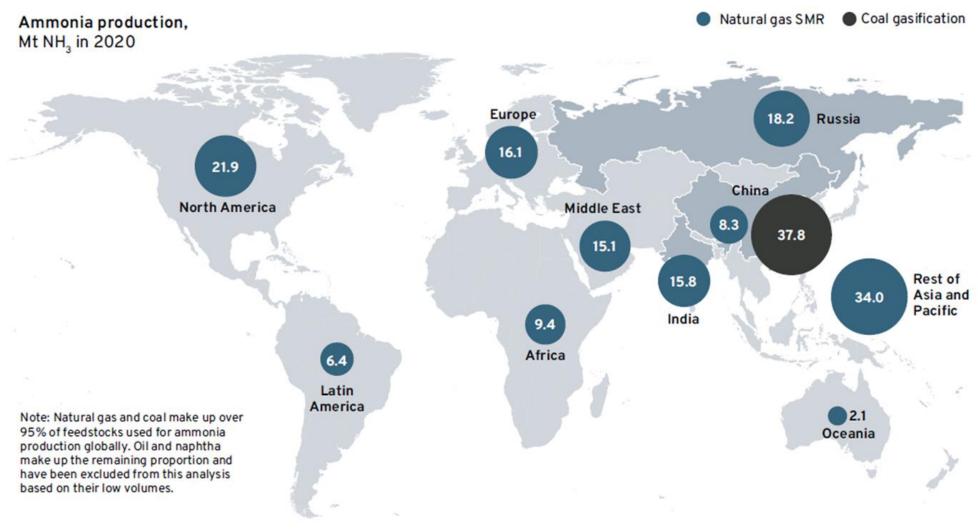


Sectoral
Decarbonization
Approach

- 2. Sharing knowledge
- 3. Providing guidance
- 4. Recognizing leaders

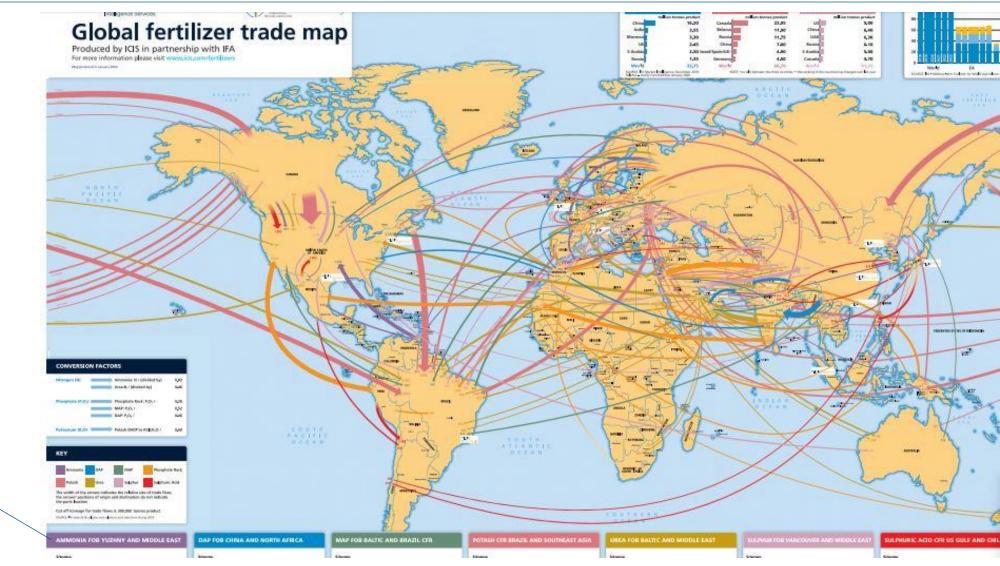


# D. Ammonia Production





# E. Ammonia Trade





Ammonia trade marked in purple

# **Presentation Outline**

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#### II. Micro View:

- A. Low carbon pathways for the Fertilizer Industry
- B. The tools we have
- C. What will it take?
- D. Beyond fertilizers

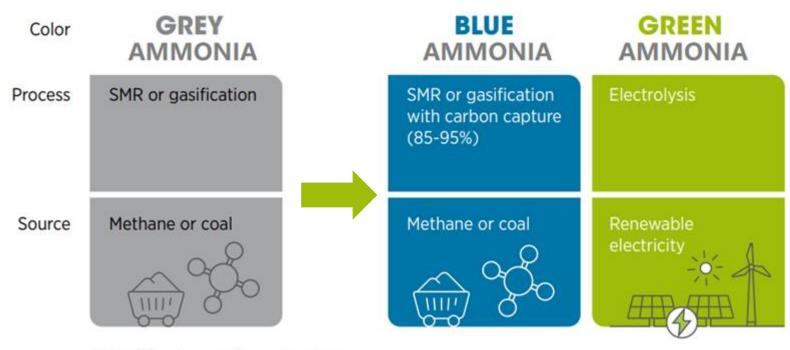


# A. Low carbon pathways for the Fertilizer Industry

### Why we need to decarbonize:

- About 1% of the world's  $CO_2$  emissions come from  $NH_3$  production + 1.5% come from fertilizer use
- About 2% of the world's energy is needed for the synthesis of NH<sub>3</sub>

