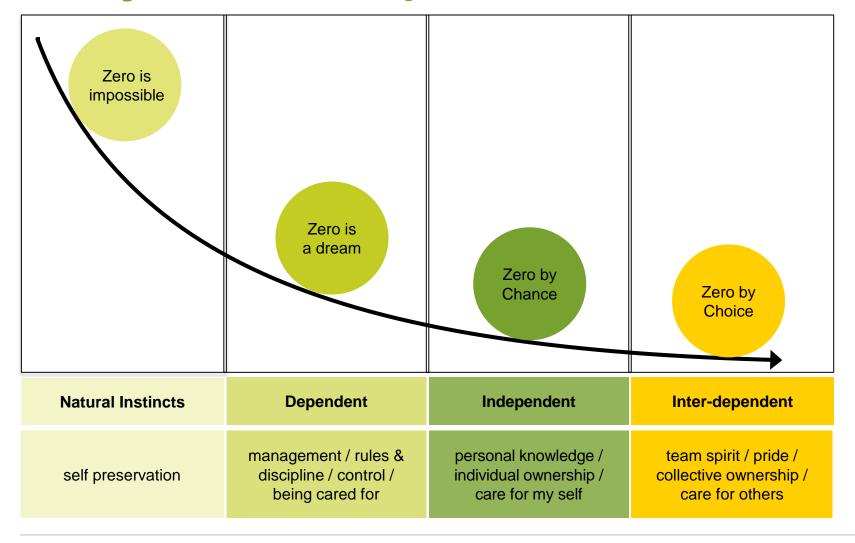


#### **Content**

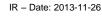
- Track record and strategy
- Commodity market focus
- Downstream focus
- Supply & Trade focus
- Upstream focus
- Financial performance & scenarios



#### Safety culture drives performance







### Safety in Yara and our way forward



- It is a framework to develop a Yara Safety Culture that <u>reduces</u> <u>exposure to injury</u>
- Where we all
  - Share the responsibility for safety
  - Taking care of each other
  - As well as ourselves
- This development has to deliver a sustainable improvement
- Achieve a higher level of quality and consistency in all of us applying our procedures and tools



### Global megatrends profoundly impact Yara's businesses



Global growth



Urbanization



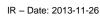
Climate change



Globalization



Resource scarcity



### Creating Impact is Yara's strategic ambition

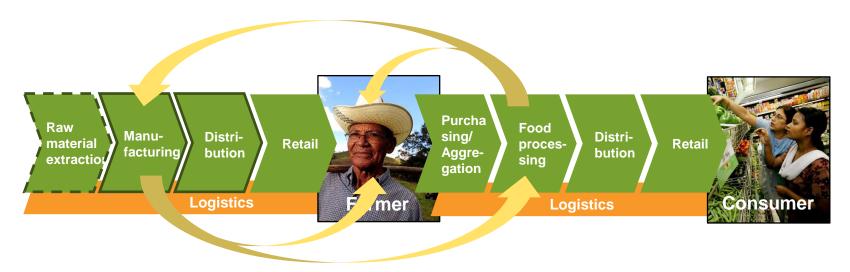
- Creating Impact is Yara's strategic ambition, expressed through our mission of striving for better yield, delivering good returns to customers, owners and society at large.
- Creating Impact provides focus and direction for Yara's strategy processes, innovation, business development and everyday business conduct
- Creating Impact means Yara will grow by delivering profitable business solutions to the human challenges of food security, resource scarcity and environmental degradation



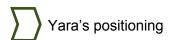




### Huge amounts of value can be unlocked by optimizing value chains



- Value chain partnerships, particularly with multinational food companies, show significant potential of unlocking value
- More sustainable value creation for farmers, higher yield with reduced loss and less use of resources
- Key to success is fair sharing of value created



#### **Creating impact in practice**

Pollution from industry, municipalities and agriculture
Solution: Yara commitment
to improve farm performance

Yara's P-trap: Phosphorous leakage
-60% from treated acreage

Rollout of Yara NSensor precision tool
Win-win:
Farm profitability + environment + Yara sales

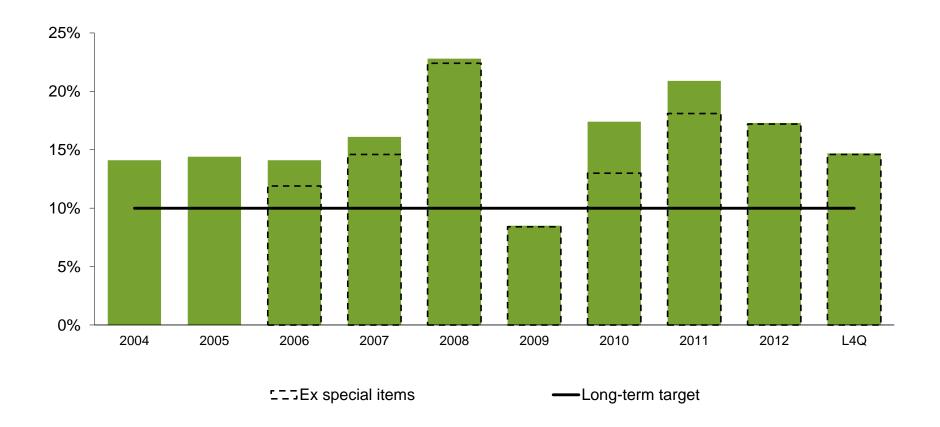






### Strong return on investment through the cycle

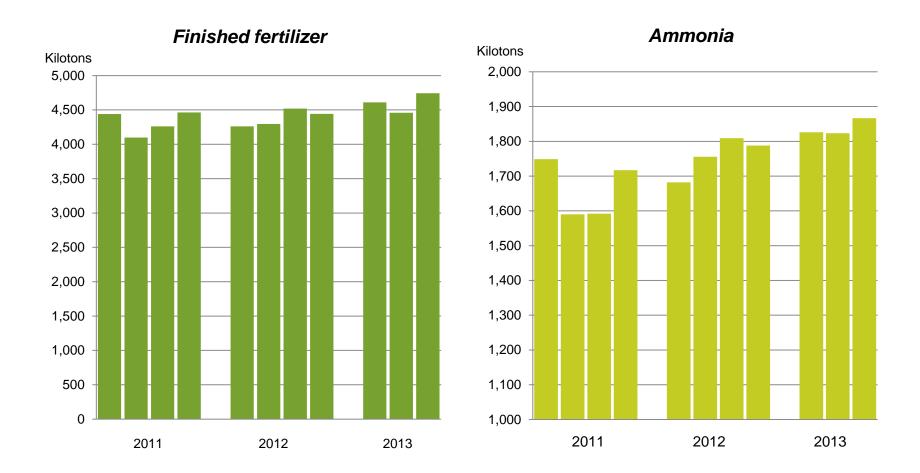
**Cash Return on Gross Investment (12-month rolling average)** 







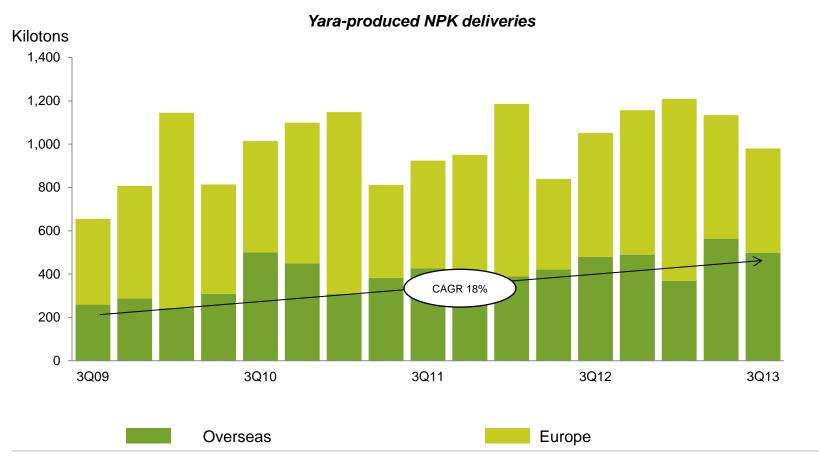
### Reliability investments drive production increases



<sup>\*</sup> Including share of equity-accounted investees



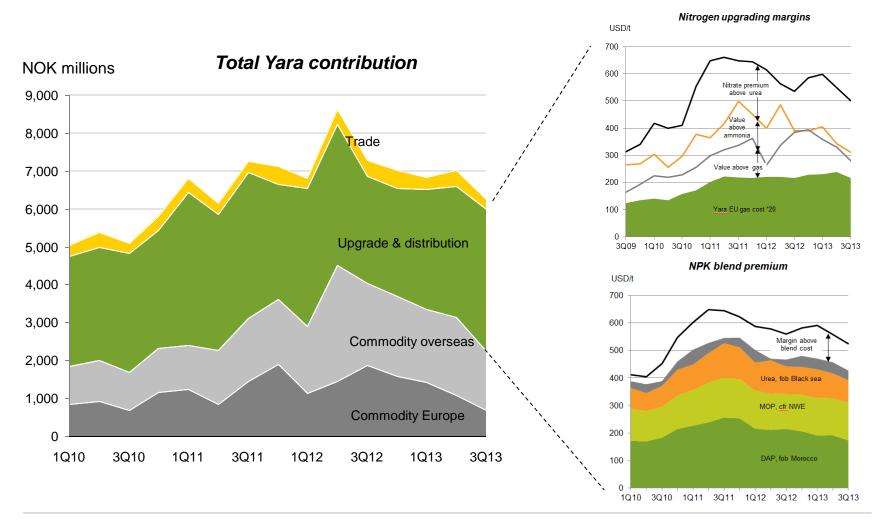
### Long-term growth in NPK deliveries outside Europe





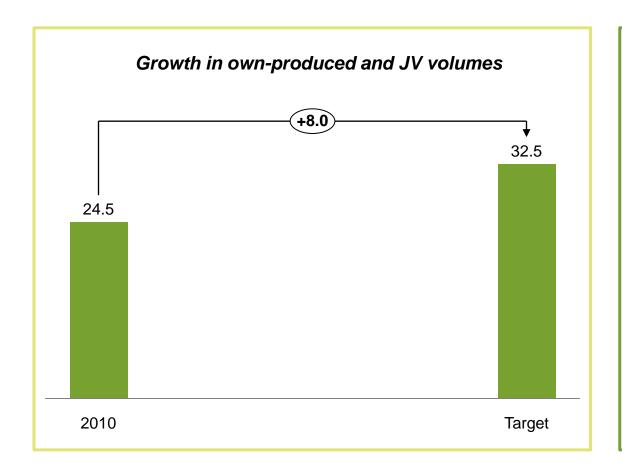
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### Value-added products deliver an increasing share of Yara's contribution





