

Acid Test: The Future of Sulphur and Sulphuric Acid

*Exploring Global Market Shifts and
New Market Drivers*



Growing Applications for Sulphur & Acid

Rethinking Sulphur & Sulphuric Acid

- Sulphur: A by-product of oil refining and gas processing. Primarily used in sulphuric acid production.
- Acid: A by-product of sulphide ore processing. Also a voluntary product from sulphur-based acid plants.



Acid is More Than We Think

- The world is combating climate change, battling energy transition*, and advancing artificial intelligence.
- Sulphuric acid, the "King of Chemicals", is gaining even wider applications.

**Are we moving away from "energy transition" to "energy addition"?*

Sulphuric Acid

Phosphate
Rock

Phosphate
Fertilizers

- MAP
- DAP
- TSP

Phosphoric Acid

- Merchant Grade
- Purified

LFP
(Lithium Iron Phosphate)

Base Metals:

- Copper
- Cobalt
- Nickel
- Zinc

NMC
(Lithium Nickel Manganese Cobalt Oxides)

Other Critical Minerals:

- Lithium
- Manganese
- Uranium

Chemicals:

- Caprolactam
- Ferric Sulphate
- Paper & Pulp
- Titanium Dioxide
- Aluminum sulphate (alum)

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Sulphur's Supply and Demand

Relevant Markets

Middle East
Kazakhstan
Indonesia
China



SA

2024: Indonesia's new, but production has been impacted by the loss of its main sulphur source, the Sulfuric Acid Plant (SAP) in Krakatau.

2025: Indonesia's new plant is expected to start production in 2025, which will significantly increase the country's sulphur supply.

2026: PT Pangea Indonesia's new plant is expected to start production in 2026, which will further increase the country's sulphur supply.

ECCA: Focus on Russia & Kazakhstan

The Eurasian Central Asian region is a key source of sulphur, with Russia and Kazakhstan being the largest producers. The region's sulphur supply is expected to remain stable in the near future, but there is a risk of a supply shortage if production in the region is impacted by geopolitical tensions.



Can New Marketing Strategy Impact Industry?

With the implementation of a new marketing strategy, the industry is expected to see a significant increase in its sulphur supply. This is due to the fact that the new strategy will allow the industry to reach a wider range of potential buyers, thereby increasing its market share.

Issues to Tackle

2024: Supply of sulphur is expected to be tight due to a combination of factors, including a decline in production in the Middle East and a increase in demand from China and the US.

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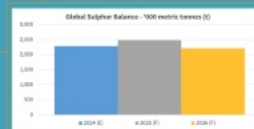
2026: Supply of sulphur is expected to be tight due to a combination of factors, including a decline in production in the Middle East and a increase in demand from China and the US.



Growing Supply & Diversifying Demand

Acuity's forecast for 2025:

- Global production at 73Mt t in Africa, West Asia, South Asia, East Asia, and Latin America; down in West Europe and North America).
- Global consumption at 71Mt t up everywhere except Central Europe, North America, and West Asia).
- Leaving a surplus of 2.5Mt t.



Middle East: Production Giant

- Exports from the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait are strong, while exports from Qatar remain relatively stable. However, production increases are expected in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Qatar from 2024 to 2026.
- Bahrein and Oman present opportunities for combined shipments.
- Iran continues to provide an alternative for China and India buyers and serves as a transit location for Turkish sulphur.

US/Canada: Friend or Foe

- Canada's offshore sulphur exports rose in 2024 due to new drilling capacity starting with 3.5m t of the 3.4m t set against to China.
- In addition to offshore, Canada supplies the US with around 1.5m t to meet its supply deficit. Producers intend to pass on any tariff costs.
- US sulphur supply is declining, with two refineries closing this year, even as demand is expected to surge to support refining projects.



Europe: Molten Shortage Looms

- Molten supply declines as EU refineries face competitiveness and carbon closure.
- Despite demand recovery from Covid-19, chemicals producers contend with higher costs, weaker demand, and competitive offers from China/US.
- Industry grapples with challenges in swiftly implementing long-term solutions.
- Potential US tariffs have further uncertainty in the market.



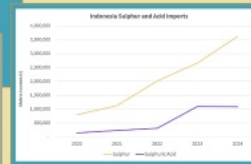
Sulphur Parity in Indonesia

- Sulphur-based acid production capacity surpasses that of smelter and pyrite-based acid.
- Generally, sulphur is more competitively priced than smelter acid. However, if sulphur prices continue to rise while acid prices decline due to new copper smelters, the dynamics could shift.
- How much copper concentrate will Indonesia export before the new Gresik smelter begins operations?



Indonesia: Rising Powerhouse

- Demand for sulphur and acid is rising.
- New Gresik fertilizer production remains operational but is reducing its production of sulphur-based acid.
- The thriving nickel industry benefits from substantial resources, affordable labour, and low cost coal, with more nickel projects anticipated in the coming years.
- Nickel producers have "access to sulphur, smelter, and pyrite-based acid."



Indonesia's sulphur and acid supply is expected to increase significantly in 2025 and 2026, which will help to meet the growing demand for these products.

China: LFP/TiO2/ Capro Drive Demand

A market also driven by lithium, potassium, and sodium, with the rise in LFP production, and TiO2 production. 2024 saw increased domestic production, higher imports, and lower sulphur stocks.

Indonesia's rising supply is expected to help to meet the growing demand for these products.



How Did China Do in 2024?

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- Domestic production up.
- Sulphur imports up.
- Stocks of sulphur at ports down.

LFP Production



Supply Issues

- Delivery shortfalls driven by falling profits, weak demand, and long-term production cuts.
- Smelter costs have been increased since the Russian-Ukraine conflict.
- In Germany, a supplier is relying on a single nickel smelter plant for all its nickel supply.

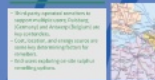
Demand Issues

- Tough competition with low-cost chemical producers in China and the US.
- High energy costs have lowered downstream demand.
- Supply chain reliance on China.

