FROMMINE TO FARM



WE ARE EUROCHEM

EuroChem exists to help farmers grow healthy, abundant crops to feed a growing world population. To help them to do this, EuroChem provides fertilizer products that are innovative, effective and environmentally responsible. We take nitrogen from the air, and phosphorus and potash from the ground, to nourish soils and help farmers increase yields to support the production of nutritious and healthy food.

Customers choose us for our reliability. From the mine, through distribution and to the farmer's field, we control production and our global supply chain capabilities ensure that our products arrive at the right time and the right place, to the right specifications.

This journey and commitment to growth is ensured by more than 28,000 dedicated employees working in more than 40 countries.

From mine and factory to farm, underpinned by end-to-end global supply chain, largely based on owned and long-term contracted logistic infrastructure and distribution capabilities, our business integration enables us to ensure full control of product quality while providing our customers with consistent supply. This reliability was a differentiator during the most challenging periods of the pandemic in 2020.

This photo album represents EuroChem as it is today and provides a glimpse of the assets, people, and communities that support its mission to improve the quality of life of the world's growing population.



FROM **THE GROUND**

Get to know our mining operations

FROM **ΤΗΕ Δ**

See how we





Feel our proximity

to customers

WE PRODUCE

> Discover our production base







WE INNOVATE AND ADVISE

Discover our way of thinking

OUR ASSETS AND HISTORY



Our global presence at a glance and the story so far



WE CARE

133

See how we contribute to the society





FROM THE GROUND

We work with the soil — and beneath the soil — mining raw materials to make fertilizers and other specialty products.

Our mining operations include potash in two key Russian deposits, magnetite-apatite ore in the Kola Peninsula (Kovdor) and phosphate rock in southern Kazakhstan. In the Kola Peninsula, the geological conditions — unique to our deposit — enable our apatite mining operations to provide us with baddeleyite concentrate and iron ore concentrate.



Discovered in 1925 and located in the Perm region near Russia's traditional potash production sites, the Verkhnekamskoe potash deposit is one of the largest in the world. In 2008, EuroChem Usolskiy secured the rights to over 2.3 billion tonnes of reserves, with an average KCI content of 30.8%, providing us with an active mine life of over 35 years.

Production from the Usolskiy potash plant reached 2.2 million tonnes in 2020, and is on its way to achieve its first-phase annual design capacity of 2.3 million tonnes.



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At Usolskiy, the potash is found at or below 500 metres from the surface. The mineral deposit was formed by evaporating seas over thousands of years, leaving salts of sodium and potassium in layers. Clays and shales contrast with the reddish tint of the iron oxide in potash.







The Verkhnekamskoe Deposit covers approximately 3,000 km² and was formed some 298 million years ago during the Permian geological period — which is named after the Perm region. Approximately 35% of the known global reserves of potash are located around our Usolskiy mine.

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A large fleet of mining machines, such as this Ural 20R, help mine product in a safe and efficient way.





Miners at Usolskiy are trained in all aspects of underground operations and safety. Personal protective equipment (PPE) including reflective clothing, safety shoes, hard hat with light and long-life battery pack, industrial gloves, safety glasses, RFID tracker and emergency respirators are required for all employees working underground.







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The facilities at Usolskiy can handle 2.3 million tonnes per year of production. Over 8 million tonnes of raw ore were processed at Usolskiy in just its second year of operations; projected to grow to approximately 18 million tonnes per year.

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Highly experienced employees undertake maintenance and repair of the large underground mining machines, such as the frame of this Ural 20R.





Usolskiy's beneficiation mill can recover over 86% of the potash from raw ore feedstock which contains an average of approximately 28–30% KCI. The mill contains state-of-the-art flotation cells, compactors, hydrocyclones and multilayer screens. Our on-site laboratory undertakes quality control throughout the ore processing stages and for finished products.



Insulated stainless steel panels help reduce the corrosive effects of the salts that are handled at the site.





Potash mining creates excess material (tailings), much of which is common salt or sodium chloride (NaCl). This is returned underground over time to backfill the mined spaces or 'rooms', stabilizing the formation and creating space to continue safely mining.







