

CF Industries Holdings, Inc.
Form 10-K
February 27, 2014

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
Commission file number 001-32597

CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

20-2697511

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

4 Parkway North, Suite 400, Deerfield, Illinois

(Address of principal executive offices)

60015

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code **(847) 405-2400**

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class

Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share
Preferred Stock Purchase Rights

Name of each exchange on which registered

New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).
Yes No

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates was \$9,908,048,406 based on the closing sale price of common stock on June 30, 2013.

55,465,880 shares of the registrant's common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, were outstanding at January 31, 2014.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement for its 2014 annual meeting of stockholders (Proxy Statement) are incorporated herein by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Proxy Statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, pursuant to Regulation 14A, not later than 120 days after the end of the 2013 fiscal year, or, if we do not file the proxy statement within such 120-day period, we will amend this Annual Report on Form 10-K to include the information required under Part III hereof not later than the end of such 120-day period.

CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.

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CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

Our Company

All references to "CF Holdings," "the Company," "we," "us" and "our" refer to CF Industries Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries, except where the context makes clear that the reference is only to CF Holdings itself and not its subsidiaries. Notes referenced throughout this document refer to financial statement footnote disclosures that are found in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

We are one of the largest manufacturers and distributors of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer products in the world. Our operations are organized into two business segments the nitrogen segment and the phosphate segment. Our principal customers are cooperatives and independent fertilizer distributors. Our principal fertilizer products in the nitrogen segment are ammonia, granular urea, urea ammonium nitrate solution, or UAN, and ammonium nitrate, or AN. Our other nitrogen products include urea liquor, diesel exhaust fluid, or DEF, and aqua ammonia, which are sold primarily to our industrial customers. Our principal fertilizer products in the phosphate segment are diammonium phosphate, or DAP, and monoammonium phosphate, or MAP.

Our core market and distribution facilities are concentrated in the midwestern United States and other major agricultural areas of the United States and Canada. We also export nitrogen fertilizer products from our Donaldsonville, Louisiana manufacturing facilities and phosphate fertilizer products from our Florida phosphate operations through our Tampa port facility.

In October 2013, we entered into a definitive agreement with the Mosaic Company (Mosaic) to sell our entire phosphate mining and manufacturing business, which is located in Florida, for a purchase price of approximately \$1.4 billion in cash, subject to adjustment as provided in the agreement, and entered into two agreements to supply ammonia to Mosaic. The first agreement, which is not conditioned upon completion of the phosphate business sale transaction, provides for us to supply between 600,000 and 800,000 tons of ammonia per year from our Donaldsonville, Louisiana nitrogen complex beginning no later than 2017. The second agreement provides for us to supply approximately 300,000 tons of ammonia per year sourced from our Point Lisas Nitrogen Limited (PLNL) joint venture beginning at the closing of the phosphate business sale transaction. The closing of the phosphate business sale transaction is subject to various conditions, including the expiration or termination of the waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (HSR Act), approvals under applicable foreign antitrust laws, receipt of other governmental and third party consents and other customary closing conditions. The operating results of the phosphate mining and manufacturing business will continue to be reported in our consolidated results of operation until the sale occurs. In January 2014, we were notified that the U.S. Department of Justice closed its review and terminated the waiting period under the HSR Act relating to the phosphate business sale transaction. The phosphate business sale transaction is expected to close in the first half of 2014. For additional details regarding this sale, including the assumption of certain liabilities by Mosaic, see Note 12 Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale in the consolidated financial statements.

Our principal nitrogen segment assets include:

six nitrogen fertilizer manufacturing facilities in Donaldsonville, Louisiana (the largest nitrogen fertilizer complex in North America), Medicine Hat, Alberta (the largest nitrogen fertilizer complex in Canada), Port Neal, Iowa, Courtright, Ontario, Yazoo City, Mississippi, and Woodward, Oklahoma;

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a 75.3% interest in Terra Nitrogen Company, L.P. (TNCLP), a publicly traded limited partnership of which we are the sole general partner and the majority limited partner and which, through its subsidiary Terra Nitrogen, Limited Partnership (TNLP), operates a nitrogen fertilizer manufacturing facility in Verdigris, Oklahoma;

an extensive system of terminals and associated transportation equipment located primarily in the midwestern United States; and

joint venture investments that we account for under the equity method, which consist of:

a 50% interest in GrowHow UK Limited (GrowHow), a nitrogen products production joint venture located in the United Kingdom and serving primarily the British agricultural and industrial markets;

a 50% interest in Point Lisas Nitrogen Limited (PLNL), an ammonia production joint venture located in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago; and

a 50% interest in KEYTRADE AG (Keytrade), a global fertilizer trading company headquartered near Zurich, Switzerland.

As a result of the agreement to sell the phosphate mining and manufacturing business to Mosaic, the assets and liabilities of our phosphate segment, including an integrated ammonium phosphate fertilizer complex and a phosphate rock mine and associated beneficiation plant but excluding accounts receivable, accounts payable and certain phosphate inventory, which will be retained by us and settled in the ordinary course are classified as assets or liabilities held for sale.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, we sold 12.9 million tons of nitrogen fertilizers and 1.9 million tons of phosphate fertilizers, generating net sales of \$5.5 billion and pre-tax earnings of \$2.2 billion.

Our principal executive offices are located outside of Chicago, Illinois, at 4 Parkway North, Suite 400, Deerfield, Illinois 60015 and our telephone number is 847-405-2400. Our Internet website address is www.cfindustries.com. Information made available on our website does not constitute part of the Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We make available free of charge on or through our Internet website, www.cfindustries.com, all of our reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K and all amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is filed electronically with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Copies of our Corporate Governance Guidelines, Code of Corporate Conduct and charters for the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee of our Board of Directors are also available on our Internet website. We will provide electronic or paper copies of these documents free of charge upon request. The SEC also maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC.

Company History

We were founded in 1946 as a fertilizer brokerage operation by a group of regional agricultural cooperatives. During the 1960s, we expanded our distribution capabilities and diversified into fertilizer manufacturing through the acquisition of several existing plants and facilities. During the 1970s and again during the 1990s, we expanded our production and distribution capabilities significantly, spending approximately \$1 billion in each of these decades.

Table of Contents**CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.**

We operated as a traditional manufacturing and supply cooperative until 2002, when we adopted a new business model that established financial performance as our principal objective, rather than assured supply to our owners. A critical aspect of the new business model was to establish a more economically driven approach to the marketplace.

In August 2005, we completed our initial public offering (IPO) of common stock, which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. In connection with the IPO, we consummated a reorganization transaction whereby we ceased to be a cooperative and our pre-IPO owners' equity interests in CF Industries, Inc., now our wholly-owned subsidiary, were cancelled in exchange for all of the proceeds of the offering and shares of our common stock.

In April 2010, we acquired Terra Industries Inc. (Terra), a leading North American producer and marketer of nitrogen fertilizer products for a purchase price of \$4.6 billion, which was paid in cash and shares of our common stock. As a result of the Terra acquisition, we acquired five nitrogen fertilizer manufacturing facilities, our 75.3% interest in TNCLP and certain joint venture interests.

Operating Segments

Our business is divided into two operating segments, the nitrogen segment and the phosphate segment. The nitrogen segment includes the manufacture and sale of ammonia, granular urea, UAN and AN. The phosphate segment includes the manufacture and sale of DAP and MAP. In October 2013, we entered into a definitive agreement with Mosaic to sell our entire phosphate mining and manufacturing business, which is located in Florida. For additional details regarding this sale, including the assumption of certain liabilities by Mosaic, see Note 12 Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale in the consolidated financial statements.

Nitrogen Segment

We are the largest nitrogen fertilizer producer in North America. Our primary nitrogen fertilizer products are ammonia, granular urea, UAN and AN. Our historical sales of nitrogen fertilizer products are shown in the following table. The sales shown do not reflect amounts used internally, such as ammonia, in the manufacture of other products.

	2013		2012		2011	
	Tons	Net Sales	Tons	Net Sales	Tons	Net Sales
	(tons in thousands; dollars in millions)					
Nitrogen Fertilizer Products						
Ammonia	2,427	\$ 1,437.9	2,786	\$ 1,677.6	2,668	\$ 1,562.8
Granular urea	2,506	924.6	2,593	1,143.4	2,600	1,069.7
UAN	6,383	1,935.1	6,131	1,886.2	6,241	1,991.6
AN	859	215.1	839	222.8	953	247.5
Other nitrogen products ⁽¹⁾	770	165.1	620	166.6	540	140.5
Total	12,945	\$ 4,677.8	12,969	\$ 5,096.6	13,002	\$ 5,012.1

(1)

Other nitrogen segment products include aqua ammonia, nitric acid, urea liquor and DEF.

Gross margin for the nitrogen segment was \$2,445.3 million, \$2,913.6 million and \$2,563.2 million for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Total assets for the nitrogen segment were \$6.9 billion as of December 31, 2013 and \$6.0 billion as of December 31, 2012 and 2011.

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We operate seven nitrogen fertilizer production facilities in North America. We own four production facilities in the Central United States, one in Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada and one in Ontario, Canada. We also have a 75.3% interest in TNCLP and its subsidiary, TNLP, which owns a nitrogen fertilizer facility in Verdigris, Oklahoma. In 2013, the combined production capacity of these seven facilities represented approximately 39%, 36%, 47% and 22% of North American ammonia, granular urea, UAN and ammonium nitrate production capacity, respectively. Each of our nitrogen fertilizer production facilities in North America has on-site storage to provide flexibility to manage the flow of outbound shipments without impacting production.

Our joint venture interests in PLNL and GrowHow provide additional production capacity in three additional nitrogen fertilizer production facilities, one located in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and two located in the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the production capacities at each of our nitrogen fertilizer production facilities:

	Average Annual Capacity ⁽¹⁾					Fertilizer Compounds
	Gross Ammonia ⁽²⁾	Net Ammonia ⁽²⁾	UAN ⁽³⁾	Urea ⁽⁴⁾	Ammonium Nitrate ⁽⁵⁾	
	(in thousands of tons)					
Donaldsonville, Louisiana ⁽⁶⁾	3,050	1,110	2,415	1,680		
Medicine Hat, Alberta	1,250	790		810		
Port Neal, Iowa ⁽⁸⁾	380	30	800	50		
Verdigris, Oklahoma ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	1,140	350	1,975			
Woodward, Oklahoma	480	140	820	25		
Yazoo City, Mississippi ⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	560		160	20	1,075	
Courtright, Ontario ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	500	265	345	160		
	7,360	2,685	6,515	2,745	1,075	
Unconsolidated Affiliates ⁽¹¹⁾						
Point Lisas, Trinidad	360	360				
Ince, U.K. ⁽¹²⁾	190				280	185
Billingham, U.K.	275	135			310	
Total	8,185	3,180	6,515	2,745	1,665	185

(1) Average annual capacity includes allowance for normal outages and planned maintenance shutdowns.

(2) Gross ammonia capacity includes ammonia used to produce upgraded products. Net ammonia capacity is gross ammonia capacity less ammonia used to produce upgraded products based on the product mix shown in the table.

(3) Measured in tons of UAN containing 32% nitrogen by weight.

(4) Urea is sold as granular urea from the Donaldsonville and Medicine Hat facilities, as urea liquor from the Port Neal, Woodward and Yazoo City facilities and as either granular urea or urea liquor from the Courtright facility. Urea liquor produced at the Yazoo City, Courtright, Woodward and Port Neal facilities can be sold as DEF.

(5)

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Ammonium nitrate includes prilled products (Amtrate and IGAN) and ammonium nitrate solution produced for sale.

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- (6) The Donaldsonville facility's production capacity depends on product mix. With the UAN plants operating at capacity, approximately 1.7 million tons of granular urea can be produced. Granular urea production can be increased to 2 million tons if UAN production is reduced.
- (7) Represents 100% of the capacity of this facility.
- (8) Production of urea products at the Port Neal and Courtright facilities can be increased by reducing UAN production. Urea liquor production at the Yazoo City facility can be increased by obtaining additional ammonia to supplement the facility's ammonia production.
- (9) The Yazoo City facility's production capacity depends on product mix. With the facility maximizing the production of AN products, 160,000 tons of UAN can be produced. UAN production can be increased to 450,000 tons by reducing the production of AN nitrate products.
- (10) The Yazoo City, Courtright and Verdigris facilities also produce merchant nitric acid by reducing UAN or ammonium nitrate production.
- (11) Represents our 50% interest in the capacity of each of these facilities.
- (12) The Ince facility's production capacity depends on product mix. The facility can increase production of fertilizer compounds to 260,000 tons by reducing ammonium nitrate production to 240,000 tons (volumes represent our 50% interest).

The following table summarizes our nitrogen fertilizer production volume for the last three years.

	December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(tons in thousands)		
Ammonia ⁽¹⁾	7,105	7,067	7,244
Granular urea	2,474	2,560	2,588
UAN (32%)	6,332	6,027	6,349
AN	882	839	952

- (1) Gross ammonia production, including amounts subsequently upgraded on-site into granular urea or UAN.

Donaldsonville, Louisiana

The Donaldsonville nitrogen fertilizer complex is the largest nitrogen fertilizer production facility in North America. It has five ammonia plants, four urea plants, three nitric acid plants and two UAN plants. The complex, which is located on the Mississippi River, includes deep-water docking facilities, access to an ammonia pipeline, and truck and railroad loading capabilities. The complex has on-site storage for 130,000 tons of ammonia, 168,000 tons of UAN (measured on a 32% nitrogen content basis) and 83,000 tons of granular urea.

In the fourth quarter of 2012, we announced plans to invest \$2.1 billion in an expansion project at our Donaldsonville, Louisiana facility, which is projected to be completed by 2016. When completed, this project will increase our annual capacity of ammonia and granular urea by up to 1.3 million tons and UAN by up to 1.8 million tons. For additional details regarding this project, see MD&A Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada

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Medicine Hat is the largest nitrogen fertilizer complex in Canada. It has two ammonia plants and a urea plant. The complex has on-site storage for 60,000 tons of ammonia and 70,000 tons of urea.

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The complex is owned by CFL, which until April 30, 2013, was a variable interest entity which we consolidated in our financial statements. In April 2013, we purchased the remaining noncontrolling interest. CFL is now a wholly owned subsidiary.

For further information about CFL, see Note 4 Noncontrolling Interest.

Port Neal, Iowa

The Port Neal facility is located approximately 12 miles south of Sioux City, Iowa on the Missouri River. The facility consists of an ammonia plant, two urea plants, two nitric acid plants and a UAN plant. The location has on-site storage for 30,000 tons of ammonia and 81,000 tons of 32% UAN.

In the fourth quarter of 2012, we announced plans to invest \$1.7 billion in an expansion project at our Port Neal, Iowa facility, which is projected to be completed by 2016. When completed, this project will increase our annual capacity of ammonia by approximately 0.8 million tons and granular urea by approximately 1.3 million tons. For additional details regarding this project, see MD&A Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Verdigris, Oklahoma

The Verdigris facility is located northeast of Tulsa, Oklahoma, near the Verdigris River and is owned by TNLP. It is the second largest UAN production facility in North America. The facility comprises two ammonia plants, two nitric acid plants, two urea plants, two UAN plants and a port terminal. Through our 75.3% interest in TNCLP and its subsidiary, TNLP, we operate the plants and lease the port terminal from the Tulsa-Rogers County Port Authority. The complex has on-site storage for 28,000 tons of ammonia and 49,100 tons of 32% UAN.

Woodward, Oklahoma

The Woodward facility is located in rural northwest Oklahoma and consists of an ammonia plant, two nitric acid plants, two urea plants and two UAN plants. The facility has on-site storage for 36,000 tons of ammonia and 83,900 tons of 32% UAN.

Yazoo City, Mississippi

The Yazoo City facility includes one ammonia plant, four nitric acid plants, an AN plant, two urea plants, a UAN plant and a dinitrogen tetroxide production and storage facility. The site has on-site storage for 28,000 tons of ammonia, 48,000 tons of 32% UAN and 7,000 tons of AN and related products.

Courtright, Ontario, Canada

The Courtright facility is located south of Sarnia, Ontario near the St. Clair River. The facility consists of one ammonia plant, a UAN plant, a nitric acid plant and one urea plant. The location has on-site storage for 64,100 tons of ammonia, 10,400 tons of granular urea and 16,000 tons of 32% UAN.

Point Lisas, Trinidad

The Point Lisas Nitrogen facility in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is owned jointly through a 50/50 venture with Koch Fertilizer LLC. This facility has the capacity to produce 720,000 tons of ammonia annually from natural gas supplied under a contract with the National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago.

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United Kingdom

GrowHow is a 50/50 joint venture between us and Yara International ASA (Yara) that owns and operates the Ince and Billingham facilities. The Ince facility is located in northwestern England and consists of an ammonia plant, three nitric acid plants, an AN plant and three fertilizer compound plants. The Billingham facility located in the Teesside chemical area, is geographically split between two primary areas: the main site contains an ammonia plant, three nitric acid plants and a carbon dioxide plant; and the Portrack site, approximately two miles away, contains an AN fertilizer plant.

Nitrogen Fertilizer Raw Materials

Natural gas is the principal raw material and primary fuel source used in the ammonia production process at our nitrogen fertilizer manufacturing facilities. In 2013, natural gas accounted for approximately 41% of our total cost of sales for nitrogen fertilizers and a higher percentage of cash production costs (total production costs less depreciation and amortization). Our nitrogen fertilizer manufacturing facilities have access to abundant, competitively-priced natural gas through a reliable network of pipelines that are connected to major natural gas trading hubs near the facilities. We have facilities located at or near Henry Hub in Louisiana, ONEOK in Oklahoma, AECO in Alberta, Ventura in Iowa and Dawn in Ontario.

Our nitrogen manufacturing facilities consume, in the aggregate, in excess of 250 million MMBtus of natural gas annually. We employ a combination of spot and term purchases from a variety of quality suppliers to maintain a reliable, competitively-priced supply of natural gas. We also use certain financial instruments to hedge natural gas prices. For further information about our natural gas hedging activities, see Note 24 Derivative Financial Instruments.

Nitrogen Fertilizer Distribution

The safe, efficient and economical distribution of nitrogen fertilizer products is critical for successful operations. Our nitrogen fertilizer production facilities have access to multiple transportation modes by which we ship fertilizer to terminals, warehouses and customers. Each of our production facilities has a unique distribution pattern based on its production capability and location.

Our North American production facilities can ship products via truck and rail to customers and our storage facilities in the U.S. and Canada, with access to our leased railcar fleet of approximately 5,400 tank and hopper cars, as well as railcars provided by rail carriers.

The North American waterway system is also used extensively to ship products from our Donaldsonville, Verdigris and Yazoo City facilities. We employ a fleet of ten leased tow boats and 32 river barges to ship ammonia and UAN. We also utilize contract marine services to move urea and phosphate fertilizers.

Three of our nitrogen production facilities also have access to pipelines for the transportation of ammonia. The Donaldsonville facility is connected to the 2,000-mile long Nustar pipeline through which we transport ammonia to more than 20 terminals and shipping points in the midwestern U.S. corn belt. Our Verdigris and Port Neal facilities are connected to the 1,100-mile long Magellan ammonia pipeline that also serves the U.S. Midwest.

Phosphate Segment

We are a major manufacturer of phosphate fertilizer products. Our phosphate fertilizer products are DAP and MAP.

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In October 2013, we entered into a definitive agreement with Mosaic to sell our entire phosphate mining and manufacturing business, which is located in Florida, for a purchase price of approximately \$1.4 billion in cash, subject to adjustment as provided in the agreement, and entered into two agreements to supply ammonia to Mosaic. The assets and liabilities of our phosphate business segment being sold to Mosaic comprise a disposal group that is classified on our December 31, 2013 Consolidated Balance Sheet as assets or liabilities held for sale. The accounts receivable, and accounts payable pertaining to the phosphate mining and manufacturing business and certain phosphate inventory held in distribution facilities will not be sold to Mosaic in the phosphate business sale transaction and will be retained by us and settled in the ordinary course. These retained assets and liabilities of our phosphate segment are not included in assets or liabilities held for sale. The contract to supply ammonia to the disposed business from our PLNL joint venture represents the continuation, following the sale of the phosphate mining and manufacturing business, of a supply arrangement that historically has been maintained between the phosphate mining and manufacturing business and other operations of the Company and its subsidiaries. Because of the significance of this continuing supply arrangement, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, the phosphate mining and manufacturing business is not reported as discontinued operations in our consolidated statement of operations. For additional information regarding this sale, See Note 12 Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our historical sales of phosphate fertilizer products are shown in the table below.

	2013		2012		2011	
	Tons	Net Sales	Tons	Net Sales	Tons	Net Sales
	(tons in thousands; dollars in millions)					
Phosphate Fertilizer Products						
DAP	1,408	\$ 600.6	1,611	\$ 794.5	1,468	\$ 829.1
MAP	449	196.3	424	212.9	454	256.7
Total	1,857	\$ 796.9	2,035	\$ 1,007.4	1,922	\$ 1,085.8

Gross margin for the phosphate segment was \$74.9 million, \$199.7 million and \$332.4 million for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Total assets for the phosphate segment were \$817.6 million, \$795.2 million and \$696.4 million as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Our phosphate fertilizer manufacturing operations are located in central Florida and consist of a phosphate fertilizer chemical complex in Plant City, a phosphate rock mine, a beneficiation plant and phosphate rock reserves in Hardee County and a deepwater terminal facility in the port of Tampa. We own each of these facilities and properties.

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The following table summarizes our phosphate fertilizer production volumes for the last three years and current production capacities for phosphate-related products.

	December 31,			Normalized Annual Capacity ⁽²⁾
	2013	2012	2011	
	(tons in thousands)			
Hardee Phosphate Rock Mine				
Phosphate rock	3,565	3,483	3,504	3,500
Plant City Phosphate Fertilizer Complex				
Sulfuric acid	2,480	2,530	2,633	2,785
Phosphoric acid as P ₂ O ₅ ⁽¹⁾	921	975	1,005	1,055
DAP/MAP	1,847	1,952	1,997	2,165

(1) P₂O₅ is the basic measure of the nutrient content in phosphate fertilizer products.

(2) Capacities shown for phosphate rock at the Hardee County Phosphate Rock Mine and DAP/MAP granulation at the Plant City facility are constrained by Plant City's capacity to produce phosphoric acid.

Hardee County Phosphate Rock Mine

In 1975, we purchased 20,000 acres of land in Hardee County, Florida that was originally estimated to contain in excess of 100 million tons of recoverable rock reserves. Between 1978 and 1993, we operated a one million ton per year phosphate rock mine on a 5,000-acre portion of these reserves. In 1995, we began operations at an expanded mine on the remaining 15,000-acre area of the reserve property. Since that time, we have acquired additional rock reserves through acquisitions or exchanges of several smaller parcels of land.

The table below shows the estimated reserves at the Hardee phosphate complex as of December 31, 2013. Also reflected in the table is the grade of the reserves, expressed as a percentage of bone phosphate of lime (BPL) and P₂O₅. The table also reflects the average values of the following material contaminants contained in the reserves: ferrous oxide (Fe₂O₃) plus aluminum oxide (Al₂O₃) and magnesium oxide (MgO).

PROVEN AND PROBABLE RESERVES⁽¹⁾
As of December 31, 2013

	Recoverable Tons ⁽²⁾ (in millions)	%			
		% BPL	% P ₂ O ₅	Fe ₂ O ₃ + Al ₂ O ₃	% MgO
Permitted	38.5	65.21	29.84	2.37	0.75
Pending permit	35.3	64.63	29.58	2.38	0.78
Total	73.8	64.93	29.72	2.38	0.76

(1) The minimum drill hole density for the proven reserves classification is 1 hole per 20 acres.

(2) The reserve estimates provided have been developed by the Company in accordance with Industry Guide 7 promulgated by the SEC. We estimate that 99% of the reserves are proven.

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Our phosphate reserve estimates are based on geological data assembled and analyzed by our staff geologist as of December 31, 2013. Reserve estimates are updated periodically to reflect actual

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phosphate rock recovered, new drilling information and other geological or mining data. Estimates for 99% of the reserves are based on 20-acre density drilling.

Plant City Phosphate Complex

Our Plant City phosphate fertilizer complex is one of the largest phosphate fertilizer facilities in North America. At one million tons per year, its phosphoric acid capacity represents approximately 10% of the total U.S. capacity. All of Plant City's phosphoric acid is converted into ammonium phosphates (DAP and MAP), representing approximately 13% of U.S. capacity for ammonium phosphate fertilizer products in 2013. The combination of the Plant City phosphate fertilizer complex and the Hardee mine gives us one of the largest integrated ammonium phosphate fertilizer operations in North America.

Bartow Phosphate Complex

We own a site in Bartow, Florida on which we operated a phosphate manufacturing complex. This complex ceased production in 1999 and the former manufacturing facilities have been dismantled and disposed of in accordance with local laws and regulations. The related phosphogypsum stack has been closed and the former storage and distribution facilities were sold along with excess land. We continue to be obligated for the closure of the cooling pond, management of water treatment on the site and providing long-term care for the site in accordance with regulatory requirements.

Phosphate Raw Materials

Phosphate Rock Supply. Phosphate rock is the basic nutrient source for phosphate fertilizers. Approximately 3.5 tons of phosphate rock are needed to produce one ton of P_2O_5 (the measure of nutrient content of phosphate fertilizers). Our Plant City phosphate fertilizer complex typically consumes in excess of three million tons of rock annually. As of December 31, 2013, our Hardee rock mine had approximately 11 years of fully permitted recoverable phosphate reserves remaining at current operating rates. We have initiated the process of applying for authorization and permits to expand the geographical area at our Hardee property where we can mine. The expanded area has an estimated 35.3 million tons of recoverable phosphate reserves. We estimate that we will be able to conduct mining operations at our Hardee property for approximately 10 additional years at current operating rates, assuming we secure the authorization and permits to mine in this area.

Sulfur Supply. Sulfur is used to produce sulfuric acid, which is combined with phosphate rock to produce phosphoric acid. Approximately three quarters of a long ton of sulfur is needed to produce one ton of P_2O_5 . Our Plant City phosphate fertilizer complex uses approximately 800,000 long tons of sulfur annually when operating at capacity. We obtain molten sulfur from several domestic and foreign producers under contracts of varied duration. In 2013, Martin Sulphur, our largest molten sulfur supplier, supplied approximately 63% of the molten sulfur used at Plant City.

Ammonia Supply. DAP and MAP have a nitrogen content of 18% and 11%, respectively, and a phosphate nutrient content of 46% and 52%, respectively. Ammonia is the primary source of nitrogen in DAP and MAP. Operating at capacity, our Plant City phosphate fertilizer complex consumes approximately 400,000 tons of ammonia annually.

The ammonia used at our Plant City phosphate fertilizer complex is shipped by rail from our ammonia storage facility located in Tampa, Florida. This facility consists of a 38,000-ton ammonia storage tank, access to a deep-water dock that is capable of discharging ocean-going vessels, and rail and truck loading facilities. In addition to supplying our Plant City phosphate fertilizer complex, our Tampa ammonia distribution system has the capacity to support ammonia sales to, and distribution

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services for other customers. Sales of ammonia from our Tampa terminal are reported in our nitrogen business segment. The ammonia supply for Tampa is purchased from offshore sources, providing us with access to the broad international ammonia market.

Phosphate Distribution

We operate a phosphate fertilizer warehouse located at a deep-water port facility in Tampa, Florida. Most of the phosphate fertilizer produced at Plant City is shipped by truck or rail to our Tampa warehouse, where it is loaded onto vessels for shipment to export customers or for transport across the Gulf of Mexico to the Mississippi River. In 2013, our Tampa warehouse handled approximately 1.2 million tons of phosphate fertilizers, or about 66% of our production. The remainder of our phosphate fertilizer production is transported by truck or rail directly to customers or to in-market storage facilities.

Phosphate fertilizer shipped across the Gulf of Mexico to the Mississippi River is transferred into river barges near New Orleans. Phosphate fertilizer in these river barges is transported to our storage facilities or delivered directly to customers. River transportation is provided primarily under an agreement with one of the major inland river system barge operators.

Storage Facilities and Other Properties

At December 31, 2013, we owned or leased space at 85 in-market storage terminals and warehouses located in a 20-state region and Canada. Including storage at our production facilities and at the Tampa warehouse and ammonia terminal, we have an aggregate storage capacity for approximately three million tons of fertilizer. Our storage capabilities are summarized in the following table.

	Ammonia		UAN ⁽¹⁾		Ammonium Nitrate		Dry Products ⁽²⁾	
	Number of Facilities	Capacity (000 Tons)	Number of Facilities	Capacity (000 Tons)	Number of Facilities	Capacity (000 Tons)	Number of Facilities	Capacity (000 Tons)
Plants	7	376	6	446	1	7	4	220
Tampa Port	1	38					1	100
		414		446		7		320
Terminal & Warehouse Locations								
Owned	21	779	10	269			1	170
Leased ⁽³⁾	2	90	49	420			2	39
Total In-Market	23	869	59	689			3	209
Total Storage Capacity		1,283		1,135		7		529

(1) Capacity is expressed as the equivalent volume of UAN measured on a 32% nitrogen content basis.

(2) Our dry products include urea, DAP and MAP.

(3) Our lease agreements are typically for periods of one to three years.

Customers

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The principal customers for our nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers are cooperatives and independent fertilizer distributors. None of our customers in 2013 accounted for more than ten percent of our consolidated net sales. Sales are generated by our internal marketing and sales force.