#### **Growth ambition remains firm**



- Ambition is based on identified
   Downstream market opportunity and capability
- Capital discipline and opportunitydriven timing
- Opportunities both within commodity and value-added products



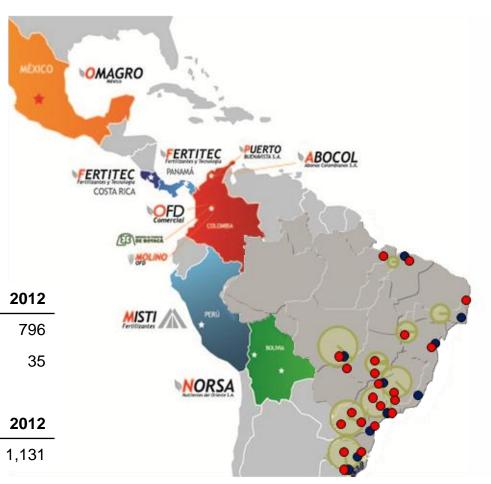
# **Delivering growth in Latin America:** with Bunge acquisition – and OFD Group

- Value-added N production in Colombia (Abocol)
- Distribution companies across Latin America

• **FTEs 2012**: 959

USD million	2010	2011	2012
Net Revenues	540	820	796
EBITDA	47	64	35

K tons	2010	2011	2012
Total net volumes	1,030	1,261	1,131





#### Yara Pilbara Nitrates project progressing well



- 330ktpa capacity AN plant, JV with Orica and Apache (Yara share: 45%)
- Plant ideally located in the world's biggest iron ore mining region
- Overall construction close to 60% completion\*, excellent safety record
- Expected commissioning is mid to late 2015

\* As of 21 November 2013



# Potential joint investment in world-scale ammonia plant on US Gulf coast

- Attractive long-term partnership:
  - BASF has strong existing presence in the United States and ammonia sourcing requirement for US downstream activities, investment would further strengthen backward integration
  - Yara has a strong global ammonia production and trade network, investment would further strengthen this position, and increase its North American upstream presence
- US Gulf location advantageous due to existing industry infrastructure, construction resources and natural gas
- Location, capacity and other project parameters currently under discussion

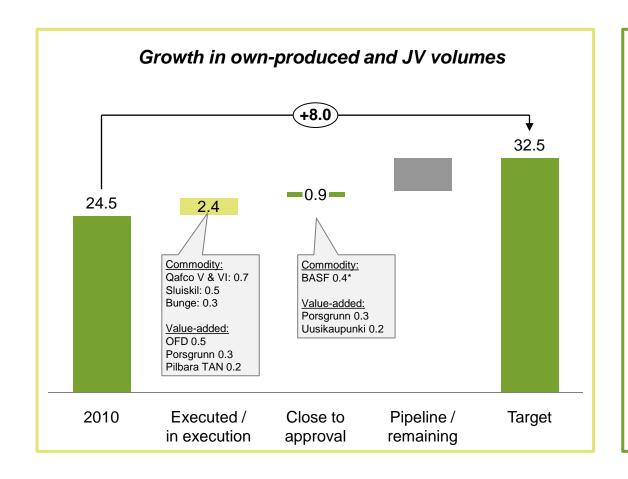








### Growth is progressing and pipeline is strong



- Executed & pipeline projects so far are mainly plant expansions
- Bunge production tons are limited, but acquisition gives significant footprint for future upstream growth
- Further investments under evaluation



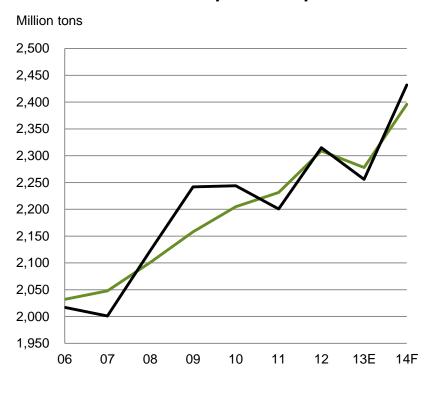






# **Continued strong price incentives necessary to match consumption growth**

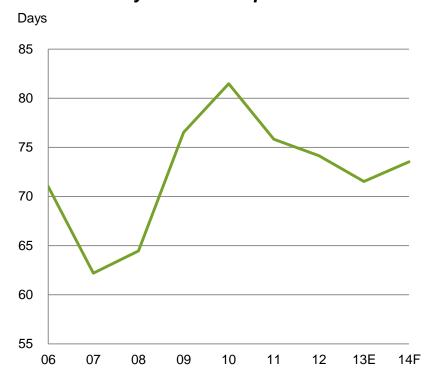
#### Grain consumption and production



Consumption

Production

#### Days of consumption in stocks

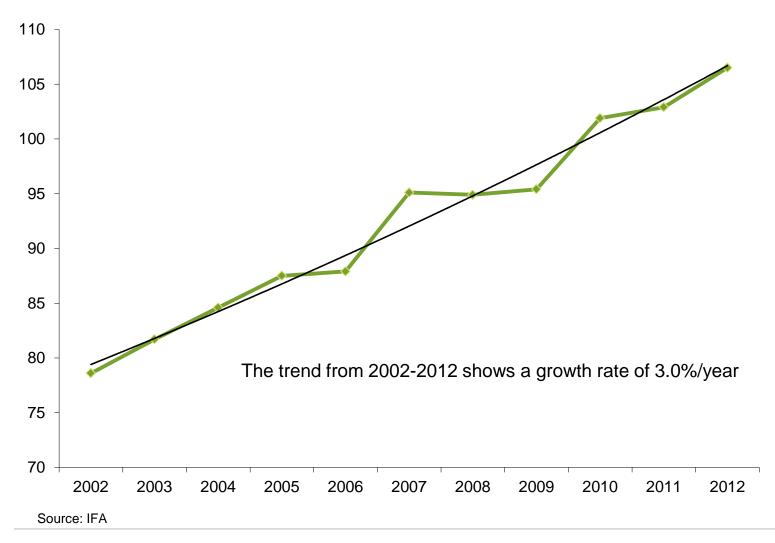


Source: USDA, November 2013





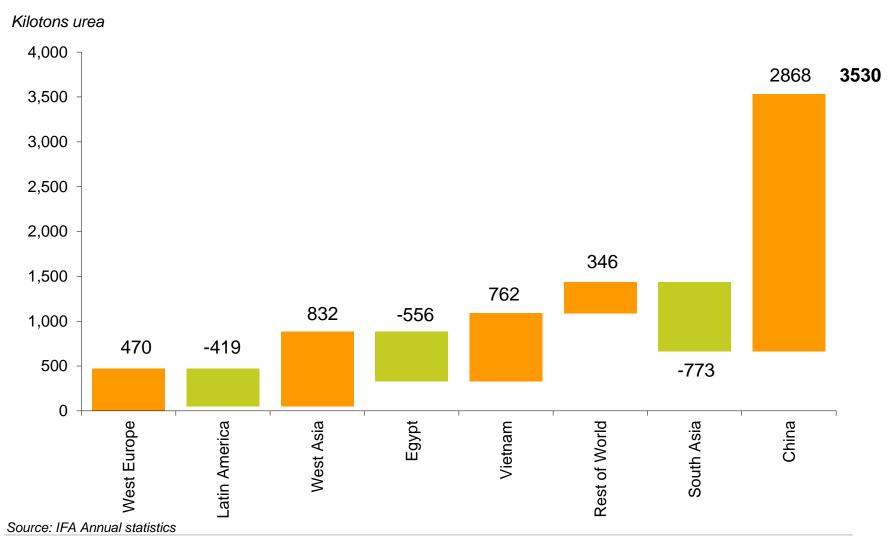
## Apparent urea consumption ex. China – up 3.4% in 2012







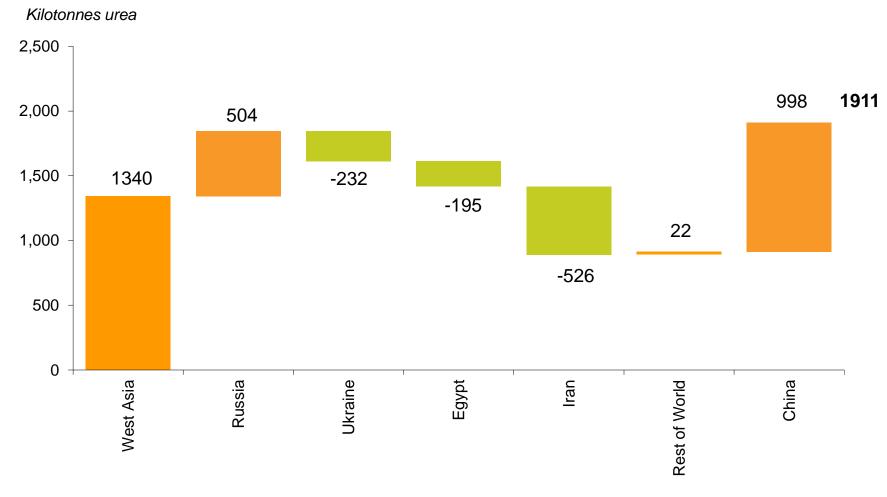
## Urea supply outside China increased by 3.4% (3.5 million tons) in 2012, to 106.5 million tons





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### ...and global urea exports 1H2013 up 13%