Short/Medium-Term Solutions



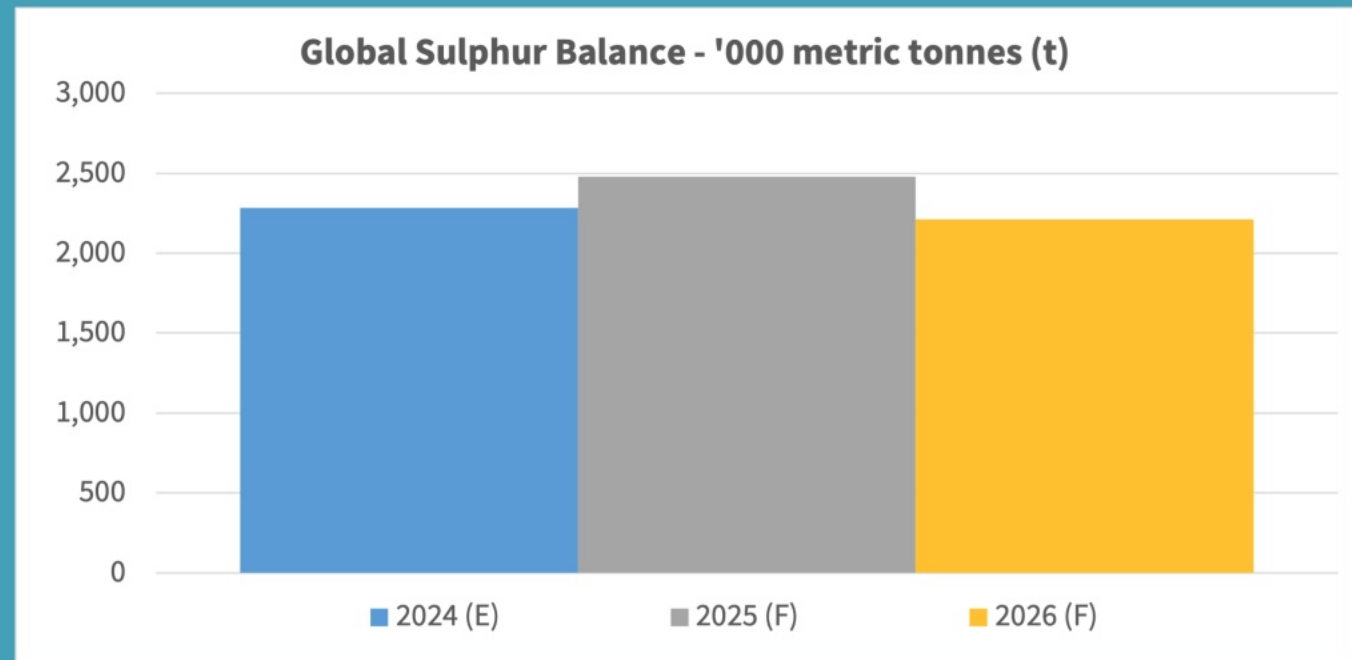
Long-Term Solutions



Growing Supply & Diversifying Demand

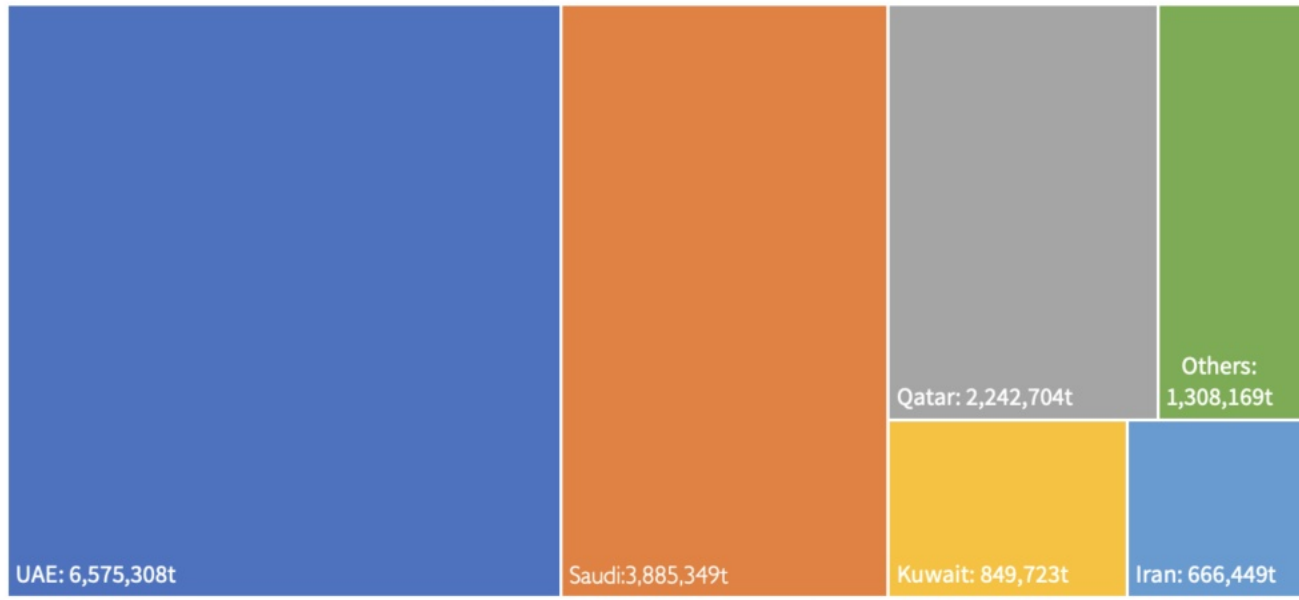
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Middle East: Production Giant

Top Exporters in West Asia - 2024

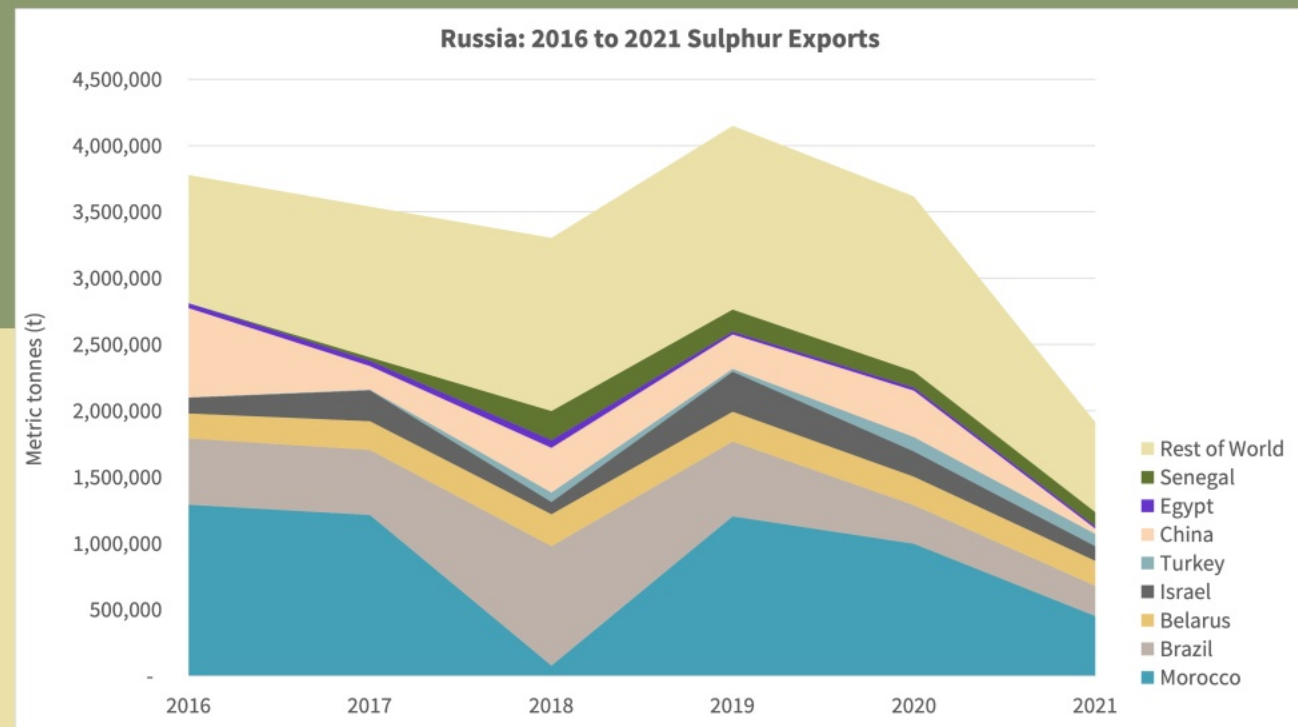


- Exports from the **UAE**, **Saudi Arabia**, and **Kuwait** are rising, while exports from Qatar remain relatively stable. However, production increases are expected in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and **Qatar** from 2024 to 2026.
- **Bahrain** and **Oman** present opportunities for combined shipments.
- **Iran** continues to provide an alternative for Chinese and Indian buyers and serves as a transit location for Turkmen sulphur.

EECA: Focus on Russia & Kazakhstan

- Improved **Russia-US** relations* after three years of **Ukraine** conflict; potential Washington sanctions relief?
- Moscow aims to develop **lithium deposits**, potentially increasing domestic demand for sulphur and sulphuric acid.