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Competition

Our markets are global and intensely competitive, based primarily on delivered price and to a lesser extent on customer service and product quality. During the peak demand periods, product availability and delivery time also play a role in the buying decisions of customers.

In our nitrogen segment, our primary North American-based competitors include Agrium Inc. and Koch Nitrogen Company. There is also significant competition from products sourced from other regions of the world, including some with lower natural gas costs. Because ammonia, urea and UAN are widely-traded fertilizer products and there are limited barriers to entry, we experience competition from foreign-sourced products continuously.

In our phosphate segment, our primary North American-based competitors include Agrium, Mosaic, Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan Inc. and J.R. Simplot Company. The domestic phosphate industry is tied to the global market through its position as the world's largest exporter of DAP/MAP. Consequently, phosphate fertilizer prices and demand for U.S. DAP/MAP are subject to considerable volatility and are dependent on a wide variety of factors impacting the world market, including fertilizer and/or trade policies of foreign governments, changes in ocean bound freight rates and international currency fluctuations.

Seasonality

The sales patterns of our six major products are seasonal. The strongest demand for our products occurs during the spring planting season, with a second period of strong demand following the fall harvest. We and our customers generally build inventories during the low demand periods of the year in order to ensure timely product availability during the peak sales seasons. Seasonality is greatest for ammonia due to the limited ability of our customers and their customers to store significant quantities of this product. The seasonality of fertilizer demand generally results in our sales volumes and net sales being the highest during the spring and our working capital requirements being the highest just prior to the start of the spring season. Our quarterly financial results can vary significantly from one year to the next due to weather-related shifts in planting schedules and purchasing patterns.

Financial Information About Foreign and Domestic Sales and Operations

The amount of net sales attributable to our sales to foreign and domestic markets over the last three fiscal years and the carrying value of our foreign and domestic assets are set forth in Note 29 Segment Disclosures.

Environment, Health and Safety

We are subject to numerous environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, including laws and regulations relating to land reclamation; the generation, treatment, storage, disposal and handling of hazardous substances and wastes; and the cleanup of hazardous substance releases. These laws include the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Toxic Substances Control Act and various other federal, state, provincial, local and international statutes. Violations can result in substantial penalties, court orders to install pollution-control equipment, civil and criminal sanctions, permit revocations and facility shutdowns. In addition, environmental, health and safety laws and regulations may impose joint and several liability, without regard to fault, for cleanup costs on potentially responsible parties who have released or disposed of hazardous substances into the environment.

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Environmental Health and Safety Expenditures

Our environmental, health and safety capital expenditures in 2013 totaled approximately \$41.5 million. In 2014, we estimate that we will spend approximately \$38.3 million for environmental, health and safety capital expenditures. Environmental, health and safety laws and regulations are complex, change frequently and have tended to become more stringent over time. We expect that continued government and public emphasis on environmental issues will result in increased future expenditures for environmental controls at our operations. Such expenditures could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Clean Air Act Section 185 Fee

Our Donaldsonville Nitrogen Complex is located in a five-parish region near Baton Rouge, Louisiana that, as of 2005, was designated as being in "severe" nonattainment with respect to the national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) for ozone (the "1-hour ozone standard") pursuant to the Federal Clean Air Act (Clean Air Act). Section 185 of the Act requires states, in their state implementation plans, to levy a fee (Section 185 fee) on major stationary sources (such as the Donaldsonville facility) located in a severe nonattainment area that did not meet the 1-hour ozone standard by November 30, 2005. For additional information on the Section 185 fee, see Note 28 Contingencies.

Clean Air Act Information Request

On February 26, 2009, the Company received a letter from the EPA under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act requesting information and copies of records relating to compliance with New Source Review and New Source Performance Standards at the Donaldsonville facility. For additional information on the Clean Air Act Information Request, see Note 28 Contingencies.

Clean Air Act Notice of Violation.

By letter dated June 16, 2010, the Company received a Notice of Violation (NOV) from the EPA alleging violations of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Clean Air Act regulations relating to certain projects undertaken at the Company's sulfuric acid plants at its Plant City, Florida facility. For additional information on the Clean Air Act Investigation, see Legal Proceedings Environmental and Note 28 Contingencies.

EPCRA/CERCLA Notice of Violation

By letter dated July 6, 2010, the EPA issued to the Company a NOV alleging violations of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act (EPCRA) and CERCLA. For additional information on the EPCRA/CERCLA Investigation, see Legal Proceedings Environmental and Note 28 Contingencies.

CERCLA/Remediation Matters

From time to time, we receive notices from governmental agencies or third parties alleging that we are a potentially responsible party at certain cleanup sites under CERCLA or other environmental cleanup laws. In 2002 and in 2009, we were asked by the current owner of a former phosphate mine and processing facility that we owned in the late 1950s and early 1960s located in Georgetown Canyon, Idaho, to contribute to a cleanup of the former processing portion of the site. For additional information on the CERCLA/Remediation matters, see Note 28 Contingencies.

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Federal and State Numeric Nutrient Criteria Regulation

On August 18, 2009, the EPA entered into a consent decree with certain environmental groups with respect to the promulgation of numeric criteria for nitrogen and phosphorous in surface waters in Florida. The consent decree was approved by a Federal district court judge on November 16, 2009. The EPA adopted final numeric nutrient criteria for Florida lakes and inland flowing waters on November 14, 2010. On February 18, 2012, the federal district court (Court) upheld parts of the numeric nutrient criteria regulation, but found that the EPA had not adequately justified the criteria for streams and therefore concluded that the adoption of such criteria was arbitrary and capricious.

Subsequently, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) adopted its own nitrogen and phosphorous criteria for surface waters and related implementation standards. On November 30, 2012, the EPA approved Florida's nutrient criteria and, on June 27, 2013, the EPA approved new water quality standards submitted by the FDEP relating to the scope of coverage of the FDEP's numeric nutrient criteria for surface waters. On January 7, 2014, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Florida granted the EPA's motion to amend the 2009 consent decree. As a result, the EPA is no longer required by the consent decree to promulgate numeric nitrogen and phosphorous criteria for certain surface waters that the FDEP had determined were more properly regulated by the state's narrative standard. The Court's order allows the EPA to withdraw its federal numeric nutrient criteria, after which the FDEP's regulations will become effective.

The 2009 consent decree also required the EPA to develop numeric nutrient criteria for Florida coastal and estuarine waters. Although the EPA proposed such criteria in 2012, the FDEP submitted to the EPA new numeric nutrient water quality standards for those waters on July 31 and August 1, 2013. On September 26, 2013, the EPA approved Florida's new and revised nutrient water quality standards for estuaries and coastal waters and informed the Court that as a result, it was not required to finalize the federal criteria that it had proposed.

There is continuing regulatory uncertainty because the EPA's approval of the FDEP nutrient water quality standards is still subject to challenge. Nonetheless, numeric nutrient water quality criteria for Florida waters, whether federal or state, could result in substantially more stringent nitrogen and phosphorous limits in wastewater discharge permits for our mining, manufacturing and distribution operations in Florida. More stringent limits on wastewater discharge permits could increase our costs and limit our operations and, therefore, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Regulation of Greenhouse Gases

We are subject to regulations in the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States concerning greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

The United Kingdom is a party to the Kyoto Protocol. As a result of agreements reached during a conference in Durban, South Africa in 2011, the Kyoto Protocol will continue in force for a second commitment period, which will expire by 2020, to be replaced by another international agreement to be negotiated by 2015 (which agreement is to go into effect in 2020). The United Kingdom has adopted GHG emissions regulations, including regulations to implement the European Union Greenhouse Gas Trading System. Our joint venture U.K. manufacturing plants are required to report GHG emissions annually to the United Kingdom Environment Agency pursuant to their site Environmental Permits and Climate Change Agreement, which specify energy efficiency targets. Failure to meet efficiency targets may require the joint venture to purchase CO₂ emissions allowances. The steam boilers at each of our joint venture U.K. sites are also subject to the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme.

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In Canada (which in December 2011 withdrew from further participation in the Kyoto Protocol, but signed the Durban platform to negotiate a new international GHG agreement or protocol by 2015), we are required to conduct an annual review of our operations with respect to compliance with Environment Canada's National Pollutant Release Inventory and Ontario's Mandatory Monitoring and Reporting Regulation and the GHG Reporting Regulation. Ontario is also a party to the Western Climate Initiative, comprised of California and several Canadian provinces. Parties to the Western Climate Initiative are working to create a regional program linking the cap and trade emissions programs of its members. Although Ontario has not disavowed its participation in the initiative, it has not developed regulations to establish a cap and trade program.

In the United States (not a party to the Kyoto Protocol, but a signatory to the Durban platform with respect to the negotiation of a replacement for the Kyoto Protocol), GHG regulation is evolving at state, regional and federal levels. The EPA has issued federal GHG regulations that impact our facilities, including a mandatory GHG reporting rule that required all of our U.S. manufacturing facilities to commence monitoring GHG emissions beginning on January 1, 2010 and begin reporting the previous year's emissions annually starting in 2011. In May 2010, the EPA issued the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule (Tailoring Rule). Pursuant to this regulation, the construction of new or modification of existing major sources of GHG emissions became subject to the PSD air permitting program (and later, the Title V permitting program) in January 2011, and the regulation could significantly decrease the emissions thresholds that would subject facilities to these regulations in the future. The United States Supreme Court has accepted a petition for certiorari entertaining certain challenges to the EPA's regulation of GHGs from new and modified emissions sources and a decision in this case is expected by June 2014. Regulation of GHG emissions pursuant to the PSD program could subject new capital projects to additional permitting requirements that may result in increased costs or delays in completing such projects.

Under the Title V provisions of the Tailoring Rule, all of our U.S. manufacturing facilities will be required to include GHG emissions in future Title V air permit applications. Other than the states' implementation of the Tailoring Rule, none of the states where our U.S. production facilities are located Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Iowa and Oklahoma has proposed control regulations limiting GHG emissions.

Revisions to New Source Performance Standards for Nitric Acid Plants.

We operate 13 nitric acid plants in the United States. On August 14, 2012, the EPA issued a final regulation revising air emission standards applicable to newly constructed, reconstructed or modified nitric acid plants. The regulations will apply to these plants if and when we undertake activities or operations that are considered modifications, including physical changes that would allow us to increase our production capacity at these plants. The regulations include certain provisions that could make it difficult for us to meet the limits on emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) notwithstanding pollution controls we may add to our plants, and accordingly, the regulations, could impact our ability to expand production at our existing plants. The EPA regulation did not include a limitation on emissions of nitrous oxide (a greenhouse gas).

Regulatory Permits and Approvals

We hold numerous environmental and mining permits authorizing operations at our facilities. A decision by a government agency to deny or delay issuing a new or renewed material permit or approval, or to revoke or substantially modify an existing permit, could have a material adverse effect on our ability to continue operations at the affected facility. Any future expansion of our existing operations is also predicated upon securing the necessary environmental or other permits or approvals.

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In October 2013, we entered into a definitive agreement with Mosaic to sell our entire phosphate mining and manufacturing business, which is located in Florida. For additional details regarding this sale, including the assumption by Mosaic of certain liabilities such as the closure and long-term maintenance costs of our phosphogypsum stack systems, see Note 12 Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale in the consolidated financial statements. The sale is expected to close in the first half of 2014. As of December 31, 2013, the area permitted for mining at our Hardee phosphate complex had approximately 38.5 million tons of recoverable phosphate rock reserves, which we expect to meet our requirements, at current production rates, for approximately 11 years. We have secured the necessary permits to mine these reserves from the FDEP and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. We have initiated the process of applying for authorization and permits to expand the geographical area in which we can mine at our Hardee property. The expanded geographical area has an estimated additional 35.3 million tons of recoverable phosphate reserves, which we expect will allow us to conduct mining operations at our Hardee property for approximately 10 additional years at current operating rates, assuming we secure the authorization and permits to mine in this area. The estimated recoverable phosphate reserves are reflective of the anticipated permissible mining areas based on recent similar permitting efforts. In Florida, local community participation has become an important factor in the authorization and permitting process for mining companies. A denial of the authorizations or permits to continue and/or expand our mining operations at our Hardee property would prevent us from mining all of our reserves and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

With the completion of our recent phosphogypsum stack expansion project, this stack has sufficient capacity to meet our requirements through 2026 at current operating rates and subject to regular renewals of our operating permits. Including additional expansion phases, the estimated stack system capacity is expected to meet our requirements until 2040 at current operating rates and is subject to securing the corresponding operating permits. This date is approximately six years beyond our current estimate of available phosphate rock reserves at our Hardee mine. A decision by the state or federal authorities to deny a renewal of our current permits or to deny operating permits for the expansion of our stack system could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In certain cases, as a condition to procuring such permits and approvals, we may be required to comply with financial assurance regulatory requirements. The purpose of these requirements is to assure that sufficient company funds will be available for the ultimate closure, post-closure care and/or reclamation at our facilities. We currently utilize a trust established for the benefit of the EPA and the FDEP and an escrow account established for the benefit of the FDEP as a means of complying with financial assurance requirements for the closure and long-term care of our phosphogypsum stack systems. For additional information on the cash deposit arrangements, see Note 10 Asset Retirement Obligations.

Several of our permits, including our mining permit at the Hardee phosphate complex, require us to reclaim any property disturbed by our operations. At our Hardee property, we currently mine approximately 300 to 500 acres of land each year, all of which must be reclaimed. The costs to reclaim this land vary based on the type of land involved and range from \$4,700 to \$19,600 an acre, with an average of \$12,200 an acre. For additional information on our Hardee asset retirement obligations, see Note 10 Asset Retirement Obligations.

Our phosphate operations in Florida are subject to regulations governing the closure and long-term maintenance of our phosphogypsum stack systems. At the site of our former Bartow phosphate complex, we estimate that we will spend a total of approximately \$5 million between 2014 and 2016 to complete closure of the cooling pond and channels. Water treating expenditures at Bartow

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are estimated to require about \$10 million over the next 43 years. Post-closure long-term care expenditures at Bartow are estimated to total approximately \$48 million for a 49 year period including 2014. To close the phosphogypsum stack at the Plant City phosphate complex including the recently constructed expansion, we estimate that we will spend approximately \$115 million during the years 2038 through 2042, and another \$61 million in 2092 to close the cooling pond. Water treating expenditures at Plant City are estimated to approximate \$6 million in 2018, \$80 million in 2038 through 2042, and \$198 million thereafter through 2092. Post-closure long-term care expenditures at Plant City are estimated to total \$129 million for a 50 year period commencing in 2043. These amounts are in nominal dollars using an assumed inflation rate of 3%.

Cost estimates for closure of our phosphogypsum stack systems are based on formal closure plans submitted to the State of Florida, which are subject to revision during negotiations over the next several years. Moreover, the time frame involved in the closure of our phosphogypsum stack systems extends as far as the year 2092. Accordingly, the actual amount to be spent also will depend upon factors such as the timing of activities, refinements in scope, technological developments, cost inflation and changes in applicable laws and regulations. These cost estimates may also increase if the Plant City phosphogypsum stack is expanded further. For additional information on asset retirement obligations related to our phosphogypsum systems, see Note 10 Asset Retirement Obligations.

Employees and Labor Relations

As of December 31, 2013, we employed approximately 2,800 full-time and 100 part-time employees.

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

In addition to the other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, you should carefully consider the factors discussed below before deciding to invest in any of our securities. These risks and uncertainties could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our business is dependent on North American natural gas, the prices of which are subject to volatility.

Natural gas is the principal raw material used to produce nitrogen fertilizers. We use natural gas both as a chemical feedstock and as a fuel to produce ammonia, urea, UAN, AN and other nitrogen products. Because most of our nitrogen fertilizer manufacturing facilities are located in the United States and Canada, North American natural gas comprises a significant portion of the total production cost of our nitrogen fertilizers.

The price of natural gas in North America has been volatile in recent years. During 2013, the average daily closing price at the Henry Hub, the most heavily-traded natural gas pricing basis in North America, reached a low of \$3.08 per MMBtu on January 11, 2013 and a high of \$4.52 per MMBtu on December 24, 2013. During the three year period ended December 31, 2013, the average daily closing price at the Henry Hub reached a high of \$4.92 per MMBtu on June 9, 2011 and a low of \$1.84 per MMBtu on April 20, 2012.

Changes in the supply of and demand for natural gas can lead to periods of volatile natural gas prices. If high prices were to occur during a period of low fertilizer selling prices, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

North American prices have declined over the last several years in response to increased supply from the development of production from shale gas formations. Future production of natural gas from shale gas formations could be reduced by regulatory changes that restrict drilling or increase its cost for other reasons. If this were to occur, or if other developments adversely impact the supply/demand balance for natural gas in the United States, natural gas prices could rise, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our business is cyclical, resulting in periods of industry oversupply during which our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows tend to be negatively affected.

Historically, selling prices for our products have fluctuated in response to periodic changes in supply and demand conditions. Demand is affected by planted acreage and application rates, driven by population growth, changes in dietary habits, non-food usage of crops such as the production of ethanol and other biofuels, among other things. Supply is affected by available capacity and operating rates, raw material costs and availability, government policies and global trade.

Periods of high demand, high capacity utilization and increasing operating margins tend to result in investment in production capacity, which may cause supply to exceed demand and selling prices and capacity utilization to decline. Future growth in demand for fertilizer may not be sufficient to absorb excess industry capacity.

During periods of industry oversupply, our results of operations tend to be affected negatively as the price at which we sell our products typically declines, resulting in possible reduced profit margins, write-downs in the value of our inventory and temporary or permanent curtailments of production.

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Our products are global commodities and we face intense global competition from other fertilizer producers.

We are subject to intense price competition from both domestic and foreign sources. Fertilizers are global commodities, with little or no product differentiation, and customers make their purchasing decisions principally on the basis of delivered price and to a lesser extent on customer service and product quality. We compete with a number of domestic and foreign producers, including state-owned and government-subsidized entities.

Some of these competitors have greater total resources and are less dependent on earnings from fertilizer sales, which make them less vulnerable to industry downturns and better positioned to pursue new expansion and development opportunities. Our competitive position could suffer to the extent we are not able to expand our own resources either through investments in new or existing operations or through acquisitions, joint ventures or partnerships.

China, the world's largest producer and consumer of fertilizers, is expected to continue expanding its fertilizer production capability. If Chinese government policy, or decreases in Chinese producers' underlying costs such as the price of Chinese coal, encourages exports, this expected increase in capacity could adversely affect the balance between global supply and demand and may put downward pressure on global fertilizer prices, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Russia and Ukraine have significant capacity to produce and export nitrogen fertilizers, and producers in these countries continue to pay below-market prices for natural gas due to ongoing government intervention in natural gas pricing. Competition in the United States with imports of solid urea and fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate from Russia and Ukraine is currently subject to the discipline imposed by U.S. antidumping duty orders, which require such imports to be priced at or above fair value when sold in the U.S. market. The antidumping orders have affected the pricing of these imports, and have also restrained the volumes imported. However, if there were to be significant decreases in the antidumping duty rates applied to most Russian and Ukrainian exporters, we could face much higher volumes of lower priced Russian and Ukrainian urea and fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate in the United States. The Russian and Ukrainian solid urea antidumping orders are expected to remain in place until at least December 2016. The Russian ammonium nitrate order is currently scheduled to remain in place until at least August 2016; the Ukrainian ammonium nitrate order is expected to remain in place until at least June 2018.

A decline in U.S. agricultural production or limitations on the use of our products for agricultural purposes could materially adversely affect the market for our products.

Conditions in the U.S. agricultural industry significantly impact our operating results. The U.S. agricultural industry can be affected by a number of factors, including weather patterns and field conditions, current and projected grain inventories and prices, domestic and international demand for U.S. agricultural products and U.S. and foreign policies regarding trade in agricultural products. These factors are outside of our control.

State and federal governmental policies, including farm and biofuel subsidies and commodity support programs, as well as the prices of fertilizer products, may also directly or indirectly influence the number of acres planted, the mix of crops planted and the use of fertilizers for particular agricultural applications. Ethanol production in the United States contributes significantly to corn demand, in part, due to federal legislation mandating use of renewable fuels. This increase in ethanol production has led to an increase in the amount of corn grown in the United States and to increased fertilizer usage on both corn and other crops that have also benefited from improved farm economics.

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While the current Renewable Fuels Standard (RFS) encourages continued high levels of corn-based ethanol production, a continuing "food versus fuel" debate and other factors have resulted in calls to allow increased ethanol imports and to eliminate the fuel mandate, either of which could have an adverse effect on corn-based ethanol production, planted corn acreage and fertilizer demand. In November 2013, the EPA proposed to reduce the renewable fuels volumes required for calendar year 2014 to around current consumption levels. Developments in crop technology, such as nitrogen fixation, the conversion of atmospheric nitrogen into compounds that plants can assimilate, could also reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and adversely affect the demand for our products. In addition, from time to time various state legislatures have considered limitations on the use and application of chemical fertilizers due to concerns about the impact of these products on the environment.

Our transportation and distribution activities rely on third party providers, which subjects us to risks and uncertainties beyond our control that may adversely affect our operations and exposure to liability.

We rely on railroad, trucking, pipeline, river barge and ocean vessel companies to transport raw materials to our manufacturing facilities, to coordinate and deliver finished products to our distribution system and to ship finished products to our customers. We also lease rail cars in order to ship raw materials and finished products. These transportation operations, equipment and services are subject to various hazards, including adverse operating conditions on the inland waterway system, extreme weather conditions, system failures, work stoppages, delays, accidents such as spills and derailments and other accidents and other operating hazards.

These transportation operations, equipment and services are also subject to environmental, safety, and regulatory oversight. Due to concerns related to accidents, terrorism or the potential use of fertilizers as explosives, local, state and federal governments could implement new regulations affecting the transportation of raw materials or finished products.

If shipping of our products is delayed or we are unable to obtain raw materials as a result of these transportation companies' failure to operate properly, or if new and more stringent regulatory requirements are implemented affecting transportation operations or equipment, or if there are significant increases in the cost of these services or equipment, our revenues and cost of operations could be adversely affected. In addition, increases in our transportation costs, or changes in such costs relative to transportation costs incurred by our competitors, could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

The railroad industry continues various efforts to limit the railroads' potential liability stemming from the transportation of Toxic Inhalation Hazard (TIH) materials, such as the anhydrous ammonia we transport to and from our manufacturing and distribution facilities. For example, various railroads have implemented tariffs that include provisions that purport to shift liability to shippers to the extent that liabilities arise from third parties with insufficient resources. These initiatives could materially and adversely affect our operating expenses and potentially our ability to transport anhydrous ammonia and increase our liability for releases of our anhydrous ammonia while in the care, custody and control of the railroads, for which our insurance may be insufficient or unavailable. New regulations also could be implemented affecting the equipment used to ship our raw materials or finished products.

Our operations and the production and handling of our products involve significant risks and hazards. We are not fully insured against all potential hazards and risks incident to our business. Therefore, our insurance coverage may not adequately cover our losses.

Our operations are subject to hazards inherent in the manufacturing, transportation, storage and distribution of chemical fertilizers, including ammonia, which is highly toxic and corrosive. These

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hazards include: explosions; fires; severe weather and natural disasters; train derailments, collisions, vessel groundings and other transportation and maritime incidents; leaks and ruptures involving storage tanks, pipelines and rail cars; spills, discharges and releases of toxic or hazardous substances or gases; deliberate sabotage and terrorist incidents; mechanical failures; unscheduled plant downtime; labor difficulties and other risks. Some of these hazards can cause bodily injury and loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property and equipment and environmental damage, and may result in suspension of operations and the imposition of civil or criminal penalties and liabilities.

We maintain property, business interruption, casualty and liability insurance policies, but we are not fully insured against all potential hazards and risks incident to our business. If we were to incur significant liability for which we were not fully insured, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. We are subject to various self-retentions, deductibles and limits under these insurance policies. The policies also contain exclusions and conditions that could have a material adverse impact on our ability to receive indemnification thereunder. Our policies are generally renewed annually. As a result of market conditions, our premiums, self-retentions and deductibles for certain insurance policies can increase substantially and, in some instances, certain insurance may become unavailable or available only for reduced amounts of coverage. In addition, significantly increased costs could lead us to decide to reduce, or possibly eliminate, coverage.

In April 2013, there was a fire and explosion at the West Fertilizer Co. fertilizer storage and distribution facility in West, Texas. According to published reports, 15 people were killed and approximately 200 people were injured in the incident, and the fire and explosion damaged or destroyed a number of homes and buildings around the facility. We have been named as defendants in lawsuits filed in 2013 in the District Court of McLennan County, Texas by the City of West, individual residents of the County and other parties seeking recovery for damages allegedly sustained as a result of the explosion. Plaintiffs allege various theories of negligence, strict liability and breach of warranty under Texas law. Although we do not own or operate the facility or directly sell our product to West Fertilizer Co., products we have manufactured and sold to others have been delivered to the facility and may have been stored at the West facility at the time of the incident. Based on the initial analysis of the pending lawsuits, we believe that we have strong legal and factual defenses to the claims and intend to defend ourselves vigorously in the pending lawsuits and any other claims brought against us in connection with the incident. In addition, the increased focus on the risks associated with fertilizers as a result of the incident could impact the regulatory environment and requirements applicable to fertilizer manufacturing and storage facilities.

Cyber security risks could result in disruptions in business operations and adverse operating results.

As we continue to increase our dependence on information technologies to conduct our operations, the risks associated with cyber security also increase. We rely on management information systems, among other things, to manage our accounting, manufacturing, supply chain and financial functions. This risk not only applies to us, but also to third parties on whose systems we place significant reliance for the conduct of our business. We have implemented security procedures and measures in order to protect our information from being vulnerable to theft, loss, damage or interruption from a number of potential sources or events. We believe these measures and procedures are appropriate. However, we may not have the resources or technical sophistication to anticipate, prevent, or recover from rapidly evolving types of cyber-attacks. Compromises to our information systems could have severe financial and other business implications.

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Adverse weather conditions may decrease demand for our fertilizer products, increase the cost of natural gas or materially disrupt our operations.

Weather conditions that delay or intermittently disrupt field work during the planting and growing seasons may cause agricultural customers to use different forms of nitrogen fertilizer, which may adversely affect demand for the forms that we sell or may impede farmers from applying our fertilizers until the following growing season, resulting in lower demand for our products.

Adverse weather conditions following harvest may delay or eliminate opportunities to apply fertilizer in the fall. Weather can also have an adverse effect on crop yields, which could lower the income of growers and impair their ability to purchase fertilizer from our customers. Our quarterly financial results can vary significantly from one year to the next due to weather-related shifts in planting schedules and purchasing patterns.

Weather conditions or, in certain cases, weather forecasts, also can affect the price of natural gas, the principal raw material used to make our nitrogen based fertilizers. Colder than normal winters and warmer than normal summers increase the demand for natural gas for residential and industrial use. In addition, hurricanes affecting the Gulf of Mexico coastal states can impact the supply of natural gas and cause prices to rise.

We may not be able to complete our capacity expansion projects on schedule as planned, on budget or at all due to a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control.

On November 1, 2012, we announced that we will construct new ammonia and urea/UAN plants at our complex in Donaldsonville, Louisiana, and new ammonia and urea units at our complex in Port Neal, Iowa. Our Board of Directors has authorized expenditures of \$3.8 billion for the projects. Total invested on these projects through December 31, 2013 was \$680.5 million.

The design, development, construction and start-up of the new plants are subject to a number of risks, any of which could prevent us from completing the projects on schedule as planned and on budget or at all, including cost overruns, performance of third parties, permitting matters, adverse weather, defects in materials and workmanship, labor and raw material shortages, transportation constraints, engineering and construction change orders, and other unforeseen difficulties.

The Donaldsonville and Port Neal expansion projects are dependent on the availability and performance of the engineering firms, construction firms, equipment suppliers, transportation providers and other vendors necessary to build the new units on a timely basis and on acceptable economic terms. If any of the third parties fails to perform as we expect, our ability to meet our expansion goals would be affected.

Our expansion plans may also result in other unanticipated adverse consequences, such as the diversion of management's attention from our existing plants and businesses and other opportunities.

Other expansions of our business may result in unanticipated adverse consequences.

We routinely consider possible expansions of our business, both domestically and in foreign locations. Major investments in our business, including as a result of acquisitions, partnerships, joint ventures or other major investments require significant managerial resources, which may be diverted from our other activities and may impair the operation of our businesses. The risks of any expansion of our business through investments, acquisitions, partnerships or joint ventures are increased due to the significant capital and other resources that we may have to commit to any such expansion, which may not be recoverable if the expansion initiative to which they were devoted is ultimately not implemented. As a result of these and other factors, including general economic risk, we may not be able to realize

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our projected returns from any future acquisitions, partnerships, joint ventures or other major investments.

We are subject to numerous environmental and health and safety laws, regulations and permitting requirements, as well as potential environmental liabilities, which may require us to make substantial expenditures.

We are subject to numerous environmental and health and safety laws and regulations in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, including laws and regulations relating to land reclamation; the generation, treatment, storage, disposal and handling of hazardous substances and wastes; the cleanup of hazardous substance releases; the discharge of regulated substances to air or water; and the demolition of existing plant sites upon permanent closure. In the United States, these laws include the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, RCRA, CERCLA, the Toxic Substances Control Act and various other federal, state, provincial, local and international statutes.