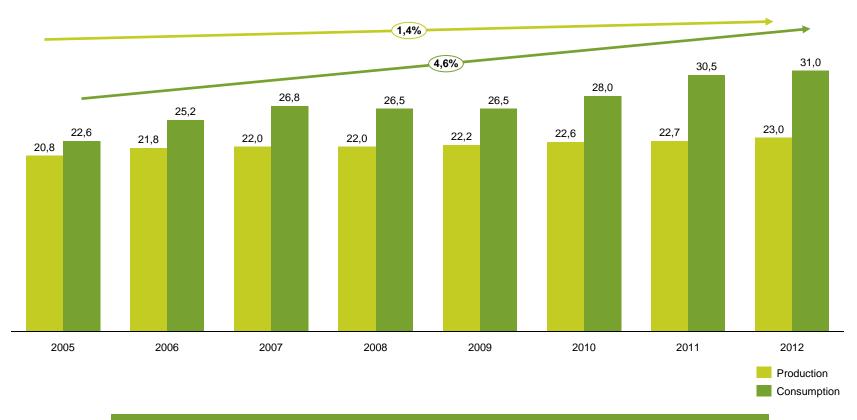


Source: IFA Quarterly Survey, Exports





### India nitrogen consumption outpaces capacity Urea supply & demand 2005-2012



New subsidy policy aimed at increasing production – but limited gas available





# Projected nitrogen capacity additions outside China in line with historical consumption growth

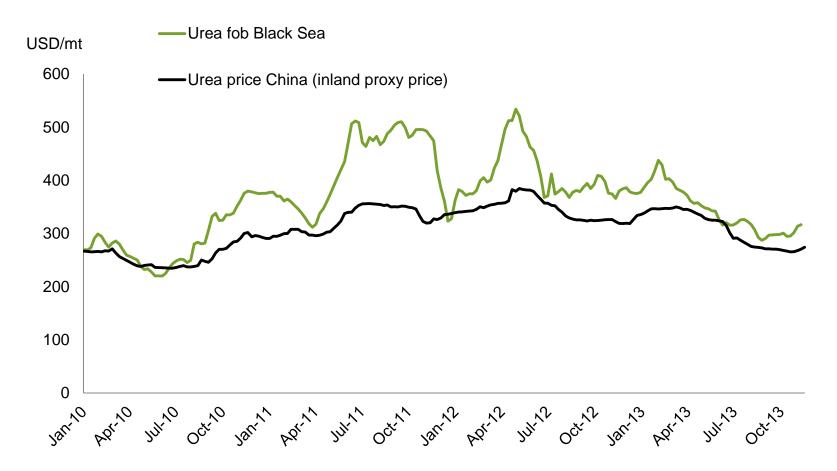
Year	Driving regions	Urea capacity growth relative to nitrogen capacity	
	<b>Excluding China</b>	Excluding China	
2013	Qatar 19% Algeria 17%	1.4% (2.5%)	
2014	Iran 23%	1.8% (1.8%)	
	India 21%		
2015	Algeria 25%	2.50/ /2.20/ \	
	Iran 13%	3.5% (2.2%)	
2016	USA 32%	0.00/	
	Indonesia 14%	3.2%	
2017	USA 31%	1.5%	
	Iraq 30%		
Gross annual addition 2013-2017		~2.3%	
Assumed annual closures		~0.5%	
Net annual addition 2011-2015		~1.8%	
Trend consumption growth from 2002		2.1%	

Source: Fertecon urea update August 2013 (February update in brackets). Consumption data source is IFA.





### Chinese urea prices – the relevant floor prices?

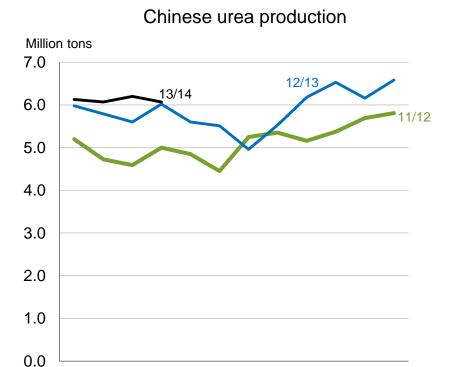


Source: China Fertilizer Market Week, International publications

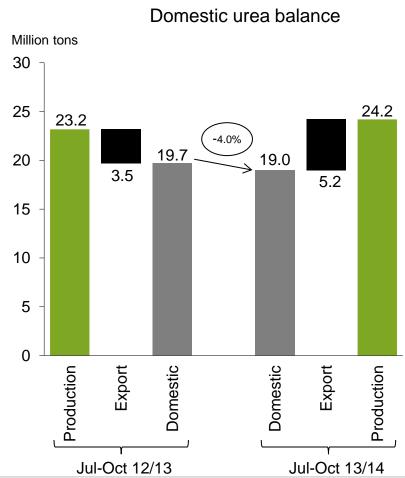




## Production still gaining year on year, and ending up in the export markets



Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun

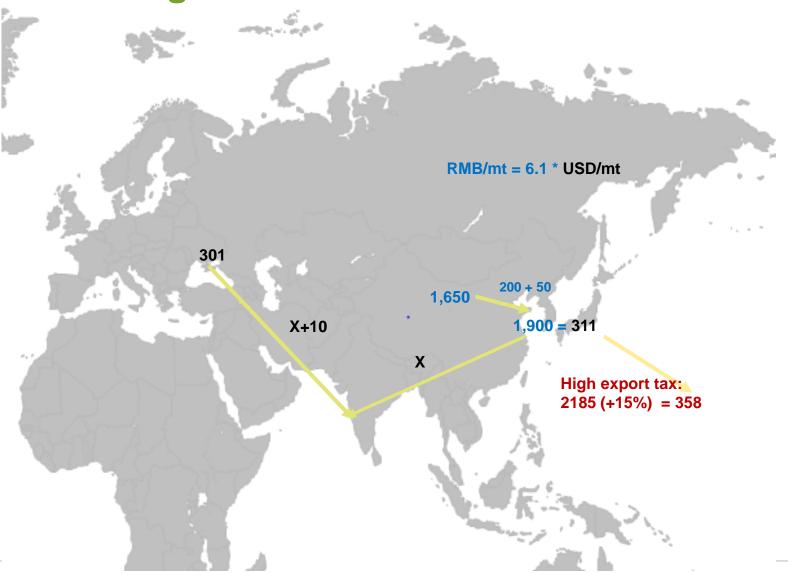


Source: BOABC, CFMW



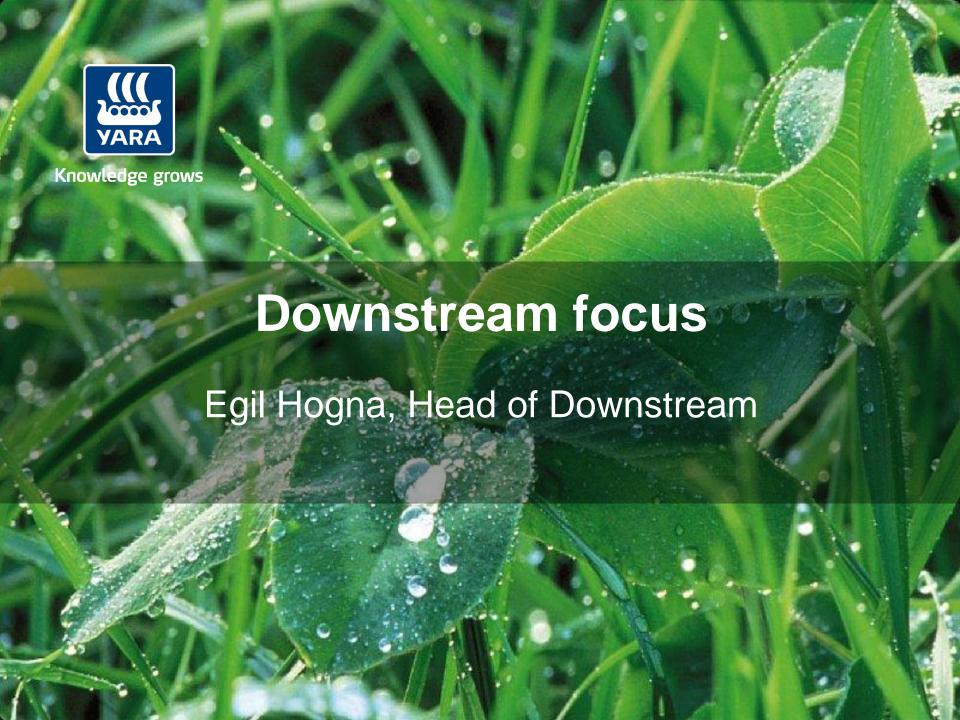
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### **China swing scenario**





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# Safety is first priority in Downstream, and goes hand-in-hand with productivity





Operational team, Ghana



Improved blending and bagging, Guatemala

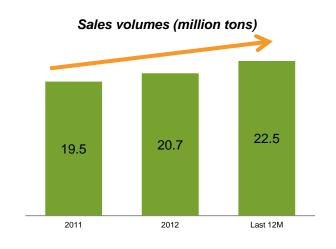


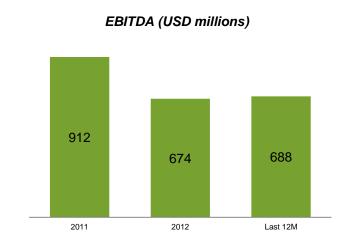
New Sumare terminal, Brazil

- Yara Downstream Productivity System promotes:
  - Safety principles and tools at all levels, from business unit managers to operators
  - Understanding of the link between safety and productivity
  - Exchange of best practice across sites
  - Regular site audits
- Bunge integration in Brazil: clear focus on Yara safety practices from Day 1
- Major new terminal investments being completed now include Porto Alegre and Sumare (Brazil) and Dar Es Salaam (Tanzania), delivering significant productivity and safety benefits
- Increased emphasis on "near miss" reporting to promote safety focus in Downstream.

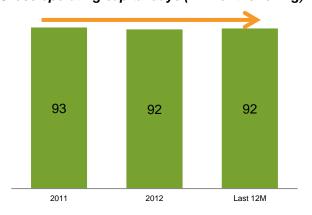


# Performance stabilizing last two years with growth compensating for tougher market

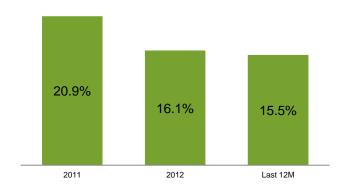




#### Gross operating capital days (12 months rolling)



#### CROGI (cash return on gross investment)

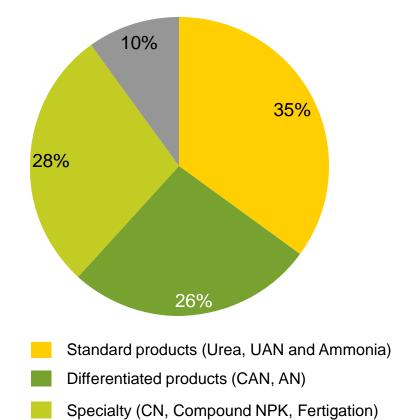




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# Portfolio is being driven towards greater product differentiation and profit

#### Product portfolio (2012/13 season volume)



- Differentiation improves margins and reduces exposure to commodity price volatility
- On-going efforts to further increase differentiation through:
  - Additional Nitrate+S and Urea+S
  - On-going optimization of NPK portfolio towards higher value segments
  - Innovation and market growth in high-value fertigation markets
  - Continued YaraVita growth



NPK blends

### Yara's product portfolio is continuously improved to meet changing customer needs

- Yara has over many years developed a wide, differentiated product offering
- Continuous development of both new and improved differentiated products key to maintaining earnings in competitive global market
- We will also seek out niche businesses for acquisition to help achieve this objective