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A timber-framed warehouse with a capacity of 135,000 tonnes ensures Usolskiy's potash is stored in optimum condition. Potash is the short name for Muriate of Potash (MOP); chemical name, potassium chloride (KCI). It is recovered, concentrated, and formed into two grades: 'Standard' and 'Granular' (pictured), both of which contain a minimum of 95.5% KCI. Usolskiy produces some of the world's highest quality granular MOP.



Our activity at VolgaKaliy began in 2005 with a licence to explore a new potash deposit: Gremyachinskoe. The site has three shafts, one for transporting people and equipment and two for bringing the raw ore from a depth of 1,047 metres to the surface using skips (large buckets). Each skip can carry up to 55 metric tonnes of ore.

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The buildings at VolgaKaliy, EuroChem's second potash plant are connected by 'galleries', which move ore and products by conveyor from the mine shaft through the processing plant to storage buildings and rail load-out.





VolgaKaliy is large and complex. Its surface facilities will initially process the potash ore to produce up to 2.3 million tonnes of MOP per year; with the infrastructure to expand to produce over 4.3 million tonnes per year. Ultimately, the site will make at least three grades of MOP products for the world's agricultural and industrial markets.

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Geologists and surveyors carefully study an underground room at VolgaKaliy. The roof, also known as 'the back', is strengthened by long bolts to prevent any risk of collapse.



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LHDs (Load Haul Dump) loaders are used to move material from the mine face to hoists — and then to the surface. The potash will become either a 'red' or a 'white' product. 'Red' potash is used in agriculture as one of the three primary nutrients (N, P, K), improving plant tolerance to drought, resistance to disease and promoting better crop productivity. 'White' potash is also used in agriculture, as well as for a variety of industrial purposes including de-icing agents, drilling fluids, glass, soaps, and fabric dyes.



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At the mine face in the eastern zone of the licence area.





Kovdor's small community developed around the mine. The town lies in Russia's far north, close to the Arctic Circle, near the Finnish and Norwegian borders. It experiences relatively mild winters but also 'white nights' in summer — when the sun never sets. The winter months bring total darkness, but the Kola Peninsula is one of the best places on earth to witness the Aurora Borealis (Northern Lights).



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Kovdor's main pit is dug into an igneous deposit created by a fault in the earth's crust and measures 2.9×2.7 km at the top. EuroChem's licence covers the minerals down to 2,000 metres. The pit's name, *Zhelezny*, is Russian for *iron* and highlights its initial development as an iron ore mine.



Discovered in 1938, excavations at Kovdor began in 1962. Originally intended to supply only iron ore to Russia's growing steel industry, the mine began recovering phosphates in 1976 once technology and designs proved this to be feasible.

Today, Kovdor is one of only a few deposits producing high grades of phosphate raw ore and the only site in the world producing baddeleyite, a zirconium-rich mineral used in ceramics and the nuclear industry.



Built from the mine's walls, the roads in Kovdor's main pit are used 24/7, 365 days a year. Up to 19.5 million tonnes a year of materials are moved using four sizes of large haul trucks: 90, 135, 180, and the huge 220 tonne Belaz vehicles, each of which is assigned to specific tasks and pits. Drivers are directed by a dispatch system, with traffic and vehicle speeds carefully tracked. With safety paramount, mine wall stability is monitored by specialised equipment.





Our Kovdor pit is constantly expanding. Holes are drilled into which explosives are loaded. After blasting, ore and overburden is moved by excavators or loaders onto large haul trucks, which transport the ore to the beneficiation plant for recovery and concentration into products.



Newly blasted areas contain sharp rocks and debris, which must be cleared to create suitable pathways for the large haul trucks and excavators. These machines form part of the 'first response' following blasting operations.



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The coordination of loading and transportation equipment is a key component of performance optimization.



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Kovdorskiy GOK produces iron ore, phosphate ore and baddeleyite. Large electro-magnetic separators collect the iron from the crushed material. The tailings of the iron ore dressing are then taken to apatite and baddeleyite production.