#### What technologies are available?





### B. The tools we have

#### Ammonia Technology Roadmap

### **Objectives:**

Roadmap provides different pathways to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from NH<sub>3</sub> -production for different regions by 2050

> In line with Paris Agreement

Roadmap outlines the roles and actions of stakeholders, quantifies the investment and policies needed, and establishes milestones for innovation and deployment

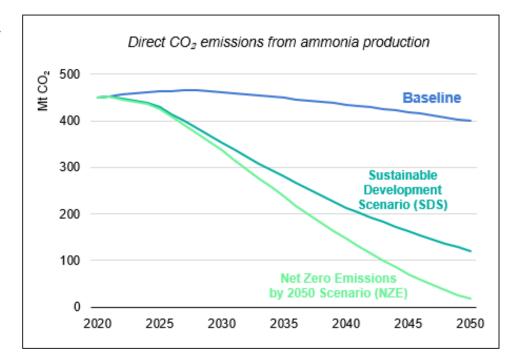
#### **Conclusions:**

The fertilizer industry can't do it on its own:

> Stakeholder collaboration (industry, technology providers, governments, supply chain...) and enabling conditions (policy, infrastructure, R&D, investments).









### C. What will it take?

#### More investment opportunities into climate action

- Investments required to scale-up low carbon technologies
- Access to finance and implementation of decarbonization routes as soon as possible
- The fertilizer industry requires an annual investment of \$14 billion in new ammonia production facilities is required between now and 2050
- More developing countries will need their own tailored decarbonization roadmaps to transition to a low-carbon fertilizer production





"Our Industry is no longer hard to abate, but costly to abate."

Svein Tore Holsether, President & CEO, Yara International and current Chair, IFA (at UN COP 26)



# C. What will it take?

#### Local decarbonization roadmaps:

There is no one path that will fit everybody - each country will have a different decarbonization journey

Tailored local decarbonization roadmaps need to be drafted to assess each country's specific risks and opportunities to decarbonize their fertilizer industry

Example: EGYPT



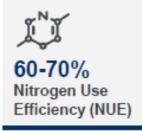














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Other countries like Turkey, Jordan Uzbekistan are developing their own roadmaps.



### C. What will it take?

#### Right policies and enablers:

- > Carbon trading schemes: ETS in the EU + ~20 similar schemes worldwide
- > Carbon intensity requirements and carbon pricing regulations (e.g. EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism)
- > Policies investing incentivizing clean energy/ammonia production (e.g. USA Inflation Reduction Act)
- > Development of carbon footprint standards and certifications: fertilizer, ammonia and hydrogen industry working towards the harmonization of standards for a level playing field
- Increasing reporting & ESG requirements: voluntary ESG reporting and commitments from the industry



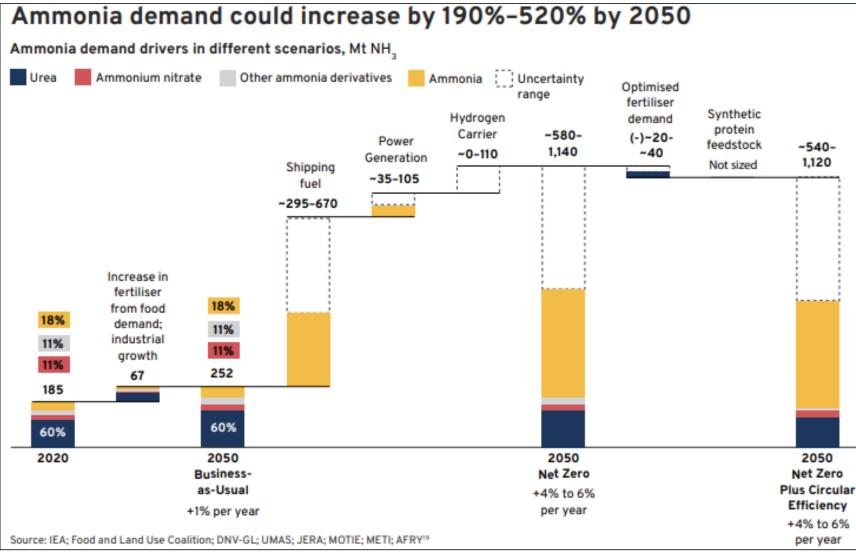




# D. Beyond fertilizers

An estimated annual investment of \$59 billion-\$105 billion in new ammonia production facilities is required between now and 2050







# Conclusions

- The fertilizer industry plays a big role in feeding the world and to fight climate change - ammonia will also decarbonize shipping
- The industry needs the right support as soon as possible to unlock decarbonization routes to meet its climate goals
- IFA is available to help the WTO to better **understand and assess decarbonization opportunities** related to nitrogen fertilizers through its Sustainability and Market Intelligence Services







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