As a fertilizer company working with chemicals and other hazardous substances, our business is inherently subject to spills, discharges or other releases of hazardous substances into the environment. Certain environmental laws, including CERCLA, impose joint and several liability, without regard to fault, for cleanup costs on persons who have disposed of or released hazardous substances into the environment. Given the nature of our business, we have incurred, are incurring currently, and are likely to incur periodically in the future, liabilities under CERCLA and other environmental cleanup laws at our current or former facilities, adjacent or nearby third-party facilities or offsite disposal locations. The costs associated with future cleanup activities that we may be required to conduct or finance may be material. Additionally, we may become liable to third parties for damages, including personal injury and property damage, resulting from the disposal or release of hazardous substances into the environment.

Violations of environmental and health and safety laws can result in substantial penalties, court orders to install pollution-control equipment, civil and criminal sanctions, permit revocations and facility shutdowns. Environmental and health and safety laws change rapidly and have tended to become more stringent over time. As a result, we have not always been and may not always be in compliance with all environmental and health and safety laws and regulations. Additionally, future environmental and health and safety laws and regulations or reinterpretation of current laws and regulations may require us to make substantial expenditures. Additionally, our costs to comply with, or any liabilities under, these laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

From time to time, our production of anhydrous ammonia has resulted in accidental releases that have temporarily disrupted our manufacturing operations and resulted in liability for administrative penalties and claims for personal injury. To date, our costs to resolve these liabilities have not been material. However, we could incur significant costs if our liability coverage is not sufficient to pay for all or a large part of any judgments against us, or if our insurance carrier refuses coverage for these losses.

Our operations are dependent on numerous required permits, approvals and meeting financial assurance requirements from governmental authorities.

We hold numerous environmental, mining and other governmental permits and approvals authorizing operations at each of our facilities. Expansion of our operations is dependent upon securing the necessary environmental or other permits or approvals. A decision by a government agency to deny or delay issuing a new or renewed material permit or approval, or to revoke or substantially modify an

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existing permit or approval, could have a material adverse effect on our ability to continue operations at the affected facility and on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In certain cases, as a condition to procure such permits and approvals or as a condition to maintain existing approvals, we may be required to comply with regulatory financial assurance requirements. The purpose of these requirements is to assure local, state or federal government agencies that we will have sufficient funds available for the ultimate closure, post-closure care and reclamation at our facilities. For example, we have funded an escrow account for the benefit of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) as a means of complying with Florida's regulations governing financial assurance related to closure and post-closure of phosphogypsum stacks. Also, pursuant to a Consent Decree with the U.S. EPA and the FDEP, we have funded a trust as a means of complying with similar requirements for closure, post closure and monitoring of the phosphogypsum stack system at our Plant City, Florida phosphate fertilizer complex.

Florida regulations also mandate payment of certain mining taxes based on the quantity of ore mined and are subject to change based on local regulatory approvals. Additional financial assurance requirements or other increases in local mining regulations and taxes could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Florida regulations also require phosphate rock mining companies to demonstrate financial responsibility for wetland and other surface water mitigation measures in advance of any mining activities. If and when we are able to expand our Hardee mining activities to areas not currently permitted, we will be required to demonstrate financial responsibility for wetland and other surface water mitigation measures in advance of any mining activities. The demonstration of financial responsibility may be provided by passage of financial tests. In the event that we are unable to satisfy these financial tests, alternative methods of complying with the financial assurance requirements would require us to expend funds for the purchase of bonds, letters of credit, insurance policies or similar instruments. It is possible that we will not be able to comply with either current or new financial assurance regulations in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

As of December 31, 2013, the area permitted by local, state and federal authorities for mining at our Hardee phosphate complex contained approximately 38.5 million tons of recoverable phosphate rock reserves, which will meet our requirements, at current operating rates, for approximately 11 years. We have initiated the process of applying for authorization and permits to expand the geographical area in which we can mine at our Hardee property. The expanded geographical area has an estimated 35.3 million tons of recoverable phosphate reserves, which will allow us to conduct mining operations at our Hardee property for approximately 10 additional years at current operating rates, assuming we secure the authorization and permits to mine in this area. In Florida, local community participation has become an important factor in the authorization and permitting process for mining companies. A denial of the authorizations or permits to continue or expand our mining operations at our Hardee property would prevent us from mining all of our reserves and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We have secured the state environmental authorization to increase the capacity of our phosphogypsum stack system at Plant City. The Phase II expansion project was completed in July 2013 and will provide sufficient capacity to meet our requirements through 2026 at current operating rates and subject to regular renewals of our operating permits. Including further expansion phases, the estimated stack system capacity is expected to meet our requirements until 2040 at current operating rates and is subject to securing the corresponding construction and operating permits. This time frame is approximately five years beyond our current estimate of available phosphate rock reserves at our

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Hardee mine. A decision by the state or federal authorities to deny a renewal of our current permits or to deny operating permits for the expansion of our stack system could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Future regulatory restrictions on greenhouse gas emissions in the jurisdictions in which we operate could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We are subject to greenhouse gas (GHG) regulations in the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States. There are substantial uncertainties as to the nature, stringency and timing of any future GHG regulations. More stringent GHG limitations, if they are enacted, are likely to have significant impacts on the fertilizer industry due to the fact that our production facilities emit GHGs such as carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide. Regulation of GHGs may require us to make changes in our operating activities that would increase our operating costs, reduce our efficiency, limit our output, require us to make capital improvements to our facilities, increase our costs for or limit the availability of energy, raw materials or transportation, or otherwise materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, to the extent that GHG restrictions are not imposed in countries where our competitors operate or are less stringent than regulations that may be imposed in the United States or Canada, our competitors may have cost or other competitive advantages over us.

Our inability to predict future seasonal fertilizer demand accurately could result in excess inventory, potentially at costs in excess of market value, or product shortages. Our operating results fluctuate due to seasonality.

The fertilizer business is seasonal. The degree of seasonality of our business can change significantly from year to year due to conditions in the agricultural industry and other factors. The strongest demand for our products occurs during the spring planting season, with a second period of strong demand following the fall harvest. We and our customers generally build inventories during the low demand periods of the year in order to ensure timely product availability during the peak sales seasons. Seasonality is greatest for ammonia due to the short application season and the limited ability of our customers and their customers to store significant quantities of this product. The seasonality of fertilizer demand results in our sales volumes and net sales being the highest during the spring and our working capital requirements being the highest just prior to the start of the spring season.

If seasonal demand is less than we expect, we may be left with excess inventory that will have to be stored (in which case our results of operations will be negatively affected by any related increased storage costs) or liquidated (in which case the selling price may be below our production, procurement and storage costs). The risks associated with excess inventory and product shortages are particularly acute with respect to our nitrogen fertilizer business because of the volatility of natural gas and nitrogen fertilizer prices and the relatively brief periods during which farmers can apply nitrogen fertilizers. If prices rapidly decrease, we may be subject to inventory write-downs, causing an adverse change in operating results.

A change in the volume of products that our customers purchase on a forward basis could increase our exposure to fluctuations in our profit margins and materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We offer our customers the opportunity to purchase product on a forward basis at prices and delivery dates we propose. This improves our liquidity due to the cash payments received from customers in advance of shipment of the product and allows us to improve our production scheduling and planning and the utilization of our manufacturing assets.

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Under our forward sales programs, customers generally make an initial cash down payment at the time of order and pay the remaining portion of the contract sales value in advance of the shipment date, thereby significantly increasing our liquidity. Any cash payments received in advance from customers in connection with forward sales are reflected on our balance sheet as a current liability until the related orders are shipped, which can take up to several months. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, our current liability for customer advances related to unshipped orders equaled approximately 7% and 17%, respectively, of our cash and cash equivalents.

We believe the ability to purchase product on a forward basis is most appealing to our customers during periods of generally increasing prices for nitrogen fertilizers. Our customers may be less willing or even unwilling to purchase products on a forward basis during periods of generally decreasing or stable prices or during periods of relatively high fertilizer prices due to the expectation of lower prices in the future or limited capital resources. In periods of rising fertilizer prices, selling our nitrogen fertilizers on a forward basis may result in lower profit margins than if we had not sold fertilizer on a forward basis. Conversely, in periods of declining fertilizer prices, selling our nitrogen fertilizers on a forward basis may result in higher profit margins than if we had not sold fertilizer on a forward basis. In addition, fixing the selling prices of our products, often months in advance of their ultimate delivery to customers, typically causes our reported selling prices and margins to differ from spot market prices and margins available at the time of shipment.

We also sell phosphate products on a forward basis. In 2013, forward sales of phosphate fertilizer products represented approximately 14% of our phosphate fertilizer volume. Unlike our nitrogen fertilizer products where we have the opportunity to fix or cap the cost of natural gas, we typically are unable to do the same for the cost of phosphate raw materials, such as sulfur and ammonia, which are among the largest components of our phosphate fertilizer costs. As a result, we are typically exposed to margin risk on phosphate products sold on a forward basis.

Our business is subject to risks involving derivatives, including the risk that our hedging activities might not prevent losses.

We manage the risk of changes in commodity prices and foreign currency exchange rates using derivative instruments. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected by changes involving commodity price volatility, adverse correlation of commodity prices, or market liquidity issues.

In order to manage financial exposure to commodity price and market fluctuations, we often utilize natural gas derivatives to hedge our exposure to the price volatility of natural gas, the principal raw material used in the production of nitrogen based fertilizers. We have used fixed-price, forward, physical purchase and sales contracts, futures, financial swaps and option contracts traded in the over-the-counter markets or on exchanges. In order to manage our exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, we use foreign currency derivatives, primarily forward exchange contracts. Hedging arrangements are imperfect and unhedged risks will always exist.

Our use of derivatives can result in volatility in reported earnings due to the unrealized mark-to-market adjustments that occur from changes in the value of the derivatives that do not qualify for or for which we do not apply hedge accounting. To the extent that our derivative positions lose value, we may be required to post collateral with our counterparties, thereby negatively impacting our liquidity.

In addition, our hedging activities may themselves give rise to various risks that could adversely affect us. For example, we are exposed to counterparty credit risk when our derivatives are in a net asset position. The counterparties to our derivatives are either large oil and gas companies or large

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financial institutions. We monitor the derivative portfolio and credit quality of our counterparties and adjust the level of activity we conduct with individual counterparties as necessary. We also manage the credit risk through the use of multiple counterparties, established credit limits, cash collateral requirements and master netting arrangements. However, our liquidity could be negatively impacted by a counterparty default on derivative settlements.

We are reliant on a limited number of key facilities.

Our nitrogen fertilizer operations are concentrated in seven separate nitrogen complexes, the largest of which is the Donaldsonville complex, which represents approximately 40% of the Company's ammonia production capacity. Our phosphate fertilizer operations are dependent on our phosphate mine and associated beneficiation plant in Hardee County, Florida; our phosphate fertilizer complex in Plant City, Florida; and our ammonia terminal in Tampa, Florida. The suspension of operations at any of these key facilities could adversely affect our ability to produce our products and fulfill our commitments, and could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, a number of our key facilities, including the Donaldsonville complex and all of our phosphate operations, are located in regions of the United States that experience a relatively high level of hurricane activity. Such storms, depending on their severity and location, have the potential not only to damage our facilities and disrupt our operations, but also to adversely affect the shipping and distribution of our products and the supply and price of natural gas and sulfur in the Gulf of Mexico region.

We are exposed to risks associated with our joint ventures.

We participate in joint ventures including Point Lisas (which owns a facility in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago), GrowHow (which owns facilities in Billingham and Ince, United Kingdom) and Keytrade (a global fertilizer trading company headquartered near Zurich, Switzerland). Our joint venture partners may share a measure of control over the operations of our joint ventures. As a result, our investments in joint ventures involve risks that are different from the risks involved in owning facilities and operations independently. These risks include the possibility that our joint ventures or our partners: have economic or business interests or goals that are or become inconsistent with our business interests or goals; are in a position to take action contrary to our instructions, requests, policies or objectives; subject the joint venture to liabilities exceeding those contemplated; take actions that reduce our return on investment; or take actions that harm our reputation or restrict our ability to run our business.

In addition, we may become involved in disputes with our joint venture partners, which could lead to impasses or situations that could harm the joint venture, which could reduce our revenues or increase our costs.

Acts of terrorism and regulations to combat terrorism could negatively affect our business.

Like other companies with major industrial facilities, our plants and ancillary facilities may be targets of terrorist activities. Many of these plants and facilities store significant quantities of ammonia and other materials that can be dangerous if mishandled. Any damage to infrastructure facilities, such as electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities, or injury to employees, who could be direct targets or indirect casualties of an act of terrorism, may affect our operations. Any disruption of our ability to produce or distribute our products could result in a significant decrease in revenues and significant additional costs to replace, repair or insure our assets, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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In addition, due to concerns related to terrorism or the potential use of certain fertilizers as explosives, local, state, federal and foreign governments could implement new regulations impacting the security of our plants, terminals and warehouses or the transportation and use of fertilizers. These regulations could result in higher operating costs or limitations on the sale of our products and could result in significant unanticipated costs, lower revenues and reduced profit margins. We manufacture and sell certain nitrogen fertilizers that can be used as explosives. It is possible that the U.S. or foreign governments could impose additional limitations on the use, sale or distribution of nitrogen fertilizers, thereby limiting our ability to manufacture or sell those products, or that such illicit use of our products could result in liability for the Company.

Our operations and those of our joint ventures are dependent upon raw materials provided by third parties and an increase in the price or any delay or interruption in the delivery of these raw materials may adversely affect our business.

We and our joint ventures use natural gas, ammonia and sulfur as raw materials in the manufacture of fertilizers. We purchase these raw materials from third-party suppliers. Prices for these raw materials can fluctuate significantly due to changes in supply and demand. We may not be able to pass along to our customers increases in the costs of raw materials, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. These products are transported by barge, truck, rail or pipeline to our facilities and those of our joint ventures by third-party transportation providers or through the use of facilities owned by third parties. Any delays or interruptions in the delivery of these key raw materials, including those caused by capacity constraints; explosions; fires; severe weather and natural disasters; train derailments, collisions, vessel groundings and other transportation and maritime incidents; leaks and ruptures involving pipelines; deliberate sabotage and terrorist incidents; mechanical failures; unscheduled downtime; or labor difficulties, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We are subject to risks associated with international operations.

Our international business operations are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including difficulties and costs associated with complying with a wide variety of complex laws, treaties and regulations; unexpected changes in regulatory environments; currency fluctuations; tax rates that may exceed those in the United States; earnings that may be subject to withholding requirements; and the imposition of tariffs, exchange controls or other restrictions. During 2013, we derived approximately 18% of our net sales from outside of the United States. Our business operations include our nitrogen fertilizer complex in Medicine Hat, Alberta, our nitrogen fertilizer manufacturing facility in Courtright, Ontario, a 50% interest in an ammonia production joint venture in Trinidad, a 50% interest in a U.K. joint venture for the production of anhydrous ammonia and other fertilizer products and a 50% interest in a fertilizer trading operation headquartered near Zurich, Switzerland.

Our investments in securities are subject to risks that may result in losses.

Our cash flows from operations have resulted in cash and cash-equivalents of approximately \$1.7 billion as of December 31, 2013. We generally invest these cash and cash equivalents in what we believe to be relatively short-term, highly liquid and high credit quality instruments, including notes and bonds issued by governmental entities or corporations and money market funds. Securities issued by governmental agencies include those issued directly by the U.S. government, those issued by state, local or other governmental entities, and those guaranteed by entities affiliated with governmental entities. Our investments are subject to fluctuations in both market value and yield based upon changes in

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market conditions, including interest rates, liquidity, general economic and credit market conditions and conditions specific to the issuers.

Due to the risks of investments, we may not achieve expected returns or may realize losses on our investments, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Deterioration of global market and economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

A slowdown of, or persistent weakness in, economic activity caused by a deterioration of global market and economic conditions could adversely affect our business in the following ways, among others: conditions in the credit markets could impact the ability of our customers and their customers to obtain sufficient credit to support their operations; the failure of our customers to fulfill their purchase obligations could result in increases in bad debts and impact our working capital; and the failure of certain key suppliers could increase our exposure to disruptions in supply or to financial losses. We also may experience declining demand and falling prices for some of our products due to our customers' reluctance to replenish inventories. The overall impact of a global economic downturn on us is difficult to predict, and our business could be materially adversely impacted.

In addition, conditions in the international market for nitrogen fertilizer significantly influence our operating results. The international market for fertilizers is influenced by such factors as the relative value of the U.S. dollar and its impact on the importation of fertilizers, foreign agricultural policies, the existence of, or changes in, import or foreign currency exchange barriers in certain foreign markets and other regulatory policies of foreign governments, as well as the laws and policies of the United States affecting foreign trade and investment.

We have a material amount of indebtedness and may incur additional indebtedness, or need to refinance existing indebtedness, in the future, which may adversely affect our operations.

As of December 31, 2013, we had approximately \$3.1 billion of total indebtedness, consisting primarily of senior notes with varying maturity dates between 2018 and 2043. We had excess borrowing capacity for general corporate purposes under our existing revolving credit facility of approximately \$995.1 million. The terms of our existing indebtedness allow us to incur significant additional debt in the future. Our existing indebtedness and any additional debt we may incur in the future could have negative consequences on our business should operating cash flows be insufficient to cover debt service, which would adversely affect our operations and liquidity.

From time to time we consider our options to refinance our outstanding indebtedness. Our ability to obtain any financing, whether through the issuance of new debt securities or otherwise, and the terms of any such financing are dependent on, among other things, our financial condition, financial market conditions within our industry and generally, credit ratings and numerous other factors. Consequently, in the event that we need to access the credit markets, including to refinance our debt, there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain financing on acceptable terms or within an acceptable timeframe, if at all. An inability to obtain financing with acceptable terms when needed could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The loss of key members of our management and professional staff may adversely affect our business.

We believe our continued success depends on the collective abilities and efforts of our senior management and professional staff. The loss of one or more key personnel could have a material

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adverse effect on our results of operations. Additionally, if we are unable to find, hire and retain needed key personnel in the future, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

We are subject to risk associated with the strategic agreements that we entered into with the Mosaic Company, including the risk that we may not be able to complete the sale of our phosphate business to the Mosaic Company as planned, or at all, due to a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control.

In October 2013, we entered into a definitive agreement with the Mosaic Company (Mosaic) to sell our entire phosphate mining and manufacturing business, which is located in Florida, and entered into two agreements to supply ammonia to Mosaic. The first agreement, which is not conditioned upon completion of the phosphate business sale transaction, provides for us to supply between 600,000 and 800,000 tons of ammonia per year from our Donaldsonville, Louisiana nitrogen complex beginning no later than 2017. The second agreement provides for us to supply approximately 300,000 tons of ammonia per year sourced from our Point Lisas Nitrogen Limited (PLNL) joint venture beginning at the closing of the phosphate business sale transaction. Mosaic is assuming certain liabilities related to the phosphate mining and manufacturing, and we will transfer to Mosaic the value of our asset retirement obligation trust and escrow funds. The phosphate business sale transaction is expected to close in the first half of 2014.

The closing of the phosphate business sale transaction is subject to various conditions, including the expiration or termination of the waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (HSR Act), approvals under applicable foreign antitrust laws, receipt of other governmental and third party consents and other customary closing conditions. In January 2014, we were notified that the U.S. Department of Justice closed its review and terminated the waiting period under the HSR Act relating to the phosphate business sale transaction. If these conditions are not satisfied or waived (to the extent permitted by law), the closing of the phosphate sale transaction may be delayed or may not occur. Further, disruptions related to the proposed transactions with Mosaic could harm our relationships with our customers, employees or suppliers.

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

From time to time, in this Annual Report on Form 10-K as well as in other written reports and verbal statements, we make forward-looking statements that are not statements of historical fact and may involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These statements relate to analyses and other information that are based on forecasts of future results and estimates of amounts not yet determinable. These statements may also relate to our future prospects, developments and business strategies. We have used the words "anticipate," "believe," "could," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "plan," "predict," "project," and similar terms and phrases, including references to assumptions, to identify forward-looking statements in this document. These forward-looking statements are made based on currently available competitive, financial and economic data, our current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about the industries and markets in which we operate and management's beliefs and assumptions concerning future events affecting us. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties and factors relating to our operations and business environment, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control. Therefore, our actual results may differ materially from what is expressed in or implied by any forward-looking statements. We want to caution you not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. We do not undertake any responsibility to release publicly any revisions to these forward- looking statements to take into account events or circumstances that occur after the date of this document. Additionally, we do not undertake any responsibility to provide updates regarding the occurrence of any unanticipated events which may cause actual results to differ from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this document.

Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations are disclosed under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this Form 10-K. Such factors include, among others:

the volatility of natural gas prices in North America;

the cyclical nature of our business and the agricultural sector;

the global commodity nature of our fertilizer products, the impact of global supply and demand on our selling prices, and the intense global competition from other fertilizer producers;

conditions in the U.S. agricultural industry;

reliance on third party providers of transportation services and equipment;

risks associated with cyber security;

weather conditions;

our ability to complete our production capacity expansion projects on schedule as planned, on budget or at all;

risks associated with other expansions of our business, including unanticipated adverse consequences and the significant resources that could be required;

potential liabilities and expenditures related to environmental and health and safety laws and regulations;

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our potential inability to obtain or maintain required permits and governmental approvals or to meet financial assurance requirements from governmental authorities;

future regulatory restrictions and requirements related to GHG emissions;

the seasonality of the fertilizer business;

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CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.

the impact of changing market conditions on our forward sales programs;

risks involving derivatives and the effectiveness of our risk measurement and hedging activities;

the significant risks and hazards involved in producing and handling our products against which we may not be fully insured;

our reliance on a limited number of key facilities;

risks associated with joint ventures;

acts of terrorism and regulations to combat terrorism;

difficulties in securing the supply and delivery of raw materials, increases in their costs or delays or interruptions in their delivery;

risks associated with international operations;

losses on our investments in securities;

deterioration of global market and economic conditions;

our ability to manage our indebtedness;

loss of key members of management and professional staff; and

risks and uncertainties arising from the possibility that the proposed transactions with Mosaic may be delayed or may not occur, including delays arising from any inability to obtain governmental approvals of the transactions; the risk that other conditions to the closing of the proposed transactions with Mosaic may not be satisfied; difficulties with realization of the benefits of the proposed transactions with Mosaic; the risk that disruptions from the proposed transactions with Mosaic will harm relationships with customers, employees and suppliers.

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CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

Information regarding our facilities and properties is included in Part I, Item 1. Business Operating Segments and Part I, Item 1. Business Storage Facilities and Other Properties.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Litigation

West Fertilizer Co.

In April 2013, there was a fire and explosion at the West Fertilizer Co. fertilizer storage and distribution facility in West, Texas. According to published reports, 15 people were killed and approximately 200 people were injured in the incident, and the fire and explosion damaged or destroyed a number of homes and buildings around the facility. We have been named as defendants in lawsuits filed in 2013 in the District Court of McLennan County, Texas by the City of West, individual residents of the County and other parties seeking recovery for damages allegedly sustained as a result of the explosion. Plaintiffs allege various theories of negligence, strict liability and breach of warranty under Texas law. Although we do not own or operate the facility or directly sell our product to West Fertilizer Co., products we have manufactured and sold to others have been delivered to the facility and may have been stored at the West facility at the time of the incident. Based on the initial analysis of the pending lawsuits, we believe that we have strong legal and factual defenses to the claims and intend to defend ourselves vigorously in the pending lawsuits and any other claims brought against us in connection with the incident.

Other Litigation

From time to time, we are subject to ordinary, routine legal proceedings related to the usual conduct of our business, including proceedings regarding public utility and transportation rates, environmental matters, taxes and permits relating to the operations of our various plants and facilities. Based on the information available as of the date of this filing, we believe that the ultimate outcome of these routine matters will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Environmental

Clean Air Act Notice of Violation

The Company received a Notice of Violation (NOV) from the EPA by letter dated June 16, 2010, alleging that the Company violated the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Clean Air Act regulations relating to certain projects undertaken at the Plant City facility's sulfuric acid plants. This NOV further alleges that the actions that are the basis for the alleged PSD violations also resulted in violations of Title V air operating permit regulations. Finally, the NOV alleges that the Company failed to comply with certain compliance dates established by hazardous air pollutant regulations for phosphoric acid manufacturing plants and phosphate fertilizer production plants. Although this matter has been referred to the United States Department of Justice (DOJ), the Company has continued to meet with the EPA to discuss these alleged violations. The Company does not know at this time if it will settle this matter prior to initiation of formal legal action.

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CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.

We cannot estimate the potential penalties, fines or other expenditures, if any, that may result from the Clean Air Act NOV and, therefore, we cannot determine if the ultimate outcome of this matter will have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

EPCRA/CERCLA Notice of Violation

By letter dated July 6, 2010, the EPA issued a NOV to the Company alleging violations of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), which requires annual reports to be submitted with respect to the use of certain toxic chemicals. The NOV also included an allegation that the Company violated Section 304 of EPCRA and Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) by failing to file a timely notification relating to the release of hydrogen fluoride above applicable reportable quantities. The Company does not know at this time if it will settle this matter prior to initiation of formal legal action.

We do not expect that penalties or fines, if any, that may arise out of the EPCRA/CERCLA matter will have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Federal and State Numeric Nutrient Criteria Regulation

For information on the Company's challenge to the EPA's regulation establishing numeric nutrient criteria for Florida waters, see Business Environmental, Health and Safety and Note 28 Contingencies.

CERCLA/Remediation Matters

For information on pending proceedings relating to environmental remediation matters, see Business Environmental, Health and Safety and Note 28 Contingencies.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

The information concerning mine safety violations or other regulatory matters required by Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and Item 104 of Regulation S-K is included in Exhibit 95 to the annual report.

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CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. (NYSE) under the symbol "CF". Quarterly high and low sales prices, as reported by the NYSE, are provided below:

2013	Sales Prices		Dividends per Share
	High	Low	
First Quarter	\$ 233.43	\$ 189.74	\$ 0.40
Second Quarter	197.38	170.53	0.40
Third Quarter	216.49	169.33	0.40
Fourth Quarter	239.40	203.04	1.00

2012	Sales Prices		Dividends per Share
	High	Low	
First Quarter	\$ 195.48	\$ 149.58	\$ 0.40
Second Quarter	203.32	154.17	0.40
Third Quarter	227.99	190.10	0.40
Fourth Quarter	226.50	191.90	0.40

As of February 12, 2014, there were 902 stockholders of record.

The following table sets forth stock repurchases for each of the three months of the quarter ended December 31, 2013.

Period	Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities			
	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	Cumulative Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (in thousands)
October 1, 2013 - October 31, 2013	65 ⁽²⁾	\$ 215.16	5,827,272	\$ 1,889,000
November 1, 2013 - November 30, 2013	628,967 ⁽¹⁾	216.57 ⁽³⁾	6,456,239	1,752,300
December 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013	884,443 ⁽¹⁾	227.94 ⁽³⁾	7,340,682	1,550,700
Total	1,513,475	223.21		

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- (1) In the third quarter of 2012, our Board of Directors authorized management to repurchase common stock for a total expenditure of up to \$3.0 billion through December 31, 2016, subject to market conditions (the 2012 Stock Repurchase Program). This program is discussed in Note 25 Stockholders' Equity, in the notes to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report.
- (2) Repurchases represents shares withheld to pay employee tax obligations upon the vesting of restricted stock awards.
- (3) Average price paid per share of common stock repurchased under the 2012 Stock Repurchase Program is the execution price, excluding commissions paid to brokers.

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The following selected historical financial data as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this document. The following selected historical financial data as of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 and for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 have been derived from our consolidated financial statements, which are not included in this document. Since April 2010, the results of Terra have been included in our consolidated financial statements.

The selected historical financial data should be read in conjunction with the information contained in Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

	Year ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
(in millions, except per share amounts)					
Statement of Operations Data:					
Net sales	\$ 5,474.7	\$ 6,104.0	\$ 6,097.9	\$ 3,965.0	\$ 2,608.4
Cost of sales	2,954.5	2,990.7	3,202.3	2,785.5	1,769.0
Gross margin	2,520.2	3,113.3	2,895.6	1,179.5	839.4
Selling, general and administrative	166.0	151.8	130.0	106.1	62.9
Restructuring and integration costs			4.4	21.6	
Other operating net	(15.8)	49.1	20.9	166.7	96.7
Total other operating costs and expenses	150.2	200.9	155.3	294.4	159.6
Equity in earnings of operating affiliates	41.7	47.0	50.2	10.6	
Operating earnings	2,411.7	2,959.4	2,790.5	895.7	679.8
Interest expense (income) net	147.5	131.0	145.5	219.8	(3.0)
Loss on extinguishment of debt				17.0	
Other non-operating net	54.5	(1.1)	(0.6)	(28.8)	(12.8)
Earnings before income taxes and equity in earnings (loss) of non-operating affiliates	2,209.7	2,829.5	2,645.6	687.7	695.6
Income tax provision	686.5	964.2	926.5	273.7	246.0
Equity in earnings (loss) of non-operating affiliates net of taxes	9.6	58.1	41.9	26.7	(1.1)
Net earnings	1,532.8	1,923.4	1,761.0	440.7	448.5
Less: Net earnings attributable to the noncontrolling interest	68.2	74.7	221.8	91.5	82.9
Net earnings attributable to common stockholders	\$ 1,464.6	\$ 1,848.7	\$ 1,539.2	\$ 349.2	\$ 365.6
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 2.20	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.40

Share and per share data:

Net earnings attributable to common stockholders:

Basic	\$	24.87	\$	28.94	\$	22.18	\$	5.40	\$	7.54
Diluted		24.74		28.59		21.98		5.34		7.42

Weighted average common shares outstanding:

Basic		58.9		63.9		69.4		64.7		48.5
Diluted		59.2		64.7		70.0		65.4		49.2

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CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.

