



# International PtX Hub

A Literature Review by AFAP



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Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action



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# A Study to Identify Opportunities for Green Ammonia and E-Fertiliser Production in South Africa for the Domestic, Regional (SADC) and International Markets

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# Introduction



**Overview**



**Key Points**



**Context**



**Study Objectives**



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# Introduction

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<b>Overview</b>	This literature review is part of a study commissioned by GIZ under the "Green Hydrogen South Africa" initiative. Its focus is on opportunities for green ammonia and e-fertilizer production in South Africa for domestic, regional (SADC), and international markets.
<b>Key Points</b>	Green ammonia is a sustainable alternative to traditional ammonia, primarily used in fertilizers, chemicals, and mining. South Africa aims to position itself as a leader in green hydrogen and ammonia production to support domestic industry decarbonization and global exports.
<b>Context</b>	Green ammonia is emerging as a critical solution for sustainable energy and agricultural development. Given its potential to reduce carbon emissions, enhance energy security, and contribute to a circular economy, it is gaining traction in both global and African markets.
<b>Study Objectives</b>	This review explores the opportunities for green ammonia and e-fertiliser production in South Africa, assessing its feasibility for domestic use, regional trade within SADC, and international export markets.



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# Production of Ammonia



**Production of Ammonia**



**Cost drivers**



**Viability factors of decentralised green ammonia**



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# Production of Ammonia

## Key Market Trends:

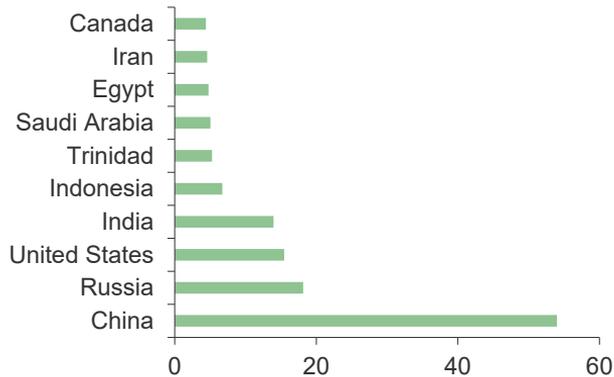
- The global ammonia market was valued at **\$79.47 billion** in 2024 and is projected to grow to **\$91.95 billion** by 2029.
- Current production emits **235 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> annually**, emphasizing the need for green alternatives.
- 80% of ammonia** is used in nitrogen fertilisers, with the rest serving industrial applications such as mining, pharmaceuticals, and chemical synthesis.

## Traditional vs. Green Production:

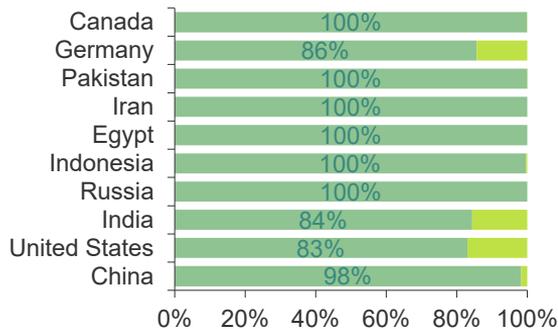
- Grey Ammonia:** Produced using fossil fuels, contributing significantly to global carbon emissions.
- Green Ammonia:** Produced through renewable energy-powered electrolysis, offering a sustainable alternative with near-zero carbon emissions.

### Production Process

- Ammonia is produced using the Haber-Bosch process
- Electrochemical, electromagnetic, photo-electrocatalytic methods are emerging technologies.