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Kovdorskiy GOK moves nearly 10 million tonnes of its three products to customers in Russia, China and the Baltics entirely by rail. Most is delivered to the ice-free port of Murmansk, which has berths for both iron and phosphate ores. The site can move almost 10,000 railcars per month via the Kovdor-Oktyabrskaya Railway.





Flotation is a key stage in the processing of phosphate ore. Raw ore is placed in large vats containing a froth comprised of aerated reagents, which enable the phosphatecontaining particles to 'float' to the surface.





Our Kazakhstan phosphate operation — EuroChem Fertilizers is located on the steppes in the south of the country. We are drilling, blasting and excavating within our three licence areas and are also exploring other prospects.



After hauling, crushing, milling, drying, and storing, the phosphate raw ores are shipped to our fertilizer manufacturing facilities.







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Our Kazakhstan open pit mine was specifically designed to supply our phosphate fertilizer plants. Operating since 2014, the site is capable of producing approximately 640,000 tonnes of phosphate ore. Long distances mean that all products are handled by rail. The loading process involves bins over the railcars being filled and measured automatically, before being discharged into the railcars beneath and repeated. The site has four railcar loading stations.





FROM THE AIR

We convert natural gas and atmospheric nitrogen into ammonia, the primary raw material for nitrogen fertilizers.



Nevinnomysskiy Azot produces a wide range of fertilizers, including the most popular nitrogen variants such as ammonia, ammonium nitrate (AN), and urea.

Ammonia is produced in adjacent facilities from atmospheric air and natural gas. Urea is produced by reacting ammonia with carbon dioxide. AN is produced by the neutralisation of nitric acid with ammonia.







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The reformer in the ammonia workshop is one of the largest and most complex installations at the plant, with temperatures of up to 1,000 °C.

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Ammonia is commonly stored and handled in liquid form — at temperatures below −33.6 °C.

With the launch of EuroChem Northwest, our 1 million tonnes per year ammonia plant in 2019, EuroChem became fully self-sufficient in ammonia, marketing excess product to customers worldwide.

EuroChem Northwest created 300 permanent jobs within the local community. At the peak of construction, which began in 2016, more than 5,000 people were employed on the site. Some 12,000 tonnes of steel were used in construction and more than 64 km of piling was installed.

Following the success of EuroChem Northwest, we are developing the Northwest 2 project at the same Phosphorit enterprise (Kingisepp, Leningrad region). The launch of this ammonia and urea production facility is currently planned for 2023.

Synthetic ammonia was first produced at Novomoskovskiy Azot in July 1933. In the late 1950s, it became the first plant in Russia to start producing ammonia from natural gas and by 1959, all production had been fully converted to this technology, cutting ammonia costs by half. In 2004, a large-scale upgrade of the ammonia production facilities resulted in a further 20% reduction in gas and steam consumption.

WE PRODUCE

Our sound fundamentals enable us to stay focused on improving efficiency and better integrating production processes. We remain committed to our long-term strategic goals of continuously developing new fertilizer products to align with changes in global farming practices and market dynamics.

Lifosa is one of the largest and most advanced fertilizer manufacturers in Europe. Located in Kėdainiai, the geographical center of Lithuania, it is one of the most important employers in the region. Lifosa mainly produces phosphate and nitrogen-phosphate fertilizers as well as feed phosphate products and our Croplex[®] line.

The heart of Lifosa is its sulfuric acid plant. The acid is a raw material for fertilizer production.

Installed in 2007, a heat recovery system converts reaction heat into sufficient energy to meet our needs. The excess energy is used to heat buildings in Kėdainiai town or sold.

Lifosa produces around 250 million kWh of electricity and supplies the town with around 100,000 MWh of heat energy every year.

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Each sulfuric acid tank contains 5,000 tonnes of product. The annual capacity of the plant is 1.2 million tonnes of sulfuric acid.

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Most ammonia required for fertilizer production is delivered to Lifosa by rail from other EuroChem sites.

Phosphogypsum, a waste product of phosphoric acid production, is stored in safe, modern landfill facilities. A waterproof protective screen from compacted moraine clay is installed under and around the heap. The landfill is surrounded by a canal, which collects rainwater from the slopes in the ponds and is then pumped back to the production site for reuse.