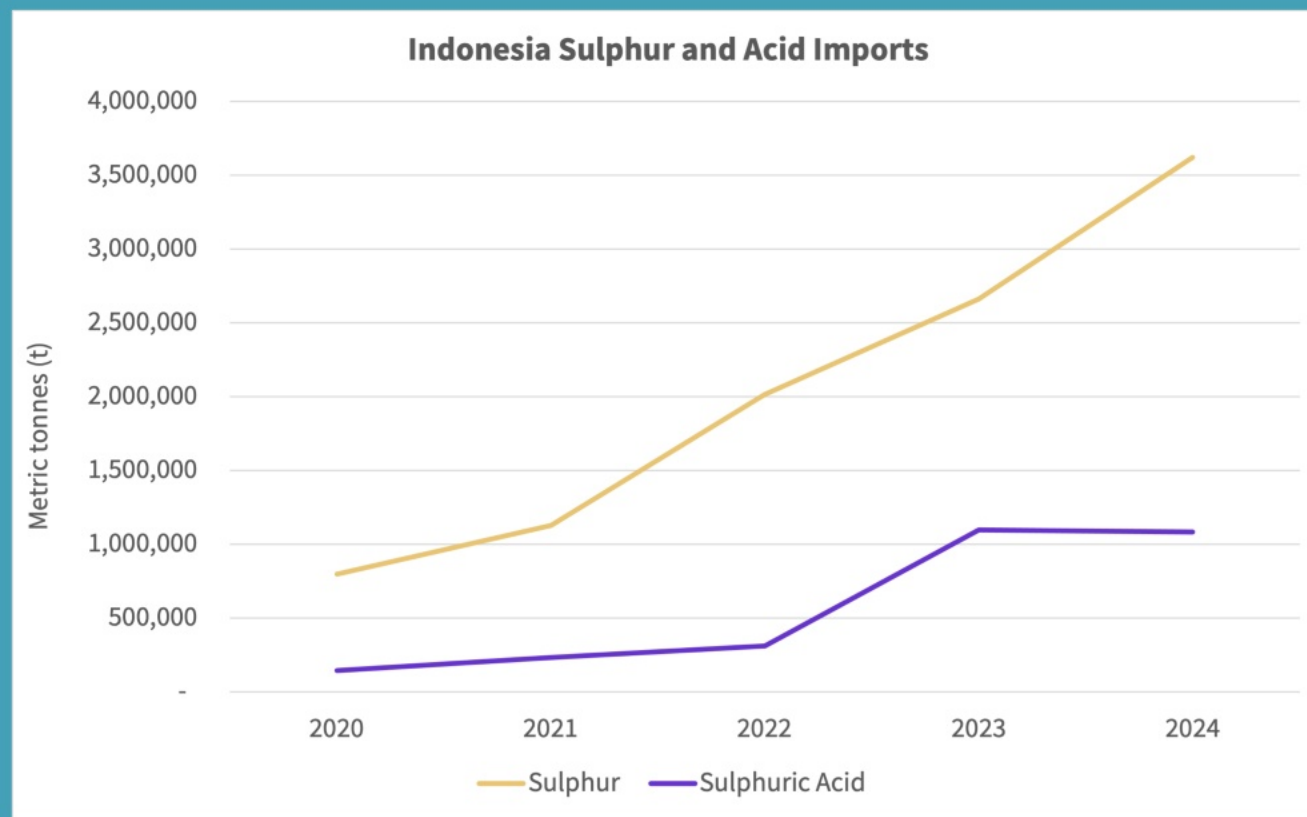
**But not the EU, who adopted its 17th sanctions package against Russia in May.*



- **Kazakhstan's** sulphur production remains stable; however, no more crushed lump exports expected from 3Q25.
- Sulphur exports through Georgian (**Batumi, Poti**) and Russian (**Taman, Ust Luga**) ports.
- The EU has imposed a transaction ban on the Russian port of Ust Luga, although the movement of sulphur for fertilizer production is exempt.

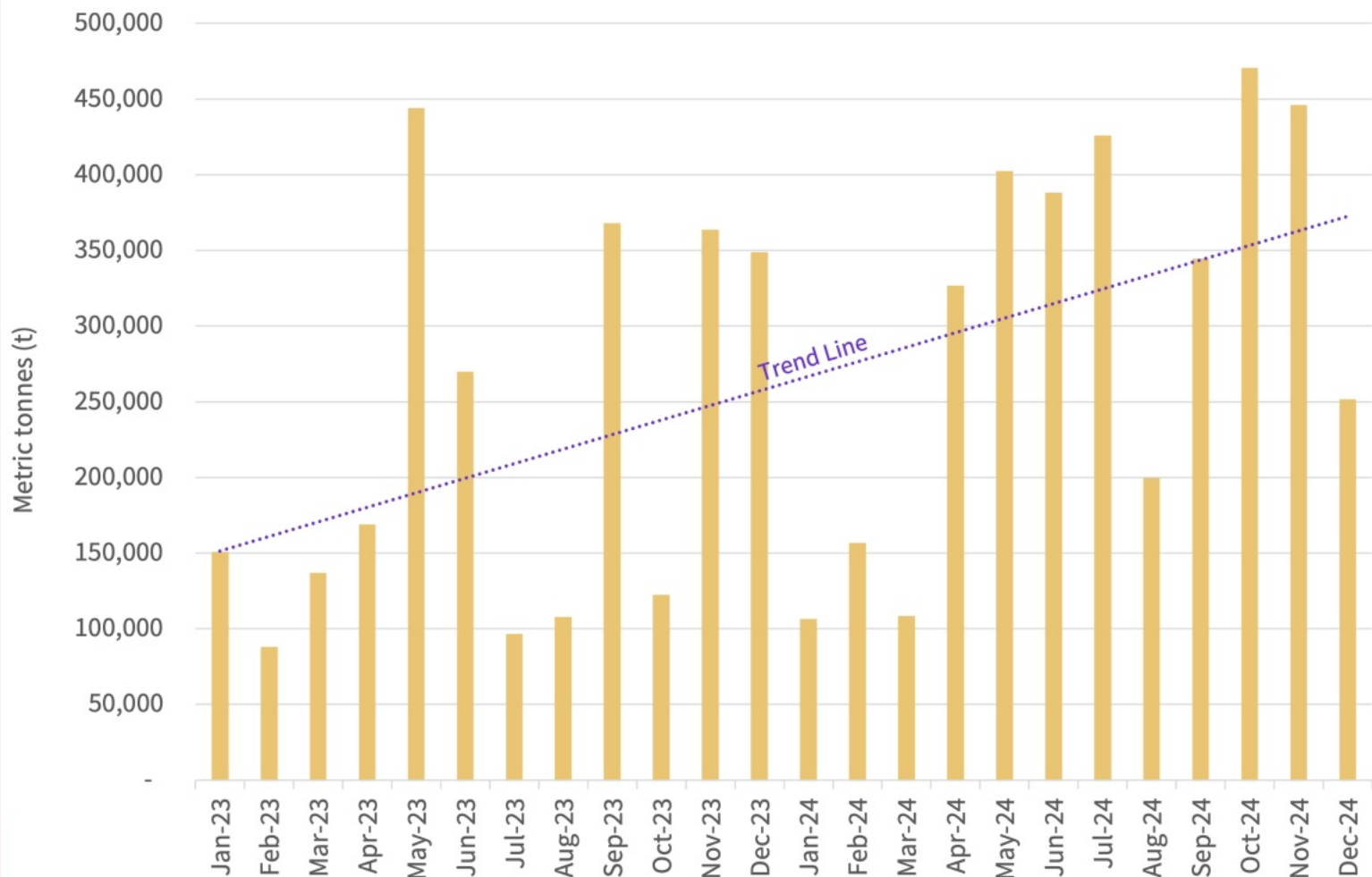
Indonesia: Rising Powerhouse

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- Nickel producers have *access to **sulphur-, smelter-, and pyrite-based acid**.