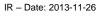




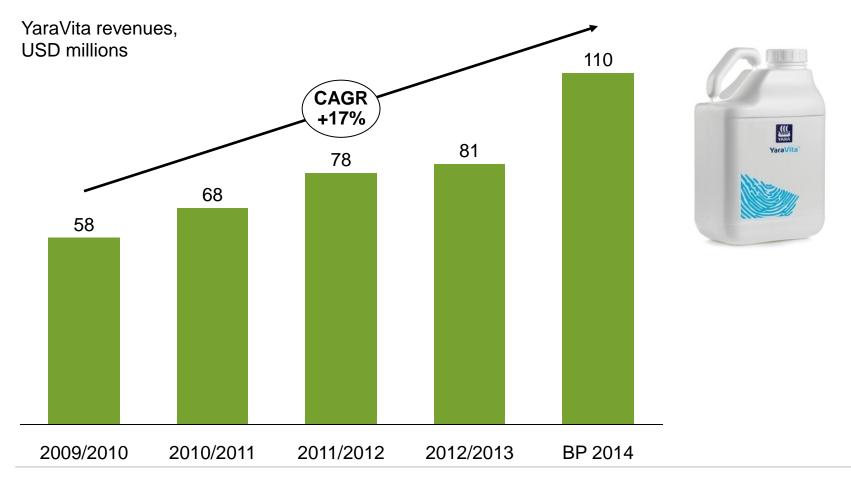
YaraBela<sup>®</sup>







### YaraVita: a specialty product success story





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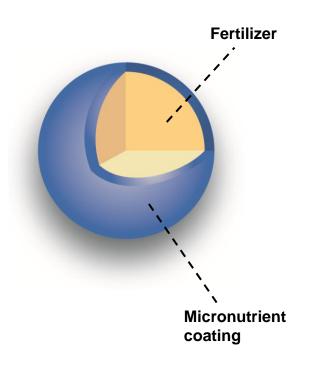
### Yara acquires ZIM crop sensor technology to increase water use efficiency



- Agriculture consumes 70% of global freshwater resources; increased water scarcity drives demand for new agricultural solutions
- Crop sensor technology can improve nutrient and water use efficiency in agriculture. The Yara N-sensor already has a leading role in precise nutrient application
- ZIM Plant Technology GmbH water sensor technology: the most advanced and reliable crop measuring technology to monitor the water status of the crop
- ZIM technology combined with Yara Crop Nutrition programs can deliver:
  - Yield increase of 5-15%
  - Water use reduction of 20-30%
  - Crop quality improvement
- Yara's ambition is to be the leading supplier of crop nutrition solutions for water scarce agriculture



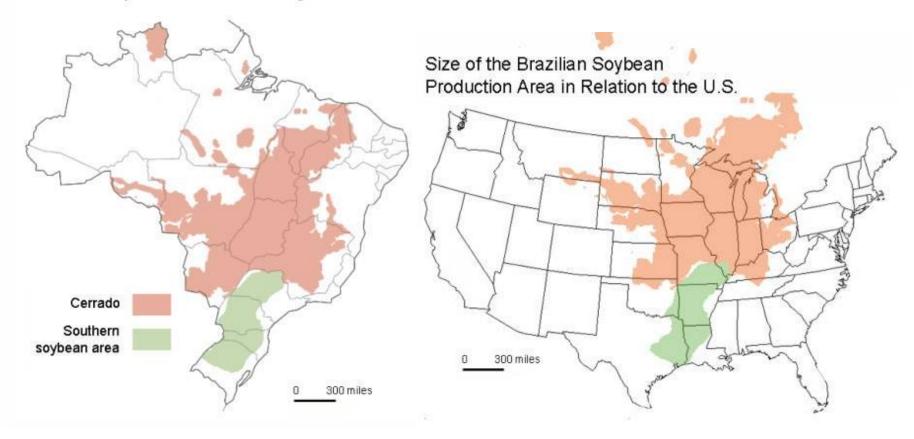
### YaraVita Procote: Cost effective vehicle for differentiation and better agronomic efficiency



- Uses YaraVita micronutrient expertise in innovative new fertilizer coating products
- Allows wider differentiation within Downstream with minimal complexity
- Very strong agronomic and material handling feedback in test markets
- Expect approximately 2% of Yara's fertilizer with Procote in 2014

### "Brazil will replace USA as the bread basket of the world in the 21st century" (Source: FAO)

Brazilian Soybean Production Region







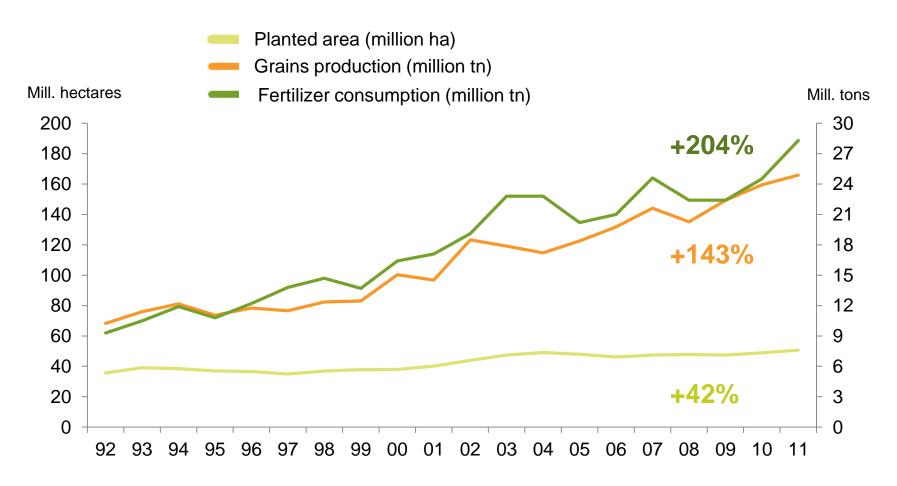
## Unprecedented scale and technology; world class productivity





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## Fertilizer consumption tripled in the last 20 years, contributing to almost double productivity



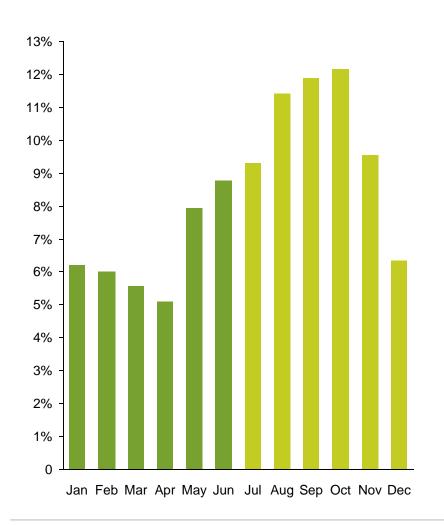
Source: ANDA and Conab





### Seasonality in deliveries: peak in second half

Brazil fertilizer industry monthly deliveries as percent of full year (avg. 2012-13)



- The three crops soy, sugarcane and corn account for ~65% of fertilizer consumption in Brazil
- Main planting and application for soy and corn first season is in third quarter
  - Sugarcane is relatively evenly distributed throughout the year
- Second corn crop planting and application in first quarter





# Being a major player in Brazil is of strategic importance to Yara

#### **Size**

Brazil already is one of the most important agricultural producers

#### Global rank 2012 **Product Production Exports** 1st 1st Soybean 3rd 3rd Maize 1st Sugar cane 1st Coffee 1st 1st 1st 1st Orange

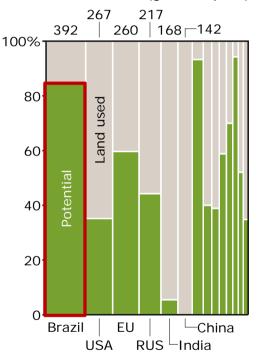
Source: USDA, FAPRI

As a USD business, Brazilian agriculture represents a natural currency hedge

#### **Potential**

Brazil has by far the greatest reserve of potential arable land

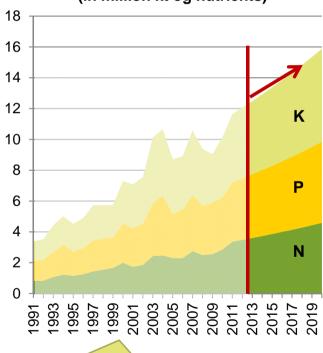
Global arable land (global top 14); M HA



Source: FAO

## Fertilizer growth Brazilian fertilizer demand is expected to grow at >3.5%

### Nutrients consumption (in million kt og nutrients)



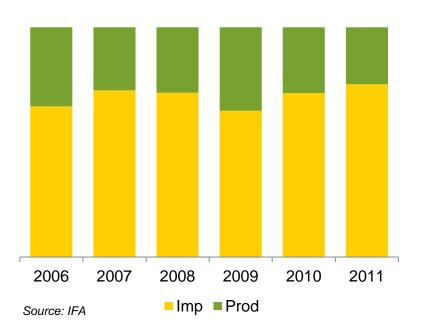
Average annual growth all nutrition 6.4% over the period 1991-2011 (Source: IFA)



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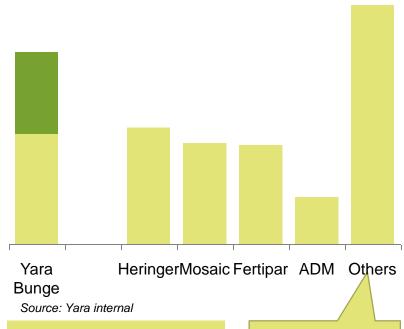
## Brazil is an open import market with a de-regulated fertilizer distribution sector

#### **Brazil fertilizer deliveries**



N and K are predominantly imported products. Petrobras is the main local producer of N and Vale the local producer of K. P is close to 50/50 local production/import. The biggest P-producer is Vale followed by Anglo American

#### Brazil fertilizer players by sales volume

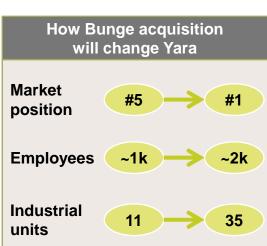


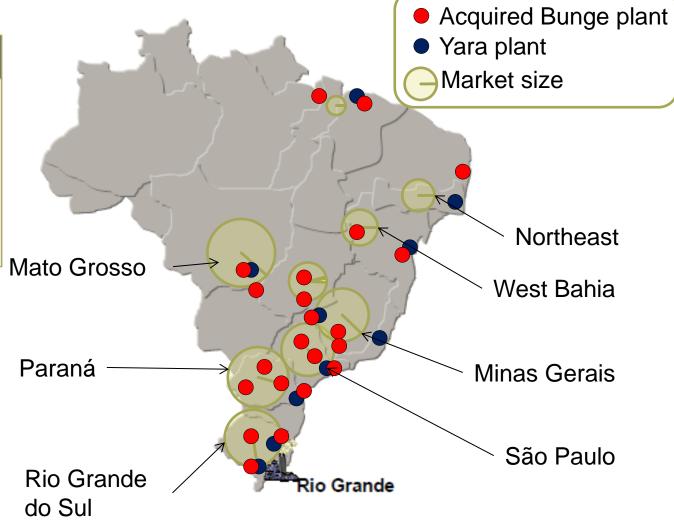
Through the Bunge acquisition there has been a consolidation of the fertilizer distribution market