	Year ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(in millions)				
Other Financial Data:					
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	\$ 410.6	\$ 419.8	\$ 416.2	\$ 394.8	\$ 101.0
Capital expenditures	823.8	523.5	247.2	258.1	235.7

	December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(in millions)				
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,710.8	\$ 2,274.9	\$ 1,207.0	\$ 797.7	\$ 697.1
Short-term investments				3.1	185.0
Total assets	10,678.1	10,166.9	8,974.5	8,758.5	2,494.9
Customer advances	120.6	380.7	257.2	431.5	159.5
Total debt	3,098.1	1,605.0	1,617.8	1,959.0	4.7
Total equity	5,438.4	6,282.2	4,932.9	4,433.4	1,744.9

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CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

You should read the following discussion and analysis in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. All references to "CF Holdings," "we," "us," "our" and "the Company" refer to CF Industries Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries, except where the context makes clear that the reference is only to CF Holdings itself and not its subsidiaries. References to tons refer to short-tons. Footnotes referenced in this discussion and analysis refer to the notes to consolidated financial statements that are found in the following section: Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. The following is an outline of the discussion and analysis included herein:

Overview of CF Holdings

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

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Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Discussion of Seasonality Impacts on Operations

Overview of CF Holdings

Our Company

We are one of the largest manufacturers and distributors of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer products in the world. Our operations are organized into two business segments—the nitrogen segment and the phosphate segment. Our principal customers are cooperatives and independent fertilizer distributors. Our principal fertilizer products in the nitrogen segment are ammonia, granular urea, urea ammonium nitrate solution, or UAN, and ammonium nitrate, or AN. Our other nitrogen products include urea liquor, diesel exhaust fluid, or DEF, and aqua ammonia, which are sold primarily to our industrial customers. Our principal fertilizer products in the phosphate segment are diammonium phosphate, or DAP, and monoammonium phosphate, or MAP.

Our core market and distribution facilities are concentrated in the midwestern United States and other major agricultural areas of the United States and Canada. We also export nitrogen fertilizer products from our Donaldsonville, Louisiana manufacturing facilities and phosphate fertilizer products from our Florida phosphate operations through our Tampa port facility.

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In October 2013, we entered into a definitive agreement with the Mosaic Company (Mosaic) to sell our entire phosphate mining and manufacturing business, which is located in Florida for, a purchase price of approximately \$1.4 billion in cash, subject to adjustment as provided in the agreement, and entered into two agreements to supply ammonia to Mosaic. The first agreement, which is not conditioned upon completion of the phosphate business sale transaction, provides for us to supply between 600,000 and 800,000 tons of ammonia per year from our Donaldsonville, Louisiana

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CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.

nitrogen complex beginning no later than 2017. The second agreement provides for us to supply approximately 300,000 tons of ammonia per year sourced from our Point Lisas Nitrogen Limited (PLNL) joint venture beginning at the closing of the phosphate business sale transaction. The closing of the phosphate business sale transaction is subject to various conditions, including the expiration or termination of the waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (HSR Act), approvals under applicable foreign antitrust laws, receipt of other governmental and third party consents and other customary closing conditions. In January 2014, we were notified that the U.S. Department of Justice closed its review and terminated the waiting period under the HSR Act relating to the phosphate business sale transaction. The phosphate business sale transaction is expected to close in the first half of 2014. For additional details regarding this sale, see Note 12 Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale to the consolidated financial statements to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report.

Our principal nitrogen segment assets include:

six nitrogen fertilizer manufacturing facilities in Donaldsonville, Louisiana (the largest nitrogen fertilizer complex in North America), Medicine Hat, Alberta (the largest nitrogen fertilizer complex in Canada), Port Neal, Iowa, Courtright, Ontario, Yazoo City, Mississippi, and Woodward, Oklahoma;

a 75.3% interest in Terra Nitrogen Company, L.P. (TNCLP), a publicly traded limited partnership of which we are the sole general partner and the majority limited partner and which, through its subsidiary Terra Nitrogen, Limited Partnership (TNLP), operates a nitrogen fertilizer manufacturing facility in Verdigris, Oklahoma;

an extensive system of terminals and associated transportation equipment located primarily in the midwestern United States; and

joint venture investments that we account for under the equity method, which consist of:

a 50% interest in GrowHow UK Limited (GrowHow), a nitrogen products production joint venture located in the United Kingdom and serving primarily the British agricultural and industrial markets;

a 50% interest in Point Lisas Nitrogen Limited (PLNL), an ammonia production joint venture located in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago; and

a 50% interest in KEYTRADE AG (Keytrade), a global fertilizer trading company headquartered near Zurich, Switzerland.

As a result of the agreement to sell the phosphate mining and manufacturing business to Mosaic, the assets and liabilities of our phosphate segment, including an integrated ammonium phosphate fertilizer complex and a phosphate rock mine and associated beneficiation plant but excluding accounts receivable, accounts payable and certain phosphate inventory, which will be retained by us and settled in the ordinary course are classified as assets or liabilities held for sale.

Items Affecting Comparability of Results

Planned Disposition of the Phosphate Business and Ammonia Supply Agreements

In October 2013, we entered into a definitive agreement with Mosaic to sell our entire phosphate mining and manufacturing business, which is located in Florida, for a purchase price of approximately \$1.4 billion in cash, subject to adjustment as provided in the agreement, and entered into two agreements to supply ammonia to Mosaic. The first agreement, which is not conditioned upon

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completion of the phosphate business sale transaction, provides for us to supply between 600,000 and 800,000 tons of ammonia per year from our Donaldsonville, Louisiana nitrogen complex beginning no later than 2017. The second agreement provides for us to supply approximately 300,000 tons of ammonia per year sourced from our PLNL joint venture beginning at the closing of the phosphate business sale transaction. The ammonia price under the Donaldsonville supply agreement will be based on the cost of natural gas delivered to Donaldsonville. Pricing under the PLNL supply agreement will be similar to that in the existing agreement under which CF Industries purchases ammonia from PLNL.

The phosphate mining and manufacturing business assets we are selling in the phosphate business sale transaction include the Hardee County Phosphate Rock Mine; the Plant City Phosphate Complex; an ammonia terminal, phosphate warehouse and dock at the Port of Tampa; and the site of the former Bartow Phosphate Complex. In addition, Mosaic is assuming certain liabilities related to the phosphate mining and manufacturing business, including responsibility for closure, water treatment and long-term maintenance and monitoring of the phosphogypsum stacks at the Plant City and Bartow complexes. We are also transferring to Mosaic the value of the phosphate mining and manufacturing business asset retirement obligation trust and escrow funds totaling approximately \$200 million.

The closing of the phosphate business sale transaction is subject to various conditions, including the expiration or termination of the waiting period under the HSR Act, approvals under applicable foreign antitrust laws, receipt of other governmental and third party consents and other customary closing conditions. In January 2014, we were notified that the U.S. Department of Justice closed its review and terminated the waiting period under the HSR Act relating to the phosphate business sale transaction. The phosphate business sale transaction is expected to close in the first half of 2014.

The assets and liabilities of our phosphate business segment being sold to Mosaic comprise a disposal group that is classified on our December 31, 2013 Consolidated Balance Sheet as assets or liabilities held for sale. The accounts receivable, and accounts payable pertaining to the phosphate mining and manufacturing business and certain phosphate inventory held in distribution facilities will not be sold to Mosaic in the phosphate business sale transaction and will be retained by us and settled in the ordinary course. These retained assets and liabilities of our phosphate segment are not included in assets or liabilities held for sale. Effective November 1, 2013 we ceased depreciation on amounts in property, plant and equipment classified as held for sale. The depreciation that would have been recorded for November and December is estimated at approximately \$8.1 million. The contract to supply ammonia to the disposed business from our PLNL joint venture represents the continuation, following the phosphate business sale transaction, of a supply arrangement that historically has been maintained between the phosphate business and other operations of the Company and its subsidiaries. Because of the significance of this continuing supply arrangement, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, the phosphate mining and manufacturing business is not reported as discontinued operations in our consolidated statement of operations.

CFL Selling Price Modifications

Prior to April 30, 2013, CF Industries, Inc. (CF Industries) owned 49% of the voting common shares and 66% of the non-voting preferred shares of Canadian Fertilizers Limited (CFL), an Alberta, Canada based nitrogen fertilizer manufacturer and had the right to purchase 66% of the production of CFL. Also prior to April 30, 2013, Viterro, Inc. (Viterro) held 34% of the equity ownership of CFL and had the right to purchase up to 34% of CFL's production. Both CF Industries and Viterro were entitled to receive distributions of net earnings of CFL based upon their respective purchases from CFL. CFL was a variable interest entity that was consolidated in our financial statements. On April 30, 2013, CF Industries completed the acquisitions of all of the outstanding interests in CFL that it did not already own and CFL became our wholly owned subsidiary.

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CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.

CF Industries' and Viterra's purchases of nitrogen fertilizer products from CFL were made under product purchase agreements, and the selling prices were determined under the provisions of these agreements. An initial selling price was paid to CFL based upon CFL's production cost plus an agreed-upon margin once title passed as the product was shipped. At the end of the year, the difference between the market price of products purchased from CFL and the price based on production cost plus an agreed-upon margin was paid to CFL. The sales revenue attributable to this difference was accrued by the Company on an interim basis. Until April 30, 2013 when CFL became a wholly owned subsidiary in our financial statements, net sales and accounts receivable attributable to CFL were solely generated by transactions with Viterra, as all transactions with CF Industries were eliminated in consolidation in our financial statements.

In the fourth quarter of 2012, the CFL Board of Directors approved amendments to the product purchase agreements retroactive to January 1, 2012 that modified the selling prices that CFL charged for products sold to Viterra and CF Industries, which eliminated the requirement to pay to CFL the difference between the market price and the price based on production cost plus an agreed-upon margin. The following summarizes the selling prices in the product purchase agreements that impacted the Company's results due to sales transactions to Viterra both before and after the effective date of the amendment.

For the 2011 annual reporting period, the Company's consolidated financial statements reflect market-based selling prices for products purchased from CFL, including sales made by CFL to Viterra.

For the 2012 annual reporting period, and between the period of January 1, 2013 and April 30, 2013, CFL selling prices were based on production cost plus an agreed-upon margin.

Starting on April 30, 2013, CFL became a wholly owned subsidiary of CF Industries. Once CFL became a wholly owned subsidiary, CF industries began purchasing all of the output of CFL for resale and reported those sales in its consolidated financial statements at market prices.

As a result, the financial results for 2013 include four months of selling prices based on production cost plus an agreed-upon margin and eight months of market based selling prices. These selling price amendments to the product purchase agreements impact the comparability of the Company's financial results. These changes affect the year-over-year comparability of net sales, gross margin, operating earnings, earnings before income taxes and net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest, but do not impact the comparability of the Company's net earnings attributable to common stockholders or net cash flows for the same period.

In order to provide comparable information for the periods presented, certain financial information is being provided for the prior year comparable periods adjusted as if the current year CFL pricing calculation pattern of four months of cost based pricing and eight months of market based pricing had been used in the prior year comparable periods.

We report our financial results in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Management believes that the presentation in this report of non-GAAP financial measures of certain adjusted data and the period-to-period percentage changes in such measures, provides investors with additional meaningful information to assess period-to-period changes in our underlying operating performance. This information includes net sales, gross margin, net earnings attributable to the noncontrolling interest, nitrogen net sales, nitrogen gross margin, nitrogen gross margin as a percentage of nitrogen net sales, and average selling prices per ton of ammonia and urea presented on an as adjusted basis as if all CFL sales to the noncontrolling interest had been priced based on the modified pricing calculation methodology (production cost plus the agreed-upon margin) for the first four

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CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.

months and at market for the remaining eight months of 2011 and 2012. These non-GAAP financial measures are provided only for the purpose of facilitating comparisons between the periods, operating performance and do not purport to represent what our actual consolidated results of operations would have been, nor are they necessarily indicative of our future consolidated results of operations. Non-GAAP financial measures should be viewed in addition to, and not as an alternative for, our reported results prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Net Operating Loss (NOL) Settlement

At the time of our initial public offering (IPO) in 2005, we had accumulated a substantial amount of NOLs. Due to the uncertainty of realizing the tax benefit from the NOLs when we ceased to be a non-exempt cooperative for income tax purposes and became a public company, a full valuation allowance was recorded against the benefit of those NOLs. At that time, we entered into an agreement (NOL Agreement) with the pre-IPO owners under which they would benefit should any of the pre-IPO NOLs be realized in future years by using the NOLs to offset post-IPO taxable income. If this were to occur, we would pay the pre-IPO owners amounts equal to the resulting federal and state income taxes actually saved. At December 31, 2012, the NOLs had a potential tax benefit of \$94.3 million, which had been fully reserved by the valuation allowance.

In January 2013, we and the pre-IPO owners amended the NOL Agreement to provide, among other things, that we would be entitled to retain 26.9% of any settlement realized and 73.1% would be payable to them.

In March 2013, we entered into a closing agreement with the IRS to resolve the tax treatment of the pre-IPO NOLs. Pursuant to the Closing Agreement, we have agreed with the IRS that we will be entitled to a tax deduction equal to a portion of the NOLs over five years commencing with the 2012 tax year. The \$20.6 million net benefit from this NOL settlement was recognized in the first quarter of 2013 as follows:

NOL tax benefits of \$75.8 million were recognized, which reduced income tax expense.

A charge of \$55.2 million was recognized for the 73.1% portion of the NOL benefit that will be paid to the pre-IPO owners as the tax benefits are realized. The \$55.2 million charge is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations in Other non-operating net.

Financial Executive Summary

During 2013, we experienced lower net sales and net earnings as compared to the prior year due to weakness in the global fertilizer markets. The lower earnings were due primarily to lower selling prices for both nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers and higher natural gas costs as compared to the prior year. The decline in global nitrogen selling prices was attributable to increased supply due primarily to higher exports from China. The decline in phosphate selling prices reflected weaker demand from India.

In 2013, we reported net earnings attributable to common stockholders of \$1.5 billion compared to net earnings of \$1.8 billion in 2012, or a decline of 21%. Our 2013 results included \$52.9 million of pre-tax unrealized mark-to-market gains (\$33.5 million after tax) on natural gas derivatives and \$20.8 million of realized and unrealized net gains (\$13.2 million after tax) on foreign currency derivatives related to our capacity expansion projects in Donaldsonville, Louisiana, and Port Neal, Iowa, and a net \$20.6 million benefit from a settlement with the IRS concerning certain pre-IPO NOLs.

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Net earnings attributable to common stockholders of \$1.8 billion for 2012 included \$66.5 million of net pre-tax unrealized mark-to-market gains (\$41.2 million after tax) on natural gas derivatives, \$8.1 million of realized and unrealized net gains (\$5.0 million after tax) on foreign currency derivatives, a \$15.2 million charge (\$9.4 million after tax) for the accelerated amortization of deferred loan fees on our 2010 credit agreement that we replaced in May 2012 and a \$10.9 million pre-tax curtailment gain (\$6.8 million after tax) from a reduction in certain retiree medical benefits.

Diluted net earnings per share attributable to common stockholders decreased 13% to \$24.74 in 2013 from \$28.59 for 2012 due to lower earnings partially offset by a lower average number of outstanding common shares due to our share repurchase program.

Our gross margin declined by \$593.1 million, or 19%, to \$2.5 billion in 2013 from \$3.1 billion in 2012 due to lower nitrogen and phosphate segment earnings as a result of lower average selling prices and lower phosphate sales volume. In the nitrogen segment, gross margin decreased by \$468.3 million, or 16%, due primarily to lower average selling prices. In the phosphate segment, gross margin decreased \$124.8 million, or 62%, due to declines in both average selling prices and volume.

Our net sales decreased \$629.3 million, or 10%, in 2013 compared to 2012. In the nitrogen segment, net sales decreased by 8% due primarily to an 8% reduction in average selling prices. In the phosphate segment, net sales declined by 21% due to a 13% decline in average selling prices and a 9% decline in sales volume.

Net cash generated from operating activities during 2013 was \$1.5 billion as compared to \$2.4 billion in 2012. The \$0.9 billion decline was due to the combination of lower net earnings and higher net working capital levels due primarily to lower accrued income taxes and lower customer advances as customers delayed purchasing decisions in 2013 as compared to the prior year.

Cash used in investing activities increased by \$505.8 million in 2013 to \$1,019.3 million as compared to \$513.5 million in the prior year. The increase was due primarily to a \$300.3 million increase in capital expenditures and a \$154.0 million deposit into a restricted cash account, both primarily related to our capacity expansion projects in Donaldsonville, Louisiana, and Port Neal, Iowa.

In October 2013, we entered into a set of strategic agreements with Mosaic. The agreements include: a definitive agreement to sell the entirety of CF Industries' phosphate mining and manufacturing business, which is located in Florida, to Mosaic for a purchase price of approximately \$1.4 billion in cash, subject to adjustment as provided in the agreement, and agreements under which the Company will supply Mosaic with ammonia from its Donaldsonville, Louisiana nitrogen complex and the Company's Point Lisas Nitrogen Ltd. (PLNL) joint venture.

During 2013, we repurchased 7.3 million shares of our common stock at an average price of \$197.43 representing 12% of the prior year end outstanding shares at a cost of \$1.4 billion.

Key Industry Factors

We operate in a highly competitive, global industry. Our agricultural products are globally-traded commodities and, as a result, we compete principally on the basis of delivered price and to a lesser extent on customer service and product quality. Moreover, our operating results are influenced by a broad range of factors, including those outlined below.

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Global Supply & Demand

Historically, global fertilizer demand has been driven primarily by population growth, changes in dietary habits and planted acreage and application rates, among other things. We expect these key variables to continue to have major impacts on long-term fertilizer demand for the foreseeable future. Short-term fertilizer demand depends on global economic conditions, weather patterns, the level of global grain stocks relative to consumption, federal regulations, including requirements mandating increased use of bio-fuels and farm sector income. Other geopolitical factors like temporary disruptions in fertilizer trade related to government intervention or changes in the buying/selling patterns of key consuming/exporting countries such as China, India and Brazil, among others, often play a major role in shaping near-term market fundamentals. The economics of fertilizer manufacturing play a key role in decisions to increase or reduce production capacity. Supply of fertilizers is generally driven by available capacity and operating rates, raw material costs, availability of raw materials, government policies and global trade.

Natural Gas Prices

Natural gas is the principal raw material used to produce nitrogen fertilizers. We use natural gas both as a chemical feedstock and as a fuel to produce ammonia, granular urea, UAN and AN. Because most of our nitrogen fertilizer manufacturing facilities are located in the United States and Canada, the price of natural gas in North America directly impacts a substantial portion of our operating expenses. Due to increases in natural gas production resulting from the rise in production from shale gas formations, natural gas prices in North America declined over the past several years, but are subject to volatility. During the three year period ended December 31, 2013, the average daily closing price at the Henry Hub reached a high of \$4.92 per MMBtu on June 9, 2011 and a low of \$1.84 per MMBtu on April 20, 2012. Natural gas costs rose 8% in 2013 from 2012. Expenditures on natural gas, including realized gains and losses, comprised approximately 41% of the total cost of sales for our nitrogen fertilizer products in 2013 up from 39% in 2012. Natural gas costs represented a higher percentage of cash production costs (total production costs less depreciation and amortization).

Farmers' Economics

The demand for fertilizer is affected by the aggregate crop planting decisions and fertilizer application rate decisions of individual farmers. Individual farmers make planting decisions based largely on prospective profitability of a harvest, while the specific varieties and amounts of fertilizer they apply depend on factors like their current liquidity, soil conditions, weather patterns and the types of crops planted.

Global Trade in Fertilizer

In addition to the relationship between global supply and demand, profitability within a particular geographic region is determined by the supply/demand balance within that region. Regional supply and demand can be influenced significantly by factors affecting trade within regions. Some of these factors include the relative cost to produce and deliver product, relative currency values, the availability of credit and governmental policies affecting trade and other matters. The development of additional natural gas reserves in North America over the last few years has decreased natural gas costs relative to the rest of the world, making North American nitrogen fertilizer producers more competitive. These lower natural gas costs contributed to announcements of several nitrogen fertilizer capacity expansion projects in North America. Changes in currency values may also alter our cost competitiveness relative to producers in other regions of the world.

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Imports account for a significant portion of the nitrogen fertilizer consumed in North America. Producers of nitrogen based fertilizers located in the Middle East, Ukraine, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, North Africa and China are major exporters to North America.

The domestic phosphate industry is tied to the global market through its position as the world's largest exporter of DAP/MAP. Consequently, phosphate fertilizer prices and demand for U.S. DAP/MAP are subject to considerable volatility and dependent on a wide variety of factors impacting the world market, including fertilizer and trade policies of foreign governments, changes in ocean bound freight rates and international currency fluctuations.

Political and Social Government Policies

The political and social policies of governments around the world can result in restrictions on imports and exports, the subsidization of natural gas prices, the subsidization of domestic producers and the subsidization of exports. Due to the critical role that fertilizers play in food production, the construction and operation of fertilizer plants often are influenced by these political and social objectives.

Factors Affecting Our Results

Net Sales. Our net sales are derived primarily from the sale of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers and are determined by the quantities of fertilizers we sell and the selling prices we realize. The volumes, mix and selling prices we realize are determined to a great extent by a combination of global and regional supply and demand factors. Net sales also include shipping and handling costs that are billed to our customers. Sales incentives are reported as a reduction in net sales.

Cost of Sales. Our cost of sales includes manufacturing costs, purchased product costs, and distribution costs. Manufacturing costs, the most significant element of cost of sales, consist primarily of raw materials, realized and unrealized gains and losses on natural gas derivative instruments, maintenance, direct labor, depreciation and other plant overhead expenses. Purchased product costs primarily include the cost to purchase nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers to augment or replace production at our facilities. Distribution costs include the cost of freight required to transport finished products from our plants to our distribution facilities and storage costs incurred prior to final shipment to customers.

We offer our customers the opportunity to purchase product on a forward basis at prices and on delivery dates we propose. As our customers enter into forward nitrogen fertilizer purchase contracts with us, we use derivative instruments to reduce our exposure to changes in the cost of natural gas, the largest and most volatile component of our manufacturing cost. We report our natural gas derivatives on the balance sheet at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recorded in cost of sales as the changes occur. See "Forward Sales and Customer Advances" later in this discussion and analysis. As a result of fixing the selling prices of our products, often months in advance of their ultimate delivery to customers, our reported selling prices and margins may differ from market spot prices and margins available at the time of shipment. Volatility in quarterly reported earnings also may arise from the unrealized mark-to-market adjustments in the value of derivatives.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Our selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of corporate office expenses such as salaries and other payroll-related costs for our executive, administrative, legal, financial and marketing functions, as well as certain taxes and insurance and other professional service fees, including those for corporate initiatives.

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Other Operating Net. Other operating net includes the costs associated with engineering studies for proposed capital projects, administrative costs associated with our capacity expansion projects, and other costs that do not relate directly to our central operations. Costs included in "other costs" can include foreign exchange gains and losses, unrealized gains and losses on foreign currency derivatives, costs associated with our closed facilities, engineering studies, amounts recorded for environmental remediation for other areas of our business, litigation expenses and gains and losses on the disposal of fixed assets.

Equity in Earnings of Operating Affiliates. We have investments accounted for under the equity method for which the results are included in our operating earnings. These consist of the following: (1) 50% ownership interest in PLNL and (2) 50% interest in an ammonia storage joint venture located in Houston, Texas. We include our share of the net earnings from these investments as an element of earnings from operations because these investments provide additional production and storage capacity to our operations and are integrated with our other supply chain and sales activities in the nitrogen segment. Our share of the net earnings includes the amortization of certain tangible and intangible assets identified as part of the application of purchase accounting at acquisition.

Interest Expense. Our interest expense includes the interest on our long-term debt and notes payable, amortization of the related fees required to execute financing agreements and annual fees on our senior revolving credit facility. Capitalized interest relating to the construction of major capital projects reduces interest expense as the interest is capitalized and amortized over the estimated useful lives of the facility along with all other construction costs.

Interest Income. Our interest income represents amounts earned on our cash, cash equivalents, investments and advances to unconsolidated affiliates.

Income Tax Provision. Our income tax provision includes all currently payable and deferred United States and foreign income tax expense applicable to our ongoing operations.

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those differences are projected to be recovered or settled. Realization of deferred tax assets is dependent on our ability to generate sufficient taxable income, of an appropriate character, in future periods. A valuation allowance is established if it is determined to be more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will not be realized. Interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits are reported as interest expense and income tax expense, respectively.

Equity in Earnings of Non-Operating Affiliates Net of Taxes. Equity in earnings of non-operating affiliates net of taxes represents our share of the net earnings of the entities that we account for using the equity method and exclude from operating earnings. Income taxes related to these investments, if any, are reflected in this line. The amounts recorded as equity in earnings of non-operating affiliates net of taxes relate to our investments in GrowHow and Keytrade. Our share of the net earnings includes the amortization of certain tangible and intangible assets identified as part of the application of purchase accounting at acquisition. We account for these investments as non-operating equity method investments, and exclude the net earnings of these investments in earnings from operations since these operations do not provide additional production capacity to us, nor are these operations integrated within our supply chain.

Net Earnings Attributable to the Noncontrolling Interest. Net earnings attributable to the noncontrolling interest for 2013 and 2012 included the net earnings attributable to the 24.7% interest of the publicly held common units of TNCLP. Net earnings attributable to the noncontrolling interest

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for the first four months of 2013 and all of 2012 also included the interest of the 34% holder of CFL's equity ownership. On April 30, 2013 we purchased the noncontrolling interests of CFL, which is the primary reason for the 2013 decline in earnings attributable to the noncontrolling interest.

We own an aggregate 75.3% of TNCLP and outside investors own the remaining 24.7%. The TNCLP Agreement of Limited Partnership allows the General Partner to receive Incentive Distribution Rights once a minimum distribution threshold has been met. Partnership interests in TNCLP are traded on the NYSE and TNCLP is separately registered with the SEC.

Results of Consolidated Operations

The following table presents our consolidated results of operations:

	Year Ended December 31,					2012 v. 2011	
	2013	2012	2011	2013 v. 2012			
(in millions, except per share amounts)							
Net sales	\$ 5,474.7	\$ 6,104.0	\$ 6,097.9	\$ (629.3)	(10)%	\$ 6.1	%
Cost of sales	2,954.5	2,990.7	3,202.3	(36.2)	(1)%	(211.6)	(7)%
Gross margin	2,520.2	3,113.3	2,895.6	(593.1)	(19)%	217.7	8%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	166.0	151.8	130.0	14.2	9%	21.8	17%
Restructuring and integration costs			4.4		N/M	(4.4)	(100)%
Other operating net	(15.8)	49.1	20.9	(64.9)	(132)%	28.2	135%
Total other operating costs and expenses	150.2	200.9	155.3	(50.7)	(25)%	45.6	29%
Equity in earnings of operating affiliates	41.7	47.0	50.2	(5.3)	(11)%	(3.2)	(6)%
Operating earnings	2,411.7	2,959.4	2,790.5	(547.7)	(19)%	168.9	6%
Interest expense	152.2	135.3	147.2	16.9	12%	(11.9)	(8)%
Interest income	(4.7)	(4.3)	(1.7)	(0.4)	9%	(2.6)	153%
Other non-operating net	54.5	(1.1)	(0.6)	55.6	N/M	(0.5)	83%
Earnings before income taxes and equity in earnings of non-operating affiliates	2,209.7	2,829.5	2,645.6	(619.8)	(22)%	183.9	7%
Income tax provision	686.5	964.2	926.5	(277.7)	(29)%	37.7	4%
Equity in earnings of non-operating affiliates net of taxes	9.6	58.1	41.9	(48.5)	(83)%	16.2	39%
Net earnings	1,532.8	1,923.4	1,761.0	(390.6)	(20)%	162.4	9%
Less: Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	68.2	74.7	221.8	(6.5)	(9)%	(147.1)	(66)%
Net earnings attributable to common stockholders	\$ 1,464.6	\$ 1,848.7	\$ 1,539.2	\$ (384.1)	(21)%	\$ 309.5	20%

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Diluted net earnings per share attributable to common stockholders	\$ 24.74	\$ 28.59	\$ 21.98	\$ (3.85)	\$ 6.61
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	59.2	64.7	70.0	(5.5)	(5.3)
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 2.20	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.60

N/M Not Meaningful

Impact of CFL Selling Price Modifications

As discussed in the Items Affecting Comparability of Results section of this discussion and analysis, in the fourth quarter of 2012, the CFL selling prices to Viterra were modified to cost plus an

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agreed-upon margin from market-based pricing retroactive to January 1, 2012. This change had no impact on our net earnings attributable to common stockholders as CFL was a consolidated variable interest entity prior to April 30, 2013. However, these changes impact the comparability of certain amounts between 2013 and prior years. On April 30, 2013, CF Industries acquired the noncontrolling interests in CFL and CFL became a wholly owned subsidiary of CF Industries.

The financial results for 2013 include four months of CFL selling prices based on production cost plus an agreed-upon margin and eight months of market based selling prices.