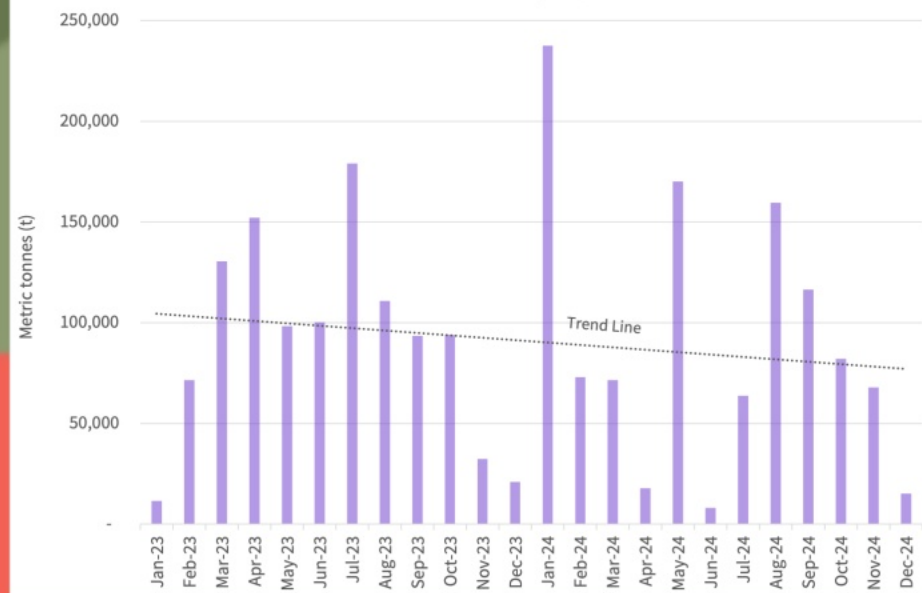


**Indonesia is set to see a significant 14% increase in both sulphur-based and smelter acid supply in 2025.*

Indonesia Sulphur Monthly Imports

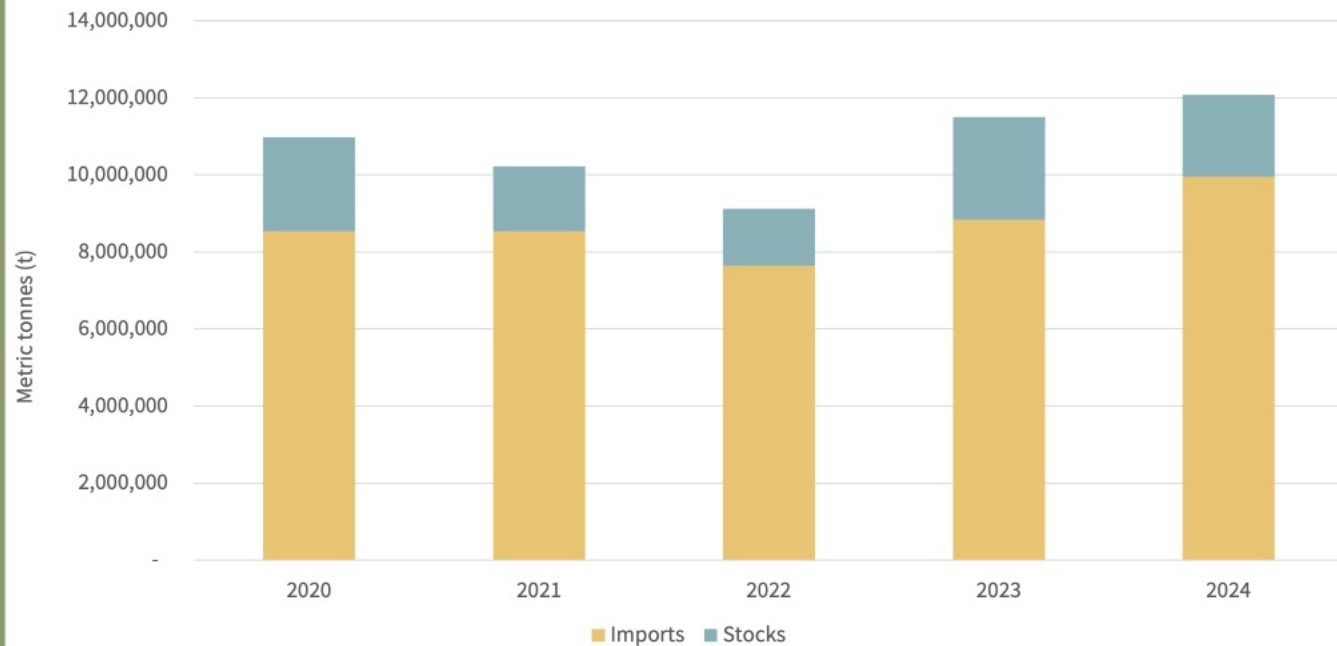


Indonesia Acid Monthly Imports



China: LFP/TiO₂/Capro Drive Demand

China Sulphur Imports and Stock Level

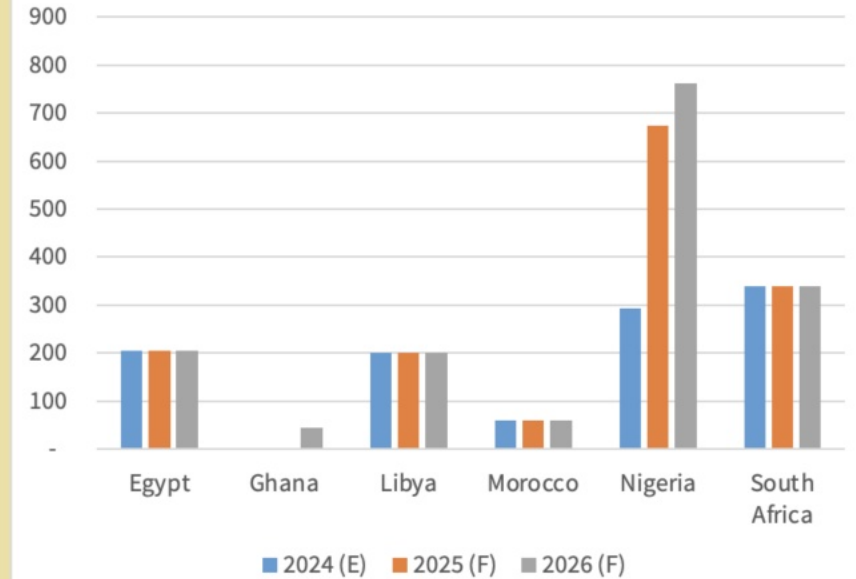


- A market once driven by fertilizer, production is shifting with the rise of **LFP**, **caprolactam**, and **TiO₂ production**.
- 2024 saw **increased domestic production, higher imports, and lower sulphur stocks**.
- Indonesia's buying strategy is increasingly shaping China's market (and other markets).

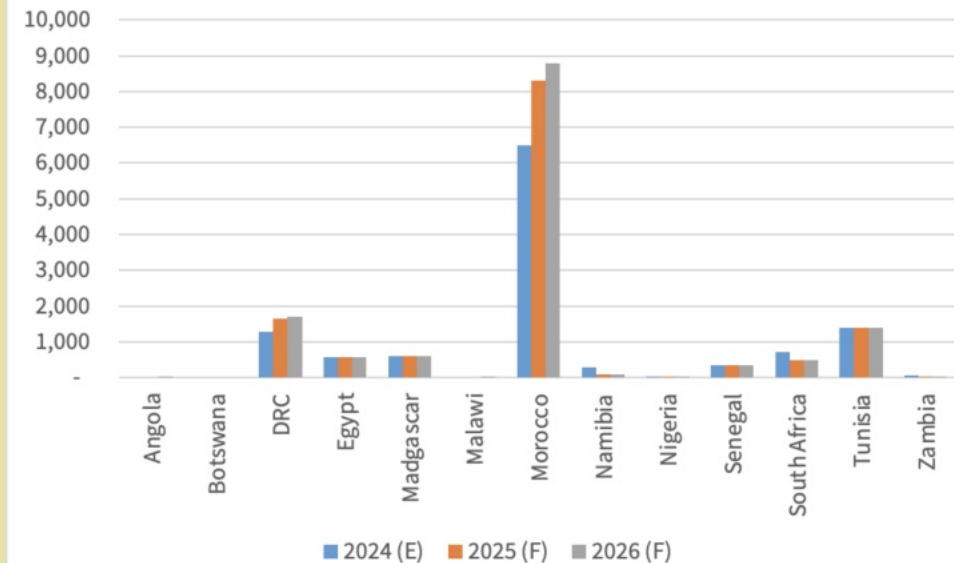
Africa: Land of Opportunities

- In **North Africa**, demand remains robust; Morocco is expanding its sulphur-based acid production capacity, and Tunisia may increase its production rate.
- In **Madagascar**, sulphur consumption is being affected by weaker nickel prices.
- Demand in **Southern Africa** is set to grow, driven by the metals industry and new mining projects across the region.

