

Potash

Potash - 2011 Annual Review and Outlook

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Potash – 2011 Annual Review and Outlook

HIGHLIGHTS

- Canada is the world's largest potash producer and exporter, accounting for one third or more of world production and exports.
- Canada's potash production reached a new historical record of 18 million tonnes (Mt) of potassium chloride (KCl). The value of potash shipments was \$8 billion, which ranked potash first among all minerals produced in Canada in 2011.
- Canada exported 17 Mt of KCl in 2011 with an export unit value of \$394 per tonne (t).

CANADIAN PRODUCTION

Preliminary figures indicate that, in 2011, Canada's potash production reached a new historical record of 17.93 Mt of KCl, or 10.96 Mt expressed as potassium oxide (K₂O). Production increased 15.1% compared to 15.58 Mt in 2010.

Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc. (PotashCorp) reported an output of 9.3 Mt of KCl in 2011 (including its share of 943 000 t from the Esterhazy partnership). This output was up 15.7% compared to the 8.1 Mt produced in 2010. The Mosaic Company's (Mosaic) Canadian operations produced 7.7 Mt of KCl in 2011 (including the 943 000 t sent to PotashCorp from its Esterhazy partnership), which was a 17.4% increase compared to 6.6 Mt in 2010. Agrium Inc. (Agrium) produced 1.8 Mt of KCl in 2011, which was similar to its 2010 production level.

The value of potash shipments was \$7.97 billion, which ranked potash first once again among all minerals produced in Canada in 2011. The shipment volume was 18.04 Mt of KCl, or 11 Mt of K₂O, an increase of 13.6% compared to 15.9 Mt of KCl in 2010. Exports reached 17 Mt of KCl in 2011, up 10% from 15.4 Mt in 2010.

In 2011, Canada's potash production capacity was 23.8 million tonnes per year (Mt/y) of KCl (or 14.5 Mt/y of K₂O), making it the world's largest with 35% of the global production capacity of approximately 69 Mt/y of KCl (42 Mt/y of K₂O). The average usage rate against nameplate capacity was

75%. PotashCorp reported that its annual nameplate production capacity was 13.3 Mt of KCl while its operational capacity stood at 11.3 Mt in 2011. The 2011 production capacity for Mosaic's Canadian potash operations was 9.8 Mt of KCl while Agrium's production capacity increased to 2.05 Mt of KCl.

CANADIAN DEVELOPMENTS

Germany's K+S Group completed its acquisition of Potash One Inc. on March 24, 2011, and named it K+S Potash Canada. In November 2011, the K+S Group Board approved a capital expenditure of \$3.25 billion (equivalent to €2.4 billion) to develop the Legacy project. The proposed project is a solution mine near Regina, Saskatchewan. The company started preliminary site preparation work in 2011 and the official ground-breaking ceremony is scheduled for June 19, 2012. K+S Potash Canada is targeting start-up by 2015 with an initial production of 2 Mt/y by 2017 and a gradual expansion to 2.84 Mt/y of KCl. The project's long-term production capacity is set at 4 Mt/y. Construction will probably require more than 1000 workers and about 300 will be employed once the operations commence.

In June 2011, the Saskatchewan Minister of Environment approved the environmental assessment for BHP Billiton's proposed Jansen project located 140 kilometres (km) east of Saskatoon. BHP has proposed an underground mine with an annual production capacity of 8 Mt. Initial production is planned for 2015 and the mine life is expected to be about 70 years. The project is expected to employ approximately 1900 people during construction and about 1000 once the mine is operating at capacity. In the same month (June 2011), BHP also announced a further investment of US\$488 million to support the development of the Jansen project. BHP indicated that final approval from its Board for the Jansen project would be in the 2012 calendar year. In addition, BHP also carried out a number of potash exploration projects (Young, Melville, Boulder, and Burr). BHP has invested about US\$2 billion in potash projects in Saskatchewan in the past four years. The company is aiming to build 16 Mt of potash production capacity in Saskatchewan.

Expansions

On December 14, 2011, Agrium's Board of Directors approved a 1-Mt brownfield capacity expansion at its Vanscoy mine in Saskatchewan. The expansion is expected to increase the mine's annual production capacity by 50%, bringing its total nameplate capacity to 3 Mt/y. The capital expenditure for the project is expected to be approximately \$1.5 billion. The majority of the construction is expected to take place in 2012 and 2013, with completion expected by the second half of 2014.

PotashCorp's \$7.7 billion expansion program, initiated in 2003 to increase its operational capability to 17.1 Mt/y, is progressing well. Expansion projects at Lanigan and Patience Lake have been completed, increasing their operating capability to 3.6 Mt/y and 0.6 Mt/y, respectively. The expansion at Cory is expected to be completed by 2012, bringing its operating capability to 2.7 Mt/y. Construction work for the Allan expansion is expected to be completed by 2012 and ramp-up is expected by 2014 with an operating capability of 2.7 Mt/y. The construction of two new shafts at New Brunswick is expected to be finished by 2013 and ramp-up is expected by 2015 with an operating capability of 1.8 Mt/y. The largest expansion project, at Rocanville, will also add two new shafts. The construction work is expected to be finished by 2014 and ramp-up is expected by 2015 with an operating capability of 5.7 Mt/y, making it the largest in the world. PotashCorp is expected to have an annual operating capability of 17.1 Mt of KCl by 2015.

In 2011, Mosaic added 0.2 Mt and 0.1 Mt of production capacity to its Colonsay and Esterhazy mines, respectively. Three expansion projects are also under construction. The 0.6-Mt project at Belle Plaine is expected to be completed by 2012, the 0.5-Mt project at Colonsay is expected to be finished by 2013, and

the 1.7-Mt project at Esterhazy is expected to be completed by 2017. Further expansions are being considered for Belle Plaine (1.3 Mt in 2016-19) and Colonsay (0.5 Mt in 2016). The production capacity of Mosaic's Canadian operations is expected to reach 14.8 Mt of KCl by 2020.

Terminal Developments

The proposed Canpotex potash terminal project on Ridley Island in the Port of Prince Rupert, British Columbia, is currently undergoing a comprehensive environmental assessment under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*. Canpotex submitted the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in November 2011 and the Major Projects Management Office reviewed and commented on it. Canpotex was in the process of submitting its revised, final EIS in April 2012.