~100 local blenders and distributors, down from ~300 15 years ago

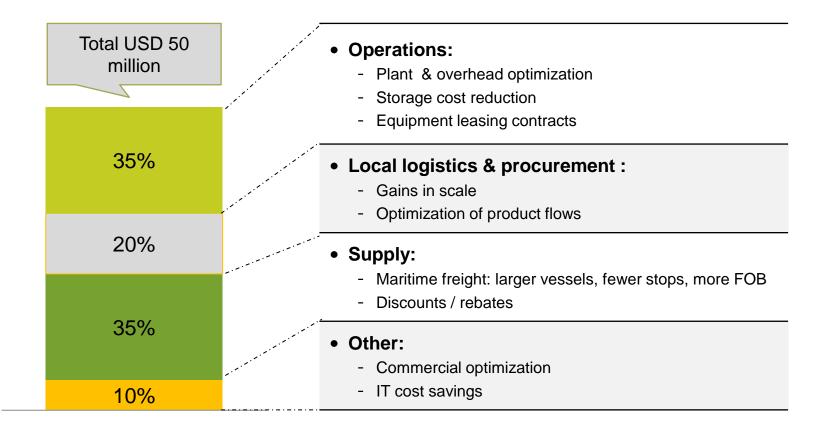


### Significantly improved footprint in Brazil





### Integration and synergy harvest on track



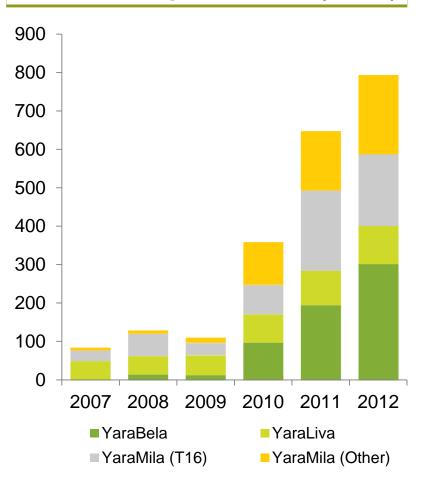
Legal merge effective 1 November; joint operation running well and minimum annual synergies of USD 50 million to be realised by 2014





## Value-added products drive commercial synergies through increased footprint

#### **Brazil value-added product deliveries (kilotons)**



- Significant growth track record for Yara value-added fertilizer products exported from our European production facilities to Brazil
- The enlarged scale of the operation will enable us to extend the reach of our valueadded portfolio



## Acquiring Bunge Fertilizer has positioned Yara as "THE" Downstream player in Brazil

- Although the Bunge Fertilizer acquisition is a solid business case on a stand alone basis......
- .....a further backwards integration with Upstream assets to capture the full market upside is being studied
  - Our assumption is that good opportunities will arise
- The main focus will be on P (acquire or build) and N (acquire)
- Timing is everything in asset positioning



### **Overview of the OFD Group of companies**

 The OFD Group comprises value-added N production in Colombia (Abocol) and SSPproduction in Colombia (Fosfatos) in addition to distribution companies across Latin America:

OFD Comercial: Colombia

Omagro: Mexico

Misti: PeruNorsa: Bolivia

Fertitec: Costa Rica and Panama

• **FTEs 2012**: 959

USD million	2010	2011	2012
Net Revenues	540	820	796
EBITDA	47	64	35

K tons	2010	2011	2012
Total net volumes	1,030	1,261	1,131

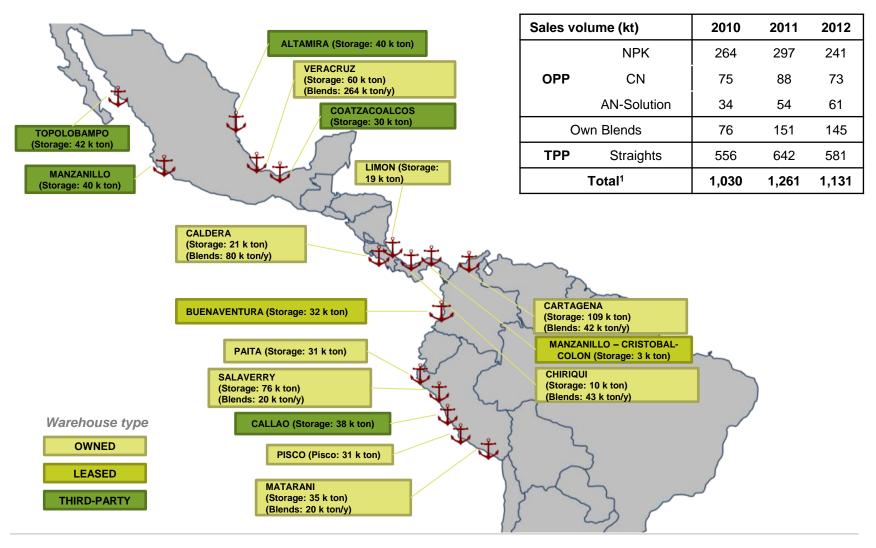


Note: above figures are based on actual ownership % in the various companies and are estimated net of intercompany sales

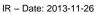




#### **Downstream infrastructure and sales volume**







<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Total includes other being small volumes of SSP and Liquids

### **Upstream infrastructure and capacities**

Site overview in Cartagena, Colombia



Port and South Plant, Cartagena



NEV bialit	_ CN Plant

CN nlant

Production capacity	kt
Ammonia	117
Nitric Acid	241
NPK	320
CN	100
AN-Solution	70



NDK plant

#### **Transaction rationale**

- Secure value-added fertilizer production facility in Latin America with NPK,
   CN and nitrate capacity
- Strong foothold in attractive and growing Latin American cash-crop focused fertilizer markets
- Platform for further growth in the region, complementary to strong position in Brazil with Bunge acquisition
- Improve value offering to farmers with increased yields
- Yearly synergy potential of USD 20m by optimizing logistics and sourcing, and substituting third-party sourced products with value-added Yara products



### **Downstream focus and priorities**

Our goal

Be the crop
nutrition provider
adding the most
value after own
costs to any
fertilizer product
from plant gate
to customer

#### **Our priorities**

Safe and productive operations

Knowledge leadership in sustainable agriculture and crop nutrition

Creating pull for Yara solutions working with food companies and other stakeholders

Farmer and distributor preference for Yara solutions driven by engaging tools

Innovation a clear market differentiator: adapting to a water scarce world

#### **2014 focus**

Further improved safety and productivity

Integrate new acquisitions and pursue further growth

Innovation and agronomy leadership to sustain premium margins



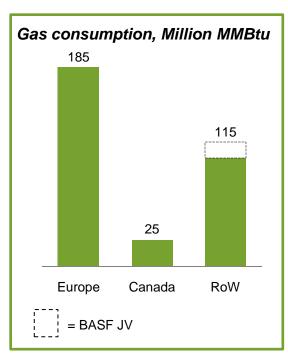


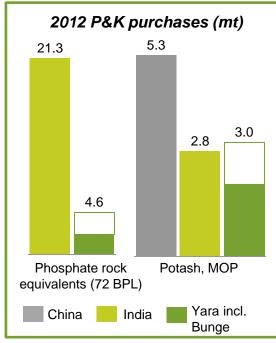
### **Supply & Trade – global optimization**

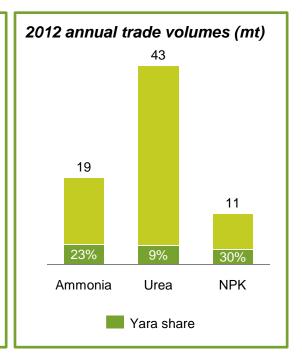
Biggest industrial buyer of natural gas in Europe

Third single biggest buyer of P&K globally

Significant market share on trade



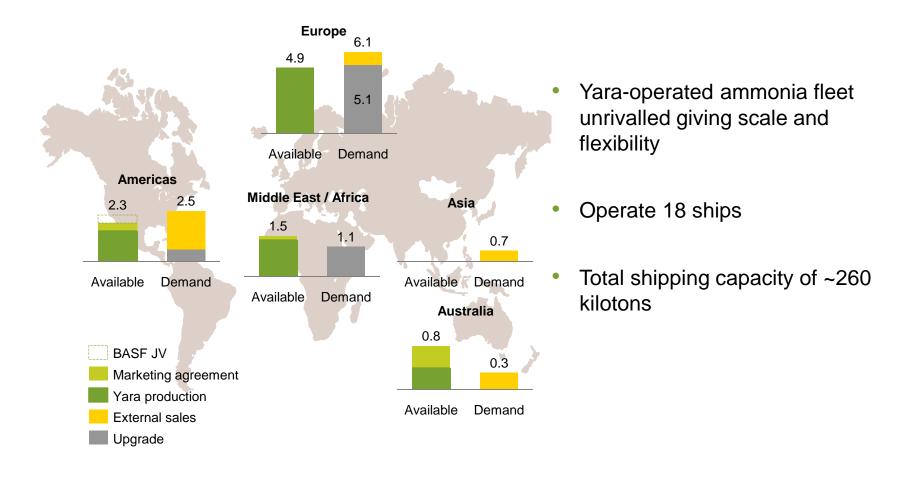






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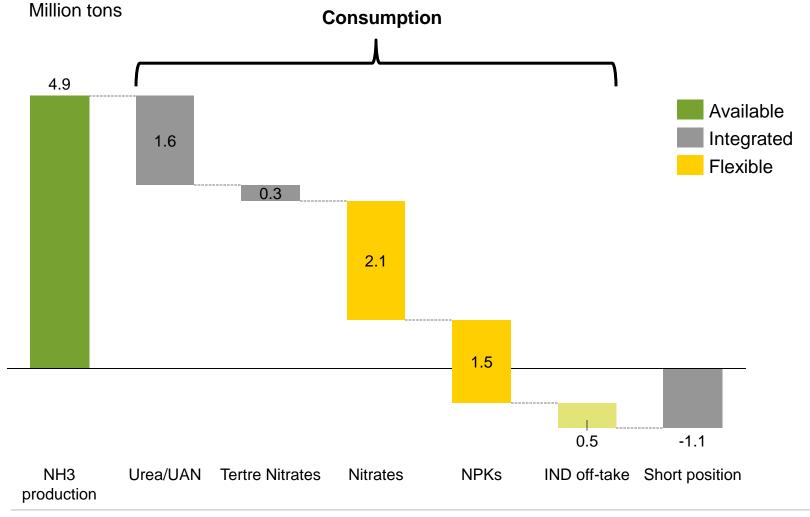
### Leading global position in ammonia trade