In 1964 BASF established a facility in Antwerp to produce NPK complex fertilizers, fibre precursors, plastics and chemicals. The location developed into one of the world's largest chemical production sites.

In 2012, EuroChem acquired the fertilizer-producing facilities, now known as EuroChem Antwerpen.

EuroChem Antwerpen's plants have their own infrastructure, including warehouses and unloading and loading facilities. Their location — adjacent to the Scheldt river and Scheldt-Rhine canal — facilitates the arrival of raw materials and onward transportation of fertilizers. We also benefit from direct jetty access in the port of Antwerp.

4

EuroChem Antwerpen's multi-product workshops manufacture CAN/AN fertilizers, NP/NPK fertilizers and nitrophosphoric acid (using the Odda process). We also have three related nitric acid workshops at the site. Our NPK product range includes the world-renowned Nitrophoska® complex fertilizers, including premium nonchlorine specialties with microelements, and the ENTEC® range of inhibited products, which ensure lower emissions and nutrient losses.

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EuroChem Antwerpen's team of around 400 experienced professionals produce up to 2.3 million tonnes of mineral fertilizers a year.



The new EuroChem Antwerpen Technical House brings all technical services together under one roof. Here, functional analysis is performed and technical processes are challenged. The choice of design and materials reflects our increasing focus on energy and sustainability. It also offers our employees an inspiring and motivating workspace, both in terms of content and working environment.

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The quality of our fertilizers is the key to our success. Good quality is visible to our customers and our experts ensure every granule has the right chemical composition and properties.







Located in the town of Nevinnomyssk in the Stavropol Krai in southern Russia, Nevinnomysskiy Azot is one of Russia's major chemical plants.

From its first batch of ammonia in 1962, the plant now produces ammonia, urea, and other nitrogen fertilizers, complex granular fertilizers such as our suNKiss® NK and Avrora® NPK lines and a wide range of industrial products.

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Russia's first — and only — melamine production workshop has enough capacity to fully satisfy all the country's demand.





EuroChem-BMU is implementing a major production modernisation project in the Krasnodar region, with a total investment of approximately 20 billion rubles (c. \$270 m). Almost 200 jobs will be created as a result of the infrastructure upgrade. Production capacity for sulfuric acid will increase to 1.3 million tonnes a year and extracted phosphoric acid to 340,000 tonnes a year; we will also expand production of complex mineral fertilizers.

\triangleright

BMU is one of the first Russian chemical plants to operate in a closed water cycle mode. No wastewater is discharged outside the enterprise, significantly reducing our impact on the environment.

All water is retained in tanks, before passing through several stages of purification and being sent for further use to the phosphoric acid and the complex mineral fertilizers workshops.



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EuroChem-BMU is the largest industrial enterprise in the south of Russia, employing some 900 people.

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The sulfuric acid Heat Recovery System (HRS) generates around 40 tonnes of technological steam per hour. This helps cut our natural gas usage (from 6.8 to 4.2 million m³ a year) and river water consumption (from 580,000 to 100,000 m³ a year) as well as significantly reducing emissions.









EuroChem-BMU produces a wide range of products for both domestic consumption and worldwide export. These include mineral fertilizers and 21 grades of water-soluble fertilizers, such as our Aqualis® line of products, containing varying proportions of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and trace elements for different types of soils and crops.



Ammonia production at Novomoskovskiy Azot (NAK Azot) includes three workshops with cumulative capacity of 5,220 tonnes of ammonia per day, making NAK Azot self-sufficient in this raw material for nitrogen fertilizer production.







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Following an upgrade in 2009 of its Urea-3 workshop, NAK Azot became the first Russian facility to produce granular urea. We introduced a second line in 2010, increasing the overall capacity to 2,000 tonnes per day.

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Our construction company at NAK Azot — Novomosovsk-Remstroyservis builds and installs new equipment and conducts repairs for our plants.





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NAK Azot was the first plant in Russia to produce low-density ammonium nitrate (LDAN), used for explosive work in the mining industry. With a daily capacity of 1,800 tonnes, the workshop also produces standard ammonium nitrate for agriculture use. All product is loaded directly from the plant onto railcars for onward distribution.



