

MOSAIC CO
Form 10-Q
January 04, 2013
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

þ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the quarterly period ended November 30, 2012

OR

.. **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the transition period from to

Commission file number 001-32327

The Mosaic Company

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

20-1026454
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

3033 Campus Drive

Suite E490

Plymouth, Minnesota 55441

(800) 918-8270

(Address and zip code of principal executive offices and registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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 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 Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock as of the latest practicable date: 296,930,722 shares of Common Stock and 128,759,772 shares of Class A Common Stock and 0 shares of Class B Common Stock as of December 28, 2012.

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(In millions, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended November 30,		Six months ended November 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net sales	\$ 2,536.2	\$ 3,014.5	\$ 5,041.3	\$ 6,097.8
Cost of goods sold	1,860.3	2,133.3	3,618.1	4,368.4
Gross margin	675.9	881.2	1,423.2	1,729.4
Selling, general and administrative expenses	102.8	100.6	214.5	201.7
Other operating expense (income)	13.5	(16.4)	38.9	1.1
Operating earnings	559.6	797.0	1,169.8	1,526.6
Interest income, net	4.4	4.1	10.3	9.2
Foreign currency transaction (loss) gain	(17.0)	55.1	(45.3)	49.4
Other income (expense)	0.5	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.1)
Earnings from consolidated companies before income taxes	547.5	855.4	1,134.3	1,585.1
(Benefit from) provision for income taxes	(78.1)	230.7	85.2	435.8
Earnings from consolidated companies	625.6	624.7	1,049.1	1,149.3
Equity in net earnings of nonconsolidated companies	4.7	0.9	11.9	2.7
Net earnings including noncontrolling interests	630.3	625.6	1,061.0	1,152.0
Less: Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	1.5	2.0	2.8	2.4
Net earnings attributable to Mosaic	\$ 628.8	\$ 623.6	\$ 1,058.2	\$ 1,149.6
Basic net earnings per share attributable to Mosaic	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.41	\$ 2.49	\$ 2.58
Diluted net earnings per share attributable to Mosaic	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.40	\$ 2.48	\$ 2.58
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding	425.7	443.4	425.6	445.0
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	427.0	444.7	426.8	446.3

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**THE MOSAIC COMPANY****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

(In millions)

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended November 30,		Six months ended November 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net earnings including noncontrolling interest	\$ 630.3	\$ 625.6	\$ 1,061.0	\$ 1,152.0
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax				
Foreign currency translation, net of tax	(10.2)	(369.0)	225.8	(312.7)
Net actuarial gain and prior service cost, net of tax	3.1	2.8	6.7	5.4
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(7.1)	(366.2)	232.5	(307.3)
Comprehensive income	623.2	259.4	1,293.5	844.7
Less: Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the noncontrolling interest	1.0	(0.3)	2.2	
Comprehensive income attributable to Mosaic	\$ 622.2	\$ 259.7	\$ 1,291.3	844.7

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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THE MOSAIC COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In millions, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	November 30, 2012	May 31, 2012
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,420.7	\$ 3,811.0
Receivables, net	797.5	751.6
Inventories	1,518.5	1,237.6
Deferred income taxes	237.8	237.8
Other current assets	558.6	543.1
Total current assets	6,533.1	6,581.1
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$3,563.8 million and \$3,284.2 million, respectively	8,246.1	7,545.9
Investments in nonconsolidated companies	441.4	454.2
Goodwill	1,889.4	1,844.4
Deferred income taxes	115.3	50.6
Other assets	215.4	214.2
Total assets	\$ 17,440.7	\$ 16,690.4
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt	\$ 21.2	\$ 42.5
Current maturities of long-term debt	0.7	0.5
Accounts payable	913.7	912.4
Accrued liabilities	645.8	899.9
Deferred income taxes	66.0	62.4
Total current liabilities	1,647.4	1,917.7
Long-term debt, less current maturities	1,010.6	1,010.0
Deferred income taxes	827.6	787.9
Other noncurrent liabilities	854.3	975.4
Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 15,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding as of November 30, 2012 and May 31, 2012		
Class A common stock, \$0.01 par value, 254,300,000 shares authorized, 150,059,772 shares issued and 128,759,772 shares outstanding as of November 30, 2012 and May 31, 2012	1.3	1.3
Class B common stock, \$0.01 par value, 87,008,602 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding as of November 30, 2012 and May 31, 2012		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 1,000,000,000 shares authorized, 308,955,571 shares issued and 296,917,109 shares outstanding as of November 30, 2012, 308,749,067 shares issued and 296,710,605 shares outstanding as of May 31, 2012	3.0	3.0
Capital in excess of par value	1,480.8	1,459.5
Retained earnings	10,986.2	10,141.3
Accumulated other comprehensive income	611.1	378.0