Sulphur Production in Africa

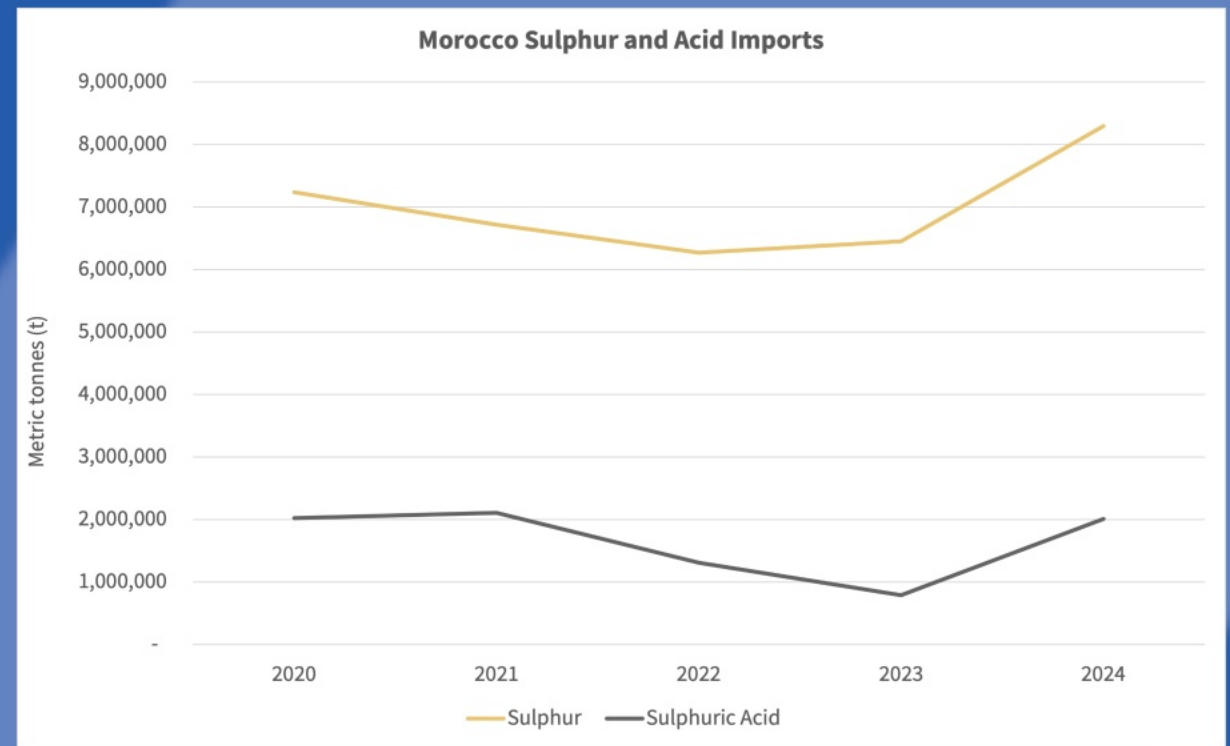


Sulphur Demand in Africa



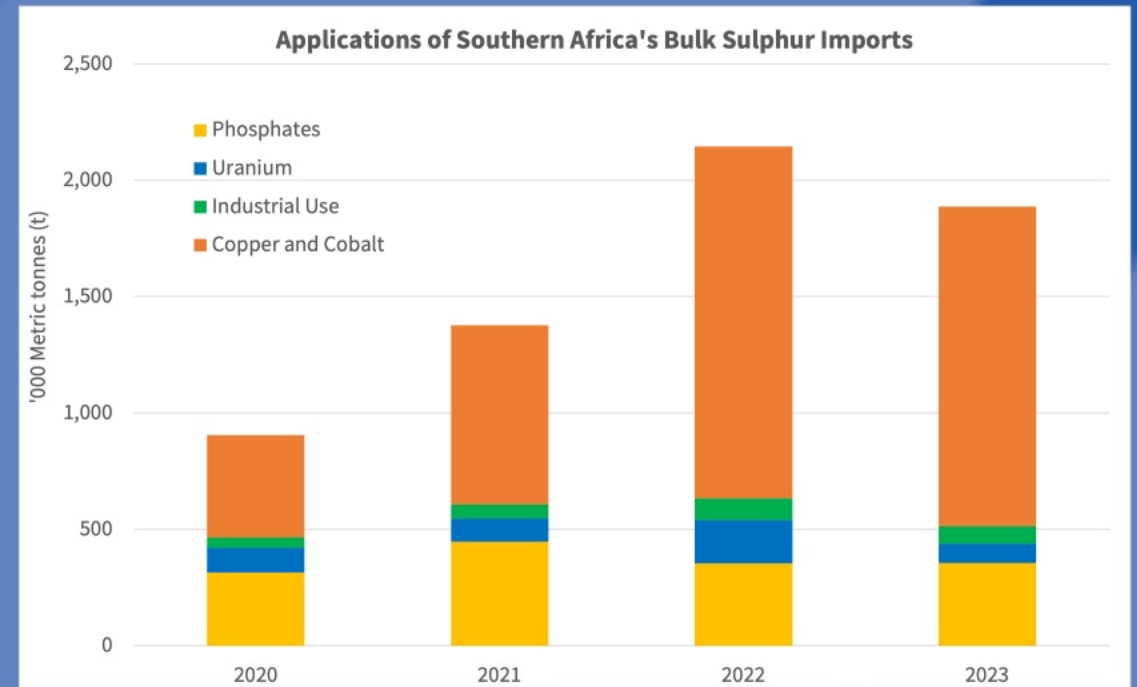
Morocco

- Fertilizer production in Morocco is still expanding, supporting **sulphur consumption**.
- The **US** continues to have countervailing duties on imports of phosphates from Morocco. If this changes, market impact expected.
- Multiple projects aim to produce cathode materials for EV batteries, including NCM and LFP, supporting **acid demand**.
- Morocco leverages vast resources (phosphate rock, cobalt, lithium), a free trade agreement with the US, proximity to Europe, and relatively low labour costs.