The following table adjusts the results for 2012 and 2011 to a similar selling price pattern of four months based on production costs and eight months based on market prices to be comparable to the 2013 results.

	Year Ended December 31,						
	2013	2012	2011	2013 v. 2012	2012 v. 2011		
(in millions)							
Net sales							
As Reported	\$ 5,474.7	\$ 6,104.0	\$ 6,097.9	\$ (629.3)	(10)%	\$ 6.1	0%
Impact of selling price adjustment		135.9	(41.5)	(135.9)		177.4	
As adjusted	\$ 5,474.7	\$ 6,239.9	\$ 6,056.4	\$ (765.2)	(12)%	\$ 183.5	3%
Gross margin							
As Reported	\$ 2,520.2	\$ 3,113.3	\$ 2,895.6	\$ (593.1)	(19)%	\$ 217.7	8%
Impact of selling price adjustment		135.9	(41.5)	(135.9)		177.4	
As adjusted	\$ 2,520.2	\$ 3,249.2	\$ 2,854.1	\$ (729.0)	(22)%	\$ 395.1	14%
Net earnings attributable to the noncontrolling interest							
As Reported	\$ 68.2	\$ 74.7	\$ 221.8	\$ (6.5)	(9)%	\$ (147.1)	(66)%
Impact of selling price adjustment		135.9	(41.5)	(135.9)		177.4	
As adjusted	\$ 68.2	\$ 210.6	\$ 180.3	\$ (142.4)	(68)%	\$ 30.3	17%

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012

Consolidated Operating Results

Net sales and net earnings for 2013 declined in both the nitrogen and phosphate segments from prior year levels. These declines were due to increased supply and weakness in global fertilizer markets. Higher exports by Chinese producers increased supply and weighed on global

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nitrogen prices, while weaker demand from India had a similar impact on phosphate prices. North American demand in 2013 for both nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers was impacted by a delayed fall application period due to a late harvest and a shortened application window due to adverse weather in the Midwest. Additionally, an 8% increase in realized natural gas costs contributed to lower earnings.

Our gross margin decreased \$593.1 million, or 19%, to \$2.5 billion in 2013 from \$3.1 billion in 2012 reflecting declines in both the nitrogen and phosphate segments. The gross margin was impacted by the CFL selling price modifications previously discussed. On an as adjusted basis, the gross margin decreased 22% from the prior year.

In the nitrogen segment, the gross margin decreased by \$468.3 million, or 16%, to \$2.4 billion as compared to \$2.9 billion in 2012 due primarily to an 8% decrease in average selling prices, an 8% increase in realized natural gas costs, and a \$13.6 million decrease in net unrealized mark-to-market gains on natural gas derivatives in the current year as compared to 2012. The nitrogen segment gross margin was impacted by the CFL sales price modifications. On an as adjusted basis, the gross margin for the nitrogen segment decreased 20%.

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In the phosphate segment, gross margin decreased by \$124.8 million, or 62%, to \$74.9 million in 2013 from \$199.7 million in 2012, due primarily to a 13% decline in average selling prices and a 9% decrease in volume.

Net earnings attributable to common stockholders of \$1.5 billion for 2013 included \$52.9 million of pre-tax unrealized mark-to-market gains (\$33.5 million after tax) on natural gas derivatives and \$20.8 million (\$13.2 million after tax) of net realized and unrealized gains on foreign currency derivatives and a net \$20.6 million benefit from a settlement with the IRS concerning certain pre-IPO NOLs. Net earnings in 2012 of \$1.8 billion included \$66.5 million of net pre-tax unrealized mark-to-market gains (\$41.2 million after tax) on natural gas derivatives, \$8.1 million (\$5.0 million after tax) of net realized and unrealized gains on foreign currency derivatives, a \$15.2 million charge (\$9.4 million after tax) for the accelerated amortization of deferred loan fees on our 2010 credit agreement that we replaced in May 2012 and a \$10.9 million pre-tax curtailment gain (\$6.8 million after tax) from a reduction in certain retiree medical benefits.

Net Sales

Net sales decreased 10% to \$5.5 billion in 2013 compared to 2012 due to an 8% decrease in the nitrogen segment and a 21% decrease in the phosphate segment. These results were impacted by the CFL selling price modifications. On an as adjusted basis, 2013 net sales decreased 12% compared to 2012.

In the nitrogen segment, net sales decreased by \$418.8 million, or 8%, due primarily to an 8% decrease in average selling prices. The decrease in prices was due primarily to increased supply from China and a shift in product mix from ammonia to UAN. The comparability of 2013 nitrogen segment net sales to prior years was impacted by the CFL sales price modifications. On an as adjusted basis, nitrogen segment net sales declined 11% from 2012. In the phosphate segment, net sales declined \$210.5 million, or 21%, due to a 13% decrease in average selling prices and a 9% decrease in volume. The decrease in prices was due primarily to lower global demand, notably India.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales decreased \$36.2 million, or 1%, from 2012 to 2013. Cost of sales per ton in our nitrogen segment averaged \$172 in 2013, a 2% increase over a cost of sales per ton of \$168 in 2012. The increase was due primarily to an 8% increase in realized natural gas costs and a \$13.6 million decrease in net mark-to-market gains related to natural gas derivatives. Phosphate segment cost of sales averaged \$389 per ton in 2013 compared to \$397 per ton in the prior year. This 2% decrease was due primarily to reduced raw material costs, namely ammonia and sulfur.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$14.2 million to \$166.0 million in 2013 from \$151.8 million in 2012. The increase was due primarily to higher corporate office costs, including costs associated with certain information technology development activities, including the implementation and incremental amortization of the cost of a new enterprise resource planning system. Additionally, higher legal fees were incurred due to strategic initiatives including the acquisition of CFL and the sale of the phosphate business.

Other Operating Net

Other operating net was \$15.8 million of income in 2013 compared to a \$49.1 million net expense in 2012. The 2013 income included \$34.3 million in realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains

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including gains on foreign currency derivatives related to our capacity expansion projects, partially offset by \$10.8 million of expenses related to our capacity expansion activities and \$5.6 million of losses on the disposal of fixed assets. The expense recorded in 2012 consisted primarily of \$21.9 million of costs associated with engineering studies for capacity expansion projects at various nitrogen complexes, \$13.3 million of environmental and other costs associated with our closed facilities and \$5.5 million of losses on the disposal of fixed assets.

Equity in Earnings of Operating Affiliates

Equity in earnings of operating affiliates consists of our 50% share of the operating results of PLNL and our 50% interest in an ammonia storage joint venture located in Houston, Texas. Equity in earnings of operating affiliates decreased 11% to \$41.7 million in 2013 compared to \$47.0 million in 2012 due to reduced operating results from these ventures.

Interest Net

Net interest expense was \$147.5 million in 2013 compared to \$131.0 million in 2012. The \$16.5 million increase was due primarily to the \$1.5 billion of senior notes we issued during the second quarter of 2013, partially offset by higher capitalized interest in 2013 related to our capacity expansion projects.

Other Non-Operating Net

Other non-operating-net was a \$54.5 million expense in 2013 compared to income of \$1.1 million in 2012. As discussed under Items Affecting Comparability of Results-Net Operating Loss Settlement, in 2013 a charge of \$55.2 million was recognized for the 73.1% portion of the NOL's we had accumulated prior to our 2005 public offering that will be paid to pre-IPO owners as NOL tax benefits are realized.

Income Taxes

Our income tax provision for 2013 was \$686.5 million on pre-tax income of \$2.2 billion, or an effective tax rate of 31.1%, compared to an income tax provision of \$964.2 million on pre-tax income of \$2.8 billion, or an effective tax rate of 34.1% in the prior year. The effective tax rate was reduced due to an IRS tax settlement (2.2%), the impact of lower state income taxes resulting from our legal entity restructuring (1.5%) and the increased tax benefits from a depletion tax method change (.8%), partially offset by an increased tax expense related to our future repatriation of foreign earnings (1.5%).

The effective tax rate does not reflect a tax provision on the earnings attributable to the noncontrolling interest in TNCLP (a partnership), which is not a taxable entity. For additional information on income taxes, see Note 11 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report.

Equity in Earnings of Non-Operating Affiliates Net of Taxes

Equity in earnings of non-operating affiliates net of taxes consists of our share of the operating results of unconsolidated joint venture interests in GrowHow and Keytrade. The \$48.5 million decrease in 2013 compared to 2012 was due primarily to lower earnings at GrowHow due to higher natural gas costs and lower average fertilizer selling prices in the United Kingdom.

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Net Earnings Attributable to the Noncontrolling Interest

Net earnings attributable to the noncontrolling interest decreased \$6.5 million in 2013 compared to 2012 due primarily to lower net earnings at TNCLP for the year and the April 30, 2013 purchase of the noncontrolling interests in CFL. Net earnings attributable to the noncontrolling interest for 2013 and 2012 include the net earnings attributable to the 24.7% interest of the publicly held common units of TNCLP for the entire year. For additional information, see the section titled Items Affecting Comparability of Results earlier in this discussion and analysis.

Diluted Net Earnings Per Share Attributable to Common Stockholders

Diluted net earnings per share attributable to common stockholders decreased to \$24.74 in the 2013 from \$28.59 in 2012 due to a decrease in net earnings attributable to common stockholders, partially offset by a decrease in the weighted average number of shares outstanding due to our share repurchase programs. During 2013, we repurchased 7.3 million shares of our common stock for \$1.4 billion, representing 12% of the shares outstanding at December 31, 2012. During 2012, we repurchased 3.1 million shares for \$500.0 million.

Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011

Consolidated Operating Results

Our total gross margin increased \$217.7 million, or 8%, to \$3.1 billion in 2012 from \$2.9 billion in 2011 due to an increase in gross margin in the nitrogen segment, partially offset by a decrease in the phosphate segment. The gross margin was impacted by the CFL selling price modifications previously discussed. On an as adjusted basis, the gross margin increased 14%.

In the nitrogen segment, the gross margin increased by \$350.4 million, or 14%, to \$2.9 billion as compared to \$2.6 billion in 2011 due to an increase in average nitrogen fertilizer selling prices, a decrease in natural gas costs and unrealized mark-to-market gains on natural gas derivatives in the current year as compared to unrealized losses in 2011. The nitrogen segment gross margin was impacted by the CFL selling price modifications. On an as adjusted basis, the gross margin for the nitrogen segment increased 21%.

In the phosphate segment, gross margin decreased by \$132.7 million, or 40%, to \$199.7 million in 2012 from \$332.4 million in 2011, due primarily to lower average phosphate fertilizer selling prices, partially offset by an increase in sales volume.

Net earnings attributable to common stockholders of \$1.8 billion for 2012 included \$66.5 million of pre-tax unrealized mark-to-market gains (\$41.2 million after tax) on natural gas derivatives and \$8.1 million (\$5.0 million after tax) of net realized and unrealized gains on foreign currency derivatives, a \$15.2 million charge (\$9.4 million after tax) for the accelerated amortization of deferred loan fees on our 2010 credit agreement that we replaced in May 2012 and a \$10.9 million pre-tax curtailment gain (\$6.8 million after tax) from a reduction in certain retiree medical benefits.

The net earnings attributable to common stockholders of \$1.5 billion for 2011 included a \$77.3 million pre-tax unrealized net mark-to-market loss (\$48.0 million after tax) on natural gas derivatives, a \$34.8 million pre-tax (\$21.6 million after tax) non-cash impairment charge related to our Woodward, Oklahoma methanol plant, a \$32.5 million (\$20.0 million after tax) gain on the sale of four dry product warehouses, \$19.9 million (\$12.3 million after tax) of accelerated amortization of debt issuance costs recognized upon repayment of the remaining balance of the senior secured term loan in the first quarter of 2011, \$4.4 million (\$2.7 million after tax) of restructuring and integration costs

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associated with the acquisition of Terra Industries, Inc. (Terra) and a \$2.0 million (\$1.3 million after tax) gain on the sale of a non-core transportation business.

Net Sales

Net sales were \$6.1 billion in both 2012 and 2011 as increases in the nitrogen segment in 2012 were offset by declines in the phosphate segment. These results were impacted by the CFL selling price modifications. On an as adjusted basis, net sales increased 3%.

In the nitrogen segment, net sales increased by \$84.5 million, or 2%, due primarily to higher nitrogen fertilizer average selling prices which were partially offset by lower sales volume. Average selling prices for nitrogen fertilizer increased due primarily to positive market conditions as favorable weather created a longer application window, tight world market conditions existed for ammonia and urea due to lower international ammonia production and tight domestic supply conditions existed due to increased demand caused by the high level of planted acres and low downstream inventories. Nitrogen segment net sales was impacted by the CFL selling price modifications. On an as adjusted basis, net sales in the nitrogen segment increased 5%.

In the phosphate segment, net sales declined \$78.4 million, or 7%, due to a 12% decline in average phosphate fertilizer selling prices, partially offset by a 6% increase in phosphate sales volume.

Cost of Sales

Total cost of sales in our nitrogen segment averaged approximately \$168 per ton in 2012 compared to \$188 per ton in 2011. This 11% decrease was due primarily to lower realized natural gas cost and a \$66.5 million unrealized net mark-to-market gain on natural gas derivatives in the current year compared to a \$77.3 million unrealized net loss in the prior year. Phosphate segment cost of sales averaged \$397 per ton in 2012 compared to \$392 per ton in the prior year.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$21.8 million to \$151.8 million in 2012 from \$130.0 million in 2011 due primarily to higher corporate office expenses including higher professional service fees associated with the design and implementation of a new enterprise resource planning (ERP) system and higher outside legal fees and employee incentive compensation costs. The higher legal costs were primarily associated with environmental regulatory costs and corporate activities including our planned acquisition of the noncontrolling interest in CFL and capacity expansion projects at Donaldsonville, Louisiana and Port Neal, Iowa.

Restructuring and Integration Costs

No restructuring and integration costs were incurred in 2012 compared to \$4.4 million in 2011, as integration activities associated with the acquisition of Terra were completed in 2011.

Other Operating Net

Other operating net was \$49.1 million in 2012 compared to \$20.9 million in 2011. The expense recorded in 2012 consisted primarily of \$21.9 million of costs associated with engineering studies for capacity expansion projects at various nitrogen complexes, \$13.3 million of environmental and other costs associated with our closed facilities and \$5.5 million of losses on the disposal of fixed assets. The expense recorded in 2011 included a \$34.8 million impairment charge related to our Woodward, Oklahoma methanol plant, \$8.1 million of costs associated with our closed facilities and losses of

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\$7.2 million on the disposal of fixed assets, partially offset by a \$32.5 million gain on the sale of four dry product warehouses and a \$2.0 million gain on the sale of a non-core transportation business.

Equity in Earnings of Operating Affiliates

Equity in earnings of operating affiliates consists of our 50% share of the operating results of PLNL and our 50% interest in an ammonia storage joint venture located in Houston, Texas. Equity in earnings of operating affiliates decreased \$3.2 million to \$47.0 million in 2012 as compared to \$50.2 million in 2011 due primarily to reduced sales and earnings at PLNL due to a planned turnaround, which was partially offset by improved sales and earnings for the ammonia storage joint venture.

Interest Net

Net interest expense was \$131.0 million in 2012 compared to \$145.5 million in 2011. The decrease in expense was due primarily to a decrease in amortized loan fees, including a \$4.7 million decrease in accelerated loan fee amortization. In 2012, we terminated the 2010 credit agreement and recognized \$15.2 million accelerated amortization of deferred loan fees. In 2011, we repaid the remaining balance of our senior secured term loan and recognized \$19.9 million accelerated amortization of debt issuance costs.

Income Taxes

Our income tax provision for 2012 was \$964.2 million on pre-tax income of \$2.8 billion, or an effective tax rate of 34.1%, compared to an income tax provision of \$926.5 million on a pre-tax income of \$2.6 billion and an effective tax rate of 35.0% in 2011. The decline in the effective tax rate was driven primarily by lower U.S. taxes on foreign earnings as well as lower state taxes in 2012 than in the prior year. The effective tax rate does not include a tax provision on the earnings attributable to the noncontrolling interests in TNCLP (a partnership), which does not record an income tax provision. On August 2, 2012 we entered into a definitive agreement with Glencore International plc. ("Glencore") to acquire the interest in CFL currently owned by Viterra. As a result, CFL recorded an income tax provision in 2012. In 2011, CFL did not record an income tax provision. See Note 11 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report for additional information on income taxes.

Equity in Earnings of Non-Operating Affiliates Net of Taxes

Equity in earnings of non-operating affiliates net of taxes consists of our share of the operating results of unconsolidated joint venture interests in GrowHow and Keytrade. The \$16.2 million increase in 2012 compared to 2011 was due to higher net earnings at GrowHow due to improved operating results, declines in UK corporate tax rates and an \$11.1 million insurance settlement related to a fire that occurred in 2011.

Net Earnings Attributable to the Noncontrolling Interest

Net earnings attributable to the noncontrolling interest include the interest of the 34% holder of CFL's common and preferred shares and the net earnings attributable to the 24.7% interest of the publicly held common units of TNCLP. The \$147.1 million decrease was mainly due to the impact of the CFL selling price modification that was made in 2012. During each quarter of 2012 and 2011, the TNCLP minimum quarterly distribution was exceeded, which entitled us to receive increased distributions on our general partner interests as provided for in the TNCLP Agreement of Limited

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Partnership. For additional information, see Note 4 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report.

Diluted Net Earnings Per Share Attributable to Common Stockholders

Diluted net earnings per share attributable to common stockholders increased to \$28.59 in 2012 from \$21.98 in 2011 due to an increase in net earnings attributable to common stockholders and a decrease in the weighted average number of shares outstanding due to our share repurchase program under which we repurchased 6.5 million shares of our common stock in 2011 and an additional 3.1 million shares in 2012.

Operating Results by Business Segment

Our business is organized and managed internally based on two segments, the nitrogen segment and the phosphate segment, which are differentiated primarily by their products, the markets they serve and the regulatory environments in which they operate.

Table of Contents**CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.***Nitrogen Segment*

The following table presents summary operating data for our nitrogen segment:

	Year Ended December 31,							
	2013	2012	2011	2013 v. 2012		2012 v. 2011		
	(in millions, except as noted)							
Net sales	\$ 4,677.8	\$ 5,096.6	\$ 5,012.1	\$ (418.8)	(8)%	\$ 84.5	2%	
Cost of sales	2,232.5	2,183.0	2,448.9	49.5	2%	(265.9)	(11)%	
Gross margin	\$ 2,445.3	\$ 2,913.6	\$ 2,563.2	\$ (468.3)	(16)%	\$ 350.4	14%	
Gross margin percentage	52.3%	57.2%	51.1%					
Tons of product sold (000s)	12,945	12,969	13,002	(24)	(0)%	(33)	(0)%	
Sales volume by product (000s)								
Ammonia	2,427	2,786	2,668	(359)	(13)%	118	4%	
Granular urea	2,506	2,593	2,600	(87)	(3)%	(7)	(0)%	
UAN	6,383	6,131	6,241	252	4%	(110)	(2)%	
AN	859	839	953	20	2%	(114)	(12)%	
Other nitrogen products	770	620	540	150	24%	80	15%	
Average selling price per ton by product								
Ammonia	\$ 592	\$ 602	\$ 586	\$ (10)	(2)%	\$ 16	3%	
Granular urea	369	441	411	(72)	(16)%	30	7%	
UAN	303	308	319	(5)	(2)%	(11)	(3)%	
AN	250	266	260	(16)	(6)%	6	2%	
Cost of natural gas (per MMBtu) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3.66	\$ 3.39	\$ 4.28	\$ 0.27	8%	\$ (0.89)	(21)%	
Average daily market price of natural gas (per MMBtu) Henry Hub (Louisiana)	\$ 3.72	\$ 2.75	\$ 3.99	\$ 0.97	35%	\$ (1.24)	(31)%	
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 328.4	\$ 334.6	\$ 316.3	\$ (6.2)	(2)%	\$ 18.3	6%	
Capital expenditures	\$ 759.5	\$ 431.3	\$ 177.0	\$ 328.2	76%	\$ 254.3	144%	
Production volume by product (000s)								
Ammonia ⁽²⁾	7,105	7,067	7,244	38	1%	(177)	(2)%	
Granular urea	2,474	2,560	2,588	(86)	(3)%	(28)	(1)%	
UAN (32%)	6,332	6,027	6,349	305	5%	(322)	(5)%	
AN	882	839	952	43	5%	(113)	(12)%	

(1) Includes the cost of natural gas purchases and realized gains and losses on natural gas derivatives.

(2) Gross ammonia production, including amounts subsequently upgraded into other nitrogen products.

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Impact of CFL Selling Price Modifications

As discussed in the Items Affecting Comparability of Results section of this discussion and analysis, in the fourth quarter of 2012, the CFL selling prices to Viterra were modified to cost plus an agreed-upon margin from market-based pricing retroactive to January 1, 2012. This change had no impact on our net earnings attributable to common stockholders as CFL was a consolidated variable interest entity prior to April 30, 2013. However, these changes impact the comparability of certain amounts between 2013 and prior years. On April 30, 2013, CF Industries acquired the noncontrolling interests in CFL and CFL became a wholly owned subsidiary of CF Industries.

The financial results for 2013 include four months of CFL selling prices based on production cost plus an agreed-upon margin and eight months of market based selling prices. The following table adjusts the nitrogen segment results for 2012 and 2011 to a similar selling price pattern of 4 months based on production costs and 8 months based on market prices to be comparable to the 2013 results.

	Year Ended December 31,					2012 v. 2011	
	2013	2012	2011	2013 v. 2012			
	(in millions)						
Net sales							
As Reported	\$ 4,677.8	\$ 5,096.6	\$ 5,012.1	\$ (418.8)	(8)%	\$ 84.5	2%
Impact of selling price adjustment		135.9	(41.5)	(135.9)		177.4	
As adjusted	\$ 4,677.8	\$ 5,232.5	\$ 4,970.6	\$ (554.7)	(11)%	\$ 261.9	5%
Gross margin							
As Reported	\$ 2,445.3	\$ 2,913.6	\$ 2,563.2	\$ (468.3)	(16)%	\$ 350.4	14%
Impact of selling price adjustment		135.9	(41.5)	(135.9)		177.4	
As adjusted	\$ 2,445.3	\$ 3,049.5	\$ 2,521.7	\$ (604.2)	(20)%	\$ 527.8	21%
Gross margin percentage							
As Reported	52.3%	57.2%	51.1%				
Impact of selling price adjustment		1.1	(0.4)				
As adjusted	52.3%	58.3%	50.7%				

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**Average selling price per ton
by product**

Ammonia

As Reported	\$	592	\$	602	\$	586	\$	(10)	(2)%	\$	16	3%
Impact of selling price adjustment				26		(10)		(26)			36	
As adjusted	\$	592	\$	628	\$	576	\$	(36)	(6)%	\$	52	9%

Granular Urea

As Reported	\$	369	\$	441	\$	411	\$	(72)	(16)%	\$	30	7%
Impact of selling price adjustment				24		(6)		(24)			30	
As adjusted	\$	369	\$	465	\$	405	\$	(96)	(21)%	\$	60	15%

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012

Net Sales. Net sales in the nitrogen segment decreased \$418.8 million, or 8%, in 2013 from 2012 due primarily to an 8% decrease in average selling prices. The nitrogen segment net sales were

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impacted by the CFL selling price modifications. On an as adjusted basis, net sales in the nitrogen segment decreased by 11%. Average selling prices decreased to \$361 per ton in 2013 from \$393 per ton in 2012 including declines of 16% for urea, 6% for AN and 2% for both ammonia and UAN as compared to the prior year. The decline in urea prices versus the prior year was primarily due to increased supply as a result of higher urea exports from Chinese producers during the low tariff export season. The decline in ammonia prices versus the prior year was due to the combination of a weaker nitrogen pricing environment, higher domestic production rates and inventory levels and reduced demand associated with unfavorable weather conditions. During 2013, the cold and wet spring and the shortened fall application season reduced ammonia demand compared to the favorable application environment during 2012. The decline in UAN prices versus the prior year was due primarily to higher global supply of nitrogen products.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales in the nitrogen segment averaged \$172 per ton in 2013 compared to \$168 per ton in 2012. This 2% increase was due primarily to an 8% increase in the realized cost of natural gas and a \$13.6 million reduction in net unrealized mark-to-market gains on natural gas derivatives in the current year compared to 2012. The current year includes a mark-to-market gain on natural gas derivatives of \$52.9 million, while 2012 includes a mark-to-market gain of \$66.5 million.

Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011

Net Sales. Net sales in the nitrogen segment increased \$84.5 million, or 2%, to \$5.1 billion in 2012 from \$5.0 billion in 2011 due primarily to a 2% increase in average selling prices. The nitrogen segment net sales were impacted by the CFL selling price modifications. On an as adjusted basis, net sales in the nitrogen segment increased 5%. Average nitrogen fertilizer selling prices increased to \$393 per ton in 2012 from \$385 per ton in 2011 with increases in ammonia and urea. Higher ammonia and urea average selling prices resulted from tight industry-wide supply conditions due to increased U.S. demand caused by the higher level of planted acres in 2012 and expected in 2013, and lower downstream inventories. Sales volume in 2012 approximated the level in 2011 as higher sales of ammonia and other nitrogen products were offset by lower sales volumes of UAN and ammonium nitrate. A favorable application environment for ammonia during 2012 supported the higher sales volume for this product. The lower sales volumes of UAN and ammonia nitrate were due to scheduled plant turnarounds and maintenance activities during 2012 that resulted in lower production of these products. Lower UAN sales volume was also due to a shift in product mix favoring higher margin nitrogen products during the year.

Cost of Sales. Total cost of sales in the nitrogen segment averaged approximately \$168 per ton in 2012 compared to \$188 per ton in 2011. The 11% decrease was due primarily to lower realized natural gas costs and \$66.5 million in unrealized net mark-to-market gains on natural gas derivatives in 2012 compared to net losses of \$77.3 million in 2011. The average cost of natural gas declined by 21% from \$4.28 per MMBtu in 2011 to \$3.39 per MMBtu in 2012.

Table of Contents**CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.***Phosphate Segment*

The following table presents summary operating data for our phosphate segment:

	Year Ended December 31,						
	2013	2012	2011	2013 v. 2012		2012 v. 2011	
	(in millions, except as noted)						
Net sales	\$ 796.9	\$ 1,007.4	\$ 1,085.8	\$ (210.5)	(21)%	\$ (78.4)	(7)%
Cost of sales	722.0	807.7	753.4	(85.7)	(11)%	54.3	7%
Gross margin	\$ 74.9	\$ 199.7	\$ 332.4	\$ (124.8)	(62)%	\$ (132.7)	(40)%
Gross margin percentage	9.4%	19.8%	30.6%				
Tons of product sold (000s)	1,857	2,035	1,922	(178)	(9)%	113	6%
Sales volume by product (000s)							
DAP	1,408	1,611	1,468	(203)	(13)%	143	10%
MAP	449	424	454	25	6%	(30)	(7)%
Domestic vs. export sales (000s)							
Domestic	1,061	1,254	1,197	(193)	(15)%	57	5%
Export	796	781	725	15	2%	56	8%
Average selling price per ton by product							
DAP	\$ 427	\$ 493	\$ 565	\$ (66)	(13)%	\$ (72)	(13)%
MAP	437	502	565	(65)	(13)%	(63)	(11)%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization ⁽¹⁾	\$ 42.3	\$ 43.5	\$ 50.7	\$ (1.2)	(3)%	\$ (7.2)	(14)%
Capital expenditures	\$ 59.0	\$ 64.4	\$ 52.0	\$ (5.4)	(8)%	\$ 12.4	24%
Production volume by product (000s)							
Phosphate rock	3,565	3,483	3,504	82	2%	(21)	(1)%
Sulfuric acid	2,480	2,530	2,633	(50)	(2)%	(103)	(4)%
Phosphoric acid as P ₂ O ₅ ⁽²⁾	921	975	1,005	(54)	(6)%	(30)	(3)%
DAP/MAP	1,847	1,952	1,997	(105)	(5)%	(45)	(2)%

(1) In October 2013 we entered into an agreement to sell the phosphate mining and manufacturing business, which is located in Florida, to Mosaic. The assets and liabilities expected to be sold are classified as held for sale. Effective November 1, 2013, we ceased depreciation on amounts in property, plant and equipment. The depreciation that would have been recorded for November and December is estimated at approximately \$8.1 million.

(2) P₂O₅ is the basic measure of the nutrient content in phosphate fertilizer products.

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012

Net Sales. Phosphate segment net sales decreased \$210.5 million, or 21%, to \$796.9 million in 2013 compared to \$1.0 billion in 2012 due to a 13% decline in average selling prices and a 9% decrease in volume. Average DAP and MAP selling prices each decreased 13% with DAP decreasing from \$493 to \$427 per ton and MAP decreasing from \$502 to \$437 per ton due primarily to lower global demand, notably India, and buyers delaying purchases due to the expectation for lower prices. Phosphate segment sales volume of 1,857,000 tons in 2013 was 9% lower than 2012 due primarily to reduced domestic sales partially offset by increased exports.

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Cost of Sales. The average phosphate segment cost of sales of \$389 per ton in 2013 was 2% lower than the \$397 per ton in the prior year due to lower raw material costs, primarily ammonia and sulfur.

Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011

Net Sales. Phosphate segment net sales decreased \$78.4 million, or 7%, to \$1.0 billion in 2012 compared to \$1.1 billion in 2011 due to lower average selling prices, partially offset by higher sales volume. Average selling prices for 2012 decreased by 12% compared to the prior year reflecting lower demand from India. Our total sales volume of phosphate fertilizer of 2.0 million tons in 2012 was 6% higher than in 2011 due primarily to higher export sales volume.