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Total Mosaic stockholders' equity	13,082.4	11,983.1
Noncontrolling interests	18.4	16.3
Total equity	13,100.8	11,999.4
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 17,440.7	\$ 16,690.4

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**THE MOSAIC COMPANY****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(In millions)

(Unaudited)

	Six months ended November 30,	
	2012	2011
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net earnings including noncontrolling interests	\$ 1,061.0	\$ 1,152.0
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings including noncontrolling interests to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	284.8	240.5
Deferred income taxes	(24.7)	129.4
Equity in net earnings of nonconsolidated companies, net of dividends	4.6	0.9
Accretion expense for asset retirement obligations	16.4	14.1
Share-based compensation expense	22.6	17.0
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivatives	(29.9)	41.4
Other	9.4	(1.9)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables, net	(63.8)	(13.8)
Inventories	(272.5)	57.2
Other current and noncurrent assets	(12.6)	(99.6)
Accounts payable	17.0	(148.7)
Accrued liabilities and income taxes	(229.4)	(245.1)
Other noncurrent liabilities	(121.2)	(71.4)
Net cash provided by operating activities	661.7	1,072.0
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Capital expenditures	(842.6)	(778.5)
Restricted cash	0.6	1.1
Other	2.1	0.3
Net cash used in investing activities	(839.9)	(777.1)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Payments of short-term debt	(69.9)	(72.2)
Proceeds from issuance of short-term debt	48.4	76.9
Payments of long-term debt	(0.4)	(30.2)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	1.2	746.7
Proceeds from stock option exercise	2.2	2.3
Repurchase of Class A common stock		(1,162.5)
Dividends	(213.3)	(44.7)
Other	(3.6)	(5.5)
Net cash used in financing activities	(235.4)	(489.2)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	23.3	(84.5)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(390.3)	(278.8)
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of period	3,811.0	3,906.4
Cash and cash equivalents end of period	\$ 3,420.7	\$ 3,627.6

Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:

Cash paid during the period for:

Interest (net of amount capitalized of \$26.4 and \$32.6 as of November 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively)	\$	\$
Income taxes (net of refunds)	185.5	335.5

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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THE MOSAIC COMPANY

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

(In millions, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Shares		Mosaic Shareholders		Dollars Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
	Common Stock	Common Stock	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Retained Earnings			
Balance as of May 31, 2011	446.6	\$ 4.5	\$ 2,596.3	\$ 8,330.6	\$ 710.2	\$ 20.3	\$ 11,661.9
Net earnings, including noncontrolling interest				1,930.2		0.6	1,930.8
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax of \$28.0 million					(303.5)	(3.9)	(307.4)
Net actuarial loss and prior service cost, net of tax of \$14.6 million					(28.7)		(28.7)
Comprehensive income (loss)						(3.3)	1,594.7
Stock option exercises	0.2		3.0				3.0
Amortization of stock based compensation			23.4				23.4
Repurchase of Class A common stock	(21.3)	(0.2)	(1,162.3)				(1,162.5)
Dividends (\$0.275 per share)				(119.5)			(119.5)
Dividends for noncontrolling interests						(0.7)	(0.7)
Tax shortfall related to share based compensation			(0.9)				(0.9)
Balance as of May 31, 2012	425.5	4.3	1,459.5	10,141.3	378.0	16.3	11,999.4
Net earnings, including noncontrolling interest				1,058.2		2.8	1,061.0
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax of \$0					226.4	(0.6)	225.8
Net actuarial gain and prior service cost, net of tax of \$0					6.7		6.7
Comprehensive income						2.2	1,293.5
Stock option exercises	0.2		2.2				2.2
Amortization of stock based compensation			22.6				22.6
Dividends (\$0.50 per share)				(213.3)			(213.3)
Dividends for noncontrolling interests						(0.1)	(0.1)
Tax shortfall related to share based compensation			(3.5)				(3.5)
Balance as of November 30, 2012	425.7	\$ 4.3	\$ 1,480.8	\$ 10,986.2	\$ 611.1	\$ 18.4	\$ 13,100.8