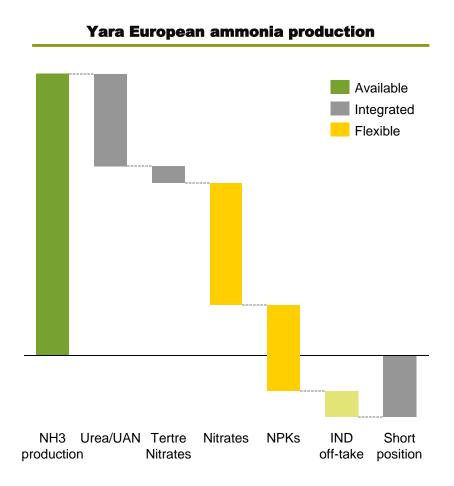
### Yara is short on ammonia in Europe

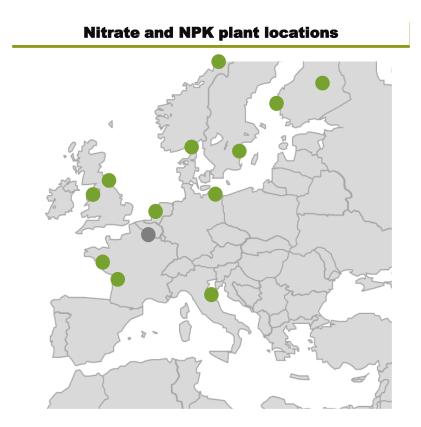






## **High sourcing flexibility for European nitrate** and NPK plants



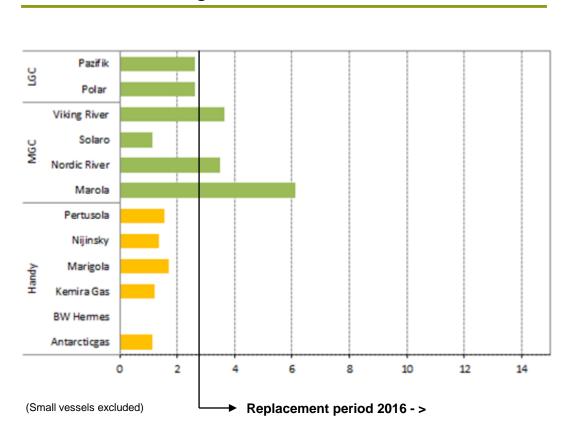






## New ammonia vessels required to replace existing tonnage

#### Remaining time charter - as of Nov 2013

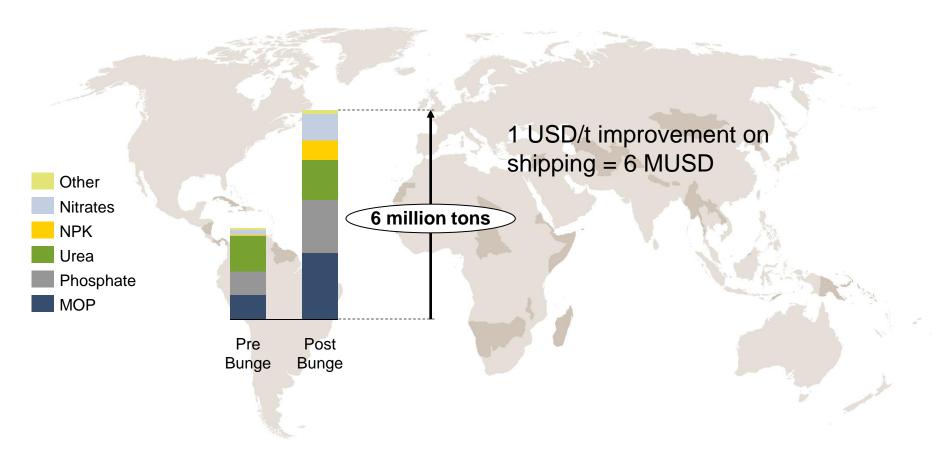


- On-going need to secure medium/long term capacity
- New build rates currently attractive
- Access latest design, lowering operating cost and meeting increasing regulations
- Maintain global sourcing and trade flexibility





## **Bunge: increased scale drives maritime logistics savings**







Knowledge grows

## Upstream focus

Gerd Löbbert, Head of Upstream

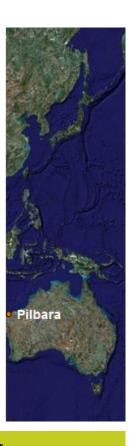




### Getting tangible benefits from scale and know-how







16 Ammonia units
7 Urea units
23 Nitric Acid units
12 (T)AN/CAN units
8 NPK units
3 SSP units



Yara technology network



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### Where to focus in plant operations?

**Safety** first - non-negotiable

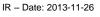
**Reliability** is the best productivity investment

Safety

Reliability

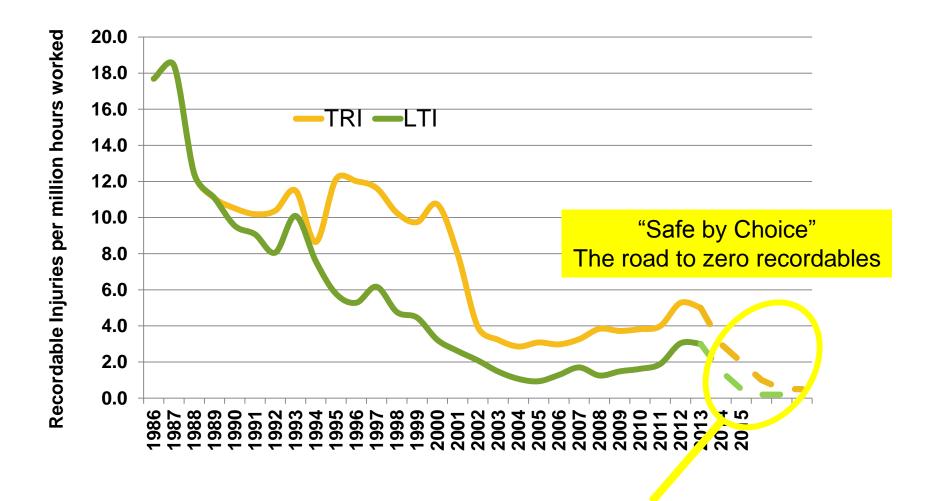
Cost





### **Safe by Choice**

#### **Evolution of the TRI Rate (Yara employees + Contractors)**





### The road to an injury free working place

**Strong centralised safety system** 









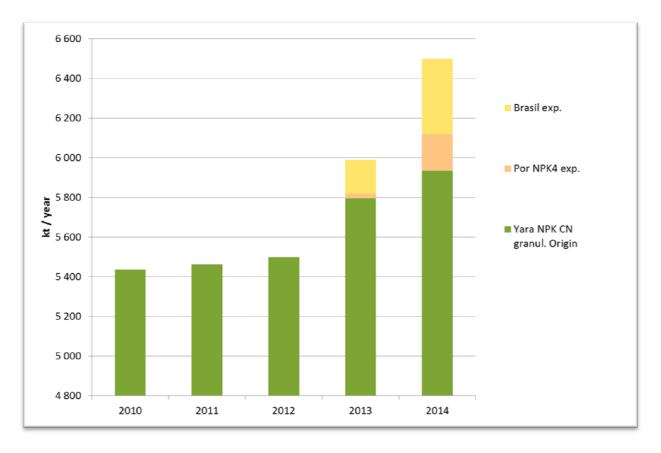
Building a common safety culture

Reduce exposure to injuries



#### Reliability program driving organic growth

**Volume development for NPK plants** 



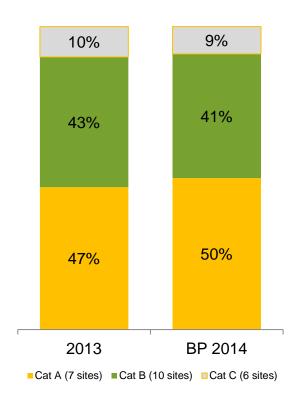
Production volumes improved via systematic company-wide approach





### **Investing in Key Assets**Strong focus on category A sites

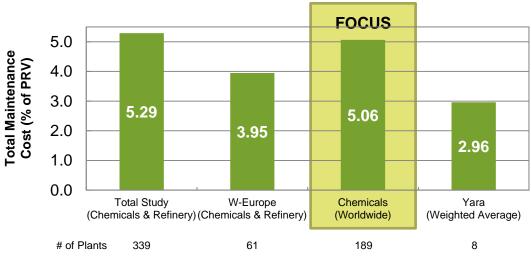
#### **Capex distribution over asset base**



- Strong focus on category A sites
- Approximately 1/3 of investments in 3 key sites
- Less than 10% in lower category
- Strongly influenced by major turnarounds

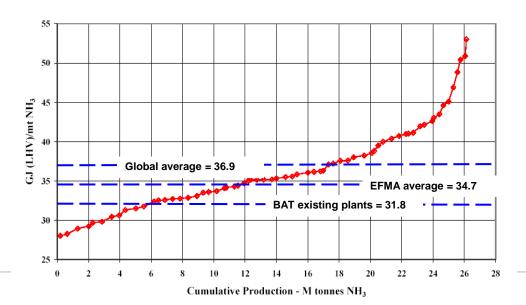


#### **External benchmarking**



Solomon benchmarking RAM effectiveness Index

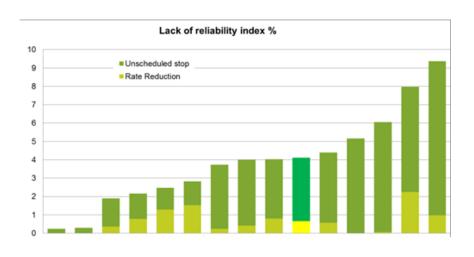




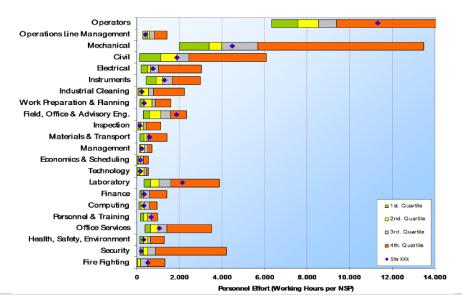
Energy efficiency Bernchmarking (EFMA, PSI, etc)