Cost of Sales. Average phosphate segment cost of sales of \$397 per ton in 2012 was comparable to the \$392 per ton in the prior year.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary uses of cash are for operating costs, working capital, capital expenditures, debt service, investments, taxes, share repurchases and dividends. Our working capital requirements are affected by several factors, including demand for our products, selling prices, raw material costs, freight and storage costs and seasonal factors inherent in the business. Generally, our primary source of cash is cash from operations, which includes cash generated by customer advances. We may also from time to time access the capital markets or engage in borrowings under our credit agreement.

During 2013, the following significant events have had or will have an impact on our cash and liquidity position.

Under our current Board-authorized \$3.0 billion share purchase program, we repurchased 7.3 million common shares in 2013 for a total cost of \$1.4 billion.

Through the end of 2013, we made \$0.7 billion of capital expenditures related to our \$3.8 billion capacity expansion projects. These projects are expected to be on-stream by 2016. During 2014, we expect to spend approximately \$2.0 billion on these projects.

In April 2013, we completed the acquisition of the remaining noncontrolling interest in CFL for \$0.9 billion.

In October 2013, we entered into a set of strategic agreements with Mosaic including a definitive agreement to sell the entirety of our phosphate mining and manufacturing business, which is located in Florida, for a purchase price of approximately \$1.4 billion in cash, subject to adjustment as provided in the agreement, plus two agreements to supply ammonia to Mosaic. We expect the phosphate business sale transaction will close in the first half of 2014.

In April 2013, we amended and restated our credit agreement, increasing the revolving credit facility by \$0.5 billion to \$1.0 billion and extending the maturity date to May 2018.

In May 2013, we issued \$1.5 billion in senior notes with \$750 million due in 2023 and \$750 million due in 2043.

In December 2013, we announced our intent to raise up to \$1.5 billion in long-term debt in 2014.

Further details regarding these events are provided below.

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Cash and Cash Equivalents

We had cash and cash equivalents of \$1.7 billion as of December 31, 2013 and \$2.3 billion as of December 31, 2012. Cash equivalents include highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less. Under our short-term investment policy, we may invest our excess cash balances in several types of securities including notes and bonds issued by governmental entities or corporations, and money market funds. Securities issued by governmental agencies include those issued directly by the U.S. and Canadian federal governments; those issued by state, local or other governmental entities; and those guaranteed by entities affiliated with governmental entities.

Share Repurchase Programs

In the third quarter of 2011, our Board of Directors authorized a program to repurchase up to \$1.5 billion of CF Holdings common stock through December 31, 2013. During 2011, we repurchased 6.5 million shares under the program for \$1.0 billion, and in the second quarter of 2012, we repurchased 3.1 million shares of CF Holdings common stock for \$500.0 million, thereby completing this program. In June 2012, all 9.6 million shares that had been repurchased under this program were retired. In our consolidated balance sheet, the retirement of these shares eliminated the recorded treasury stock and reduced retained earnings and paid-in capital by \$1,125.9 million and \$374.2 million, respectively, as of June 30, 2012.

In the third quarter of 2012, our Board of Directors authorized a program to repurchase up to \$3.0 billion of CF Holdings common stock through December 31, 2016. Repurchases under this program may be made from time to time in the open market, in privately negotiated transactions, or otherwise. The manner, timing, and amount of any repurchases will be determined by our management based on evaluation of market conditions, stock price, and other factors. In 2013, we repurchased 7.3 million shares for \$1.4 billion. There were no repurchases under this program in 2012. In 2013 we retired 6.4 million shares of our stock repurchased during the year. In our consolidated balance sheet, the retirement of these shares eliminated the recorded treasury stock and reduced retained earnings and paid-in capital by \$1,067.4 million and \$180.4 million, respectively.

Capacity Expansion Projects and Restricted Cash

In November 2012, we announced that our Board of Directors had authorized expenditures of \$3.8 billion to construct new ammonia and urea/UAN plants at our Donaldsonville, Louisiana complex and new ammonia and urea plants at our Port Neal, Iowa complex. In combination, these two new facilities will be able to produce 2.1 million tons of gross ammonia per year and upgraded products ranging from 2.0 to 2.7 million tons of granular urea per year and up to 1.8 million tons of UAN 32% solution per year, depending on our choice of product mix. The \$3.8 billion cost estimate includes: engineering and design; equipment procurement; construction; associated infrastructure including natural gas connections and power supply; and product storage and handling systems. These plants will increase our product mix flexibility at Donaldsonville, improve our ability to serve upper-Midwest urea customers from our Port Neal location, and allow us to benefit from the favorable cost advantage of North American natural gas. All of these new facilities are scheduled to be on-stream by 2016. We expect to finance the capital expenditures through available cash and securities, cash generated from operations and borrowings. Total cash spent to date on capital expenditures for the expansion projects was \$476.9 million, including \$356.1 million spent during 2013. In addition, \$203.6 million was invested in the expansion project and not paid at December 31, 2013 and recognized in the consolidated balance sheet in the lines labeled accounts payable and accrued expenses and other non-current liabilities.

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We have retained engineering and procurement services from an affiliate of ThyssenKrupp Uhde (Uhde) for both the Donaldsonville, Louisiana and Port Neal, Iowa expansion projects. Under the terms of the engineering and procurement services contract, we have granted Uhde a security interest in a restricted cash account and maintain a cash balance in that account equal to the cancellation fees for procurement services and equipment that would arise if we were to cancel the projects. The amount in the account will change over time based on procurement costs. The amount is projected to reach approximately \$375 million at certain points in time during construction and will be zero by the end of the project. At December 31, 2013 there was \$154.0 million held in this account. This restricted cash is not included in our cash and cash equivalents and is reported separately on our consolidated balance sheet and statement of cash flows.

Capital Spending

We make capital expenditures to sustain our asset base, to increase our capacity, to improve plant efficiency and to comply with various environmental, health and safety requirements. Capital expenditures totaled \$823.8 million in 2013 as compared to \$523.5 million in 2012. The increase in capital expenditures is primarily the result of the \$356.1 million spent on the two capacity expansion projects discussed above.

Projected Capital Spending

We expect capital expenditures in 2014 to be approximately \$2.5 billion, including \$2.0 billion for the capacity expansion projects and \$0.5 billion of sustaining and other capital expenditures. Planned capital expenditures are subject to change due to delays in regulatory approvals or permitting, unanticipated increases in cost, changes in scope and completion time, performance of third parties, adverse weather, defects in materials and workmanship, labor or material shortages, transportation constraints, and other unforeseen difficulties.

Acquisitions of the Noncontrolling Interests in Canadian Fertilizers Limited

In 2012, we entered into agreements to acquire the 34% of CFL's common and preferred shares owned by Viterra, the product purchase agreement between CFL and Viterra, and the CFL common shares held by GROWMARK and La Coop fédérée for a total purchase price of approximately C\$0.9 billion. In April 2013, we completed the acquisitions. Since CFL was previously a consolidated variable interest entity, the purchase price was recognized as follows: a \$0.8 billion reduction in paid in capital; a \$0.1 billion deferred tax asset; and the removal of the CFL noncontrolling interest. CFL is now a wholly owned subsidiary and we are entitled to purchase 100% of CFL's ammonia and granular urea production. For additional information, see Note 4 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report.

Planned Disposition of Phosphate Business and Ammonia Supply Agreements

In October 2013, we entered into a definitive agreement with Mosaic to sell our entire phosphate mining and manufacturing business, which is located in Florida, for a purchase price of approximately \$1.4 billion in cash, subject to adjustment as provided in the agreement, and entered into two agreements to supply ammonia to Mosaic. The first agreement, which is not conditioned upon completion of the phosphate business sale transaction, provides for us to supply between 600,000 and 800,000 tons of ammonia per year from our Donaldsonville, Louisiana nitrogen complex beginning no later than 2017. The second agreement provides for us to supply approximately 300,000 tons of ammonia per year sourced from our Point Lisas Nitrogen Limited (PLNL) joint venture beginning at the closing of the phosphate business sale transaction. See further discussion of this transaction in the section titled Items Affecting Comparability of Results and in Note 12 Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report.

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Repatriation of Foreign Earnings and Income Taxes

We have operations in Canada and interests in corporate joint ventures in the United Kingdom, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, and Switzerland. The estimated additional U.S. and foreign income taxes due upon repatriation of the earnings of these foreign operations to the U.S. are recognized in our consolidated financial statements as the earnings are recognized, unless the earnings are considered to be indefinitely reinvested based upon our current plans. However, the cash payment of the income tax liabilities associated with repatriation of earnings from foreign operations occurs at the time of the repatriation. As a result, the recognition of income tax expense related to foreign earnings, as applicable, and the payment of taxes resulting from repatriation of those earnings can occur in different periods. Cash balances held by corporate joint ventures are maintained at sufficient levels to fund local operations as accumulated earnings are repatriated from the joint ventures on a periodic basis.

At December 31, 2013, approximately \$282.3 million of our consolidated cash and cash equivalents balance of \$1.7 billion was held by our Canadian subsidiaries. The cash balance held by the Canadian subsidiaries represents accumulated earnings of our foreign operations which is not considered to be permanently reinvested. We have recognized deferred income taxes on these earnings for the foreign and domestic taxes that would be due upon their repatriation to the United States. At December 31, 2013, the cash tax cost to repatriate the Canadian cash balances would be approximately \$14.1 million.

Debt

We intend to raise up to \$1.5 billion in long-term debt in 2014. This new debt, in addition to cash from operations and proceeds from the sale of the phosphate mining and manufacturing business, will fund our capital expenditure programs, dividends to shareholders, working capital and additional share repurchases.

Credit Agreement

On April 22, 2013, we amended and restated the CF Holdings credit agreement (Credit Agreement) increasing the revolving credit facility from \$500 million to \$1.0 billion and extending the maturity from May 1, 2017 to May 1, 2018. All obligations under the Credit Agreement are unsecured. Currently, CF Holdings is the only guarantor of CF Industries' obligations under the Credit Agreement. Certain of CF Industries' material domestic subsidiaries would be required to become guarantors under the Credit Agreement if such subsidiary were to guarantee our other debt or CF Industries' debt in excess of \$350 million. As of December 31, 2013, \$995.1 million was available for borrowing under our Credit Agreement, net of \$4.9 million of outstanding letters of credit, and there were no outstanding borrowings.

Our Credit Agreement includes representations, warranties, covenants and events of default, including requirements that we maintain a minimum interest coverage ratio and not exceed a maximum total leverage ratio, as well as other customary covenants and events of default. Our senior notes indentures also include certain covenants and events of default. As of December 31, 2013, we were in compliance with all covenants under the Credit Agreement and the senior notes indentures.

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Senior Notes

At December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, we had \$3.1 billion and \$1.6 billion of senior notes outstanding, respectively, with maturities ranging from 2018 through 2043 as follows:

Senior Notes due 2018 and 2020

On April 23, 2010, CF Industries issued \$800 million aggregate principal amount of 6.875% senior notes due May 1, 2018 and \$800 million aggregate principal amount of 7.125% senior notes due May 1, 2020 (the 2018/2020 Notes). Interest is paid semiannually on May 1 and November 1 and the 2018/2020 Notes are redeemable at our option, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at specified make-whole redemption prices.

Under the supplemental indentures governing the 2018/2020 Notes, the 2018/2020 Notes are guaranteed by CF Holdings. In addition, in the event that a subsidiary of ours, other than CF Industries, becomes a borrower or a guarantor under the Credit Agreement (or any renewal, replacement or refinancing thereof), such subsidiary would be required to become a guarantor of the 2018/2020 Notes.

Senior Notes due 2023 and 2043

On May 23, 2013, CF Industries issued \$750 million aggregate principal amount of 3.450% senior notes due June 1, 2023 and \$750 million aggregate principal amount of 4.950% senior notes due June 1, 2043 (the 2023/2043 Notes). Interest is paid semiannually on June 1 and December 1 and the 2023/2043 Notes are redeemable at our option, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at specified make-whole redemption prices. We received net proceeds of approximately \$1.48 billion from the issuance and sale of the 2023/2043 Notes, after deducting underwriting discounts and offering expenses.

Under the supplemental indentures governing the 2023/2043 Notes, the 2023/2043 Notes are guaranteed by CF Holdings. In addition, in the event that a subsidiary of ours, other than CF Industries, becomes a borrower or a guarantor under the Credit Agreement (or any renewal, replacement or refinancing thereof), such subsidiary would be required to become a guarantor of the 2023/2043 Notes, provided that such requirement will no longer apply following the repayment of both issues of the 2018/2020 Notes or the subsidiaries of ours, other than CF Industries, otherwise become no longer subject to such a requirement to guarantee the 2018/2020 Notes.

Forward Sales and Customer Advances

We offer our customers the opportunity to purchase product on a forward basis at prices and on delivery dates we propose. We also use derivative financial instruments to reduce our exposure to changes in prices for natural gas that will be purchased in the future. Natural gas is the largest and most volatile component of our manufacturing cost for nitrogen-based fertilizers. As a result of using derivative instruments to hedge against movements of future prices of natural gas, volatility in reported quarterly earnings can result from the unrealized mark-to-market adjustments in the value of the derivatives. Additionally, our reported fertilizer selling prices and margins may differ from market spot prices and margins available at the time of shipment. Unlike nitrogen fertilizer products sold under forward sales contracts, we typically are unable to use hedges to reduce our exposure to raw material price changes for components of our phosphate manufacturing cost, the largest of which are sulfur and ammonia. As a result, we typically are exposed to margin risk on phosphate products sold on a forward basis.

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Customer advances, which typically represent a portion of the contract's sales value, are received shortly after the contract is executed, with any remaining unpaid amount generally being collected by the time the product is shipped, thereby reducing or eliminating the accounts receivable related to such sales. Any cash payments received in advance from customers in connection with forward sales contracts are reflected on our consolidated balance sheets as a current liability until the related orders are shipped and revenue is recognized. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we had \$120.6 million and \$380.7 million, respectively, in customer advances on our consolidated balance sheets.

While customer advances are generally a significant source of liquidity, the level of forward sales contracts is affected by many factors including current market conditions and our customers' outlook of future market fundamentals. If the level of sales under our forward sales programs were to decrease in the future, our cash received from customer advances could likely decrease and our accounts receivable balances could likely increase. Also, borrowing under our Credit Agreement could become necessary. Due to the volatility inherent in our business and changing customer expectations, we cannot estimate the amount of future forward sales activity.

Under our forward sales programs, a customer may delay delivery of an order due to weather conditions or other factors. These delays generally subject the customer to potential charges for storage or may be grounds for termination of the contract by us. Such a delay in scheduled shipment or termination of a forward sales contract due to a customer's inability or unwillingness to perform may negatively impact our reported sales.

Derivative Financial Instruments

We use derivative financial instruments to reduce our exposure to changes in commodity prices and foreign currency exchange rates. Derivatives expose us to counterparties and the risks associated with their ability to meet the terms of the contracts. For derivatives that are in net asset positions, we are exposed to credit loss from nonperformance by the counterparties. We control our credit risk through the use of multiple counterparties that are either large oil and gas companies or large financial institutions and, in most cases, the use of master netting arrangements.

The master netting arrangements to most of our derivative instruments contain credit-risk-related contingent features with sliding-scale credit support thresholds that are dependent upon the ratings assigned to our long-term unsecured debt by certain credit rating agencies. Downgrades in our credit ratings could cause the applicable threshold levels to increase. If our net liability positions with the counterparties exceed the threshold amounts, those counterparties could require cash collateral, some other form of credit support, or daily cash settlement of unrealized losses.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the aggregate fair value of the derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features in net liability positions was \$0.2 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, which also approximates the fair value of the maximum amount of additional collateral that would need to be posted or assets needed to settle the obligations if the credit-risk-related contingent features were triggered at the reporting dates. As of December 31, 2013, we had open natural gas derivative contracts for 76.3 million MMBtus and the notional amount of our open foreign currency derivatives was \$636.3 million. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, we had no cash collateral on deposit with counterparties for derivative contracts.

Financial Assurance Requirements

In addition to various operational and environmental regulations related to our phosphate segment, we are also subject to financial assurance obligations related to the closure and maintenance of our phosphogypsum stack systems at both our Plant City, Florida phosphate fertilizer complex and

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our closed Bartow, Florida phosphate fertilizer complex. These financial assurance obligations result from two requirements. The first is a 2010 consent decree with the EPA and the FDEP with respect to our compliance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) at our Plant City complex (the Plant City Consent Decree). The second is State of Florida financial assurance regulations (Florida Financial Assurance) that apply to both our Plant City and Bartow complexes. Both of these regulations allow the use of a funding mechanism as a means of complying with the financial assurance requirements associated with the closure, long-term maintenance, and monitoring costs for the phosphogypsum stacks, as well as costs incurred to manage the water contained in the stack system upon closure. We maintain a trust account for the benefit of the EPA and the FDEP and an escrow account for the benefit of the FDEP to meet these financial assurance requirements. On our consolidated balance sheets, these are collectively referred to as "Asset retirement obligation funds" (ARO funds) and at December 31, 2013, these assets were recorded as assets held for sale. The trust for the Plant City Consent Decree is fully funded, and we expect the remaining \$1.0 million will be funded in the State of Florida Financial Assurance escrow account near the end of 2015. Both financial assurance funding obligations require estimates of future expenditures that could be impacted by refinements in scope, technological developments, cost inflation, changes in regulations, discount rates and the timing of activities. Additional funding would be required in the future if increases in cost estimates exceed investment earnings in the trust or escrow accounts. In the fourth quarter of 2013, we entered into a definitive agreement with Mosaic to sell our entire phosphate mining and manufacturing business, which is located in Florida. As a result, the asset retirement obligation funds are included in noncurrent assets held for sale at December 31, 2013. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the balance in the ARO funds was \$203.7 million and \$200.8 million, respectively.

The amounts recognized as expense in operations pertaining to our phosphogypsum stack systems closure and land reclamation are determined and accounted for on an accrual basis as described in Note 10 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report. These expense amounts are expected to differ from the anticipated contributions to the trust and escrow accounts, which are based on the guidelines set forth in the Plant City Consent Decree and Florida Financial Assurance regulations. Ultimately, the funds in these accounts will be used to fund the closure and maintenance of the phosphogypsum stack systems.

Florida regulations require mining companies to demonstrate financial responsibility for reclamation, wetland and other surface water mitigation measures in advance of any mining activities. We will also be required to demonstrate financial responsibility for reclamation and for wetland and other surface water mitigation measures, if and when we are able to expand our Hardee mining activities to areas not currently permitted. The demonstration of financial responsibility by mining companies in Florida may be provided by passing a financial test or by establishing a trust fund agreement or escrow account. Based on these current regulations, we will have the option to demonstrate financial responsibility in Florida utilizing any of these methods.

Other Liquidity Requirements

We contributed \$7.0 million to our pension plans in 2013. We expect to contribute approximately \$21.2 million to our pension plans in 2014.

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Cash Flows

Operating Activities

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012

Net cash generated from operating activities in 2013 was \$1.5 billion as compared to \$2.4 billion in 2012. The \$0.9 billion decline was due to the combination of a \$390.6 million decline in net earnings and a higher level of net working capital invested in the business in 2013 versus 2012. During 2013, \$740.2 million more was invested in net working capital than in 2012 due primarily to higher income tax payments and lower customer advances as customers delayed purchasing decisions in 2013 as compared to 2012.

Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011

Net cash generated from operating activities in 2012 was \$2.4 billion as compared to \$2.1 billion in 2011. The \$296.7 million increase in cash provided by operating activities was due primarily to an increase in net earnings, and a lower level of working capital invested in the business at the end of 2012 as compared to the end of 2011 as lower inventory, lower receivables and higher customer advances and accounts payable and accrued expenses contributed to the lower levels of working capital.

Investing Activities

Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

Net cash used in investing activities was \$1,019.3 million in 2013 compared to \$513.5 million in 2012. Cash used in investing activities in 2013 included \$823.8 million in capital expenditures and \$154.0 million transferred to a restricted cash account in support of the capacity expansion projects discussed previously. The cash used in investing activities in 2012 was primarily for capital expenditures, partially offset by \$65.4 million from the sale of short term securities and property, plant and equipment. The cash used in investing activities in 2011 was primarily for capital expenditures, partially offset by \$54.7 million in proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment and \$37.9 million in sales and maturities of short term securities. Additions to property, plant and equipment accounted for \$823.8 million, \$523.5 million and \$247.2 million of cash used in investing activities in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The increases in capital expenditures in 2013 and 2012 related primarily to cash spending for the major capacity expansion projects at our Donaldsonville, Louisiana and Port Neal, Iowa facilities.

We made contributions of \$2.9 million, \$55.4 million and \$50.4 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, to our asset retirement obligation trust and escrow accounts. The balance in these accounts is reported at fair value on our consolidated balance sheets.

Financing Activities

Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

Net cash used in financing activities was \$980.3 million in 2013, compared to \$796.8 million in 2012, and \$1.5 billion in 2011. In May 2013, we issued senior notes and received proceeds of approximately \$1.5 billion. Cash used in financing activities in 2013 included \$918.7 million to acquire the noncontrolling interests in CFL. Cash used for stock repurchases in 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$1.4 billion, \$500.0 million and \$1.0 billion, respectively. We distributed \$73.7 million to the noncontrolling interests in 2013, compared to \$231.8 million in 2012 and \$145.7 million in 2011. The decrease in distributions to noncontrolling interests in 2013 was due to the acquisition of the

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noncontrolling interests in CFL in April and the modifications to CFL selling prices in the fourth quarter of 2012, which impacted the payments made the first four months of 2013. In 2012, \$13.0 million was used for the repayment of long term debt compared to \$346.0 million in 2011.

Contractual Obligations

The following is a summary of our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2013:

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	After 2018	Total
	(in millions)						
Contractual Obligations							
Debt							
Long-term debt ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 800.0	\$ 2,300.0	\$ 3,100.0
Interest payments on long-term debt ⁽¹⁾	177.6	177.6	177.6	177.6	148.4	1,111.5	1,970.3
Other Obligations							
Operating leases	88.8	81.5	76.1	58.7	42.3	91.0	438.4
Equipment purchases and plant improvements	175.7	9.2	0.7				185.6
Capacity expansion projects ⁽²⁾	1,430.0	445.5	71.5				1,947.0
Transportation ⁽³⁾	95.3	30.3	31.1	21.4	20.7	111.3	310.1
Purchase obligations ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	537.5	260.3	137.9	134.1	101.1	0.8	1,171.7
Contributions to Pension Plans ⁽⁶⁾	21.2						21.2
Net Operating Loss Settlement ⁽⁷⁾	10.2	10.2	10.2	12.3			42.9
Total⁽⁸⁾	\$ 2,536.3	\$ 1,014.6	\$ 505.1	\$ 404.1	\$ 1,112.5	\$ 3,614.6	\$ 9,187.2

(1) Based on debt balances before discounts, offering expenses and interest rates as of December 31, 2013.

(2) We expect to spend approximately \$2.0 billion during 2014 related to the \$3.8 billion Donaldsonville and Port Neal capacity expansion projects expected to be completed by 2016. Contractual commitments do not include any amounts related to our foreign currency derivatives. For further information, see our previous discussion under Capacity Expansion Projects and Restricted Cash in the Liquidity and Capital Resources section of this discussion and analysis.

(3) Includes anticipated expenditures under certain contracts to transport raw materials and finished product to and from our facilities. The majority of these arrangements allow for reductions in usage based on our actual operating rates. Amounts set forth above are based on projected normal operating rates and contracted or current spot prices, where applicable, as of December 31, 2013 and actual operating rates and prices may differ.

(4) Includes minimum commitments to purchase natural gas based on prevailing market-based forward prices at December 31, 2013. Purchase obligations do not include any amounts related to our natural gas derivatives.

(5)

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Includes a commitment to purchase ammonia from PLNL at market-based prices under an agreement that expires in 2018. The annual commitment based on market prices at December 31, 2013 is \$126.4 million with a total remaining commitment of \$600.6 million.

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- (6) Represents the contributions we expect to make to our pension plans during 2014. Our pension funding policy is to contribute amounts sufficient to meet minimum legal funding requirements plus discretionary amounts that we may deem to be appropriate.
- (7) Represents the amounts we expect to pay to our pre-IPO owners in conjunction with the amended NOL Agreement and the 2013 settlement with the IRS. See Note 11 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report for further discussion of this matter.
- (8) Excludes \$128.1 million of unrecognized tax benefits due to the uncertainty in the timing of potential tax payments.

Other Long-Term Obligations

As of December 31, 2013, our liabilities held for sale included balances related to asset retirement obligations (AROs) and our other liabilities included environmental remediation liabilities. The estimated timing and amount of cash outflows associated with these liabilities are as follows:

	Payments Due by Period						Total
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	After 2018	
	(in millions)						
<i>Other Long-Term Obligations</i>							
Asset retirement obligations ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 12.7	\$ 7.1	\$ 11.8	\$ 9.5	\$ 14.0	\$ 827.3	\$ 882.4
Environmental remediation liabilities	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.3	7.7
Total	\$ 15.7	\$ 7.7	\$ 12.4	\$ 10.1	\$ 14.6	\$ 829.6	\$ 890.1

- (1) Represents the undiscounted, inflation-adjusted estimated cash outflows required to settle the recorded AROs. The corresponding present value of these future expenditures is \$166.6 million as of December 31, 2013. Excludes any amounts we may be required to deposit into our escrow or trust accounts to meet our financial assurance funding requirements. See the discussion of our financial assurance requirements earlier in this section.

We also have unrecorded AROs at our nitrogen manufacturing facilities and at our distribution and storage facilities that are conditional upon cessation of operations. These AROs include certain decommissioning activities as well as the removal and disposition of certain chemicals, waste materials, structures, equipment, vessels, piping and storage tanks. Also included is reclamation of land and closure of effluent ponds. The most recent estimate of the aggregate cost of these AROs expressed in 2013 dollars is approximately \$53.0 million. We do not believe that there is a reasonable basis for currently estimating a date or range of dates of cessation of operations at these facilities. Therefore, the table above does not contain any payments for these AROs. See Note 10 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report for further discussion of our AROs. As described in "Financial Assurance Requirements," we are required to set aside cash on an annual basis in escrow and trust accounts established to cover costs associated with closure of our phosphogypsum stack systems if necessary. These accounts will be the source of a significant portion of the cash required to settle the AROs pertaining to the phosphogypsum stack systems.

- (2) Cash flows occurring after 2018 are detailed in the following table.

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The following table details the undiscounted, inflation-adjusted estimated payments after 2018 required to settle the recorded AROs, as discussed above.

	Payments Due by Period						Total
	2019	2020 - 29	2030 - 39	2040 - 49	2050 - 59	After 2059	
	(in millions)						
Asset retirement obligations	\$ 5.7	\$ 52.2	\$ 164.3	\$ 253.0	\$ 74.0	\$ 278.1	\$ 827.3

Subsequent Event

In 2014, we repurchased 1.2 million of the Company's common shares for \$294.9 million as part of the \$3.0 billion share repurchase program announced in the third quarter of 2012. Together with the 7.3 million shares repurchased during 2013, these repurchases bring the total repurchased shares to date under this program to 8.5 million for an aggregate expenditure of \$1.7 billion.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have operating leases for certain property and equipment under various noncancelable agreements, the most significant of which are rail car leases and barge tow charters for the transportation of fertilizer. The rail car leases currently have minimum terms ranging from one to ten years and the barge charter commitments currently have terms ranging from two to seven years. We also have terminal and warehouse storage agreements for our distribution system, some of which contain minimum throughput requirements. The storage agreements contain minimum terms ranging from one to three years and commonly contain automatic annual renewal provisions thereafter unless canceled by either party. See Note 22 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report for additional information concerning leases.

We do not have any other off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a material current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and capital resources is based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. GAAP requires that we select policies and make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates. We base our estimates on historical experience, technological assessment, opinions of appropriate outside experts, and the most recent information available to us. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Changes in estimates that may have a material impact on our results are discussed in the context of the underlying financial statements to which they relate. The following discussion presents information about our most critical accounting policies and estimates.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when title and risk of loss are transferred to the customer, which can be at the plant gate, a distribution facility, a supplier location or a customer destination. In some cases, application of this policy requires that we make certain assumptions or estimates regarding a component of revenue, discounts and allowances, rebates, or creditworthiness of some of our customers. We base our estimates on historical experience, and the most recent information available to us, which can change as market conditions change. Amounts related to shipping and handling that are billed to our customers in sales transactions are classified as sales in our consolidated statements of operations. Sales incentives are reported as a reduction in net sales.

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Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost and depreciation, depletion and amortization is computed using either the straight-line method or the units-of-production method over the lives of the assets. The lives used in computing depreciation expense are based on estimates of the period over which the assets will be of economic benefit to us. Estimated lives are based on historical experience, manufacturers' or engineering estimates, valuation or appraisal estimates and future business plans. We review the depreciable lives assigned to our property, plant and equipment on a periodic basis, and change our estimates to reflect the results of those reviews.