**Figure 1: Top 10 ammonia producers, production, Mt** Adapted from CRU and AFAP 2019

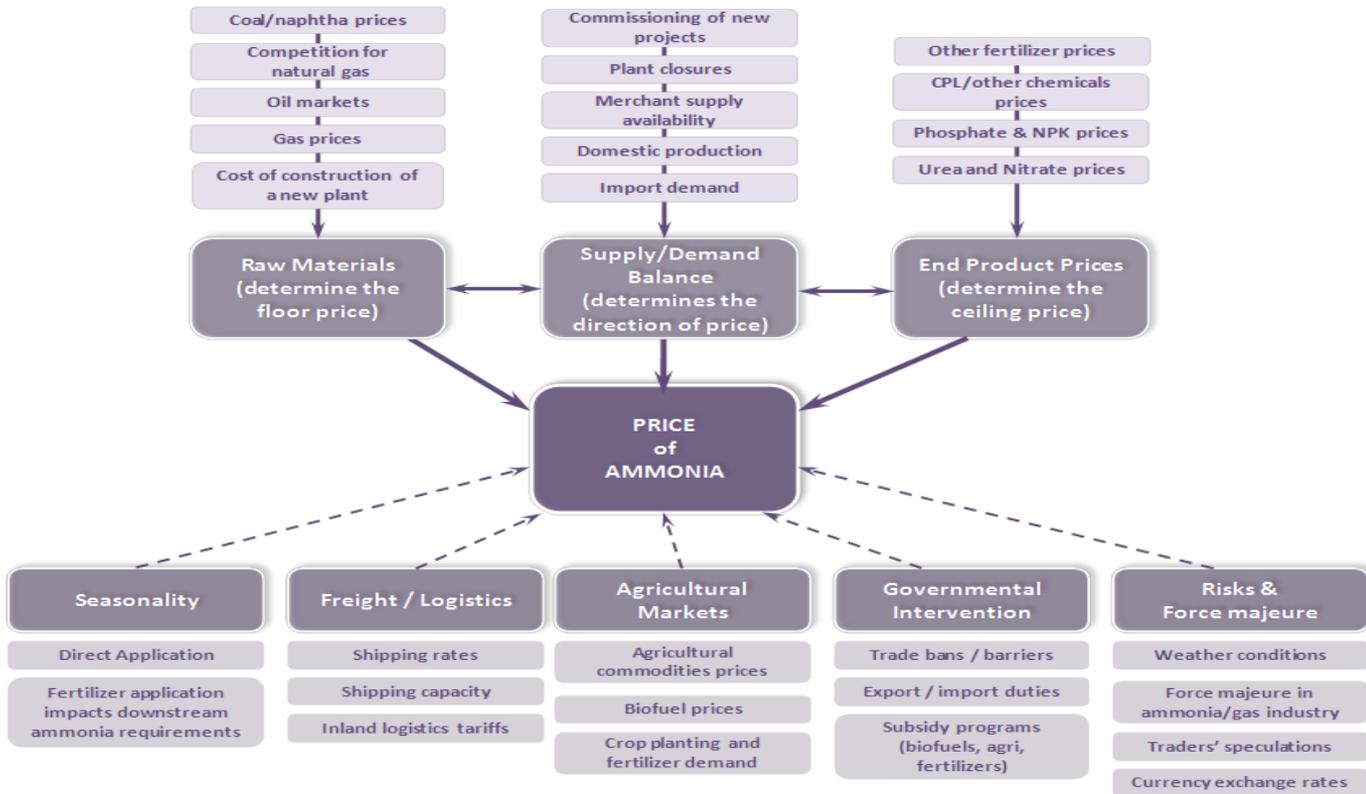


■ domestic production ■ import

**Figure 2: Share of ammonia production consumed domestically, %**

Adapted from CRU and AFAP 2019

# Production of Ammonia | Cost drivers



# 9 Production of Ammonia | Viability factors of decentralised green ammonia

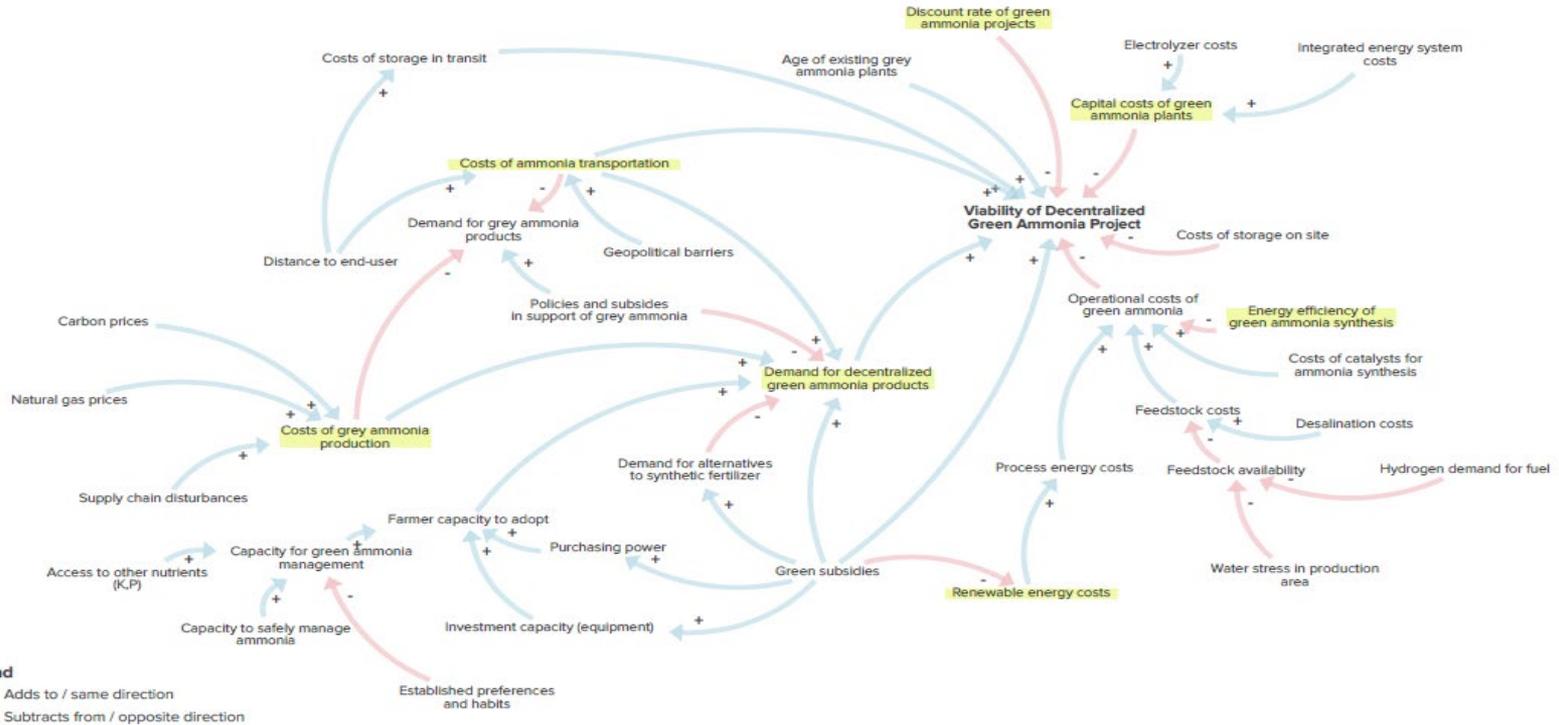


Figure 4: Viability factors of decentralised green ammonia projects

Adapted from Alho et al, 2024



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## Cost comparison of the Grey & Green Ammonia | Talus model

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Product	Cost of production/import (\$/MT)	Unit cost of N(\$)	Cost per bag of N at Naivasha (Assume transport cost of \$35/mt)
Anhydrous ammonia (82N)	900	10.97	0
CAN (26N)	369	14.19	15