Today, NAK Azot is an established leader in nitrogen fertilizer production. In 2018, to complement our sulfur-enriched fertilizer portfolio, including ammonium sulfate (AS), pictured, ammonium sulfate nitrate (ASN), and granular nitrogen-phosphate fertilizer with sulfur (Croplex), it launched Russia's first production of urea ammonium sulfate (UAS).







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Our quality control team at Lifosa conducts rigorous testing and analysis at every stage: from raw materials to finished products. We also channel our resources and expertise into improving our existing products and developing brand new solutions.

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EuroChem-BMU continuously monitors our impact on the ecosystem using special fixed and mobile 'eco-posts' and we share our emissions data with all relevant local authorities.







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Our specialists conduct thorough tests of raw materials and finished products to ensure the quality meets our customers' requirements.

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With fully equipped laboratories and qualified personnel, Lifosa's environmental protection department laboratory is authorised to conduct the measurements and investigations required by environmental protection agencies.







WE DISTRIBUTE

Access to world-class global infrastructure enables us to efficiently ship and distribute products to our customers. Our production facilities are connected to port infrastructure by railways.

Broadening our distribution reach and capabilities has increased the availability of our products to farmers worldwide. This has brought us closer to our customers; unlocking valuable market intelligence and strategic opportunities — and helping us to refine and improve our offer.



Our dedicated rail service and repair centers provide full support to our operations, reducing outsourcing overheads and helping us control costs, to ensure products reach customers on time and in the most cost-efficient way.





The Murmansk Bulk Terminal, located on the Barents Sea, is a 4,000 square meters hub that moves our dry mineral fertilizers, iron ore, apatite and other products from railcars to ships.



Tuapse Bulk Terminal, part of Russia's second biggest port at the Black Sea, operates 24/7 all year round moving our dry mineral fertilizers from railcars to ships for export.

See p. 156–157 for note on logistics assets.







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Located less than 50 km from our Northwest ammonia plant, our transshipment operations in Sillamäe, handle dry fertilizers as well as liquid cargo.

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Liquid ammonia has a temperature below –33.6 °C, which requires specific storage and transport equipment. In 2019 we launched a new ammonia shipping terminal based at Sillamäe, Estonia on the Gulf of Finland, comprising two isothermal tanks with a storage capacity of 30,000 tonnes.





Antwerp is Europe's second largest seaport. Our production plant has direct jetty access, allowing us to both export and ship product inland with ease.





We are constantly expanding our distribution capabilities to ensure EuroChem's products reach farmers on time and in the most cost-efficient way. Our sophisticated global network operates via a combination of our own distribution centers and in cooperation with local operators.





Our distribution assets often include storage, blending and packaging operations, such as here in Brazil.



Our presence in the Asia-Pacific region is anchored in Singapore. We move products in the area mostly by containers and distribute them through our network of more than 50 distributors.

We don't just supply high-quality fertilizers but run trials and offer agronomy advisory to further increase farming efficiency.





We serve customers in Russia and CIS through a welldeveloped distribution network comprised of our own offices and client centers as well as a number of independent distributors.



Some of our offices also offer professional agronomic advisory and support.





Across all major markets, we build, buy or rent warehouses to ensure our products are safely stored and available when needed.

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Where possible, we upgrade product locally to better respond to market demand and further safeguard the properties of our advanced solutions, such as our range of ENTEC[®] and UTEC[®] inhibited fertilizers.











Across all markets where we have a presence, we take great pride in the relationships we are building with our customers. We value the opportunities to exchange and consult with our customers at events, such as local industry gatherings, regional fairs and field demonstrations.



WE INNOVATE AND ADVISE

Rising demand for food — coupled with shrinking arable land per capita — challenges farmers to increase yields and quality, which in turn requires improved products and farming practices.

Furthermore, increasing concerns about the environment and climate change are driving us to create high-efficiency products that reduce potential nutrient loss.

Our R&D and agronomy activities are focused on improving the efficiency and economic viability of our fertilizers across the whole range of crops, climates and soils.