The proposed terminal would be located on 55 hectares (ha) of land and 20 ha of water in the existing Ridley Island industrial park, which is owned by the Government of Canada and managed by the Prince Rupert Port Authority. It would be constructed in phases and would include a marine wharf capable of receiving two 180 000-dead-weight-tonne vessels, three 180 000-t potash storage sheds with associated conveyor and dust collection systems, an 8260-metre rail loop that would incorporate three tracks on the inbound side of the railcar dumper and two tracks on the outbound side, an automated railcar unloading and conveyor system, and an access road with an overpass and underpass, etc. Once all phases are operational, the terminal will have the capacity to export approximately 20 Mt/y of potash on a direct-hit basis (meaning the potash will move directly between the railcar and the ship).

Exploration in Saskatchewan

In December 2011, Western Potash Corp. (WPC) released an updated National Instrument (NI) 43-101 technical report on its Milestone project. The report provided an updated resource estimate that identified recoverable measured resources of 67 Mt, indicated resources of 187 Mt, and inferred resources of 708 Mt. Two months earlier, in October 2011, WPC submitted a project proposal to the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment for its Milestone project. The proposal provides a conceptual-level description of the project and formally initiates the regulatory review process under the provincial *Environmental Assessment Act*. Upon review of the proposal, the Government of Saskatchewan will issue project-specific guidelines that will provide detailed information requirements to be included in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). WPC anticipates submitting its EIS in the second half of 2012. It is proposing to construct a solution mine with an annual production rate of 2.8 Mt of KCl over a mine life of 40 years. The Milestone project is located approximately 35 km southeast of Regina, Saskatchewan. WPC is looking to start construction in 2013 with production by 2016. The feasibility study was under way at the time of writing. The company obtained the subsurface mineral lease (KLSA 008) for its Milestone property from the Province of Saskatchewan in 2010. WPC is a potash exploration and development company with properties in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

In the summer of 2011, Vale Potash Canada Limited (Vale) submitted a project proposal to the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment for its Kronau project. The proposed project is situated within the subsurface mineral permit KP336, covering 51 840 ha of land. It is located approximately 25 km southeast of Regina near Kronau, Saskatchewan. Vale is proposing to construct and operate a potash mine using solution mining techniques. The proposed mine would produce up to 2.9 Mt/y of KCl. Vale estimates construction will take about four years at a cost of US\$3 billion and indicates that a final decision on the project will probably be made by late 2013. Vale was conducting a prefeasibility study on the project at the time of writing. Vale Potash Canada Limited is a subsidiary of Vale S.A. of Brazil.

In October 2011, Karnalyte Resources Inc. (Karnalyte) announced it had received a positive feasibility study for its Wynyard carnallite project. Part of the study was included in the NI 43-101 technical report that was released in the same month. The report identified proven and probable reserves of 155 Mt of KCl, which would support about 68 years of production at a rate of 2.1 Mt/y. Karnalyte is planning a solution mine with initial production at 625 000 t, gradually increasing to 2.1 Mt/y in five to six years. The company submitted its revised EIS for the Wynyard project to the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment in October 2011. It expects that the EIS will be released by the Ministry for public review and comment in the second half of 2012. Karnalyte Resources Inc. was incorporated in 2007 to engage in potash exploration and development. Its office is located in Alberta. The company holds subsurface mineral permit KP360A comprising 68 301 acres and subsurface mineral lease KLSA 010 comprising 16 825 acres near Wynyard, Saskatchewan.

In August 2011, Encanto Potash Corp. (Encanto) announced a preliminary economic assessment prepared by Tetra Tech Wardrop. It recommended a solution mining operation at a rate of 2.5 Mt/y over a mine life of 52 years. In March 2012, Encanto released a new NI 43-101 technical report that identified a measured resource of 273 Mt of in-place sylvinites grading 29.6% KCl or 18.7% K₂O (26.9 Mt of recoverable KCl, or 17 Mt of recoverable K₂O), an indicated resource of 1049 Mt of in-place sylvinites grading 29.7% KCl or 18.8% K₂O (104 Mt of recoverable KCl, or 65.6 Mt of recoverable K₂O), and an inferred resource of 2496 Mt of in-place sylvinites grading 28.3% KCl or 17.9% K₂O (235 Mt of recoverable KCl or 148 Mt of recoverable K₂O). Encanto was created to work with First Nations in developing potash resources in Saskatchewan. The five First Nations groups are the Chacachas, Day Star, Muskowekwan, Muscowpetung, and Ochapowace. Encanto is currently focusing on the Muskowekwan project, which is located on the Muskowekwan First Nation reserve approximately 100 km north of Regina.

In November 2011, China Zhongchuan International Mining Holding Co., Ltd. (Zhongchuan) held a seminar to discuss its proposed 3-Mt/y mine project in Saskatchewan. No details were released. Zhongchuan owns subsurface mineral lease KLSA 007 covering 24 121 acres of land in Saskatchewan where it is planning to build a 3-Mt/y KCl mine. The company also has an exploration permit (KP385), located beside KLSA 007, covering approximately 88 395 acres of land.

North Atlantic Potash Corp. (North Atlantic) signed a 60%-40% joint-venture agreement with Rio Tinto in September 2011. The joint venture includes nine exploration permits that cover an area of about 241 000 ha. An exploration program is planned by the joint-venture partners. The deal gives Rio Tinto a stake in the world's most prolific potash-producing region, while the Russian company will benefit from the Anglo-Australian miner's rich cash resources and longstanding mining experience in Canada and around the world. Rio Tinto previously had potash holdings in Saskatchewan, but sold its assets in Canada and Argentina to Brazilian miner Vale for US\$850 million in 2009 to help pay down debt. In the same month, North Atlantic also sold eight exploration permits to Yancoal Canada Resources Company Limited (Yancoal) of China. North Atlantic Potash Corp. was established by Russian JSC Acron as a subsidiary in 2008 for the purpose of acquiring potash exploration permits in Saskatchewan. At one time, the company held the largest number of potash exploration permits in Saskatchewan.

Yancoal, a wholly owned subsidiary of China Yanzhou Coal Mining Company Limited, acquired 19 potash exploration permits in Saskatchewan in 2011. The acquisition includes 11 potash permits from Devonian Potash Inc. for \$150 million and 8 permits from North Atlantic for \$110 million. At the time of writing, there was no report on what Yancoal will do with those acquired exploration permits.