Urea (46N)	477	10.36	11



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# Consumption & Uses of Ammonia



## Consumption & Uses of Ammonia



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# Consumption & Uses of Ammonia

## Current Applications:

- Fertilizer production (majority use case-80%).
- Industrial uses: Explosives, refrigeration, synthetic fibers, pharmaceuticals.
- Mining explosives, refrigeration, pharmaceuticals, textiles, cleaning agents.

## Future Potential for Green Ammonia:

- Hydrogen fuel: A clean alternative for transportation and power generation.
- Green mining explosives: Supporting sustainable mining operations.
- Synthetic fibres & plastics: Reducing carbon-intensive industrial outputs.



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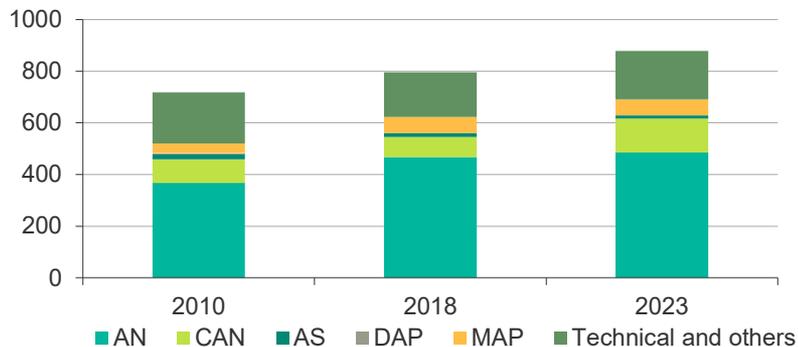
# Consumption & Uses of Ammonia