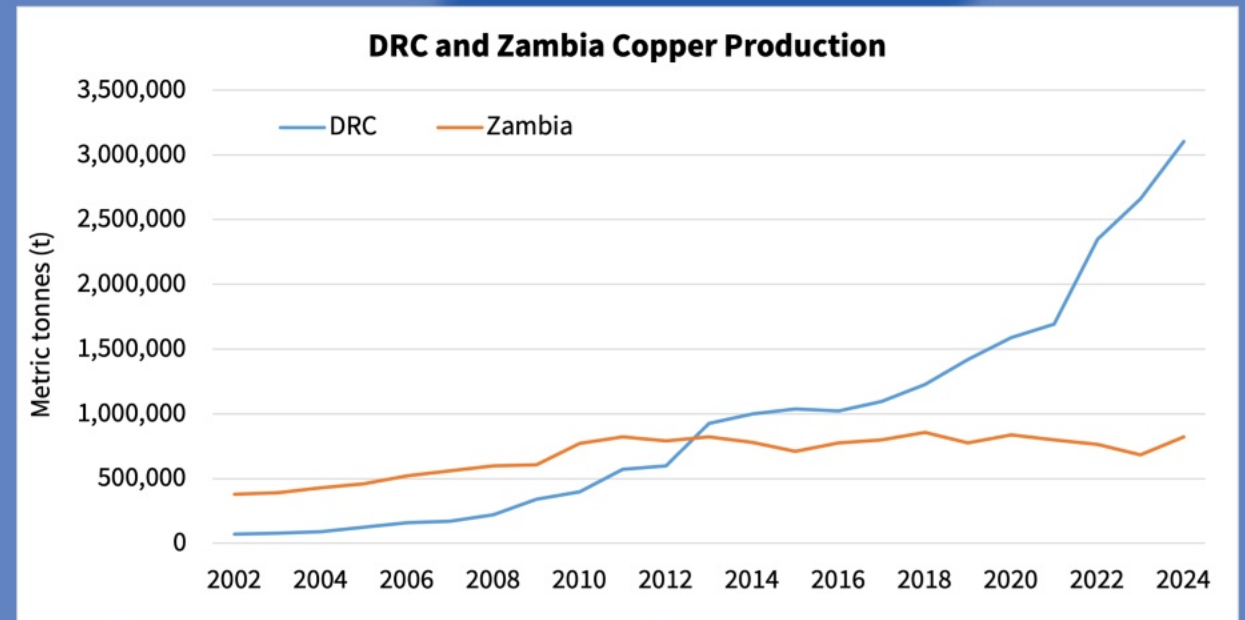
Southern Africa

- **Southern Africa's sulphur imports in 2025 are expected to rise 4% yoy (+80,000t)**, despite Kamoas's acid plant start-up, driven by:
 - **Continued DRC demand** to offset lower Zambian acid exports.
 - **Stronger uranium prices** boosting sectoral acid use.
 - **Growing industrial demand** as recent expansions ramp up.



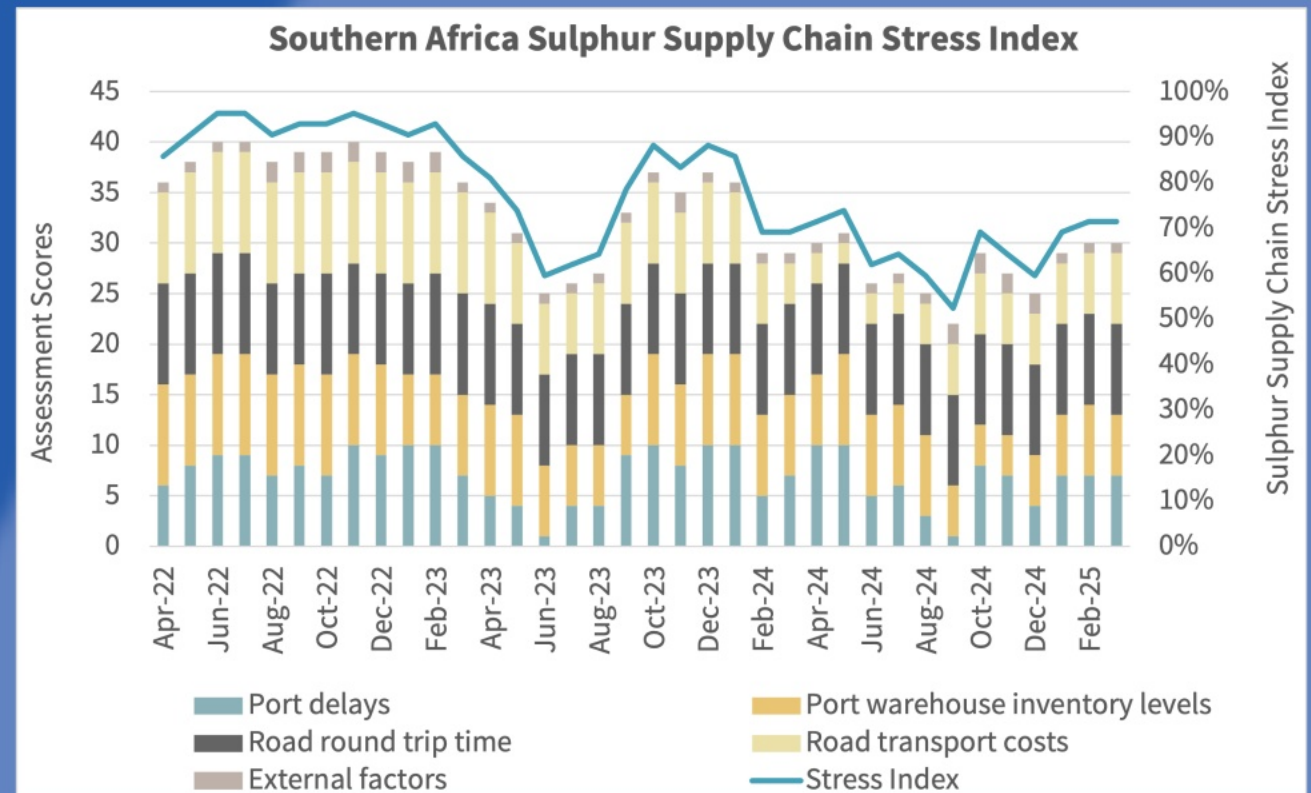
Southern Africa - Copper and Cobalt

- The **DRC exported over 3.5m t of copper in all forms** in 2024. Acuity data shows exports have nearly doubled over the past four years, with further increases likely from mine expansions and new operations.
- **Cobalt production in 2024 rose 35% yoy**, largely due to CMOC's ramp-up at TFM and KFM, where cobalt output doubled.
- **Zambia's copper production grew** for the first time since 2020, reaching 820,000t. Acuity expects further growth in 2025.



Southern Africa - Supply Chain Stress Index

- The **Acuity Sulphur Supply Chain Stress Index** has remained below 80% since 2024.
- Berthing delays at ports persist.
- Transport rates in the region are currently stable.



Import Points

Richards Bay

With the conveyor belt issue resolved, more sulphur imports are expected to flow through this route.

Beira

Imports have declined due to berth congestion driven by fertilizer imports and spodumene and chrome exports.

Dar es Salaam

Dar es Salaam is expected to remain the key hub for sulphur imports.