### **Internal benchmarking**



Reliability benchmarking



Site Personel Index (TPAI)





### **Project Engineering Office**

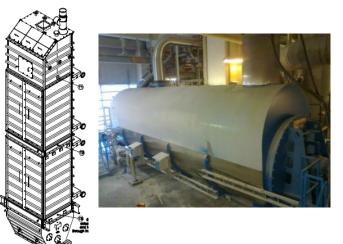
#### Focusing on project development phase





Multiple Purpose Gasification project



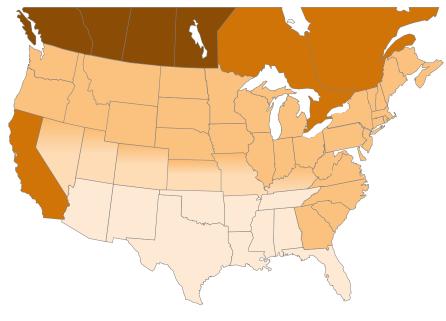


Equipment additions to expand NPK capacity In Porsgrunn (+300 kT/y)



## Soaring construction cost in North America, but significant regional differences

#### Industrial building cost index – based on USD/m2



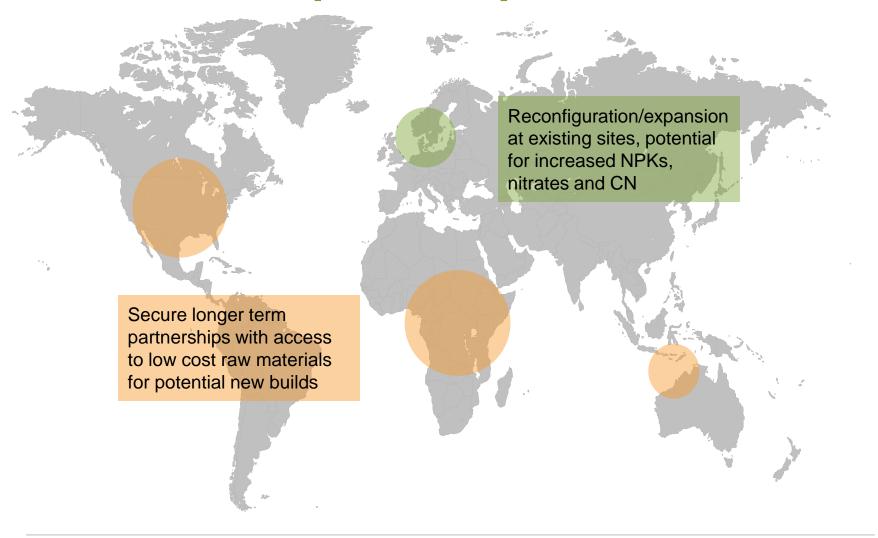
US shale gas driving re-start of industrial sites and new builds, putting pressure on the construction market.

#### Regional differences in construction cost:

- <u>Canada:</u> Foreign labour restrictions and Alberta tar sand projects drive tight labour markets. Modular plant assembly not possible for inland locations.
- <u>US North/Coastal</u>: Tight labour markets, lower work force flexibility / mobility. Modular plant assembly not possible for inland locations.
- <u>US South:</u> Open shop labour market with higher work force mobility including skilled labour and engineers.
   Modular plant assemply option for coastal projects.



## Upstream growth: plant expansions and new builds with competitive capex and feedstock



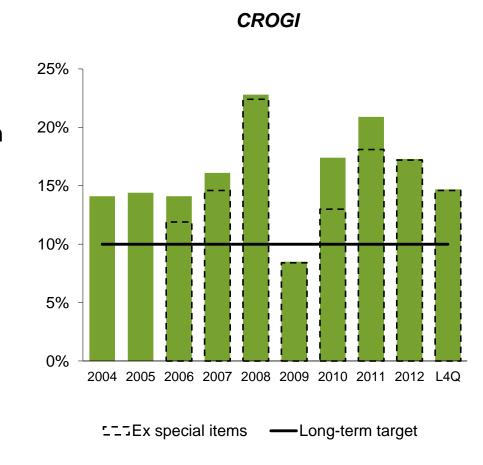






## **Financial highlights**

- Strong results
- Increase in deliveries from completion of Bunge acquisition
- Declining commodity fertilizer prices but robust value-added product premiums
- Improved production regularity
- Record cash distribution





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# Financial scenarios are not forecasts, but illustrate potential earnings in given situations

## Model assumptions

- Based on last 4 quarters EBITDA excluding special items
- Bunge Fertilizer included on full-year basis
- Production assumed at 95% of stated capacity

### Scenarios

- 1. China "low swing"
- 2. China "high swing"
- 3. Average prices last five years
- 4. USD 150 urea margin per ton above average of Chinese scenarios



### **Yara sensitivities**

	Operating Income USD million	EBITDA USD million	EPS* USD
Urea sensitivity +100 USD/t	937	1,103	3.1
of which pure Urea	285	416	1.2
of which Nitrates	367	393	1.1
of which NPK	211	220	0.6
Nitrate premium +50 USD/t	468	498	1.4
of which pure Nitrates	289	311	0.9
Hub gas Europe + 1 USD/MMBtu	(145)	(162)	(0.4)
Ammonia + 100 USD/t	30	86	0.2
Phos rock + 50 USD/t	50	50	0.1
Hub gas North Am + 1 USD/MMBtu	(26)	(26)	(0.1)
Crude oil + 10 USD/brl	(15)	(15)	(0.0)
Currency NOK per USD +10%**	30	25	0.1
Currency EUR per USD +10%	115	95	0.2
Currency BRL per USD +10%	30	25	0.1

<sup>\*</sup>Assuming 25% marginal tax rate on underlying business and 277.6 million shares

Sensitivities assume stable value-added margins and no inter-correlation between factors

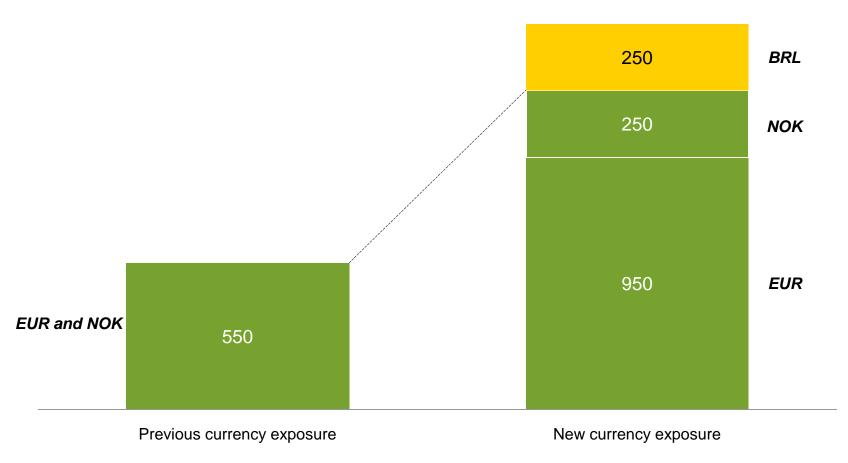




<sup>\*\* \*</sup>e.g. If NOK per USD depreciate 10% from 6 to 6.60 NOK

## Yara currency exposure updated

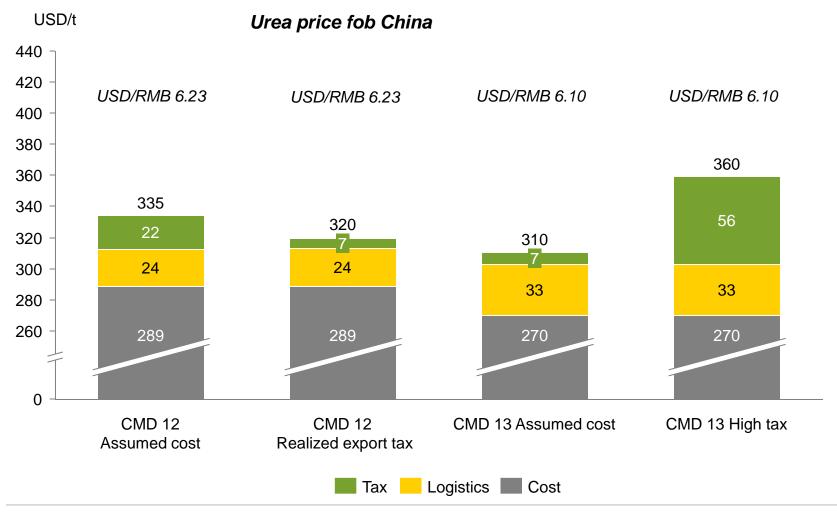
#### **USD** millions







# **Summary of Chinese swing scenario price assumptions**







## Price and currency assumptions in scenarios

	Last 4	Last 4 5-year		Chinese swing*	
	quarters	ava to	Low	High	Demand- driven**
Ammonia fob Black Sea (USD/t)	546	424	400	400	475
Urea prilled fob Black Sea (USD/t)	365	340	300	350	475
Nitrate premium, USD/t	84	85	85	85	85
Phos rock fob North Africa (USD/t)	162	160	125	125	125
DAP fob USG (USD/t)	496	499	360	360	360
Zeebrugge natural gas (USD/MMBtu)	10.3	8.0	10.4	10.4	10.4
Henry hub natural gas (USD/MMBtu)	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7
Yara's European energy price (USD/MMBtu)	11.0	9.5	10.7	10.7	10.7
Brent blend crude oil price (USD/bbl)	103	88	105	105	105
NOK/USD	5.8	6.0	6.10	6.10	6.10
EUR/USD	1.31	1.34	1.35	1.35	1.35
BRL/USD	2.08	1.91	2.30	2.30	2.30

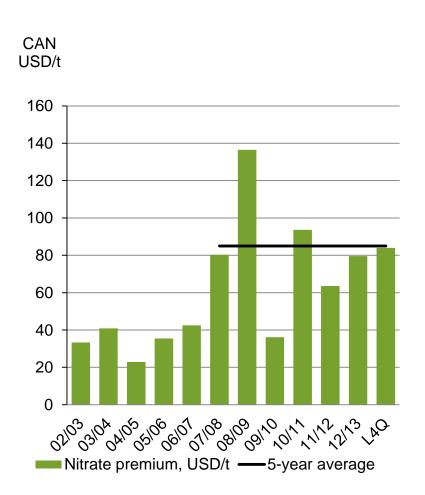
<sup>\*</sup>Energy prices are forward prices as of 9 November