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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THE MOSAIC COMPANY

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Tables in millions, except per share amounts and as otherwise designated)

(Unaudited)

1. Organization and Nature of Business

The Mosaic Company (*Mosaic* , and, with its consolidated subsidiaries, *we* , *us* , *our* , or the *Company*) is the parent company of the business. The Company was formed through the business combination of IMC Global Inc. and the Cargill Crop Nutrition fertilizer businesses of Cargill, Incorporated and its subsidiaries (collectively, *Cargill*) on October 22, 2004.

We produce and market concentrated phosphate and potash crop nutrients. We conduct our business through wholly and majority owned subsidiaries as well as businesses in which we own less than a majority or a noncontrolling interest, including consolidated variable interest entities and investments accounted for by the equity method. We are organized into the following business segments:

Our **Phosphates** business segment owns and operates mines and production facilities in Florida which produce concentrated phosphate crop nutrients and phosphate-based animal feed ingredients, and processing plants in Louisiana which produce concentrated phosphate crop nutrients. Additionally, the Phosphates segment has a 35% economic interest in a joint venture that owns a phosphate rock mine (the *Miski Mayo Mine*) in Peru. Our Phosphates segment's results also include our North American phosphate distribution activities and all of our international distribution activities as well as the results of Phosphate Chemicals Export Association, Inc. (*PhosChem*), a U.S. Webb-Pomerene Act association of phosphate producers that exports concentrated phosphate crop nutrient products around the world for us and PhosChem's other member. Our share of PhosChem's sales of dry phosphate crop nutrient products was approximately 89% for the six months ended November 30, 2012.

Our **Potash** business segment owns and operates potash mines and production facilities in Canada and the U.S. which produce potash-based crop nutrients, animal feed ingredients and industrial products. Potash sales include domestic and international sales. We are a member of Canpotex, Limited (*Canpotex*), an export association of Canadian potash producers through which we sell our Canadian potash outside the U.S. and Canada.

Intersegment sales are eliminated within Corporate, Eliminations and Other. See Note 14 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this report for segment results.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Statement Presentation and Basis of Consolidation

The accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of Mosaic have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and in accordance with the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (*SEC*) for interim financial reporting. As permitted under these rules, certain footnotes and other financial information that are normally required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (*U.S. GAAP*) can be condensed or omitted. The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in this document reflect, in the opinion of our management, all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring adjustments) necessary for fair presentation of our financial position as of November 30, 2012, and our results of operations and cash flows for the six months ended November 30, 2012 and 2011. The following notes should be read in conjunction with the accounting policies and other disclosures in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements incorporated by reference in our Annual Report on Form 10-K as amended filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2012. Sales, expenses, cash flows, assets and liabilities can and do vary during the year as a result of seasonality and other factors. Therefore, interim results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full fiscal year.

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THE MOSAIC COMPANY

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Mosaic and its majority owned subsidiaries, as well as the accounts of certain variable interest entities (*VIEs*) for which we are the primary beneficiary. Certain investments in companies where we do not have control but have the ability to exercise significant influence are accounted for by the equity method.

Accounting Estimates

Preparation of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of net sales and expenses during the reporting periods. The more significant estimates made by management relate to the recoverability of non-current assets, the useful lives of long-lived assets, environmental and reclamation liabilities, the costs of our employee benefit obligations for pension plans and postretirement benefits, income tax-related accounts, including the valuation allowance against deferred income tax assets, Canadian resource taxes and royalties, inventory valuation and accruals for pending legal matters. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

3. Recently Issued Accounting Guidance

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (*FASB*) issued Accounting Standards Update (*ASU*) No. 2011-05, *Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income* which requires comprehensive income to be reported in either a single statement or in two consecutive statements reporting net income and other comprehensive income. The amendment does not change what items are reported in other comprehensive income. Additionally, in December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-12, *Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05* which indefinitely defers the requirement in ASU No. 2011-05 to present reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component in both the statement in which net income is presented and the statement in which other comprehensive income is presented. During the deferral period, the existing requirements in U.S. GAAP for the presentation of reclassification adjustments must continue to be followed. These standards became effective for our fiscal quarter beginning June 1, 2012, and did not have an impact on our results of operations or financial position.