Exploration in Alberta

Grizzly Discoveries Inc. (Grizzly) is an Edmonton-based exploration company focusing on potash and other minerals and metals exploration. Grizzly owns multiple metallic and industrial mineral exploration permits in Alberta covering 1.9 million acres in two blocks (North Lloydminster and South Medicine Hat), and jointly owns the Provost property with Pacific Potash Corp. (50%-50%) covering 527 000 acres of land along the Alberta-Saskatchewan border. The first drilling on the Provost property was completed in November 2011 and it identified low- and higher-grade potash zones. Further drilling is being considered for 2012 depending on financing. In February 2012, Grizzly announced that it had discovered potash in the South Medicine Hat Block. The company is planning further drilling on both the South Medicine Hat and North Lloydminster blocks in 2012 with the intent of producing an NI 43-101 technical report in 2013.

Pacific Potash Corp. (Pacific) is a Vancouver-based exploration company focusing on exploring the Provost property along the Alberta-Saskatchewan border. Pacific owns 100% of two permits for the property covering 43 938 acres. In addition, Pacific also jointly owns with Grizzly permits covering 527 000 acres on the Provost property. The first drilling on the jointly owned property was done in November 2011. Pacific is planning a three-stage exploration program: Stage 1 includes drilling 10 or more holes and producing an NI 43-101 technical report in the first two years; Stage 2 includes environmental studies, permitting, and pre-feasibility studies in the subsequent two years; and Stage 3 includes engineering, feasibility studies, and permitting.

There has been no update on the Eyehill Creek potash property since the last review. The Eyehill Creek property is also located along the Alberta-Saskatchewan border and the potash deposit is a part of the Prairie Evaporite Formation.

Exploration in New Brunswick

In April 2011, the New Brunswick government issued a request for proposals to develop the Millstream potash deposit. Two proposals were submitted. On December 12, 2011, the provincial government awarded the exploration rights to Atlantic Potash Corp. The three-year agreement gives the company up to two years to undertake an exploration program. If the deposit proves to be economically viable, Atlantic Potash would be required to submit a feasibility study and proposed development plan by the end of the third year. The Millstream deposit was discovered more than 25 years ago and was explored by BP Resources Canada in the 1980s. It is located about 10 km west of Sussex. Millstream is one of four known potash deposits in New Brunswick, all of which are in the Sussex area. Three of the deposits have already been, or are being, developed.

Atlantic Potash Corp. is a New Brunswick mineral exploration and development company that is focused on exploring potash development opportunities in New Brunswick.

WORLD PRODUCTION

Preliminary estimates indicate that world potash production reached a new historical level in 2011 of about 57 Mt of KCl (or 34 Mt of K₂O). The last historical high was recorded in 2007 when world production reached 55.5 Mt of KCl (or 33.5 Mt of K₂O). Twelve countries produce potash in the world: Canada and the United States in North America; Russia, Belarus, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Spain in Europe; Israel and Jordan in the Middle East; Chile and Brazil in Latin America; and China in Asia.

WORLD DEVELOPMENTS

China became the fourth largest potash-producing country in 2011 with its total output estimated at 5.5 Mt of KCl (3.3 Mt of K_2O), accounting for 9% of the global total. China's production included 4.3 Mt of KCl and 1.2 Mt of potassium sulphate. New capacities are expected to come on stream between 2013 and 2015 from existing producers in Qinghai (about 1 Mt of KCl) and Xinjiang (about 0.6 Mt of potassium sulphate and 1 Mt of potassium magnesium sulphate). China's production capacity is currently estimated at 6.6 Mt (muriate of potash, potassium sulphate, and potassium magnesium sulphate) and is expected to increase to 8.7 Mt/y by 2016.

Uralkali became the world's third largest potash producer in 2011 after the merger of the two Russian potash producers, JSC Uralkali and JSC Silvinit. Uralkali now operates five mines and eight ore-processing mills (seven of which process potassium chloride ore and one processes carnallite ore), as well as a sodium chloride plant with a production capacity of 11.5 Mt/y of KCl. Uralkali produced 10.8 Mt of KCl in 2011. The company plans to carry out a series of expansions that will increase its production capacity to 14.8 Mt/y by 2016. It also started pre-construction work at the Ust-Yayvinsky potash project on the Verkhnekamskoye deposit in 2011. Uralkali plans to complete the mine shafts by 2017 and to start commercial production by 2020. The designed mine production capacity would be 2.8 Mt/y of KCl.

EuroChem is developing two greenfield potash mines in Russia. Construction of a conventional mine at the Gremyachinskoye deposit near Volgograd began in 2010 and was supposed to be completed by 2013. However, construction of the production and service shafts was delayed and a new start-up date was re-scheduled in 2015. Phase 1 of the mine would have a production capacity of 2.3 Mt/y of KCl. Phase 2 has been postponed until after 2017. The second greenfield mine is on the Verkhnekamskoye deposit with start-up expected by 2016.

In Belarus, Belaruskali is expanding the production capacity at all four of its operations with an additional 2.2 Mt/y in production capacity expected to come on stream between 2012 and 2016, which would bring its total production capacity to 11.3 Mt/y by 2016.

In Uzbekistan, UzKimyoSanoat is planning to gradually add 400 000 t of KCl production capacity between 2013 and 2016. The mine currently has a production capacity of 200 000 t/y of KCl. With the addition, the mine could reach a total capacity of 600 000 t/y by 2016.

In 2011, Brazilian mining company Vale approved US\$5.9 billion to develop the Rio Colorado potash mine in Argentina. The Rio Colorado project is located in the Mendoza Province of Argentina. Vale plans a two-phase solution mining operation. The first phase aims to build 2.9 Mt/y of KCl production capacity. Preparation work for construction began in 2010 and full construction of the solution mine is scheduled in 2012. Completion and production start-up is expected in 2015. The second phase could ramp up the production capacity to 4.3 Mt/y by 2020.

TRADE

In 2011, Canada exported 17 Mt of KCl, accounting for roughly 38% of the world's total exports. Of this total, about 42%, or 7.1 Mt, went to the United States, which is traditionally Canada's largest market. The remaining 10 Mt went to offshore markets. Brazil was Canada's leading offshore market with exports totaling 2 Mt of KCl in 2011, followed by Indonesia (1.5 Mt), China (1.4 Mt), and India (1 Mt). The remaining 6 Mt was exported to over 30 countries worldwide.

More than 80% of the world's potash production is traded across borders. The world's leading potash consumers, namely the United States, China, Brazil, India, Indonesia, and Malaysia, generally lack sufficient potash resources and therefore need to import potash to support their agriculture. All leading potash-consuming countries are either agriculture-based economies or have large agricultural sectors.