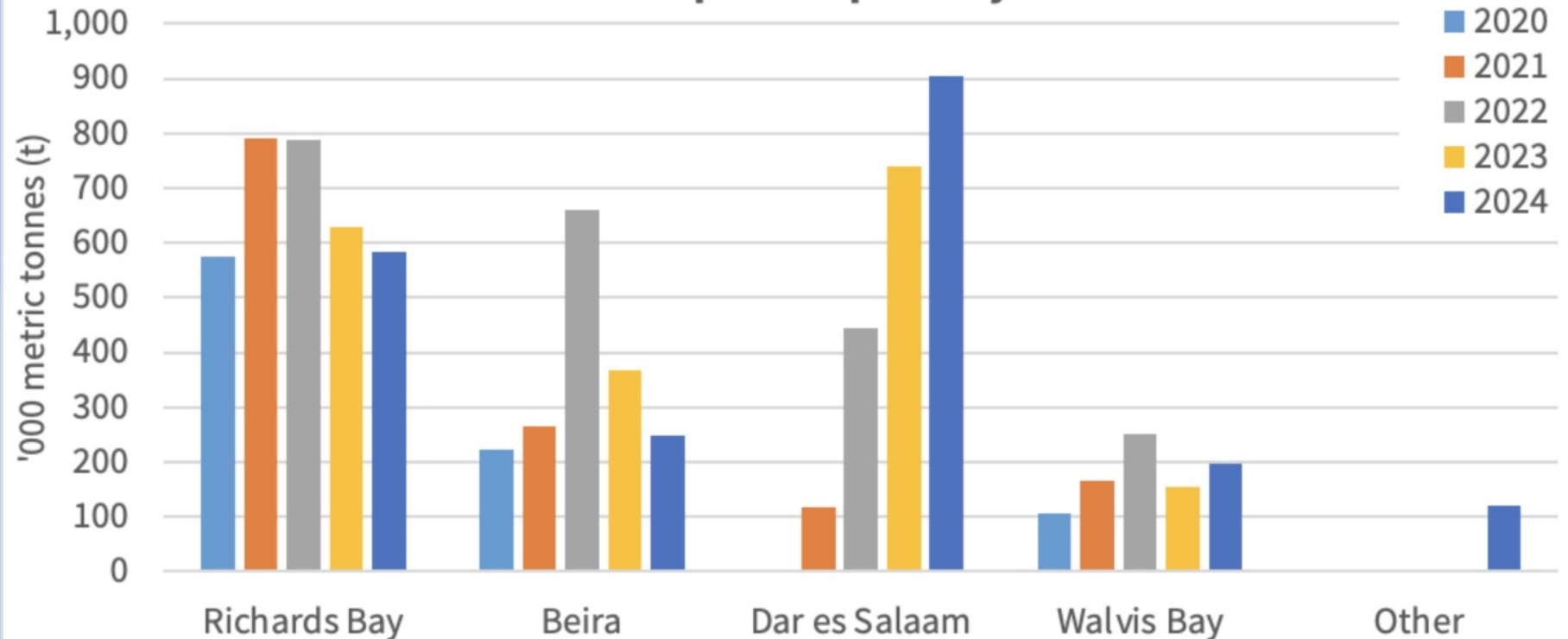
Walvis Bay

Offers a convenient entry point for Zambia and the DRC, provided sufficient copper backloads are secured.

Lobito

The expansion of activities on the Lobito Atlantic Railway, including the addition of wagons and locomotives, requires backloads to ensure economic viability.

Bulk Sulphur Imports by Port



Acid's Supply and Demand

Supply Uncertainties Due to Shortage of Raw Materials

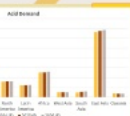
- **Acuity's 2025 forecast:**
 - Global production at 329m t (increasing in all regions except for Central Europe, North America, and West Asia, which are all expected to remain flat).
 - Global consumption projected at 308m t (rising overall but remaining flat in Central Europe and West Asia, and declining in Oceania).

- **Supply could be less than expected due to:**
 - Limited availability of copper and zinc concentrates, which reduces treatment costs and profitability, potentially affecting smelter output.
 - Lower than expected molten sulphur production in Europe, leading to underutilised sulphur-based production capacities in the region.
 - Demand could be higher than expected due to underestimated consumption.

Rise in Sulphur-Based and Smelter Acid Production



Production of sulphur-based acid is expected to rise significantly in 2024, driven by a combination of factors including increased production in China and India, and a shift in the global supply chain towards sulphur-based acid.



West of Suez

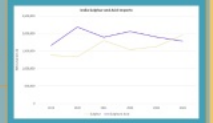
- In Europe, the only notable change in production capacity is in Norway in 2023. Monitoring copper and zinc smelters' output here is key, as outflows are already happening. European demand has weakened compared to levels before the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Turkey is an active importer of acid, but it comes with export licensing issues.
- In Africa, demand is growing in countries such as the DRC, Namibia, and Zambia. The acid requirements in the landlocked DRC and Zambia are interdependent, for example, a decrease in Zambian acid output could be offset by an increase in sulphur-based production in the DRC. Mining operations in Namibia have been importing from Europe and Asia.

Chile: Steady as She Goes



There is a strong potential for new supply in Chile. Supply demand is expected to remain stable. All are on a more or less even playing field for pricing. However, the volatility in the market supply landscape is likely to remain in place.

India: Falling Acid Needs



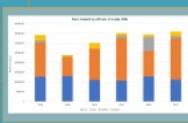
- New smaller startups depend on copper concentrate supply, as most of the companies involved lack the resources to secure volume on copper imports.
- Sulphur-based acid production is increasing, lowering import expenses.
- Chemicals, metals, and minerals, and fertilisers industries continue to grow.

East of Suez



Acid-based production in the East of Suez region is expected to rise significantly in 2024, driven by a combination of factors including increased production in China and India, and a shift in the global supply chain towards sulphur-based acid.

Peru: Competing with China



Peru's acid production is expected to rise significantly in 2024, driven by a combination of factors including increased production in China and India, and a shift in the global supply chain towards sulphur-based acid.

Brazil: Reduced Appetite for Acid Imports



Former sulphur demand is set to rise in Brazil. Sulphur acid import demand is set to rise in Brazil. Sulphur acid import demand is set to rise in Brazil.

Australia: Losing Competitiveness



The growth in acid production in Australia is expected to rise significantly in 2024, driven by a combination of factors including increased production in China and India, and a shift in the global supply chain towards sulphur-based acid.

China/Japan/South Korea



Europe



Supply Uncertainties Due to Shortage of Raw Materials

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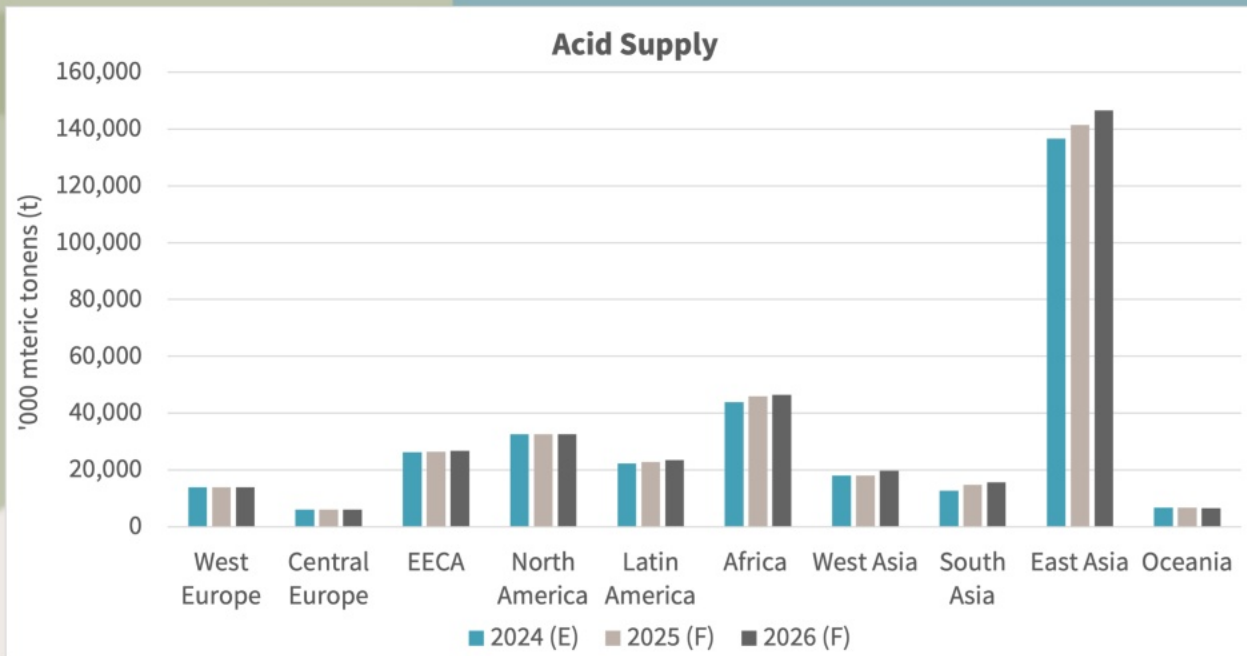
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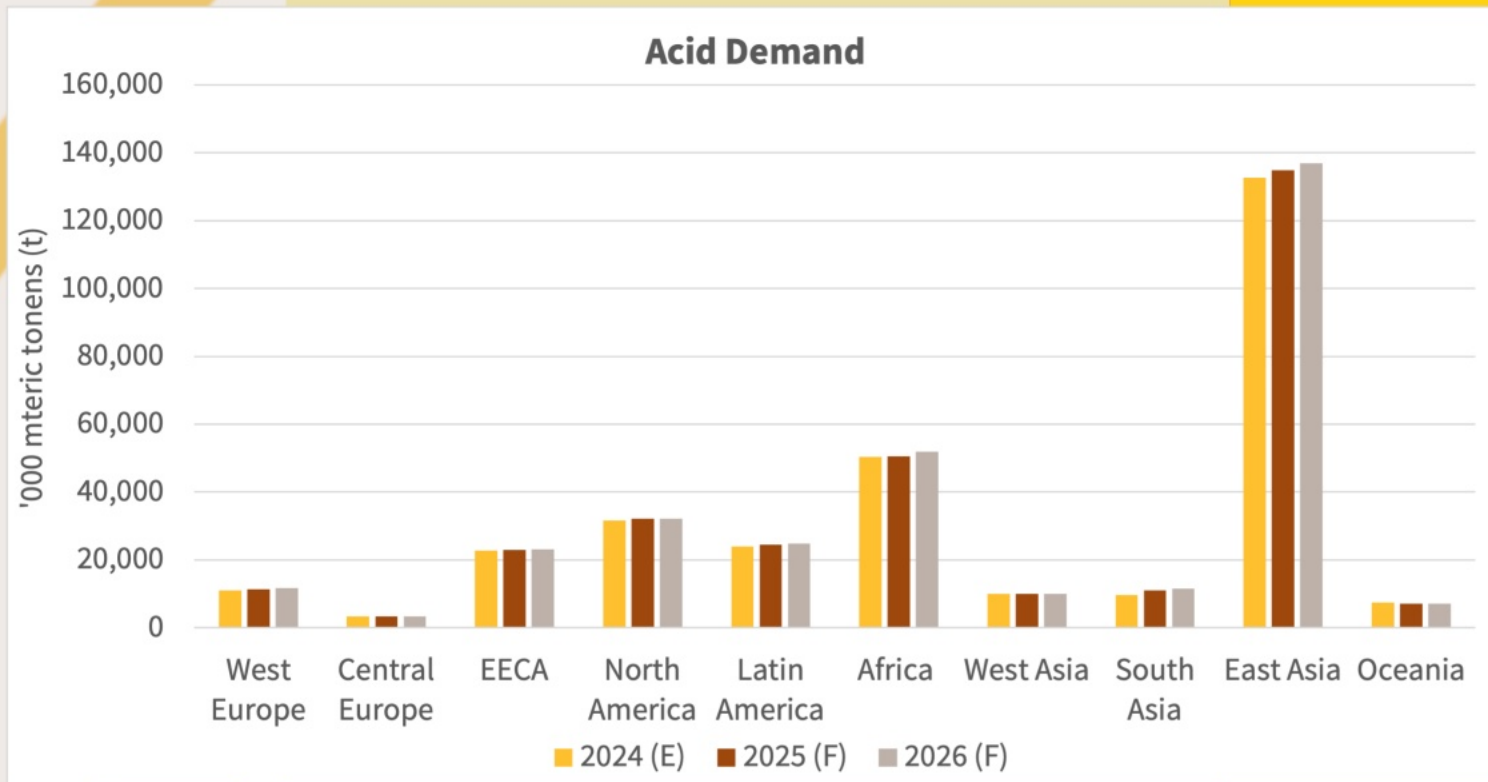
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Rise in Sulphur-Based and Smelter Acid Production