In September 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-08, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing for Goodwill Impairment* which permits an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test described in Topic 350. We adopted this guidance for our annual goodwill impairment test for fiscal 2013, which was conducted in the second quarter. The adoption of this guidance did not have an impact on our results of operations or financial position.

Pronouncements Issued But Not Yet Adopted

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-11, *Balance Sheet (Topic 210): Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities* which enhances current disclosures about financial instruments and derivative instruments that are either offset on the statement of financial position or subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they are offset on the statement of financial position.

Table of Contents**THE MOSAIC COMPANY****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Entities are required to provide both net and gross information for these assets and liabilities in order to facilitate comparability between financial statements prepared on the basis of U.S. GAAP and those prepared on the basis of International Financial Reporting Standards (**IFRS**). This standard will be effective for us beginning June 1, 2013 with retrospective application required. We are currently evaluating the requirements of this standard, but it is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

4. Other Financial Statement Data

The following provides additional information concerning selected balance sheet accounts:

(in millions)	November 30, 2012	May 31, 2012
Other current assets		
Future price deferred ^(a)	\$191.5	\$ 152.8
Income taxes receivable	174.4	214.0
Prepaid expenses	155.1	132.1
Other	37.6	44.2
	\$558.6	\$ 543.1
Accrued liabilities		
Customer prepayments	\$136.5	\$ 323.0
Payroll and employee benefits	120.2	119.6
Non-income taxes	73.4	78.5
Asset retirement obligations	81.2	87.0
Other	234.5	291.8
	\$645.8	\$ 899.9
Other noncurrent liabilities		
Asset retirement obligations	\$517.4	\$ 513.3
Unrecognized tax benefits	46.3	159.7
Accrued pension and postretirement benefits	128.6	142.2
Other	162.0	160.2
	\$854.3	\$ 975.4

- (a) Future price deferred is product that has shipped to customers, but the price has not yet been agreed upon. This has not been included in inventory as it is not held for sale.

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The numerator for basic and diluted earnings per share (*EPS*) is net earnings attributable to Mosaic. The denominator for basic EPS is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The denominator for diluted EPS also includes the weighted average number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the dilutive potential common shares had been issued. The following is a reconciliation of the denominator for the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	Three months ended November 30,		Six months ended November 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net earnings attributed to Mosaic	\$ 628.8	\$ 623.6	\$ 1,058.2	\$ 1,149.6
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	425.7	443.4	425.6	445.0
Dilutive impact of share-based awards	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	427.0	444.7	426.8	446.3
Basic net earnings per share attributable to Mosaic	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.41	\$ 2.49	\$ 2.58
Diluted net earnings per share attributable to Mosaic	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.40	\$ 2.48	\$ 2.58

A total of 0.5 million and 0.6 million shares of common stock subject to issuance upon exercise of stock options for the three and six months ended November 30, 2012, respectively, and 0.8 million and 0.7 million shares for the three and six months ended November 30, 2011, respectively, have been excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS as the effect would have been anti-dilutive.

6. Income Taxes

We record unrecognized tax benefits in accordance with applicable accounting standards. During the three months ended November 30, 2012, gross unrecognized tax benefits decreased by \$185.3 million to \$291.6 million. We recorded a gross decrease of \$187.7 million associated with our non-U.S. subsidiaries due to the resolution of certain tax matters, of which \$179.3 million impacted our effective tax rate. The decrease was partially offset by a net increase in unrecognized tax benefits associated with the current and prior fiscal years. If recognized, approximately \$105.9 million of the \$291.6 million in unrecognized tax benefits would affect our effective tax rate in future periods.

We recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of our income tax provision. We had accrued interest and penalties totaling \$54.3 million and \$52.0 million as of November 30, 2012 and May 31, 2012, respectively, that were included in other noncurrent liabilities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

We operate in multiple tax jurisdictions, both within and outside the United States, and face audits from various tax authorities regarding transfer pricing, deductibility of certain expenses, and intercompany transactions, as well as other matters. With few exceptions, we are no longer subject to examination for tax years prior to 2001.