In 2011, the volume of global potash trade reached a historical high of 27.3 Mt of K₂O, or 45.4 Mt of KCl. The previous high was recorded in 2007 at 27.2 Mt of K₂O, or 45 Mt of KCl. Seven countries supplied 99% of the world's total potash exports: Canada reported, on a KCl basis, 17 Mt; Russia, 7 Mt; Belarus, 7.7 Mt; Israel, 5.3 Mt; Germany, 4.1 Mt; Jordan, 2.2 Mt; and Chile, 1 Mt. On the receiving side, more than 72% of the world's total potash trade volume was recorded by six leading potash-consuming countries. The United States took in, on a KCl basis, 7.7 Mt; Brazil, 7.4 Mt; China, 7 Mt; India, 5 Mt; Indonesia, 3.2 Mt; and Malaysia, 2.2 Mt.

MARKETS AND PRICES

Global potash markets had a remarkable run in 2011. The International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA) estimated global potash demand at 28.5 Mt of K₂O in 2011, which is very close to the 2007/08 historical record. Potash consumption increased 4.4% on a year-on-year basis, and the growth rate was the highest among all fertilizers.

Canadian potash exports to offshore markets are managed by Canpotex. Most of the products were sold on an annual contract basis. However, some contracts were sold on quarterly and half-year terms.

The Vancouver contract free on board (f.o.b.) price averaged US\$398/t of KCl during 2011. The spot f.o.b. prices were ranging between US\$397/t and US\$435/t of KCl for the first six months and between US\$474/t and US\$510/t during the second half of the year.

The average Canadian potash export unit value was \$394/t of KCl in 2011, based on the Customs recorded f.o.b. value at ports. The 2011 value represented a \$59/t increase from the 2010 unit value of \$335/t.

Canadian potash producers sell their products directly to their North American clients. In 2011, PotashCorp reported an average North American selling price of US\$482/t of KCl, which represented a 32% increase compared to the US\$364/t price in 2010. Agrium reported its average sale price at US\$556/t of KCl, indicating a US\$136/t increase from US\$420/t in 2010.

OUTLOOK

The primary driver for potash is demand for food. The world's population reached 7 billion people in 2011 and is forecast to reach 7.5 billion in 2015 and 8 billion by 2020. Not only will the global agricultural sector have to meet the needs of this growing population, but it will also have to meet changing dietary demands (e.g., the move towards a high-protein diet from a carbohydrate-based diet).

The food-production-driven demand for fertilizer, including potash, completed its recovery and had very positive growth in 2011. The IFA is confident that the trend is going to continue. The IFA indicated, in May 2012, that global fertilizer demand is forecast to increase by 2.5% in 2012/13, while potash demand will increase by 6% to exceed 2007/08's historical high level. The IFA also pointed out that the increase will come from all over the world except Western Europe. This forecast is based on the strong economic

performance and growth in the developing world. Increased income levels will further enable developing countries to enjoy improved and more balanced diets, including a higher protein (meat) intake. The increased meat consumption will turn into continuing demand for crops of maize and, indirectly, increased demand for fertilizers.

Potash is one of the three essential nutrients used to facilitate plant growth and is needed throughout the world. Potash is primarily used to grow rice, soybeans, sugar cane, corn, palm, rubber, bananas, oranges, and coffee. More than 90% of the world's potash is consumed as an agricultural fertilizer. Leading potash-consuming countries are either agriculture-based economies or have large agricultural sectors, and they generally lack potash resources. The United States, China, Brazil, and India are the leading potash-consuming countries. In recent years, Malaysia and Indonesia have also emerged as significant potash-consuming nations.

Biofuels-driven demand for fertilizer will continue to play a big factor in the global fertilizer demand and supply scenario in the medium term. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations project that the world's biofuel output will reach 167 billion litres by 2016, an increase of 29% from 2011's 130 billion litres. Most of the increase will occur in Brazil, the United States, and the European Union, and will come from the conversion of cereals, oilseeds, and sugar crops, which are relying heavily on potash to increase their yields.

Consumption in China and India will remain a critical element of future potash demand as the demand in both countries is driven largely by government policies aimed at increasing agricultural production, achieving higher yields, and improving farmers' income and living standards. China could potentially use 25 Mt of potash if it adopted the nutrient levels recommended by agronomists. The same applies to India, which could potentially use 10 Mt, and to Brazil, which could use 11 Mt in its agricultural sector.

Global demand for potash is expected to have the highest annual growth in the medium term at a rate of 3.7% per year. The higher demand will have a positive impact on global potash production and on capacity expansions and project developments.

Canada exports more than 95% of its potash output, which exposes Canadian producers to global market fluctuations. As potash demand in some major consuming countries continues to recover, Canada's production and exports are expected to increase in 2012. Natural Resources Canada is confident that the growth in global demand for potash will have a positive impact on Canadian potash production and exports.

Notes: (1) For definitions and valuation of mineral production, shipments, and trade, please refer to the document entitled "Definitions and Valuations: Mineral Production, Shipments, and Trade." (2) Information in this review was current as of March 31, 2012. (3) This and other reviews, including previous editions, are available on the Internet at www.nrcan.gc.ca/minerals-metals/business-market/canadian-minerals-yearbook/4070.

Potash - Other Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

Potash is a generic term used to describe a variety of mined minerals and manufactured chemicals that contain potassium. Potash includes potassium chloride (sylvite), potassium magnesium chloride (carnallite), potassium magnesium sulphate (langbeinite), potassium sulphate, and potassium nitrate. The dominant potash product is potassium chloride (KCl) or muriate of potash (MOP), a naturally occurring pink, salty mineral of which Canada is the leading producer and exporter.

Potassium, nitrogen, and phosphorus are the three basic nutrients for plants. Potash supports plant growth and enhances the absorption of other nutrients. There is no substitute for potash. More than 90% of the world's potash is consumed as an agricultural fertilizer. Relatively small quantities are used in the manufacture of potassium-bearing chemicals, detergents, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, and water conditioners. It can also be used as an alternative to de-icing salt.

Potash is a limited resource that is found in only a few places in the world. Canada has the world's largest known potash resource. The Prairie Evaporite Deposit, the largest in the world, lies underneath the southern plains of Saskatchewan and extends east into Manitoba, west into Alberta, and south into northeastern Montana and North Dakota. The latest U.S. Geological Survey and Saskatchewan Geological Survey assessment (Cocker, Orris, Yang and Dunlap, 2010) estimated the known potash resources in the Prairie Evaporite Deposit to be around 88.8 billion tonnes (t) of potassium oxide (K_2O). This estimate is higher than various previous estimates that ranged from 56 to 67 billion t of K_2O . The potash resources in Saskatchewan would be sufficient to mine for several thousand years at the current production level. In addition, potash deposits are also found in New Brunswick.