- **Production increases** from sulphur-based acid (strongest in **Morocco** and **Indonesia**) are similar to those from smelter acid (including in **China**, **Indonesia**, and **India**) in 2025.
- Production increase is constrained by the **availability of raw materials** such as copper and zinc concentrates, as well as smelter profitability.
- **Rising sulphur costs** are expected to restrict the seaborne trade of sulphur-based acid.



West of Suez

- In **Europe**, the only notable change in production capacity is in Norway in 2025. Monitoring copper and zinc smelters' output here is key, as curtailments are already happening. European demand has weakened compared to levels before the Russia-Ukraine conflict. **Turkey** is an active exporter of acid, but it comes with export licencing issues.
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East of Suez

- **Delays in new smelter startups** in India and Indonesia, coupled with **closures/curtailment at smelters** in Japan, the Philippines, and Australia due to market shifts, are affecting production. Despite plans to curb oversupply, China continues to commission **new smelters**.
- **Export competition** with Europe for Latin America, especially Chile, persists, intensifying regional trade.
- **Demand** remains strong in Saudi Arabia, though it has declined in Australia and India. Indonesia imports flattening.



Ch-Ch-Ch-Ch-Changes

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A New World Order

- Supply chains to adopt new strategies amid rising geopolitical risks and economic uncertainties, driven by regional conflicts, trade wars, and shifting alliances.

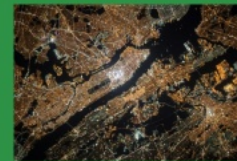


Energy Transition Failing?

- "Energy transition" or "energy additive"? The debate continues.
- The shift to a low-carbon economy is slowing.
- Oil and gas are here to stay.

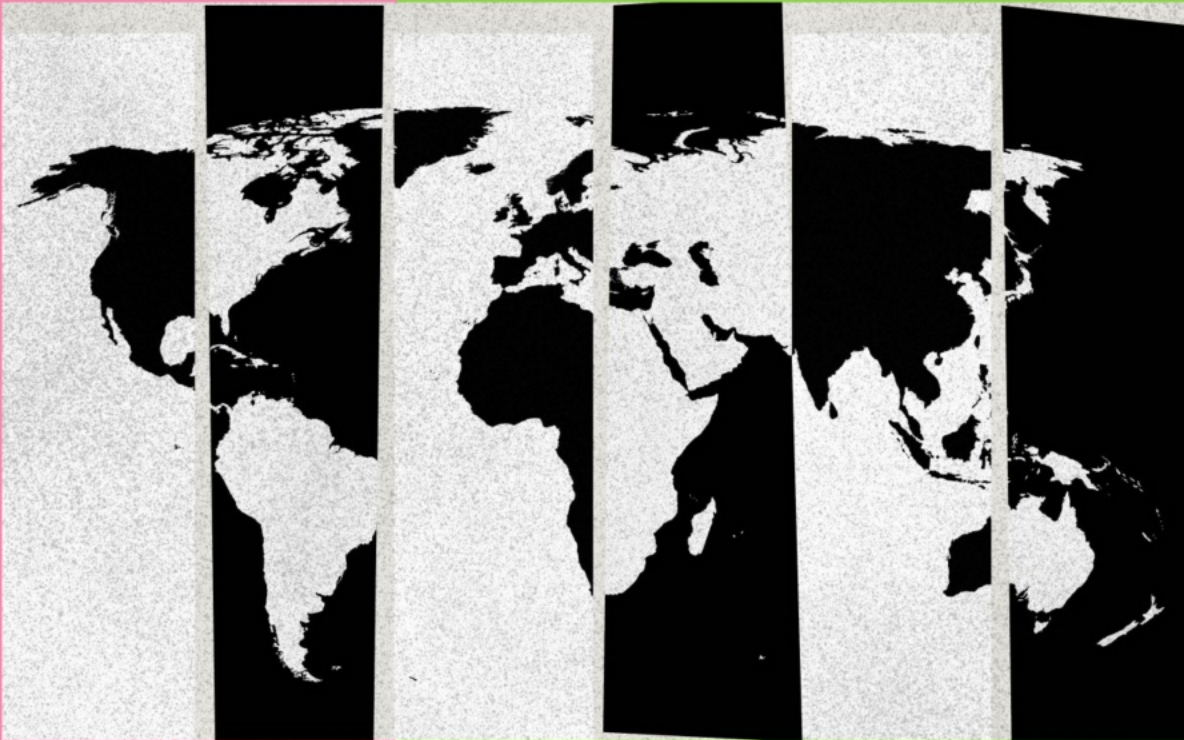
EV, LFP, NMC, AI, ETC

- The global scramble for minerals intensifies, with an expanding list of critical resources.
- New alliance partners suggest there will be a rise of strategic partnerships.
- The race for artificial intelligence (AI) dominance accelerates, with China emerging as a key contender.



Food for Thought

The role of trader in the sulphur market vs sulphuric acid market



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