During the second quarter of fiscal year 2013, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service concluded its audit for fiscal years 2009 and 2010. We are currently under audit by the Canadian Revenue Agency for the fiscal years 2001 to 2011.

Based upon the information available as of November 30, 2012, we anticipate that the amount of uncertain tax positions will change in the next twelve months; however, the change cannot reasonably be estimated.

Table of Contents**THE MOSAIC COMPANY****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****7. Inventories**

Inventories consist of the following:

	November 30, 2012	May 31, 2012
Raw materials	\$ 52.5	\$ 61.8
Work in process	399.0	340.1
Finished goods	989.7	764.8
Operating materials and supplies	77.3	70.9
	\$ 1,518.5	\$ 1,237.6

8. Goodwill

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill, by reporting unit, for the six months ended November 30, 2012 are as follows:

	Phosphates	Potash	Total
Balance as of May 31, 2012	\$ 546.6	\$ 1,297.8	\$ 1,844.4
Foreign currency translation		45.0	45.0
Balance as of November 30, 2012	\$ 546.6	\$ 1,342.8	\$ 1,889.4

We review goodwill for impairment annually or at any time events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be fully recoverable. Under our accounting policy, an annual review is performed in the second quarter of each year, or more frequently if indicators of potential impairment exist. We performed our annual review of goodwill in this second quarter and no impairment was identified.

9. Variable Interest Entities

Mosaic is the primary beneficiary of and consolidates two VIEs within our Phosphates segment: PhosChem and South Fort Meade Partnership, L.P. (*SFMP*). We determine whether we are the primary beneficiary of an entity subject to consolidation based on a qualitative assessment of the purpose and design of the VIE, the risks that the VIE were designed to create and pass along to other entities, the activities of the VIE that could be directed and which entity could direct them, and the expected relative impact of those activities on the economic performance of the VIE. We assess our VIE determination with respect to an entity on an ongoing basis. We have not identified any additional VIEs in which we hold a significant interest.

PhosChem is an export association of United States phosphate producers that markets our phosphate products internationally. We, along with the other member, are, subject to certain conditions and exceptions, contractually obligated to reimburse PhosChem for our respective pro rata share of any operating expenses or other liabilities. PhosChem had net sales of \$253.5 million and \$510.8 million for the three and six months ended November 30, 2012, respectively, and net sales of \$612.0 million and \$1.3 billion for the three and six months ended November 30, 2011, respectively, which are included in our consolidated net sales. PhosChem currently funds its operations through ongoing sales.

We determined that, because we are PhosChem's exclusive export agent for the marketing, solicitation of orders and freighting of dry phosphatic materials, we have the power to direct the activities that most

Table of Contents**THE MOSAIC COMPANY****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

significantly impact PhosChem's economic performance. Because Mosaic accounts for the majority of sales volume marketed through PhosChem, we have the obligation to absorb losses or right to receive benefits that could be significant to PhosChem.

SFMP owns the mineable acres at our South Fort Meade phosphate mine. We have a long-term mineral lease with SFMP which, in general, expires on the earlier of: (i) December 31, 2025, or (ii) the date that we have completed mining and reclamation obligations associated with the leased property. In addition to lease payments, we pay SFMP a royalty on each tonne mined and shipped from the areas that we lease. SFMP had no external sales for the three and six months ended November 30, 2012 and 2011.

We determined that, because we control the day-to-day mining decisions and are responsible for obtaining mining permits, we have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact SFMP's economic performance. Because of our rental and royalty payments to the partnership, we have the obligation to absorb losses or right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to SFMP.

No additional financial or other support has been provided to these VIE's beyond what was previously contractually required during any periods presented. The carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities included in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets for these consolidated entities are as follows:

	November 30, 2012	May 31, 2012
Current assets	\$ 49.2	\$ 138.6
Non current assets	48.8	49.4
Total assets	\$ 98.0	\$ 188.0
Current liabilities	\$ 4.6	\$ 39.6
Total liabilities	\$ 4.6	\$ 39.6

10. Contingencies

We have described below judicial and administrative proceedings to which we are subject.