The second largest potash deposit in the world is in Russia. The brine of the Dead Sea in the Middle East is rich in potassium. Most of the potash is mined by conventional underground or solution mining. A portion of the potash is also recovered from brine by solar evaporation.

Canada is the world's largest potash producer and exporter, accounting for more than one third of global potash production and exports. Canada exports more than 95% of its potash output and has a work force of more than 5000 employees. In 2011, the value of Canadian potash production was \$8 billion, which ranked potash first among all minerals produced in Canada. The industry is a significant contributor to Canada's Gross Domestic Product.

There are eleven potash mining and processing operations in Canada (Figure 1). Nine operations extract potassium ore by conventional underground mining and two extract it by solution mining. Ten of the mining/processing operations are in Saskatchewan and one is in New Brunswick.

Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc. (PotashCorp), based in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, is the world's largest publicly owned potash producer with six Canadian operations: Allan Division, Cory Division, Lanigan Division, Rocanville Division, New Brunswick Division, and Patience Lake Division (a solution mine). PotashCorp has also invested in other global fertilizer companies: it owns 32% of Sociedad Quimica y Minera de Chile S.A. (SQM) in Chile, 28% of Arab Potash Co. Ltd. (APC) in Jordan, 14% of Israel Chemical Limited in Israel, and 22% of Sinochem Hong Kong Holdings Limited (Sinofert).

The Mosaic Company of Plymouth, Minnesota, has four potash operations in Saskatchewan: Mosaic Potash Canada Ltd. for the mine at Belle Plaine (a solution mine), Mosaic Potash Esterhazy Limited Partnership for the two mines at Esterhazy (K1 and K2), and Mosaic Potash Colonsay ULC for the mine at Colonsay.

Agrium Inc., based in Calgary, Alberta, has one mine in Vanscoy, Saskatchewan.

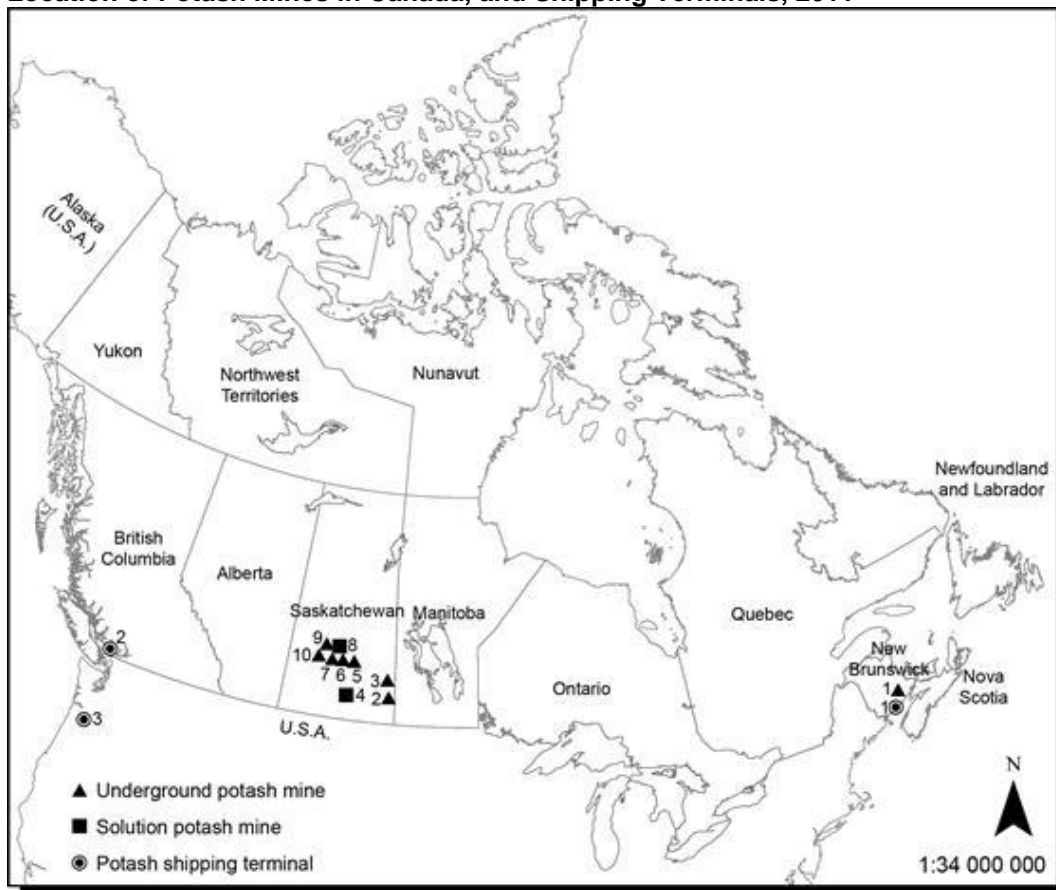
Canpotex Limited, owned by Agrium, Mosaic, and PotashCorp, is an exclusive offshore marketing and distribution company for handling Canadian potash destined for overseas markets. Canpotex's potash sales are currently in the range of 8-10 million tonnes per year. A corporate office in Singapore directs Canpotex's international marketing activities and ocean transportation function worldwide. Offices in Hong Kong and Tokyo maintain direct contact with Asian buyers. A corporate office in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, maintains daily operations, including product supply, inland transportation, terminal services, corporate finance, and administration. Canpotex also offers comprehensive ocean freight services to customers through its in-house Ocean Transportation Group and its exclusive chartering and brokerage networks.

Most Canadian potash exports were shipped out of ocean terminals in Vancouver, British Columbia, and Portland, Oregon, in the northwestern United States. Production from PotashCorp's New Brunswick Division was exported via Saint John, New Brunswick.

LINKS TO RELEVANT WEB SITES

| | |
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| Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc. | www.potashcorp.com |
| The Mosaic Company | www.mosaicco.com |
| Agrium Inc. | www.agrium.com |
| Canpotex Limited | www.canpotex.com |
| Canadian Fertilizer Institute | www.cfi.ca |
| International Fertilizer Industry Association Ltd. | www.fertilizer.org |
| International Plant Nutrition Institute | www.ipni.net |

Figure 1
Location of Potash Mines in Canada, and Shipping Terminals, 2011



Numbers refer to locations on map above.