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Urea</b>	83	86	90	94	92	97	97	94	94	96	98	100	102	104
<b>Nitrates</b>	28	30	30	31	31	31	32	32	32	33	34	34	35	36
<b>AS</b>	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8
<b>Phosphates</b>	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	12
<b>Direct application</b>	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4
<b>Technical and others</b>	31	30	31	28	27	31	28	31	32	33	33	34	35	36
<b>Total</b>	161	167	172	175	173	181	179	180	182	185	189	192	196	199

Adapted from CRU and AFAP 2019

**Table 1: Ammonia demand by sector worldwide, 2010-2023, million tonnes (Mt)**



**Figure 5. Ammonia demand by sector in South Africa, 2010-2023, kt** Adapted from CRU and AFAP 2019

# Potential application of green ammonia in SA



**E-Fertilizer**



**Chemical Industry**



**Mining Sector**



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# Potential application of green ammonia in SA | E-Fertilizer

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## Overview:

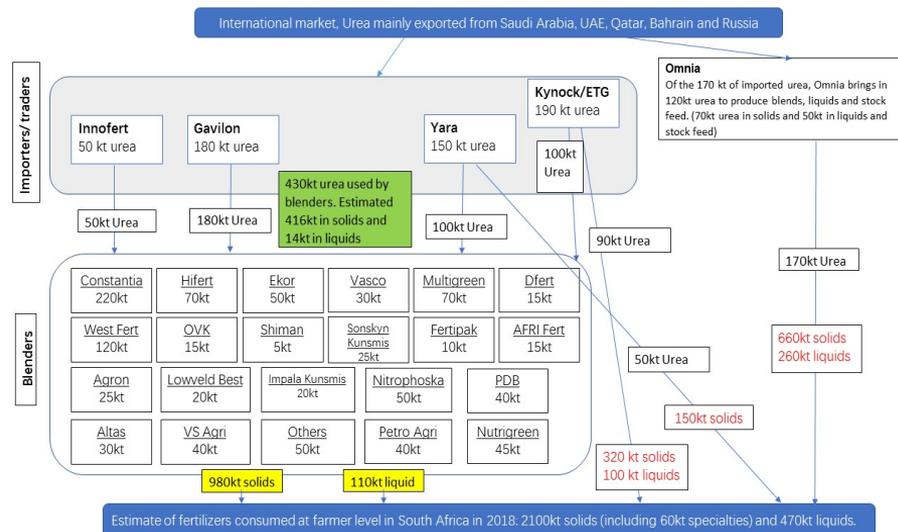
- Green ammonia can replace grey ammonia in fertilizer production.
- South Africa is a net importer of fertilizers, creating an opportunity for local green fertilizer production.

## Production & Application:

- Urea vs. Green Alternatives:** Eliminating CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by replacing fossil fuel-based ammonia.
- Anhydrous Ammonia & Aqueous Ammonia:** Potential applications for smallholder and commercial farmers.

## Challenges & Opportunities:

- Price volatility of imported fertilizers makes local production more viable.
- Potential to supply the SADC region with sustainable fertilizers.



**Figure 6: South Africa Fertiliser Market**

Adapted from CRU and AFAP 2019

# Potential application of green ammonia in SA | Chemical Industry

## Green Ammonia Applications in Chemicals:

- Fuel: Is used in the production of hydrogen fuel.
- Cleansing agent: Is used in detergent manufacturing because of its antiseptic properties.
- Textile: Is used for dyeing, scouring, and finishing fabrics.
- Pharmaceutical industry: Is used in the synthesis of amines and amides that are precursor compounds in drug synthesis.

## Potential Impact:

- Reduces reliance on fossil fuels, thus reduces carbon footprint.
- Decarbonise the chemical sector.
- Wastewater treatment processes to remove nitrogen compounds, contributing to cleaner water discharge.

## Challenges & Opportunities:

- High production cost compared to traditional ammonia production process.
- Infrastructure development to integrate renewable energy sources, scaling up production.
- Ammonia toxicity that require strict safety measures during production, storage, and transportation, which can increase costs and complexity.

# Potential application of green ammonia in SA | Mining Sector

## Ammonium Nitrate in Mining:

- Essential for producing industrial explosives (ANFO, emulsion, slurry explosives).
- South Africa consumed nearly 1 million tons of mining explosives in 2022.