We conduct around 300 field trials every year, testing product performance and nutritional strategies across various crops, climates and soils. Field trials enable testing in a 'real life' setting. Harmonised trial protocols facilitate regional comparisons and evaluations.



Based on local needs, we conduct additional commercial trials, including customer trials, to showcase the specific advantages of our products directly to customers.











Laboratory studies promote a better understanding of how our products affect plant metabolism, helping us find new ways to differentiate EuroChem's products.



We offer agronomy services in several markets. Our skilled agronomists analyse soils, crops and yields, providing advice on what, when and how to apply EuroChem's products for optimum results.









Leaching potential is a key concern with mineral fertilizers. In several regions, the application of certain fertilizers is regulated; for example in water protection zones.

We use irrigation in combination with leachate analysis to gather comprehensive data about any potential risks.

▲
Facility and equipment
to analyze leaching issues.





We use a variety of methods to evaluate nitrogen fertilizers for potential greenhouse gas emissions.

▲ Boxes to capture and measure gas emissions. ▲ Tunnels to capture and measure gas emissions.



▲ Measuring gas emissions in the air. △ Capturing and measuring gas emissions.





UTEC[®] is our advanced urea-based fertilizer. It can reduce ammonia losses by up to 90%, thanks to an added urease inhibitor that slows down urea hydrolysis. Nitrogen therefore stays in the soil instead of being released to the atmosphere.

Our ENTEC® range of advanced fertilizers is enhanced by a nitrification inhibitor. This slows the nitrification process and stabilizes ammonium nitrogen in the soil, decreasing emissions by up to 72 % and providing an increase in nitrogen use efficiency of up to 12 %.





Our enhanced-efficiency fertilizers require fewer applications to be effective. They help improve crop yields and quality and result in lower nutrient losses — delivering better returns across the product chain. This Swiss farmer has seen the benefits of ENTEC® fertilizers for more than ten years, alongside some notable environmental benefits, such as reduced nitrogen leaching and emissions.



Swiss farmers using ENTEC® products receive financial support from KliK, a national foundation that supports effective climate protection projects.



Nitrophoska®



Our tried-and-tested advanced fertilizers help reduce the environmental impact of farming by increasing nutrient use efficiency.



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Nitrophoska[®], one of our complex granular fertilizers, helps farmers achieve balanced nutrition across an entire field in fewer passes, saving money and time.

⊳

Aqualis[®], our range of water-soluble fertilizers, enables efficient nutrient supply with irrigation, allowing farmers to save water and grow more with less. Some of these products even clean the irrigation equipment as they work.



WE CARE

With increased scale and market presence comes greater responsibility. EuroChem has a vital role to play in ensuring the future wellbeing of people, communities and nations across the planet.

We are responsive to the needs of employees, customers, communities, lawmakers and regulators wherever we operate. Environmental stewardship, economic sustainability and social responsibility are our priorities and we actively contribute towards achieving 15 of of the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals.



At EuroChem, employee safety is not just a priority, it is a core value. There is no production facility so important, no delivery so urgent that we would compromise our colleagues' safety to meet our financial goals.

In Russia, we were one of the first companies to join the global Vision Zero initiative, a systematic approach to workplace safety and injury prevention.





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Working at height is one of our six main operational risks. We conduct regular training for employees across all our assets to ensure safe practice.

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In 2020 alone we delivered 1,219,558 man-hours of on-the-job training in addition to secondments, coaching and other programmes to enhance our people's knowledge and skills. We also provided access to more than 950 online training courses promoting 'soft skills', now used by more than 9,000 colleagues.










We have a strong commitment to sustainability, and we are working hard to reduce our environmental footprint by investing in water conservation and efficiency measures throughout our operations. Russia's Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection recognises our Clean Water Programme as an industry-leading initiative. At six of our plants in Russia, the programme uses state-of-the-art conservation and treatment technologies to reduce water consumption.



Healthy communities need clean air and water, as well as green spaces in which to thrive. Throughout the year, our people continued to lead by example in making meaningful environmental contributions to the cities where they work and live.