Underground Potash Mines

1. Agrium Inc., Vanscoy, Saskatchewan
2. Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc., Cory Division, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
4. Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc., Allan Division, Allan, Saskatchewan
5. Mosaic Potash Colonsay ULC, Colonsay, Saskatchewan
6. Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc., Lanigan Division, Lanigan, Saskatchewan
8. Mosaic Potash Esterhazy Limited Partnership (K1 and K2 mines), Esterhazy, Saskatchewan
9. Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc., Rocanville Division, Rocanville, Saskatchewan
10. Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc., New Brunswick Division, Sussex, New Brunswick

Solution Mining Operations

3. Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc., Patience Lake Division, Patience Lake, Saskatchewan
7. Mosaic Potash Canada Ltd., Belle Plaine, Saskatchewan

Potash Shipping Terminals

1. Neptune Bulk Terminals, Vancouver, British Columbia
2. Portland Bulk Terminals, Portland, Oregon
3. Barrack Point Terminal, Saint John, New Brunswick

TARIFFS

| Item No. | Description | Canada | | | United States | European Union | Japan |
|----------|--|---------|------|------|---------------|-----------------------|---------|
| | | MFN | GPT | USA | Canada | Conventional Rate (1) | WTO (2) |
| 2815.20 | Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda); potassium hydroxide (caustic potash); peroxides of sodium or potassium: potassium hydroxide (caustic potash) | Free | Free | Free | Free | 5.5% | 3.9% |
| 2834.21 | Nitrates: nitrates: nitrates: of potassium | Free | Free | Free | Free | 5.5% | 3.9% |
| 2835.24 | Phosphinates (hypophosphites), phosphonates (phosphites) and phosphates; polyphosphates, whether or not chemically defined: phosphates: of potassium | Free | Free | Free | Free | 5.5% | 3.9% |
| 2836.40 | Carbonates; peroxocarbonates (percarbonates); commercial ammonium carbonate containing ammonium carbamate: potassium carbonates | Free | Free | Free | Free | 5.5% | 3.9% |
| 2839.90 | Silicates; commercial alkali metal silicates: other | Free-4% | Free | Free | Free | 5% | 3.3% |
| 31.04 | Mineral or chemical fertilizers, potassic | | | | | | |
| 3104.20 | Potassium chloride | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free |
| 3104.30 | Potassium sulphate | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free |
| 3104.90 | Other | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free | Free |

Sources: Canadian *Customs Tariff*, effective January 2011, Canada Border Services Agency; *Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States*, 2011; *Official Journal of the European Union* (Tariff Information), October 29, 2010, edition; *Customs Tariff Schedules of Japan*, 2011.

GPT General Preferential Tariff; MFN Most Favoured Nation; WTO World Trade Organization.

(1) The customs duties applicable to imported goods originating in countries that are Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade or with which the European Community has concluded agreements containing the most-favoured-nation tariff clause shall be the conventional duties shown in column 3 of the Schedule of Duties. (2) WTO rate is shown; lower tariff rates may apply circumstantially.

TABLE 1. CANADA, POTASH PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS, 2009-11

| | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 (p) | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | (tonnes) | (\$000) | (tonnes) | (\$000) | (tonnes) | (\$000) |
| PRODUCTION, Potassium chloride | | | | | | |
| Gross weight | 7 218 706 | .. | 15 578 767 | .. | 17 933 138 | .. |
| K ₂ O equivalent | 4 423 816 | .. | 9 513 903 | .. | 10 962 083 | .. |
| SHIPMENTS | | | | | | |
| K ₂ O equivalent | 4 297 076 | 3 431 147 | 9 699 764 | 5 061 927 | 11 004 715 | 7 972 604 |

Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada.

.. Not available; (p) Preliminary.