<sup>\*\*</sup> Given example to illustrate effect of urea price USD 150 per ton above average of the two swing scenarios





# Nitrate premium increased to 85 USD/t in scenarios, in line with 5-year average



- Lower urea prices increase farm margins and make room for stronger nitrate premiums
- A situation with continued strong food prices and supply-driven urea pricing allows for higher nitrate premiums than previously assumed
- Nitrate premium of 85 USD/t assumed in scenarios, in line with 5-year average



## **Simplified P&Ls for scenarios**

NOK millions	Last 4	5-year avg. to 30 Sep 13 <sup>2)</sup>	Chinese swing		Demand-
	quarters		Low	High	driven
EBITDA <sup>1)</sup>	14,800	14,800	11,300	14,700	23,500
Depreciation	-3,400	-3,600	-3,600	-3,600	-3,600
Interest expense	-900	-800	-800	-800	-800
Income before tax	10,500	10,400	6,900	10,300	19,100
Tax	-2,000	-2,200	-1,400	-2,100	-4,000
Minorities	-250	-250	-200	-200	-300
Net income	8,250	7,950	5,300	8,000	14,800
Number of shares (millions)	279.7	276.6	276.6	276.6	276.6
Earnings per share (NOK)	29	29	19	29	54

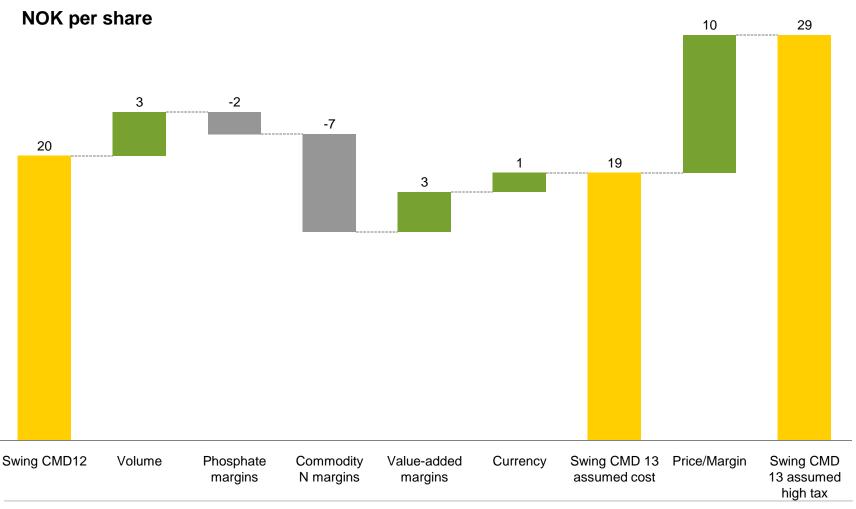
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1)</sup> Including interest income, assumed in line with last 4 quarters in all scenarios.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2)</sup> Not historical earnings, but estimated earnings for today's Yara business, using 5-year average price conditions.





# Higher value-added margins and growth offset by lower commodity margins





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### **Upside potential for urea**

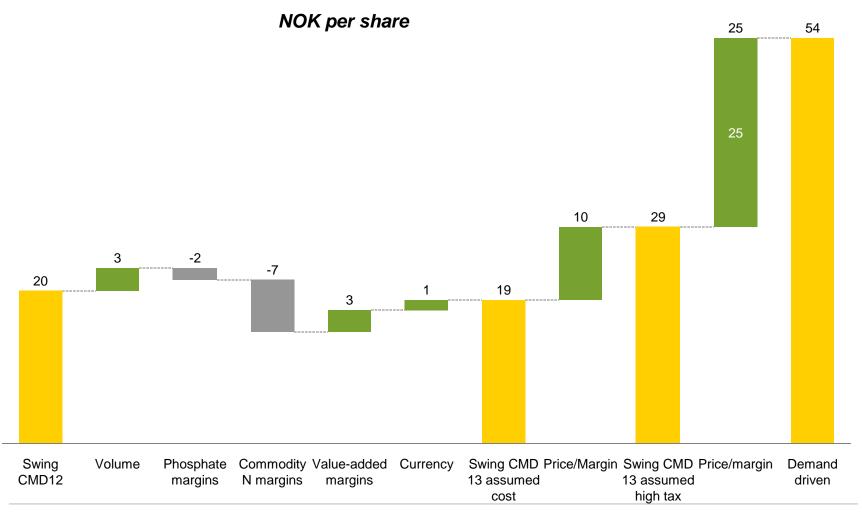








# **Demand-driven USD 150 per ton on urea improves EPS by 25**





### **Risk factors**

### Downside risks

- Bumper crops / decline in food prices
- Severe downturn in global economy, impacting food consumption growth
- Increase in European natural gas prices
- China:
  - reduction or removal of export tariffs
  - fall in anthracite coal prices

### Upside risks

- Crop failure / increased food prices
- Increased global LNG trade / lower European natural gas prices
- China:
  - increased emphasis on energy efficiency and/or emissions
  - increased cost of capital
  - increased export tariffs
  - increase in anthracite coal prices

# Downside protection factors

- Crops: strong incentives to maximize productivity even at lower food price levels
- Food consumption has historically seen limited impact from economic slowdowns. Record crops are needed to meet growing consumption
- Increased global LNG export & import capacity
- Yara's global arbitrage ability and financial strength -> can to take advantage of negative short-term developments

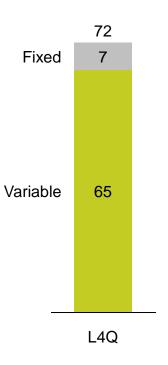






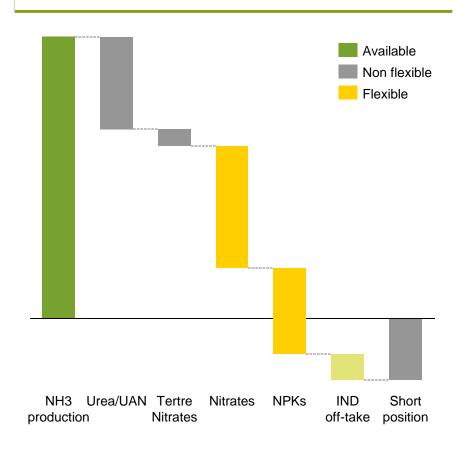
# Yara's flexible cost structure gives downside protection

#### Total cost base L4Q, NOK bn



1. Excluding depreciation, amortization and impairment

### **Ammonia sourcing flexibility**

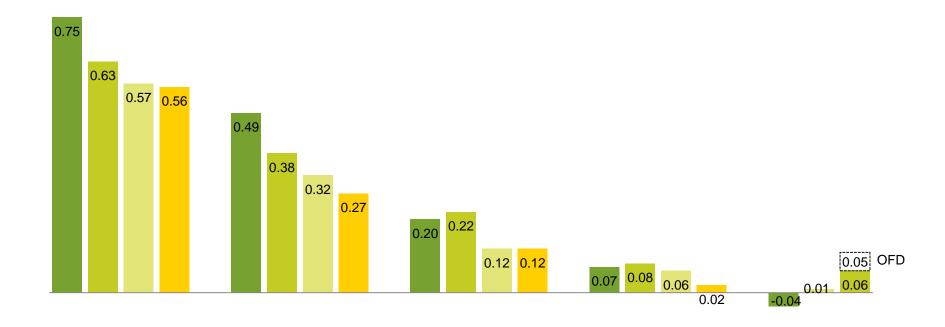




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## Strong financial position supports growth

### Net interest-bearing debt / equity ratio (end of period)







## Cash returns to owners stepped up

### Annual dividends and buy-backs, NOK per share\*

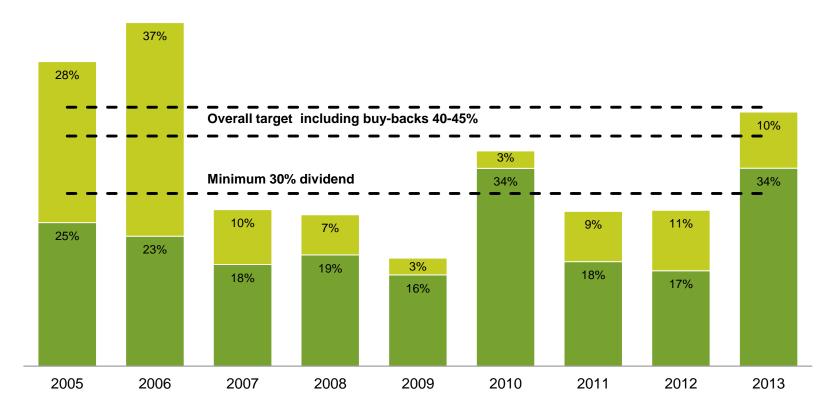


Numbers reflect cash returns executed in a calendar year relative to net income the year before. 2005 number reflects buy-backs and redemptions carried out in 2004 and 2005.





# Cash return policy 40-45% of net income, minimum 30% dividend



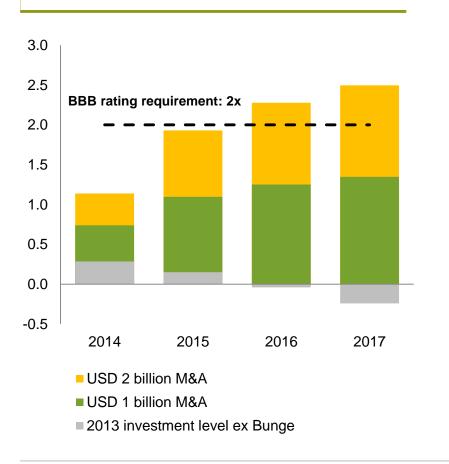
Numbers reflect cash returns executed in a calendar year relative to net income the year before. 2005 number reflects buy-backs and redemptions carried out in 2004 and 2005.





# Maintaining BBB credit rating and ability to execute medium-size M&A

#### Debt / EBITDA at "low swing" earnings



- Maintaining BBB credit rating is key to growth financing ability
- Yara wants ability to execute medium-size M&A (up to ~USD 2 bn targets)
- Ability to execute M&A during cyclical lows is of high importance
- More cash to shareholders in the event of stronger earnings and / or limited growth execution







# **Conclusions and outlook**

## **Prospects 2014**

- Continued strong demand fundamentals and value-added premiums
- Chinese domestic urea and coal price development likely to influence commodity nitrogen fertilizer markets
- Limited nitrogen capacity growth outside China



## Well positioned for further profitable growth

- Increasing need for sustainable improvements in agricultural productivity
- Yara's value-added products and differentiated business create impact and provide sustainable strong returns
- Yara is committed to delivering sustained shareholder value, through profitable growth and cash returns