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Carbon-abatement facilities help reduce our environmental impact. Our EuroChem Northwest 2 facility will use CO₂ by-product from the adjacent EuroChem Northwest 1 plant in its own production cycle.



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Our Antwerp factory has more than halved its CO₂ emissions since 2012. We continue to explore ways of further reducing emissions, aiming to become one of the EU's first carbon-neutral fertilizer factories.







Independently — and also with the Andrey Melnichenko Foundation — we are creating a network of educational centers for gifted children, including the technopark Quantorium in Nevinnomyssk and Kingisepp and Sozvezdie in Novomoskovsk.

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Территория () () () () доверияция кш слёт молодых специалистов

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Lab Ball

> We see young people as catalysts for progress and positive change. Almost a third of our employees are under 30 and we run a variety of programs and activities to help us recruit, retain and develop young specialists.







OUR ASSETS AND HISTORY





Since our inception in 2001, we have built a strong and resilient business on the principles of strong corporate governance, consistent investment in our vertically integrated business model and carefully planned international development.

2001

EUROCHEM IS ESTABLISHED

ACQUISITION OF NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATE ASSETS

2002

Acquisition of controlling stakes in the Novomoskovskiy Azot and Nevinnomysskiy Azot nitrogen facilities, the Phosphorit and EuroChem-BMU phosphate facilities, and the Kovdorskiy GOK iron ore and apatite mine.

2014

GROWTH

Establishing

headquarter.

2003-2004

IMPROVING THE CORE

Series of upgrades and overhauls at BMU plant.

Large-scale upgrade of ammonia production at Novomoskovskiy Azot.

2005

FIRST POTASH LICENSE AND NON-RUSSIAN ASSET

Purchase of a controlling stake in Lifosa AB.

Acquired potash mining rights to Gremyachinskoe deposit (VolgaKaliy).

2006-2007

DEVELOPING FURTHER

Acquisition of a terminal in Murmansk.

Acquisition of Mosaic Ukraine and Russia distribution business.

Launch of Sillamae terminal.

2008

SECURING POTASH MINING RIGHTS IN PERM REGION

Acquisition of mining rights to Verkhnekamskoe potash deposit (Usolskiy).

2015

FOCUSING ON DISTRIBUTION GROWTH

Acquisition of Ben-Trei (US) distribution assets.

PREPARING FOR FURTHER GLOBAL

Zug-based EuroChem Group AG as global

2013

EXPANDING PHOSPHATE BASE

Start of phosphate rock mining in Kazakhstan.

2012 FIRST MAJOR

INTERNATIONAL EXPANSION

Acquisition of EuroChem Antwerpen (BASF) and EuroChem Agro (K+S Nitrogen).

Launch of melamine production.

2011

PREPARING FOR

INNOVATING GLOBAL GROWTH IN RUSSIA

Launch of the Tuapse transshipment terminal.

Launch of first CAN and granular urea production in Russia.

2009

2016

ESTABLISHING A PRESENCE IN BRAZIL

Acquisition of a controlling stake in Fertilizantes Tocantins (Brazil).

2018

POTASH ON STREAM

Operational start of Usolskiy potash with Phase 1 annual capacity of 2.3 MMT of MOP.

Start of test production at VolgaKaliy potash site.

Launch of the first urea ammonium sulfate (UAS/stimulUS) facility at Novomoskovskiy Azot.

2019

ACHIEVING SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN AMMONIA

Achieves self-sufficiency in ammonia with launch of 1 MMT EuroChem Northwest ammonia plant.

Opened a new ammonia storage and transshipment capacity in Sillamae.

Launch of Croplex (NPS featuring micronized sulfur particles) at Lifosa.

2020

Full integration

MOP GROWTH

2 MMT.

Potash sales double

year-on-year to reach

of Fertilizantes Tocantins.

IN BRAZIL

ANCHORING EMERGING MARKET LEADER PRESENCE

Achieves record 1H EBITDA of \$1.6 bn.

2021

NEW HEIGHTS

Signs agreement to acquire Serra do Salitre phosphate project in Brazil.



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www.eurochemgroup.com