TABLE 2. CANADA, POTASH TRADE, 2009-11

| | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | (tonnes) | (\$000) | (tonnes) | (\$000) | (tonnes) | (\$000) |
| EXPORTS (1, 2) | | | | | | | |
| 2815.20 | Potassium hydroxide (caustic potash) | | | | | | |
| | United States | 11 | 46 | 62 | 168 | 9 | 41 |
| | Iraq | – | – | – | – | 8 | 11 |
| | Australia | ... | 1 | – | – | 1 | 8 |
| | Other countries | 10 | 24 | 6 | 17 | 2 | 3 |
| | Total | 21 | 71 | 68 | 185 | 20 | 63 |
| 2834.21 | Potassium nitrate | | | | | | |
| | Cuba | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – |
| | United States | – | – | 42 | 13 | – | – |
| | Other countries | ... | ... | – | – | – | – |
| | Total | 3 | 2 | 44 | 14 | – | – |
| 2835.24 | Potassium phosphates | | | | | | |
| | United States | 3 | 6 | 8 | 21 | 305 | 293 |
| | United Arab Emirates | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 |
| | Other countries | 2 | 2 | 29 | 33 | ... | ... |
| | Total | 5 | 9 | 37 | 54 | 309 | 297 |
| 2836.40 | Potassium carbonates | | | | | | |
| | Germany | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| | United States | 6 | 10 | ... | 3 | – | – |
| | Other countries | – | – | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 6 | 10 | ... | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 3104.20 | Potassium chloride | | | | | | |
| | United States | 4 255 626 | 2 256 891 | 9 033 854 | 3 063 183 | 9 088 361 | 3 569 552 |
| | Brazil | 313 629 | 164 939 | 1 405 708 | 465 886 | 1 778 917 | 713 293 |
| | Indonesia | 508 233 | 277 625 | 1 055 059 | 343 389 | 1 521 369 | 589 379 |
| | China | 147 532 | 120 973 | 1 010 608 | 325 654 | 1 273 220 | 503 024 |
| | India | 848 871 | 439 891 | 1 005 373 | 327 497 | 892 957 | 373 402 |
| | Malaysia | 215 496 | 125 198 | 617 456 | 204 845 | 785 875 | 291 433 |
| | Thailand | 65 734 | 37 038 | 258 123 | 86 156 | 302 501 | 115 842 |
| | Vietnam | 24 078 | 10 273 | 63 872 | 23 049 | 232 868 | 88 785 |
| | New Zealand | 70 213 | 43 116 | 128 615 | 41 724 | 163 501 | 67 507 |
| | South Korea | 64 582 | 36 694 | 127 344 | 40 735 | 160 323 | 63 148 |
| | Taiwan | 20 222 | 11 447 | 60 158 | 19 651 | 124 956 | 50 064 |
| | Colombia | 37 533 | 20 685 | 103 634 | 36 420 | 114 427 | 48 870 |
| | Philippines | 27 047 | 12 812 | 66 975 | 21 738 | 114 086 | 44 912 |
| | Mexico | 8 076 | 5 056 | 80 849 | 27 890 | 70 350 | 28 359 |
| | Dominican Republic | 24 350 | 16 719 | 49 814 | 18 807 | 47 300 | 21 034 |
| | Honduras | 7 800 | 2 382 | 29 940 | 10 255 | 40 300 | 17 057 |
| | Guatemala | 15 950 | 5 654 | 47 011 | 15 683 | 39 080 | 16 166 |
| | Peru | – | – | 29 143 | 9 249 | 35 790 | 15 585 |
| | Costa Rica | 12 513 | 4 415 | 18 500 | 6 485 | 32 170 | 13 665 |
| | Cuba | 10 300 | 7 780 | 52 974 | 18 272 | 30 739 | 13 246 |
| | Argentina | – | – | 18 206 | 5 922 | 29 510 | 11 137 |
| | Belgium | 29 537 | 15 280 | 61 674 | 19 682 | 18 621 | 8 089 |
| | Uruguay | – | – | 8 150 | 2 512 | 10 841 | 4 385 |
| | Ivory Coast | – | – | 10 540 | 3 472 | 9 999 | 4 343 |
| | Jamaica | 7 200 | 4 955 | 5 701 | 2 112 | 8 000 | 3 431 |
| | Nicaragua | – | – | – | – | 6 838 | 3 010 |
| | Australia | – | – | – | – | 6 002 | 2 441 |
| | Panama | – | – | 3 800 | 1 466 | 4 250 | 1 921 |
| | Ecuador | – | – | 14 800 | 4 735 | 4 276 | 1 857 |
| | Japan | 30 010 | 17 945 | 6 826 | 2 159 | 198 | 74 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Liberia | – | – | – | – | 18 | 8 |
| | Israel | 10 | 5 | 17 | 8 | 10 | 5 |
| | Poland | – | – | – | – | ... | ... |
| | Barbados | – | – | – | – | ... | ... |
| | Spain | 95 | 94 | – | – | – | – |
| | Chile | – | – | 10 550 | 3 395 | – | – |
| | Italy | – | – | 11 000 | 3 470 | – | – |
| | Total | 6 744 637 | 3 637 867 | 15 396 274 | 5 155 501 | 16 947 653 | 6 685 024 |
| 3104.30 | Potassium sulphate | | | | | | |
| | United States | 20 963 | 18 553 | 25 510 | 15 121 | 25 360 | 16 140 |
| | Netherlands | 4 830 | 2 410 | 2 431 | 1 360 | 2 425 | 1 651 |
| | Belgium | – | – | 309 | 198 | 163 | 118 |
| | France | – | – | – | – | 224 | 107 |
| | Chile | – | – | 79 | 37 | 219 | 105 |
| | Other countries | 1 820 | 1 077 | 288 | 154 | 348 | 188 |
| | Total | 27 613 | 22 040 | 28 617 | 16 870 | 28 739 | 18 309 |
| 3104.90 | Other potassic fertilizer | | | | | | |
| | United States | 50 762 | 2 788 | 3 815 | 1 392 | 23 310 | 2 604 |
| | United Kingdom | – | – | 59 | 21 | 595 | 211 |
| | China | 166 | 59 | 277 | 98 | 144 | 51 |
| | Netherlands | – | – | 65 | 23 | 66 | 25 |
| | Other countries | 5 | 2 | – | – | 9 | 3 |
| | Total | 50 933 | 2 849 | 4 216 | 1 534 | 24 124 | 2 894 |
| Total exports | | 6 823 218 | 3 662 846 | 15 429 256 | 5 174 161 | 17 000 844 | 6 706 587 |
| IMPORTS (1, 2) | | | | | | | |
| 2815.20 | Potassium hydroxide (caustic potash) | | | | | | |
| | United States | 13 442 | 16 561 | 20 071 | 16 001 | 24 917 | 16 292 |
| | South Korea | 945 | 1 956 | 1 033 | 1 229 | 1 371 | 1 587 |
| | China | 121 | 292 | 426 | 447 | 834 | 1 013 |
| | Jordan | 419 | 707 | 545 | 718 | 343 | 446 |
| | Taiwan | – | – | – | – | 87 | 163 |
| | Spain | – | – | 60 | 62 | 100 | 101 |
| | Other countries | 190 | 584 | 97 | 188 | 88 | 202 |
| | Total | 15 117 | 20 100 | 22 232 | 18 645 | 27 740 | 19 804 |
| 2834.21 | Potassium nitrate | | | | | | |
| | Chile | 1 747 | 2 594 | 3 272 | 3 719 | 4 018 | 4 392 |
| | Israel | 1 475 | 2 309 | 1 836 | 2 030 | 1 597 | 1 835 |
| | Denmark | 608 | 896 | 83 | 87 | 1 178 | 1 412 |
| | Jordan | 140 | 162 | 1 433 | 1 273 | 1 283 | 1 095 |
| | United States | 450 | 853 | 246 | 421 | 503 | 646 |
| | India | 7 | 58 | 12 | 132 | 13 | 145 |
| | China | 43 | 78 | 136 | 138 | 129 | 139 |
| | Netherlands | ... | ... | 69 | 99 | 85 | 113 |
| | Other countries | 174 | 314 | 49 | 80 | 48 | 62 |
| | Total | 4 644 | 7 264 | 7 136 | 7 979 | 8 854 | 9 839 |
| 2835.24 | Potassium phosphates | | | | | | |
| | United States | 1 041 | 2 018 | 602 | 1 944 | 681 | 1 949 |
| | China | 375 | 662 | 631 | 1 059 | 926 | 1 348 |
| | Israel | 571 | 1 180 | 998 | 1 647 | 473 | 929 |
| | Germany | 212 | 449 | 90 | 317 | 81 | 269 |
| | Belgium | 64 | 240 | 68 | 197 | 114 | 238 |
| | Malaysia | – | – | – | – | 102 | 139 |
| | Netherlands | 3 | 5 | 44 | 66 | 65 | 137 |
| | France | 88 | 146 | 58 | 176 | 43 | 125 |
| | Japan | 74 | 181 | 13 | 135 | 8 | 105 |
| | Other countries | 59 | 266 | 31 | 114 | 85 | 250 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Total | 2 487 | 5 147 | 2 535 | 5 655 | 2 578 | 5 489 |
| 2836.40 | Potassium carbonates | | | | | | |
| | United States | 2 305 | 3 011 | 4 070 | 4 295 | 5 242 | 6 693 |
| | South Korea | .. | ... | 154 | 138 | 429 | 504 |
| | China | 589 | 426 | 870 | 772 | 269 | 389 |
| | France | 528 | 470 | 305 | 291 | 82 | 140 |
| | Other countries | 84 | 109 | 121 | 147 | 101 | 164 |
| | Total | 3 506 | 4 016 | 5 520 | 5 643 | 6 123 | 7 890 |
| 2839.90.10.00 | Other, of potassium | | | | | | |
| | United States | 2 095 | 3 016 | 2 486 | 3 281 | 791 | 921 |
| | Germany | 39 | 84 | 30 | 51 | 6 | 10 |
| | China | – | – | – | – | 3 | 5 |
| | India | ... | ... | – | – | – | – |
| | Total | 2 134 | 3 100 | 2 516 | 3 332 | 800 | 936 |
| 3104.20 | Potassium chloride | | | | | | |
| | United States | 5 179 | 5 396 | 4 434 | 3 816 | 8 488 | 5 717 |
| | Belarus | – | – | – | – | 720 | 452 |
| | Germany | 218 | 332 | 271 | 371 | 236 | 332 |
| | Canada | 276 | 292 | 23 | 18 | 242 | 226 |
| | Other countries | 5 660 | 4 646 | 1 050 | 679 | 288 | 265 |
| | Total | 11 333 | 10 666 | 5 778 | 4 884 | 9 974 | 6 992 |
| 3104.30 | Potassium sulphate | | | | | | |
| | United States | 7 161 | 2 966 | 16 258 | 5 776 | 11 114 | 4 142 |
| | Chile | 152 | 157 | 273 | 224 | 529 | 471 |
| | Belgium | 84 | 105 | 283 | 227 | 469 | 389 |
| | Germany | 9 | 17 | 42 | 86 | 200 | 165 |
| | Netherlands | 8 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 80 | 100 |
| | Other countries | 21 | 30 | 32 | 64 | 17 | 20 |
| | Total | 7 435 | 3 284 | 16 893 | 6 381 | 12 409 | 5 287 |
| 3104.90.00.10 | Magnesium-potassium sulphate | | | | | | |
| | United States | 41 263 | 4 817 | 96 880 | 11 224 | 66 792 | 10 287 |
| | Other countries | 865 | 78 | – | – | 4 | 1 |
| | Total | 42 128 | 4 895 | 96 880 | 11 224 | 66 796 | 10 288 |
| 3104.90.00.90 | Other potassic fertilizer | | | | | | |
| | United States | 3 489 | 3 447 | 1 428 | 1 153 | 2 104 | 1 878 |
| | Israel | 619 | 983 | 609 | 861 | 602 | 847 |
| | Netherlands | 578 | 694 | 111 | 545 | 275 | 590 |
| | Switzerland | – | – | – | – | 504 | 536 |
| | Chile | 133 | 179 | 50 | 62 | 232 | 239 |
| | Other countries | 622 | 458 | 136 | 158 | 252 | 256 |
| | Total | 5 441 | 5 761 | 2 334 | 2 779 | 3 969 | 4 346 |
| Total imports | | 94 228 | 64 234 | 161 829 | 66 524 | 139 247 | 70 861 |