Scheduled inspections, replacements and overhauls of plant machinery and equipment at our continuous process manufacturing facilities during a full plant shutdown are referred to as plant turnarounds. We account for plant turnarounds under the deferral method, as opposed to the direct expense or built-in overhaul methods. Under the deferral method, expenditures related to turnarounds are capitalized into property, plant and equipment when incurred and amortized to production costs on a straight-line basis over the period benefited, which is until the next scheduled turnaround in up to 5 years. Should the estimated period between turnarounds change, we may be required to amortize the remaining cost of the turnaround over a shorter period, which would lead to higher production costs. If we used the direct expense method, turnaround costs would be expensed as incurred. Scheduled replacements and overhauls of plant machinery and equipment include the dismantling, repair or replacement and installation of various components including piping, valves, motors, turbines, pumps, compressors, heat exchangers and the replacement of catalyst when a full plant shutdown occurs. Scheduled inspections are also conducted during a full plant shut down including required safety inspections, which entails the disassembly of various components such as steam boilers, pressure vessels and other equipment requiring safety certifications. Capitalized turnaround costs have been applied consistently in the periods presented. Internal employee costs and overhead amounts are not considered turnaround costs and are not capitalized. Turnaround costs are classified as investing activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows in the line entitled, "Additions to property, plant and equipment."

Inventory Valuation

We review our inventory balances at least quarterly, and more frequently if required by market conditions, to determine if the carrying amount of inventories exceeds their net realizable value. This review process incorporates current industry and customer-specific trends, current operating plans, historical price activity, and selling prices expected to be realized. If the carrying amount of our inventory exceeds its estimated net realizable value, we immediately adjust our carrying values accordingly. Upon inventory liquidation, if the actual sales prices ultimately realized are less than our most recent estimate of net realizable value, additional losses would be recorded in the period of liquidation. Fixed production costs related to idle capacity are not included in the cost of inventory but are charged directly to cost of sales.

Asset Retirement Obligations (AROs)

Asset Retirement Obligations (AROs) are legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of such assets. AROs are initially recognized as incurred when sufficient information exists to estimate fair value. When initially recognized, the fair value based on discounted future cash flows is recorded both as a liability and an increase in the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. In subsequent periods, depreciation of the asset and accretion of the liability are recorded. For additional information, see Note 10 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report.

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Our most significant AROs are driven by regulations in Florida governing the construction, operation, closure and long-term maintenance of phosphogypsum stack systems and site reclamation for the phosphate rock mine in Hardee County, Florida. Other AROs consist of conditional AROs for the Plant City, Bartow and Hardee facilities for which a reasonable basis exists for estimating a settlement date. These AROs relate to cessation of operations, and generally include the removal and disposition of certain chemicals, waste materials, asbestos, equipment, vessels, piping, and storage tanks.

We have unrecorded AROs at our nitrogen fertilizer manufacturing facilities and at our distribution and storage facilities that are conditional upon cessation of operations. These AROs include certain decommissioning activities as well as the removal and disposition of certain chemicals, waste materials, structures, equipment, vessels, piping and storage tanks. Also included are reclamation of land and the closure of certain effluent ponds. The most recent estimate of the aggregate cost of these AROs expressed in 2013 dollars is \$53.0 million. We have not recorded a liability for these conditional AROs at December 31, 2013 because we do not believe there is currently a reasonable basis for estimating a date or range of dates of cessation of operations at these facilities, which is necessary in order to estimate fair value. In reaching this conclusion, we considered the historical performance of each facility and have taken into account factors such as planned maintenance, asset replacements and upgrades of plant and equipment, which if conducted as in the past, can extend the physical lives of our nitrogen manufacturing facilities indefinitely. We also considered the possibility of changes in technology, risk of obsolescence, and availability of raw materials in arriving at our conclusion.

Recoverability of Long-Lived Assets, Goodwill and Investments in Unconsolidated Subsidiaries

We review the carrying values of our property, plant and equipment and other long-lived assets, including our finite-lived intangible assets, goodwill and investments in affiliates including joint ventures in accordance with GAAP in order to assess recoverability. Factors that we must estimate when performing impairment tests include sales volume, selling prices, raw material costs, operating expenses, inflation, discount rates, exchange rates, tax rates and capital spending. Significant judgment is involved in estimating each of these factors, which include inherent uncertainties. The factors we use are consistent with those used in our internal planning process. The recoverability of the values associated with our goodwill, long-lived assets and investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries is dependent upon future operating performance of the specific businesses to which they are attributed. Certain of the operating assumptions are particularly sensitive to the cyclical nature of the fertilizer business. Adverse changes in demand for our products, increases in supply and the availability and costs of key raw materials could significantly affect the results of our review.

The recoverability and impairment tests of long-lived assets are required only when conditions exist that indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. For goodwill, impairment tests are required at least annually, or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that it may be impaired. We review the carrying value of our investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries annually to determine if there is a loss in value of the investment. We determine the fair value of the investment using an income approach valuation method. If the sum of the expected future discounted net cash flows is less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized immediately.

We evaluate goodwill for impairment in the fourth quarter at the reporting unit level, which in our case, are the nitrogen and phosphate segments. Our evaluation can begin with a qualitative assessment of the factors that could impact the significant inputs used to estimate fair value. If after performing the qualitative assessment, we determine that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, including goodwill, then no further testing is performed. However, if it is unclear based on the results of the qualitative test, we perform a quantitative test

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involving potentially two steps. The first step compares the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. We use an income based valuation method, determining the present value of future cash flows, to estimate the fair value of a reporting unit. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its positive carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is considered not impaired, and the second step of the impairment test is unnecessary. The second step of the goodwill impairment test, if needed, compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. We recognize an impairment loss immediately to the extent the carrying value exceeds its implied fair value. We identified no goodwill impairment in our 2013 or 2012 reviews. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the carrying value of our goodwill was \$2.1 billion.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The accounting for the change in the fair value of a derivative instrument depends on whether the instrument has been designated as a hedging instrument and whether the instrument is effective as part of a hedging relationship. Changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments considered effective are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) as the changes occur, and are reclassified into income or expense as the hedge item is recognized in earnings. The ineffective portion of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges and changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated as hedging instruments are recorded in the statement of operations as the changes occur.

Certain of our foreign currency derivatives that we use to manage our exposure to changes in exchange rates on Euro-denominated expenditures associated with our major capacity expansion projects have been designated as cash flow hedges. The expected cash flows for the capital projects involve the use of judgments and estimates, which are subject to change. We assess, both at the hedge's inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the designated cash flow hedges are highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged items. When a derivative is determined not to be highly effective as a hedge or the underlying hedged transaction is no longer probable, hedge accounting is discontinued in accordance with the derecognition criteria for hedge accounting.

Income Taxes

We recognize expenses, assets and liabilities for income taxes based on estimates of amounts that ultimately will be determined to be taxable or deductible in tax returns filed in various jurisdictions. U.S. income taxes are provided on that portion of the earnings of foreign subsidiaries that is expected to be remitted to the U.S. and be taxable. The final taxes paid are dependent upon many factors and judgments, including negotiations with taxing authorities in various jurisdictions and resolution of disputes arising from federal, state, and international tax audits. The judgments made at any point in time may change from previous conclusions based on the outcome of tax audits, as well as changes to, or further interpretations of, tax laws and regulations. We adjust income tax expense in the period when these changes occur.

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those differences are projected to be recovered or settled. Realization of deferred tax assets is dependent on our ability to generate sufficient taxable income of an appropriate character in future periods. A valuation allowance is established if it is determined to be more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will not be realized. Significant judgment is applied in evaluating the need for and magnitude of appropriate valuation allowances against deferred tax assets. Interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits are reported as interest expense and income tax expense, respectively.

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A deferred income tax liability is recorded for income taxes that would result from the repatriation of the portion of the investment in our non-U.S. subsidiaries and corporate joint ventures that are considered to not be permanently reinvested. No deferred income tax liability is recorded for the remainder of our investment in non-U.S. subsidiaries and corporate joint ventures, which we believe to be indefinitely reinvested.

As a large commercial enterprise with international operations, our income tax expense and our effective tax rate may change from period to period due to many factors. The most significant of these factors are changes in tax legislation, changes in the geographic mix of earnings, the tax characteristics of our income, the ability to realize certain foreign tax credits and net operating losses, and the portion of the income of our foreign subsidiaries and corporate joint ventures that is expected to be remitted to the U.S. and be taxable. It is reasonably likely that these items will impact income tax expense, net income and liquidity in future periods.

Pension Assets and Liabilities

Pension assets and liabilities are affected by the fair value of plan assets, estimates of the expected return on plan assets, plan design, actuarial estimates and discount rates. Actual changes in the fair value of plan assets and differences between the actual return on plan assets and the expected return on plan assets affect the amount of pension expense ultimately recognized. Our projected benefit obligation (PBO) related to our qualified pension plans was \$768.6 million at December 31, 2013, which was \$67.9 million higher than pension plan assets. The December 31, 2013 PBO was computed based on a weighted average discount rate of 4.8%, which was based on yields for high-quality (AA rated or better) fixed income debt securities that match the timing and amounts of expected benefit payments as of the measurement date of December 31. Declines in comparable bond yields would increase our PBO. If the discount rate used to compute the PBO was lower or higher by 50 basis points, our PBO would have been \$49.0 million higher or \$44.5 million lower, respectively, than the amount previously discussed.

The weighted average discount rate used to calculate pension expense in 2013 was 4.0%. If the discount rate used to compute 2013 pension expense decreased or increased by 50 basis points, the expense would have been approximately \$4.9 million higher or \$3.8 million lower, respectively, than the amount calculated. Our net benefit obligation, after deduction of plan assets, could increase or decrease depending on the extent to which returns on pension plan assets are lower or higher than the discount rate. The 5.1% weighted average expected long-term rate of return on assets used to calculate pension expense in 2013 is based on studies of actual rates of return achieved by equity and non-equity investments, both separately and in combination over historical holding periods. If the expected long-term rate of return on assets was higher or lower by 50 basis points, pension expense for 2013 would have been \$3.2 million lower or higher, respectively. See Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report for further discussion of our pension plans.

Consolidation

We consolidate all entities that we control by ownership of a majority interest and use the equity method to account for investments in affiliates that we do not consolidate, but for which we have the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies. Our consolidated net earnings include our share of the net earnings of these companies plus the amortization expense of certain tangible and intangible assets identified as part of purchase accounting. Our judgment regarding the level of influence over our equity method investment includes considering key factors such as ownership interest, representation on the board of directors, participation in policy decisions and

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material intercompany transactions. We regularly review our variable interest entities for potential changes in consolidation status.

We eliminate from our consolidated financial results all significant intercompany transactions.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report for a discussion of recent accounting pronouncements.

Discussion of Seasonality Impacts on Operations

Our sales of fertilizers to agricultural customers are typically seasonal in nature. The strongest demand for our products occurs during the spring planting season, with a second period of strong demand following the fall harvest. We and our customers generally build inventories during the low demand periods of the year in order to ensure timely product availability during the peak sales seasons. Seasonality is greatest for ammonia due to the limited ability of our customers and their customers to store significant quantities of this product. The seasonality of fertilizer demand results in our sales volumes and net sales being the highest during the spring and our working capital requirements being the highest just prior to the start of the spring season. Our quarterly financial results can vary significantly from one year to the next due to weather related shifts in planting schedules and purchasing patterns.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

We are exposed to the impact of changes in commodity prices, the valuation of our investments, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates.

Commodity Prices

Our net sales, cash flows and estimates of future cash flows related to fertilizer sales are sensitive to changes in fertilizer prices as well as changes in the prices of natural gas and other raw materials unless these costs have been fixed or hedged. A \$1.00 per MMBtu change in the price of natural gas would change the cost to produce a ton of ammonia, granular urea and UAN (32%) by approximately \$32, \$22 and \$14, respectively.

Natural gas is the largest and most volatile component of the manufacturing cost for nitrogen-based fertilizers. We manage the risk of changes in natural gas prices primarily through the use of derivative financial instruments covering periods of generally less than 18 months. The derivative instruments that we use currently are primarily natural gas fixed price swaps and call options. These derivatives settle using NYMEX futures price indexes, which represent the basis for fair value at any given time. The contracts are traded in months forward and settlements are scheduled to coincide with anticipated natural gas purchases during those future periods.

At December 31, 2013 and 2012, we had open derivative contracts for 76.3 million MMBtus and 58.9 million MMBtus, respectively. A \$1.00 per MMBtu increase in the forward curve prices of natural gas at December 31, 2013 would result in a favorable change in the fair value of these derivative positions of \$60.3 million, and a \$1.00 per MMBtu decrease in the forward curve prices of natural gas would change their fair value unfavorably by \$60.3 million.

We purchase ammonia and sulfur for use as raw materials in the production of DAP and MAP. There can be no guarantee that significant increases in input prices can always be recovered through increases in selling prices. We enter into raw material purchase contracts to procure ammonia and

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sulfur at market prices. A \$10 per ton change in the related cost of a short ton of ammonia or a long ton of sulfur would change DAP production cost by \$2.18 per ton and \$3.82 per ton, respectively. We also may, from time to time, purchase ammonia, granular urea, UAN, DAP and MAP to augment or replace production at our facilities.

Interest Rate Fluctuations

At December 31, 2013, we had four series of senior notes totaling \$3.1 billion outstanding with maturity dates of May 1, 2018, May 1, 2020, June 1, 2023 and June 1, 2043. The senior notes have fixed interest rates. The fair value of our senior notes outstanding at December 31, 2013 was approximately \$3.3 billion. Borrowings under our Credit Agreement bear a current market rate of interest and we are subject to interest rate risk on such borrowings. However, in 2013, there were no borrowings under that agreement.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

We have entered into Euro/U.S. Dollar derivative hedging transactions related to the Euro denominated construction costs associated with our capacity expansion projects at our Donaldsonville and Port Neal facilities. At December 31, 2013, the notional amount of our open foreign currency forward contracts was approximately \$636.3 million and the fair value was a net unrealized gain of \$28.9 million. A 10% change in USD/Euro forward exchange rates would change the fair value of these positions by \$63.6 million.

We are also directly exposed to changes in the value of the Canadian dollar, the British pound, and the Swiss franc. We do not maintain any exchange rate derivatives or hedges related to these currencies.

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CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
CF Industries Holdings, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of CF Industries Holdings, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2013. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of CF Industries Holdings, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), CF Industries Holdings, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated February 27, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

(signed) KPMG LLP

Chicago, Illinois
February 27, 2014

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CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions, except per share amounts)		
Net sales	\$ 5,474.7	\$ 6,104.0	\$ 6,097.9
Cost of sales	2,954.5	2,990.7	3,202.3
Gross margin	2,520.2	3,113.3	2,895.6
Selling, general and administrative expenses	166.0	151.8	130.0
Restructuring and integration costs			4.4
Other operating net	(15.8)	49.1	20.9
Total other operating costs and expenses	150.2	200.9	155.3
Equity in earnings of operating affiliates	41.7	47.0	50.2
Operating earnings	2,411.7	2,959.4	2,790.5
Interest expense	152.2	135.3	147.2
Interest income	(4.7)	(4.3)	(1.7)
Other non-operating net	54.5	(1.1)	(0.6)
Earnings before income taxes and equity in earnings of non-operating affiliates	2,209.7	2,829.5	2,645.6
Income tax provision	686.5	964.2	926.5
Equity in earnings of non-operating affiliates net of taxes	9.6	58.1	41.9
Net earnings	1,532.8	1,923.4	1,761.0
Less: Net earnings attributable to the noncontrolling interest	68.2	74.7	221.8
Net earnings attributable to common stockholders	\$ 1,464.6	\$ 1,848.7	\$ 1,539.2
Net earnings per share attributable to common stockholders			
Basic	\$ 24.87	\$ 28.94	\$ 22.18
Diluted	\$ 24.74	\$ 28.59	\$ 21.98

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Weighted average common shares outstanding			
Basic	58.9	63.9	69.4
Diluted	59.2	64.7	70.0

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Net earnings	\$ 1,532.8	\$ 1,923.4	\$ 1,761.0
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Foreign currency translation adjustment net of taxes	(30.2)	46.7	(7.6)
Unrealized gain on hedging derivatives net of taxes	1.9	4.6	
Unrealized gain on securities net of taxes	1.0	2.6	1.9
Defined benefit plans net of taxes	33.6	(3.5)	(40.9)
	6.3	50.4	(46.6)
Comprehensive income	1,539.1	1,973.8	1,714.4
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to the noncontrolling interest	67.5	75.4	221.2
Comprehensive income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 1,471.6	\$ 1,898.4	\$ 1,493.2

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in millions, except share and per share amounts)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,710.8	\$ 2,274.9
Restricted cash	154.0	
Accounts receivable net	230.9	217.4
Inventories net	274.3	277.9
Deferred income taxes	60.0	9.5
Prepaid income taxes	33.4	
Assets held for sale	74.3	
Other	92.4	27.9
Total current assets	2,630.1	2,807.6
Property, plant and equipment net	4,101.7	3,900.5
Asset retirement obligation funds		200.8
Investments in and advances to affiliates	926.0	935.6
Goodwill	2,095.8	2,064.5
Noncurrent assets held for sale	679.0	
Other assets	245.5	257.9
Total assets	\$ 10,678.1	\$ 10,166.9
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 564.1	\$ 366.5
Income taxes payable	73.3	187.1
Customer advances	120.6	380.7
Notes payable		5.0
Distributions payable to noncontrolling interest		5.3
Liabilities held for sale	26.8	
Other	43.5	5.6
Total current liabilities	828.3	950.2
Long-term debt	3,098.1	1,600.0
Deferred income taxes	833.2	938.8
Noncurrent liabilities held for sale	154.5	
Other noncurrent liabilities	325.6	395.7
Equity:		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock \$0.01 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized		
Common stock \$0.01 par value, 500,000,000 shares authorized, 2013 56,733,712 shares issued and 2012 62,961,628 shares issued	0.6	0.6

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Paid-in capital	1,594.3	2,492.4
Retained earnings	3,725.6	3,461.1
Treasury stock at cost, 2013 885,518 shares and 2012 10,940 shares	(201.8)	(2.3)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(42.6)	(49.6)
Total stockholders' equity	5,076.1	5,902.2
Noncontrolling interest	362.3	380.0
Total equity	5,438.4	6,282.2
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 10,678.1	\$ 10,166.9

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

	Common Stockholders							
	\$0.01 Par Value Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders Equity	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Equity
	(in millions)							
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 0.7	\$	\$ 2,732.2	\$ 1,370.8	\$ (53.3)	\$ 4,050.4	\$ 383.0	\$ 4,433.4
Net earnings				1,539.2		1,539.2	221.8	1,761.0
Other comprehensive income								
Foreign currency translation adjustment					(7.0)	(7.0)	(0.6)	(7.6)
Unrealized gain on securities net of taxes					1.9	1.9		1.9
Defined benefit plans net of taxes					(40.9)	(40.9)		(40.9)
Comprehensive income						1,493.2	221.2	1,714.4
Purchases of treasury stock		(1,000.2)				(1,000.2)		(1,000.2)
Acquisition of treasury stock under employee stock plans		(0.4)				(0.4)		(0.4)
Issuance of \$0.01 par value common stock under employee stock plans		0.4	15.5	(0.3)		15.6		15.6
Stock-based compensation expense			9.9			9.9		9.9
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation			47.2			47.2		47.2
Cash dividends (\$1.00 per share)				(68.7)		(68.7)		(68.7)
Distributions declared to noncontrolling interest							(213.9)	(213.9)
Effect of exchange rates changes							(4.4)	(4.4)
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 0.7	\$ (1,000.2)	\$ 2,804.8	\$ 2,841.0	\$ (99.3)	\$ 4,547.0	\$ 385.9	\$ 4,932.9
Net earnings				1,848.7		1,848.7	74.7	1,923.4
Other comprehensive income								
Foreign currency translation adjustment					46.0	46.0	0.7	46.7
Unrealized gain on hedging derivatives net of taxes					4.6	4.6		4.6
Unrealized gain on securities net of taxes					2.6	2.6		2.6
Defined benefit plans net of taxes					(3.5)	(3.5)		(3.5)
Comprehensive income						1,898.4	75.4	1,973.8
Purchases of treasury stock		(500.0)				(500.0)		(500.0)
Retirement of treasury stock	(0.1)	1,500.2	(374.2)	(1,125.9)				
Acquisition of treasury stock under employee stock plans		(2.3)				(2.3)		(2.3)
Issuance of \$0.01 par value common stock under employee stock plans			14.6			14.6		14.6
Stock-based compensation expense			11.1			11.1		11.1
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation			36.1			36.1		36.1
Cash dividends (\$1.60 per share)				(102.7)		(102.7)		(102.7)
Distributions declared to noncontrolling interest							(83.1)	(83.1)

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Effect of exchange rates changes 1.8 1.8

Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 0.6	\$ (2.3)	\$ 2,492.4	\$ 3,461.1	\$ (49.6)	\$ 5,902.2	\$ 380.0	\$ 6,282.2
Net earnings				1,464.6		1,464.6	68.2	1,532.8
Other comprehensive income (loss)								
Foreign currency translation adjustment					(29.5)	(29.5)	(0.7)	(30.2)
Unrealized gain on hedging derivatives net of taxes					1.9	1.9		1.9
Unrealized gain on securities net of taxes					1.0	1.0		1.0
Defined benefit plans net of taxes					33.6	33.6		33.6

Comprehensive income 1,471.6 67.5 1,539.1

Acquisitions of noncontrolling interests in CFL			(752.5)			(752.5)	(16.8)	(769.3)
Acquisition of treasury stock under employee stock plans	(3.2)					(3.2)		(3.2)
Purchases of treasury stock	(1,449.3)					(1,449.3)		(1,449.3)
Retirement of treasury stock	1,247.8	(180.4)	(1,067.4)					
Issuance of \$0.01 par value common stock under employee stock plans	5.2	8.7	(3.6)			10.3		10.3
Stock-based compensation expense			12.6			12.6		12.6
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation			13.5			13.5		13.5
Cash dividends (\$2.20 per share)				(129.1)		(129.1)		(129.1)
Distributions declared to noncontrolling interests							(68.5)	(68.5)
Effect of exchange rates changes							0.1	0.1

Balance at December 31, 2013 \$ 0.6 \$ (201.8) \$ 1,594.3 \$ 3,725.6 \$ (42.6) \$ 5,076.1 \$ 362.3 \$ 5,438.4

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions)		
Operating Activities:			
Net earnings	\$ 1,532.8	\$ 1,923.4	\$ 1,761.0
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	410.6	419.8	416.2
Deferred income taxes	(34.3)	(138.4)	(32.9)
Stock compensation expense	12.6	11.9	10.6
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	(13.5)	(36.1)	(47.2)
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivatives	(59.3)	(78.8)	77.3
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and non-core assets	5.6	5.5	8.8
Undistributed earnings of affiliates net of taxes	(11.3)	(14.9)	(13.5)
Changes in:			
Accounts receivable net	0.4	53.2	(35.5)
Inventories net	(80.3)	34.8	(38.5)
Accrued income taxes	(153.4)	58.7	101.6
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	49.5	25.5	5.2
Customer advances	(260.1)	123.3	(174.3)
Margin deposits		0.8	1.4
Other net	67.5	(13.1)	38.7
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,466.8	2,375.6	2,078.9
Investing Activities:			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(823.8)	(523.5)	(247.2)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and non-core assets	12.6	17.0	54.7
Sales and maturities of short-term and auction rate securities	13.5	48.4	37.9
Canadian terminal acquisition	(72.5)		
Deposits to restricted cash funds	(154.0)		
Deposits to asset retirement obligation funds	(2.9)	(55.4)	(50.4)
Other net	7.8		31.2
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,019.3)	(513.5)	(173.8)
Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	1,498.0		
Financing fees	(14.5)		(1.5)
Purchase of treasury stock	(1,409.1)	(500.0)	(1,000.2)
Payments of long-term debt		(13.0)	(346.0)
Advances from unconsolidated affiliates		40.5	
Repayments of advances from unconsolidated affiliates		(40.5)	
Acquisitions of noncontrolling interests in CFL	(918.7)		
Dividends paid on common stock	(129.1)	(102.7)	(68.7)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest	(73.7)	(231.8)	(145.7)
Issuances of common stock under employee stock plans	10.3	14.6	15.5
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	13.5	36.1	47.2
Other	43.0		

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Net cash used in financing activities	(980.3)	(796.8)	(1,499.4)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(31.3)	2.6	3.6
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(564.1)	1,067.9	409.3
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,274.9	1,207.0	797.7
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,710.8	\$ 2,274.9	\$ 1,207.0

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Background and Basis of Presentation

We are one of the largest manufacturers and distributors of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer products in the world. Our operations are organized into two business segments the nitrogen segment and the phosphate segment. Our principal customers are cooperatives and independent fertilizer distributors. Our principal fertilizer products in the nitrogen segment are ammonia, granular urea, urea ammonium nitrate solution, or UAN, and ammonium nitrate, or AN. Our other nitrogen products include urea liquor, diesel exhaust fluid, or DEF, and aqua ammonia, which are sold primarily to our industrial customers. Our principal fertilizer products in the phosphate segment are diammonium phosphate, or DAP, and monoammonium phosphate, or MAP.

Our core market and distribution facilities are concentrated in the midwestern United States and other major agricultural areas of the United States and Canada. We also export nitrogen fertilizer products from our Donaldsonville, Louisiana manufacturing facilities and phosphate fertilizer products from our Florida phosphate operations through our Tampa port facility.

In October 2013, we entered into a definitive agreement with the Mosaic Company (Mosaic) to sell our entire phosphate mining and manufacturing business, which is located in Florida, for a purchase price of approximately \$1.4 billion in cash, subject to adjustment as provided in the agreement, and entered into two agreements to supply ammonia to Mosaic. The first agreement, which is not conditioned upon completion of the phosphate business sale transaction, provides for us to supply between 600,000 and 800,000 tons of ammonia per year from our Donaldsonville, Louisiana nitrogen complex beginning no later than 2017. The second agreement provides for us to supply approximately 300,000 tons of ammonia per year sourced from our Point Lisas Nitrogen Limited (PLNL) joint venture beginning at the closing of the phosphate business sale transaction. The closing of the phosphate business sale transaction is subject to various conditions, including the expiration or termination of the waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (HSR Act), approvals under applicable foreign antitrust laws, receipt of other governmental and third party consents and other customary closing conditions. In January 2014, we were notified that the U.S. Department of Justice closed its review and terminated the waiting period under the HSR Act relating to the phosphate business sale transaction. The phosphate business sale transaction is expected to close in the first half of 2014. For additional details regarding this sale, see Note 12 Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale.

Our principal nitrogen segment assets include:

six nitrogen fertilizer manufacturing facilities in Donaldsonville, Louisiana (the largest nitrogen fertilizer complex in North America), Medicine Hat, Alberta (the largest nitrogen fertilizer complex in Canada), Port Neal, Iowa, Courtright, Ontario, Yazoo City, Mississippi, and Woodward, Oklahoma;

a 75.3% interest in Terra Nitrogen Company, L.P. (TNCLP), a publicly traded limited partnership of which we are the sole general partner and the majority limited partner and which, through its subsidiary Terra Nitrogen, Limited Partnership (TNLP), operates a nitrogen fertilizer manufacturing facility in Verdigris, Oklahoma;

an extensive system of terminals and associated transportation equipment located primarily in the midwestern United States; and

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CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.

joint venture investments that we account for under the equity method, which consist of:

a 50% interest in GrowHow UK Limited (GrowHow), a nitrogen products production joint venture located in the United Kingdom and serving primarily the British agricultural and industrial markets;

a 50% interest in Point Lisas Nitrogen Limited (PLNL), an ammonia production joint venture located in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago; and

a 50% interest in KEYTRADE AG (Keytrade), a global fertilizer trading company headquartered near Zurich, Switzerland.

As a result of the agreement to sell the phosphate mining and manufacturing business to Mosaic, the assets and liabilities of our phosphate segment, including an integrated ammonium phosphate fertilizer complex and a phosphate rock mine and associated beneficiation plant but excluding accounts receivable, accounts payable and certain phosphate inventory, which will be retained by us and settled in the ordinary course are classified as assets or liabilities held for sale.

All references to "CF Holdings," "the Company," "we," "us" and "our" refer to CF Industries Holdings, Inc. (CF Holdings) and its subsidiaries, including CF Industries, Inc. (CF), except where the context makes clear that the reference is only to CF Holdings itself and not its subsidiaries.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Consolidation and Noncontrolling Interest

The consolidated financial statements of CF Holdings include the accounts of CF and all majority-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

TNCLP is a master limited partnership that is consolidated in the financial statements of CF Holdings. TNCLP owns the nitrogen manufacturing facility in Verdigris, Oklahoma. We own an aggregate 75.3% of TNCLP and outside investors own the remaining 24.7%. Partnership interests in TNCLP are traded on the NYSE. As a result, TNCLP files separate financial reports with the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC). The outside investors' limited partnership interests in the partnership are included in noncontrolling interest in the consolidated financial statements. This noncontrolling interest represents the noncontrolling unitholders' interest in the partners' capital of TNCLP.

Revenue Recognition

The basic criteria necessary for revenue recognition are: (1) evidence that a sales arrangement exists, (2) delivery of goods has occurred, (3) the seller's price to the buyer is fixed or determinable, and (4) collectability is reasonably assured. We recognize revenue when these criteria have been met and when title and risk of loss transfers to the customer, which can be at the plant gate, a distribution facility, a supplier location or a customer destination. Revenue from forward sales programs is recognized on the same basis as other sales (when title transfers to the customer) regardless of when the customer advances are received.