## Potential for Green Ammonia in Mining:

- Reduces carbon footprint of ammonium nitrate-based explosives.
- Key South African producers: AECI, DuPont, Omnia.

## Challenges & Opportunities:

- Green ammonia adoption aligns with decarbonization targets.
- Could lower reliance on fossil fuels in explosive production.

# Risks and barriers of transitioning to green ammonia and e-fertilizer production



## Risks and barriers of transitioning to green ammonia and e-fertilizer production



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## Risks and barriers of transitioning to green ammonia and e-fertilizer production

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- There is substantial initial investment required to establish production facilities and infrastructure.
- Ammonia in comparison to conventional fertilisers (Urea, CAN,AN,DAP, MAP etc) is highly toxic to human health.
- Market acceptance: What is the level of awareness about green ammonia technology? What is the rate of adoption by farmers of green fertilisers?
- The availability of freshwater for the electrolysis process
- Green ammonia is offered in liquid or aqueous form, which introduces the need for careful consideration regarding safe usage, application techniques, and distribution methods.
- Continual use of nitrogen-based fertilizers leading to soil acidification and reduced microbial diversity

# Status of the Enabling Environment for Green Ammonia and e-Fertilizers in South Africa



## Status of the Enabling Environment for Green Ammonia and E-Fertilizers in South Africa



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### Policy & Investment Climate:

- General policy options available to governments (tax breaks, subsidies)

South African governments approach:

- (I) Policy Framework
  - Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Strategy (GHCS) 2022
- (II) Support for R&D
  - Hydrogen SA (HYSA) Initiative (2007) – Research and Development
  - Hydrogen Society Roadmap (2021)

### Risks to investment

- Political instability, nonconductive regulatory frameworks corruption, macroeconomic environment

### Policy instrument to overcome risks: De-risking

- De-risking = guarantees by the state to mobilize private capital for development
- Additional policy instruments are required to de-risk green hydrogen
- De-risking strategies are employed in RSA but are costly

# Conclusions and Recommendations for Future Research



## Conclusions and Recommendations for Future Research



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## Conclusions and Recommendations for Future Research (I)

### Key Findings:

- Abundant information on: production processes for green ammonia; current and potential uses by the fertiliser, chemical and mining sectors in South Africa.
- Strong policy and regulatory framework being developed for green hydrogen in South Africa.



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## Conclusions and Recommendations for Future Research (II)

### Key Research Gaps:

- What is the economic viability of South African green ammonia and e-fertiliser for domestic, regional and global markets?
- Which farmers are using e-fertilisers in South Africa? Rate of adoption of e-fertilisers?
- What is the potential market for e-fertiliser exports to the region? (level of acceptability of e-fertilisers versus other fertilisers; agronomic response of e-fertilisers compared to conventional? Are the application methods easily adopted by smallholder farmers?)
- Policy gaps: What specific policy risks are or could obstruct investment in green hydrogen production in South Africa? Which specific policies are in place to mitigate these risks? Are the de-risking strategies being applied by the government too costly vis-à-vis the benefits?



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# Overview of Project and Next Steps



## Overview of Project and Next Steps



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## Overview of Project and Next Steps (I)

### Work Portfolio (WP) 1 = Research

- Literature review, identification of knowledge and data gaps, stakeholder mapping, primary data collection, site visits

### Work Portfolio (WP) 2 = Policy Design and Recommendations

- 2 policy instruments on incentives to ramp up production of green ammonia and e-fertiliser
- 2 policy instruments on incentives to increase consumption of green ammonia

### Work Portfolio (WP) 3 = Knowledge Products

- 1 written study which is targeted at policymakers and the private sector
- 2 policy papers with key recommendations from the written study; 4 policy papers drawing on the policy instruments from WP2
- 1 slide deck of 20 powerpoint slides summarizing the study for integration into GIZ trainings on green hydrogen and Power-to-X.
- Plan for the dissemination of the knowledge products by GIZ: use them during workshops, conferences and trainings.

### Work Portfolio (WP) 4. Stakeholder Engagement and Knowledge Product Dissemination

- *Sounding Board* - discuss the status quo, share the research with key stakeholders and identify their pain points
- *Mining Indaba* – In-person workshop for stakeholders in the mining sector
- 2 *workshops* – final results of the research will be presented to a broader audience in 2 workshops

# Thank you.

## Disclaimer

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