Sources: Natural Resources Canada; Statistics Canada.

– Nil; .. Not available; ... Amount too small to be expressed.

(1) Countries are ranked in descending order of value for 2011. (2) Fertilizer potash.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. Harmonized System (HS) code descriptions in this table may have been abbreviated. For detailed HS code descriptions related to this commodity, please refer to the corresponding tariffs table.

TABLE 3. POTASH SITUATION, 2001-11

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 (p) |
|------------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| | (000 tonnes KCl) | | | | | | | | | | |
| CANADA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capacity | 21 400 | 21 400 | 21 400 | 21 400 | 22 106 | 22 106 | 23 808 | 23 808 | 23 808 | 23 823 | 23 900 |
| Production | 13 357 | 13 911 | 14 851 | 16 557 | 17 370 | 13 705 | 17 840 | 17 265 | 7 236 | 15 579 | 17 933 |
| Capacity use (%) | 62.4 | 65.0 | 69.4 | 77.4 | 78.6 | 62.0 | 74.9 | 72.5 | 30.4 | 65.4 | 75.0 |
| Shipments | 13 595 | 14 182 | 15 514 | 17 196 | 16 193 | 14 079 | 18 079 | 16 832 | 6 202 | 16 657 | 18 041 |
| Domestic | 710 | 743 | 762 | 751 | 735 | 576 | 703 | 609 | 254 | 794 | 1 040 |
| United States | 7 451 | 7 368 | 7 451 | 8 067 | 6 846 | 6 169 | 7 378 | 6 379 | 2 598 | 6 941 | 6 011 |
| Offshore | 5 434 | 6 071 | 7 302 | 8 378 | 8 612 | 7 334 | 9 998 | 9 845 | 3 351 | 8 922 | 10 990 |
| WORLD | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capacity | 58 622 | 59 358 | 59 570 | 60 450 | 62 625 | 63 275 | 65 425 | 65 637 | 66 162 | 66 885 | 69 617 |
| Production | 43 099 | 44 144 | 46 420 | 51 836 | 54 344 | 48 795 | 55 400 | 53 857 | 31 744 | 53 026 | 57 147 |
| Capacity use (%) | 73.5 | 74.4 | 77.9 | 85.8 | 86.8 | 77.1 | 84.7 | 82.1 | 48.0 | 79.3 | 82.1 |
| Deliveries | 41 960 | 43 545 | 47 175 | 51 834 | 52 186 | 48 568 | 55 952 | 52 689 | 29 101 | 55 215 | 57 430 |
| Home | 8 277 | 8 349 | 8 449 | 9 560 | 10 266 | 10 118 | 10 934 | 11 415 | 9 131 | 12 176 | 11 990 |
| Exports | 33 683 | 35 196 | 38 727 | 42 273 | 41 920 | 38 450 | 45 019 | 41 275 | 19 970 | 43 039 | 45 440 |
| Consumption | 38 370 | 41 150 | 43 581 | 46 174 | 43 446 | 45 350 | 48 454 | 40 597 | 37 558 | 45 534 | 47 556 |
| CANADA/WORLD | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production (%) | 31.0 | 31.5 | 32.0 | 31.9 | 32.0 | 28.1 | 32.2 | 32.1 | 22.8 | 29.4 | 31.4 |
| Capacity (%) | 36.5 | 36.1 | 35.9 | 35.4 | 35.3 | 34.9 | 36.4 | 36.3 | 36.0 | 35.6 | 34.3 |

Sources: Natural Resources Canada; International Fertilizer Industry Association.

KCl Potassium chloride; (p) Preliminary.

Note: Production capacity refers to potassium chloride (KCl) only.