We offer certain incentives that typically involve rebates if a customer reaches a specified level of purchases. Incentives are accrued monthly and reported as a reduction in net sales. This process is intended to report sales at the ultimate net realized price and requires the use of estimates.

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CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.

Shipping and handling fees billed to customers are reported in revenue. Shipping and handling costs incurred by us are included in cost of sales.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less. The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value.

Investments

Short-term investments and noncurrent investments are accounted for primarily as available-for-sale securities reported at fair value with changes in fair value reported in other comprehensive income unless fair value is below amortized cost (i.e., the investment is impaired) and the impairment is deemed other-than-temporary, in which case, some or all of the decline in value would be charged to earnings. The carrying values of short-term investments approximate fair values because of the short maturities and the highly liquid nature of these investments.

We also maintain a trust fund and an escrow account that we utilize as a means of complying with regulations and consent decrees pertaining to financial assurance requirements for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs) in Florida. These ARO funds are carried at fair value as noncurrent assets on the consolidated balance sheet. Contributions to the ARO funds are reported in the consolidated statements of cash flow as investing activities.

Restricted Cash

In connection with the Company's capacity expansion projects, we are required to grant a contractor a security interest in a restricted cash account. We maintain a cash balance in that account equal to the cancellation fees for procurement services and equipment that would arise if the projects were cancelled. This restricted cash is not included in our cash and cash equivalents and is reported separately on the consolidated balance sheet. Contributions to the restricted cash account are reported on the consolidated statements of cash flows as investing activities.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable are recorded at face amounts less an allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance is an estimate based on historical collection experience, current economic and market conditions, and a review of the current status of each customer's trade accounts receivable. A receivable is past due if payments have not been received within the agreed-upon invoice terms. Account balances are charged-off against the allowance when management determines that it is probable that the receivable will not be recovered.

Accounts receivable includes trade receivables and non-trade receivables such as miscellaneous non-product related billings.

Inventories

Fertilizer inventories are reported at the lower of cost or net realizable value with cost determined on a first-in, first-out or average cost basis. Inventory includes the cost of materials, production labor and production overhead. Inventory at warehouses and terminals also includes distribution costs. Net realizable value is reviewed at least quarterly. Fixed production costs related to idle capacity are not included in the cost of inventory but are charged directly to cost of sales.

Table of Contents**CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.***Investments in and Advances to Unconsolidated Affiliates*

The equity method of accounting is used for investments in affiliates that we do not consolidate, but over which we have the ability to exercise significant influence. Profits resulting from sales or purchases with equity method investees are eliminated until realized by the investee or investor, respectively. Losses in the value of an investment in an unconsolidated affiliate, which are other than temporary, are recognized when the current fair value of the investment is less than its carrying value. Investments in and advances to unconsolidated affiliates is included in the Other segment in our segment disclosures.

Our equity method investments for which the results are included in operating earnings consist of: (1) 50% ownership interest in PLNL, which operates an ammonia production facility in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and (2) 50% interest in an ammonia storage joint venture located in Houston, Texas. Our share of the net earnings from these investments is reported as an element of earnings from operations because these operations provide additional production and storage capacity to our operations and are integrated with our supply chain and sales activities in the nitrogen segment.

Our non-operating equity method investments consist of: (1) 50% ownership in Keytrade, a fertilizer trading company headquartered near Zurich, Switzerland and (2) a 50% ownership in GrowHow, which operates nitrogen production facilities in the United Kingdom. Our share of the net earnings of these investments is not reported in earnings from operations since these operations do not provide us with additional capacity, nor are these operations integrated within our supply chain. Advances to unconsolidated affiliates are loans made to Keytrade and are classified as held-to-maturity debt securities and are reported at amortized cost.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation, depletion and amortization are computed using the units-of-production method or the straight-line method. Depreciable lives are as follows:

	Years
Mobile and office equipment	3 to 12
Production facilities and related assets	3 to 25
Mining assets and phosphogypsum stacks	20
Land improvements	10 to 20
Buildings	10 to 45

We periodically review the depreciable lives assigned to production facilities and related assets, as well as estimated production capacities used to develop units-of-production (UOP) depreciation expense, and we change the estimates to reflect the results of those reviews.

Scheduled inspections, replacements and overhauls of plant machinery and equipment at the Company's continuous process manufacturing facilities during a full plant shutdown are referred to as plant turnarounds. Plant turnarounds are accounted for under the deferral method, as opposed to the direct expense or built-in overhaul methods. Under the deferral method, expenditures related to turnarounds are capitalized into property, plant and equipment when incurred and amortized to production costs on a straight-line basis over the period benefited, which is until the next scheduled turnaround in up to 5 years. If the direct expense method were used, all turnaround costs would be expensed as incurred. Internal employee costs and overhead amounts are not considered turnaround costs and are not capitalized. Turnaround costs are classified as investing activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows. For additional information, see Note 17 Property, Plant and Equipment Net.

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CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.

Recoverability of Long-Lived Assets

We review property, plant and equipment and other long-lived assets in order to assess recoverability based on expected future undiscounted cash flows whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If the sum of the expected future net cash flows is less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized. The impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the asset.

Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale

Assets and liabilities are classified as held for sale and presented separately on the consolidated balance sheet if their carrying amounts will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. We classify assets and liabilities we will sell (disposal group) as held for sale in the period in which all of following criteria are met: (1) management with the authority to approve the action commits to a plan to sell, (2) the disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary, (3) we have initiated an active program to locate a buyer, (4) the sale is probable, (5) the transfer is expected to qualify as a completed sale within one year of such classification (there are some circumstances beyond the entity's control that may extend the time for completion beyond one year), and (5) we are actively marketing the asset at a reasonable price in relation to its current fair value. Once classified as held for sale, capitalized amounts including those for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, are not depreciated or amortized.

In the consolidated statements of operations an entity must report the results of operating a component it has classified as held for sale as discontinued operations separate from continuing operations if the component's operations and cash flows will be eliminated from the ongoing operations as a result of the disposal and the entity will not have any significant continuing involvement in the component's operations after the disposal. Results of operating a component held for sale but not qualifying as a discontinued operation are included in continuing operations and not reported separately.

In October 2013, we entered into a definitive agreement with Mosaic to sell our entire phosphate mining and manufacturing business, which is located in Florida, for a purchase price of approximately \$1.4 billion in cash, subject to adjustment as provided in the agreement, and entered into two agreements to supply ammonia to Mosaic. The assets and liabilities of our phosphate mining and manufacturing business being sold to Mosaic comprise a disposal group that is classified on our December 31, 2013 Consolidated Balance Sheet as assets or liabilities held for sale. The contract to supply ammonia to the disposed business from our PLNL joint venture represents the continuation, following the sale of the phosphate mining and manufacturing business, of a supply arrangement that historically has been maintained between the phosphate mining and manufacturing business and other operations of the Company and its subsidiaries. Because of the significance of this continuing supply arrangement, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, the phosphate mining and manufacturing business is not reported as discontinued operations in our consolidated statement of operations.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price of an acquired entity over the amounts assigned to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is not amortized, but is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if certain impairment conditions arise. We perform our annual goodwill impairment review in the fourth quarter of each year at the reporting unit level, which in our case, are the nitrogen and phosphate segments. Our evaluation can begin with a qualitative assessment

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of the factors that could impact the significant inputs used to estimate fair value. If after performing the qualitative assessment, we determine that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, including goodwill, then no further testing is performed. However, if it is unclear based on the results of the qualitative test, we perform a quantitative test involving potentially two steps. The first step compares the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. We use an income based valuation method, determining the present value of future cash flows, to estimate the fair value of a reporting unit. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its positive carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is considered not impaired, and the second step of the impairment test is unnecessary. The second step of the goodwill impairment test, if needed, compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. We recognize an impairment loss immediately to the extent the carrying value exceeds its implied fair value.

Intangible assets identified with our acquisition of Terra consist of customer relationships and trademarks, which are being amortized over amortization periods of 18 years and 10 years, respectively. Our intangible assets are presented in noncurrent other assets on the consolidated balance sheet.

Leases

Leases are classified as either operating leases or capital leases. Assets acquired under capital leases are depreciated on the same basis as property, plant and equipment. Rental payments, including rent holidays, leasehold incentives, and scheduled rent increases are expensed on a straight-line basis. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the depreciable lives of the corresponding fixed assets or the lease term including any applicable renewals.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those differences are projected to be recovered or settled. Realization of deferred tax assets is dependent on our ability to generate sufficient taxable income of an appropriate character in future periods. A valuation allowance is established if it is determined to be more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will not be realized. Interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits are reported as interest expense and income tax expense, respectively.

A deferred income tax liability is recorded for income taxes that would result from the repatriation of the portion of the investment in the Company's non-U.S. subsidiaries and corporate joint ventures that is considered to not be permanently reinvested. No deferred income taxes have been recorded for the remainder of our investment in non-U.S. subsidiaries and corporate joint ventures which we believe to be indefinitely reinvested.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Natural gas is the principal raw material used to produce nitrogen fertilizers. We manage the risk of changes in natural gas prices primarily through the use of derivative financial instruments. The derivative instruments currently used are fixed price swaps and options traded in the over-the-counter markets. The derivatives reference primarily NYMEX futures contract prices, which represent the basis for fair value at any given time. These derivatives are traded in months forward and settlements are scheduled to coincide with anticipated gas purchases during those future periods. In order to manage our exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, we use foreign currency derivatives, primarily forward exchange contracts.

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The accounting for the change in the fair value of a derivative instrument depends on whether the instrument has been designated as a hedging instrument and whether the instrument is effective as part of a hedging relationship. Changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated as hedging instruments and the ineffective portion of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges are recorded in the statement of operations as the changes occur. Changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments considered effective are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) as the changes occur, and are reclassified into income or expense as the hedge item is recognized in earnings. At December 31, 2013, the Company elected to de-designate the remaining cash flow hedging instruments.

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for at fair value and recognized as current or noncurrent assets and liabilities on our consolidated balance sheet. The fair values of derivative instruments and any related cash collateral are reported on a gross basis rather than on a net basis.

Cash flows related to natural gas derivatives are reported as operating activities. Cash flows related to foreign currency derivatives are reported as investing activities since they hedge future payments for the construction of long term assets.

We do not use derivatives for trading purposes and are not a party to any leveraged derivatives. For additional information, see Note 24 Derivative Financial Instruments.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Asset Retirement Obligations (AROs) are legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of such assets. AROs are initially recognized as incurred when sufficient information exists to estimate fair value. When initially recognized, the fair value based on discounted future cash flows is recorded both as a liability and an increase in the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. In subsequent periods, depreciation of the asset and accretion of the liability are recorded. For additional information, see Note 10 Asset Retirement Obligations.

Our most significant AROs are driven by regulations in Florida governing the construction, operation, closure and long-term maintenance of phosphogypsum stack systems and site reclamation for the phosphate rock mine in Hardee County, Florida. Other AROs consist of conditional AROs for the Plant City, Bartow and Hardee facilities for which a reasonable basis exists for estimating a settlement date. These AROs relate to cessation of operations, and generally include the removal and disposition of certain chemicals, waste materials, asbestos, equipment, vessels, piping, and storage tanks.

We also have unrecorded AROs at our nitrogen fertilizer manufacturing complexes and at our distribution and storage facilities, that are conditional upon cessation of operations. These AROs include certain decommissioning activities as well as the removal and disposition of certain chemicals, waste materials, structures, equipment, vessels, piping and storage tanks. Also included are reclamation of land and closure of effluent ponds. A liability has not been recorded for these conditional AROs because we do not believe there is currently a reasonable basis for estimating a date or range of dates of cessation of operations at these facilities, which is necessary in order to estimate fair value.

Customer Advances

Customer advances represent cash received from customers following acceptance of orders under the Company's forward sales programs. Such advances typically represent a significant portion of the contract's sales value and are generally collected by the time the product is shipped, thereby reducing or eliminating accounts receivable from customers upon shipment. Revenue is recognized when title and risk of loss transfers upon shipment or delivery of the product to customers.

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Environmental

Environmental expenditures that relate to current operations are expensed or capitalized as appropriate. Expenditures that relate to an existing condition caused by past operations are expensed. Expenditures that increase the capacity or extend the useful life of an asset, improve the safety or efficiency of the operations, or mitigate or prevent future environmental contamination are capitalized. Liabilities are recorded when it is probable that an obligation has been incurred and the costs can be reasonably estimated. Environmental liabilities are not discounted.

Stock-based Compensation

We grant stock-based compensation awards under the CF Industries Holdings, Inc. 2009 Equity and Incentive Plan. The awards that have been granted to date are nonqualified stock options and restricted stock. The cost of employee services received in exchange for the awards is measured based on the fair value of the award on the grant date and is recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the period during which the employee is required to provide the services. For additional information, see Note 26 Stock-Based Compensation.

Litigation

From time to time, the Company is subject to ordinary, routine legal proceedings related to the usual conduct of its business. The Company also is involved in proceedings regarding public utility and transportation rates, environmental matters, taxes and permits relating to the operations of its various plants and facilities. Accruals for such contingencies are recorded to the extent management concludes their occurrence is probable and the financial impact of an adverse outcome is reasonably estimable. Legal fees are recognized as incurred and are not included in accruals for contingencies. Disclosure for specific legal contingencies is provided if the likelihood of occurrence is at least reasonably possible and the exposure is considered material to the consolidated financial statements. In making determinations of likely outcomes of litigation matters, many factors are considered. These factors include, but are not limited to, past history, scientific and other evidence, and the specifics and status of each matter. If the assessment of various factors changes, the estimates may change. Predicting the outcome of claims and litigation, and estimating related costs and exposure involves substantial uncertainties that could cause actual costs to vary materially from estimates and accruals.

Foreign Currency Translation

Foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates existing at the respective balance sheet dates. Translation adjustments resulting from fluctuations in exchange rates are recorded as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income within stockholders' equity. Results of operations of foreign subsidiaries are translated at the average exchange rates during the respective periods. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions, the amounts of which are not material, are included in net income. Gains and losses resulting from intercompany foreign currency transactions that are of a long-term investment nature are reported in other comprehensive income.

Debt Issuance Costs

Costs associated with the issuance of debt are included in other noncurrent assets and are amortized over the term of the related debt. Debt issuance discounts are netted against the related debt and are amortized over the term of the debt using the effective interest method.

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3. New Accounting Standards

Following are summaries of accounting pronouncements that either were adopted recently or may become applicable to our consolidated financial statements. It should be noted that the accounting standards references provided below reflect the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC), and related Accounting Standards Updates (ASU).

Recently Adopted Pronouncements

In December 2011, the FASB issued a standard pertaining to disclosures about offsetting assets and liabilities (ASU No. 2011-11). This standard requires an entity to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements, including financial instruments and derivative instruments, and the effect these arrangements have on the entity's financial position. In January 2013, the FASB issued an amendment to ASU No. 2011-11 (ASU No. 2013-01) clarifying that its scope applies to derivatives, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements, and securities borrowing and securities lending transactions that are either offset or subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement. These standards were effective for disclosures in interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. We adopted this standard in the first quarter of 2013 and its adoption did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2013, the FASB issued a standard pertaining to the reporting of amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) (ASU No. 2013-02). The standard requires that an entity provide, by component, information regarding the amounts reclassified out of AOCI, either on the face of the statement of operations or in the notes, and an indication as to the line items in the statement of operations that the amounts were reclassified to. In addition, in certain cases, an entity is required to cross-reference to other disclosures that provide additional details about the reclassified amounts. This standard was effective prospectively for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012. We adopted this standard in the first quarter of 2013 and its adoption did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

4. Noncontrolling Interest

Canadian Fertilizers Limited (CFL)

CFL owns a nitrogen fertilizer complex in Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada, which until April 30, 2013, supplied fertilizer products to CF Industries, Inc. (CF Industries) and Viterro Inc. (Viterro). The Medicine Hat complex is the largest nitrogen fertilizer complex in Canada, with two world-scale ammonia plants, a world-scale granular urea plant and on-site storage facilities for both ammonia and urea.

Prior to April 30, 2013, CF Industries owned 49% of the voting common shares and 66% of the non-voting preferred shares of CFL and purchased 66% of the production of CFL. Also prior to April 30, 2013, Viterro held 34% of the equity ownership of CFL, and had the right to purchase up to the remaining 34% of CFL's production. Both CF Industries and Viterro were entitled to receive distributions of net earnings of CFL based upon their respective purchases from CFL. The remaining 17% of the voting common shares were owned by GROWMARK, Inc. and La Coop fédérée. CFL was a variable interest entity that was consolidated in the Company's financial statements.

In 2012, the Company entered into agreements to acquire the noncontrolling interests in CFL for C\$0.9 billion, which included 34% of CFL's common and preferred shares owned by Viterro, the product purchase agreement between CFL and Viterro and the CFL common shares held by GROWMARK, Inc. and La Coop fédérée. In April 2013, we completed the acquisitions. Since CFL

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was previously a consolidated variable interest entity, the purchase price was recognized as follows: a \$0.8 billion reduction in paid in capital; a \$0.1 billion deferred tax asset; and the removal of the CFL noncontrolling interest. CFL is now a wholly owned subsidiary and we purchase 100% of CFL's ammonia and granular urea production.

CF Industries' and Viterra's purchases of nitrogen fertilizer products from CFL were made under product purchase agreements, and the selling prices were determined under the provisions of these agreements. Prior to the fourth quarter of 2012, an initial selling price was paid to CFL based upon CFL's production cost plus an agreed-upon margin once title passed as the product was shipped. At the end of the year, the difference between the market price of products purchased from CFL and the price based on production cost plus the agreed-upon margin was paid to CFL. The sales revenue attributable to this difference was accrued by the Company on an interim basis.

In the fourth quarter of 2012, the CFL Board of Directors approved amendments to the product purchase agreements retroactive to January 1, 2012 that modified the selling prices that CFL charged for products sold to Viterra and CF Industries to eliminate the requirement to pay to CFL the difference between the market price and the price based on production cost plus an agreed-upon margin. The effect of the selling price amendments to the product purchase agreements impacts the comparability of the Company's financial results. These changes impact the year-over-year comparability of net sales, gross margin, operating earnings, earnings before income taxes and net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest, but do not impact the comparability of the Company's net earnings attributable to common stockholders or net cash flows for the same period.

At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the net receivables due from Viterra related to the product purchases that were reflected on our consolidated balance sheets were zero and \$2.0 million, respectively. The net earnings attributable to Viterra that are reported on the consolidated balance sheets in the line titled distributions payable to noncontrolling interest at December 31, 2013 and 2012 were zero and \$5.3 million, respectively.

Terra Nitrogen Company, L.P. (TNCLP)

TNCLP is a master limited partnership that owns a nitrogen manufacturing facility in Verdigris, Oklahoma. We own an aggregate 75.3% of TNCLP through general and limited partnership interests. Outside investors own the remaining 24.7% of the limited partnership. For financial reporting purposes, the assets, liabilities and earnings of the partnership are consolidated into our financial statements. The outside investors' limited partnership interests in the partnership have been recorded as part of noncontrolling interest in our consolidated financial statements. The noncontrolling interest represents the noncontrolling unitholders' interest in the equity of TNCLP. An affiliate of CF Industries is required to purchase all of TNCLP's fertilizer products at market prices as defined in the Amendment to the General and Administrative Services and Product Offtake Agreement, dated September 28, 2010.

TNCLP makes cash distributions to the general and limited partners based upon formulas defined within its Agreement of Limited Partnership. Cash available for distribution is defined in the agreement generally as all cash receipts less all cash disbursements, less certain reserves (including reserves for future operating and capital needs) established as the general partner determines in its reasonable discretion to be necessary or appropriate. Changes in working capital impact available cash, as increases in the amount of cash invested in working capital items (such as accounts receivable or inventory) reduce available cash, while declines in the amount of cash invested in working capital increase available cash. Cash distributions to the limited partners and general partner vary depending on the extent to which the cumulative distributions exceed certain target threshold levels set forth in the Agreement of Limited Partnership.

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In each of the applicable quarters of 2013, 2012 and 2011, the minimum quarterly distributions were satisfied, which entitled us, as the general partner, to receive increased distributions on our general partner interests as provided for in the Agreement of Limited Partnership. The earnings attributed to our general partner interest in excess of the threshold levels for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were \$200.6 million, \$234.0 million and \$214.2 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2013 Terra Nitrogen GP Inc. (TNGP), the general partner of TNCLP (and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of CF Industries), and its affiliates owned 75.3% of TNCLP's outstanding units. When not more than 25% of TNCLP's issued and outstanding units are held by non-affiliates of TNGP, TNCLP, at TNGP's sole discretion, may call, or assign to TNGP or its affiliates, TNCLP's right to acquire all such outstanding units held by non-affiliated persons. If TNGP elects to acquire all outstanding units, TNCLP is required to give at least 30 but not more than 60 days notice of TNCLP's decision to purchase the outstanding units. The purchase price per unit will be the greater of (1) the average of the previous 20 trading days' closing prices as of the date five days before the purchase is announced or (2) the highest price paid by TNGP or any of its affiliates for any unit within the 90 days preceding the date the purchase is announced.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of noncontrolling interest and distributions payable to the noncontrolling interests on our consolidated balance sheets is provided below.

	Year ended December 31,								
	2013			2012			2011		
	CFL	TNCLP	Total	CFL	TNCLP	Total	CFL	TNCLP	Total
	(in millions)								
Noncontrolling interest:									
Beginning balance	\$ 17.4	\$ 362.6	\$ 380.0	\$ 16.7	\$ 369.2	\$ 385.9	\$ 17.4	\$ 365.6	\$ 383.0
Earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	2.3	65.9	68.2	3.5	71.2	74.7	154.0	67.8	221.8
Declaration of distributions payable	(2.3)	(66.2)	(68.5)	(5.3)	(77.8)	(83.1)	(149.7)	(64.2)	(213.9)
Acquisitions of noncontrolling interests in CFL	(16.8)		(16.8)						
Effect of exchange rate changes	(0.6)		(0.6)	2.5		2.5	(5.0)		(5.0)
Ending balance	\$	\$ 362.3	\$ 362.3	\$ 17.4	\$ 362.6	\$ 380.0	\$ 16.7	\$ 369.2	\$ 385.9
Distributions payable to noncontrolling interest									
Beginning balance	\$ 5.3	\$	\$ 5.3	\$ 149.7	\$	\$ 149.7	\$ 78.0	\$	\$ 78.0
Declaration of distributions payable	2.3	66.2	68.5	5.3	77.8	83.1	149.7	64.2	213.9
Distributions to noncontrolling interest	(7.5)	(66.2)	(73.7)	(154.0)	(77.8)	(231.8)	(81.5)	(64.2)	(145.7)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(0.1)		(0.1)	4.3		4.3	3.5		3.5
Ending balance	\$	\$	\$	\$ 5.3	\$	\$ 5.3	\$ 149.7	\$	\$ 149.7

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Our cash and cash equivalents and other investments consist of the following:

	Adjusted Cost	December 31, 2013		Fair Value
		Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	
(in millions)				
Cash	\$ 148.9	\$	\$	\$ 148.9
U.S. and Canadian government obligations	1,491.1			1,491.1
Other debt securities	70.8			70.8
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,710.8	\$	\$	\$ 1,710.8
Restricted cash	154.0			154.0
Asset retirement obligation funds	203.7			203.7

	Adjusted Cost	December 31, 2012		Fair Value
		Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	
(in millions)				
Cash	\$ 106.0	\$	\$	\$ 106.0
U.S. and Canadian government obligations	1,996.9			1,996.9
Other debt securities	172.0			172.0
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,274.9	\$	\$	\$ 2,274.9
Investments in auction rate securities	27.3		(1.3)	26.0
Asset retirement obligation funds	200.8			200.8
Nonqualified employee benefit trusts	21.2	0.8		22.0

Under our short-term investment policy, we may invest our cash balances, either directly or through mutual funds, in several types of investment-grade securities, including notes and bonds issued by governmental entities or corporations. Securities issued by governmental entities include those issued directly by the Federal government; those issued by state, local or other governmental entities; and those guaranteed by entities affiliated with governmental entities.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following tables present assets and liabilities included in our consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2013 and 2012 that are recognized at fair value on a recurring basis, and indicates the fair value hierarchy utilized to determine such fair value.

	Total Fair Value	December 31, 2013		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(in millions)				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,710.8	\$ 1,710.8	\$	\$
Restricted cash	154.0	154.0		
Unrealized gains on derivative instruments	74.3		74.3	
Asset retirement obligation funds	203.7	203.7		

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Total assets at fair value	\$	2,142.8	\$	2,068.5	\$	74.3	\$
Unrealized losses on derivative instruments	\$	0.2	\$		\$	0.2	\$
Total liabilities at fair value	\$	0.2	\$		\$	0.2	\$

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	December 31, 2012			
	Total Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	(in millions)			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,274.9	\$ 2,274.9	\$	\$
Unrealized gains on derivative instruments	17.3		17.3	
Asset retirement obligation funds	200.8	200.8		
Investments in auction rate securities	26.0			26.0
Nonqualified employee benefit trusts	22.0	22.0		
Total assets at fair value	\$ 2,541.0	\$ 2,497.7	\$ 17.3	\$ 26.0
Unrealized losses on derivative instruments	\$ 5.6	\$	\$ 5.6	\$
Total liabilities at fair value	\$ 5.6	\$	\$ 5.6	\$

Following is a summary of the valuation techniques for assets and liabilities recorded in our consolidated balance sheets at fair value on a recurring basis:

Cash and Cash Equivalents

At December 31, 2013 and 2012, our cash and cash equivalents consisted primarily of U.S. and Canadian government obligations and money market mutual funds that invest in U.S. government obligations and other investment-grade securities. Cash equivalents approximates fair value because of their short-term maturities.

Restricted Cash

We have contracted for engineering and procurement services with an affiliate of ThyssenKrupp Uhde (Uhde) for our capacity expansion projects at our Donaldsonville, Louisiana and Port Neal, Iowa production facilities. Under the terms of the engineering and procurement services contract, we are required to grant Uhde a security interest in a restricted cash account and maintain a cash balance in that account equal to the cancellation fees for procurement services and equipment that would arise if we were to cancel the projects. We began funding the restricted account in the second quarter of 2013. The balance in the account is expected to change over time based on the amounts of unpaid engineering and procurement costs.

Derivative Instruments

The derivative instruments that we currently use are fixed price natural gas swaps and options and foreign currency forward contracts traded in the over-the-counter markets with either large oil and gas companies or large financial institutions. The natural gas derivatives are traded in months forward and settlements are scheduled to coincide with anticipated gas purchases during those future periods. The foreign currency derivative contracts held are for the exchange of a specified notional amount of currencies at specified future dates coinciding with

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anticipated foreign currency cash outflows associated with our Donaldsonville, Louisiana and Port Neal, Iowa capital expansion projects. The natural gas contracts settle using NYMEX futures prices and accordingly, to determine the fair value of these instruments, we use quoted market prices from NYMEX and standard pricing models with inputs derived from or corroborated by observable market data such as forward curves supplied by an industry recognized and unrelated third party. The currency derivatives are valued based on quoted market prices supplied by an industry recognized, unrelated third party. See Note 24 Derivative Financial Instruments for additional information.

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Asset Retirement Obligation Funds

In order to meet financial assurance requirements associated with certain AROs in Florida, we maintain investments in an escrow account established for the benefit of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and a trust established to comply with a 2010 Consent Decree with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the FDEP. The investments in the trust and escrow account are accounted for as available-for-sale securities. The fair values of these investments are based upon daily quoted prices representing the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the investments. The fair values of the ARO funds approximate their cost basis. In the fourth quarter of 2013 we announced the sale of our phosphate mining and manufacturing business, which is located in Florida. As a result, the asset retirement obligation funds are included in noncurrent assets held for sale at December 31, 2013. See Note 10 Asset Retirement Obligations and Note 12 Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale, for additional information regarding the trust and escrow accounts and the announced agreement to sell our phosphate mining and manufacturing business.

Investments in Auction Rate Securities

Our investments in Auction Rate Securities (ARS) are accounted for as available-for-sale securities and are included on our consolidated balance sheets in other assets. At December 31, 2013, our ARS are not material to our consolidated balance sheet.

Nonqualified Employee Benefit Trusts

We maintain trusts associated with certain deferred compensation related to nonqualified employee benefits. The investments are accounted for as available-for-sale securities. The fair values of the trusts are based on daily quoted prices representing the net asset values (NAV) of the investments. These trusts are included on our consolidated balance sheet in other assets.

Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of our financial instruments are as follows:

	December 31,			
	2013		2012	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
(in millions)				
Long-term debt, including current portion	\$ 3,100.0	\$ 3,276.7	\$ 1,600.0	\$ 1,979.4

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents as well as instruments included in other current assets and other current liabilities that meet the definition of financial instruments, approximate fair values because of their short-term maturities.

Table of Contents**CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS, INC.****6. Net Earnings Per Share**

The net earnings per share were computed as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in millions, except per share amounts)		
Net earnings attributable to common stockholders	\$ 1,464.6	\$ 1,848.7	\$ 1,539.2

Basic earnings per common share:

Weighted average common shares outstanding	58.9	63.9	69.4
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Net earnings attributable to common stockholders	\$ 24.87	\$ 28.94	\$ 22.18
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Diluted earnings per common share:

Weighted average common shares outstanding	58.9	63.9	69.4
Dilutive common shares stock options	0.3	0.8	0.6

Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	59.2	64.7	70.0
---	------	------	------