We have contingent environmental liabilities that arise principally from three sources: (i) facilities currently or formerly owned by our subsidiaries or their predecessors; (ii) facilities adjacent to currently or formerly owned facilities; and (iii) third-party Superfund or state equivalent sites. At facilities currently or formerly owned by our subsidiaries or their predecessors, the historical use and handling of regulated chemical substances, crop and animal nutrients and additives and by-product or process tailings have resulted in soil, surface water and/or groundwater contamination. Spills or other releases of regulated substances, subsidence from mining operations and other incidents arising out of operations, including accidents, have occurred previously at these facilities, and potentially could occur in the future, possibly requiring us to undertake or fund cleanup or result in monetary damage awards, fines, penalties, other liabilities, injunctions or other court or administrative rulings. In some instances, pursuant to consent orders or agreements with appropriate governmental agencies, we are undertaking certain remedial actions or investigations to determine whether remedial action may be required to address contamination. At other locations, we have entered into consent orders or agreements with appropriate governmental agencies to perform required remedial activities that will address identified site conditions. Taking into consideration established accruals of approximately \$26.2 million and \$27.3 million as of November 30, 2012 and May 31, 2012, respectively, expenditures for these known conditions currently are not expected, individually or in the aggregate, to have a material effect on our business or financial condition. However,

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material expenditures could be required in the future to remediate the contamination at known sites or at other current or former sites or as a result of other environmental, health and safety matters. Below is a discussion of the more significant environmental matters.

EPA RCRA Initiative. In 2003, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (**EPA**) Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance announced that it would be targeting facilities in mineral processing industries, including phosphoric acid producers, for a thorough review under the U.S. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (**RCRA**) and related state laws. Mining and processing of phosphates generate residual materials that must be managed both during the operation of a facility and upon a facility's closure. Certain solid wastes generated by our phosphate operations may be subject to regulation under RCRA and related state laws. The EPA rules exempt extraction and beneficiation wastes, as well as 20 specified mineral processing wastes, from the hazardous waste management requirements of RCRA. Accordingly, certain of the residual materials which our phosphate operations generate, as well as process wastewater from phosphoric acid production, are exempt from RCRA regulation. However, the generation and management of other solid wastes from phosphate operations may be subject to hazardous waste regulation if the waste is deemed to exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic. As part of its initiative, we understand that EPA has inspected all or nearly all facilities in the U.S. phosphoric acid production sector to ensure compliance with applicable RCRA regulations and to address any imminent and substantial endangerment found by the EPA under RCRA. We have provided the EPA with substantial amounts of information regarding the process water recycling practices and the hazardous waste handling practices at our phosphate production facilities in Florida and Louisiana, and the EPA has inspected all of our currently operating processing facilities in the U.S. In addition to the EPA's inspections, our phosphate concentrates facilities have entered into consent orders to perform analyses of existing environmental data, to perform further environmental sampling as may be necessary, and to assess whether the facilities pose a risk of harm to human health or the surrounding environment.

We have received Notices of Violation (**NOVs**) from the EPA related to the handling of hazardous waste at our Riverview (September 2005), New Wales (October 2005), Mulberry (June 2006), Green Bay (August 2006) and Bartow (September 2006) facilities in Florida. We understand that the EPA has issued similar NOVs to our competitors and referred the NOVs to the U.S. Department of Justice (**DOJ**) for further enforcement. We currently are engaged in discussions with the DOJ and EPA. We believe we have substantial defenses to most of the allegations in the NOVs, including but not limited to previous EPA regulatory interpretations and inspection reports finding that the process water handling practices in question comply with the requirements of the exemption for extraction and beneficiation wastes. We intend to evaluate various alternatives and continue discussions to determine if a negotiated resolution can be reached. If it cannot, we intend to vigorously defend these matters in any enforcement actions that may be pursued.

We are negotiating the terms of a possible settlement with the government, and the final terms are not yet agreed upon. If a settlement can be achieved, in all likelihood our commitments would be multi-faceted and would include the following:

Incurring capital expenditures likely to exceed \$150 million in the aggregate over a period of several years.

Providing meaningful additional financial assurances for phosphogypsum management systems (**Gypstacks**). Currently, financial assurance requirements in Florida and Louisiana for the closure of Gypstacks are, in general terms, based upon the same assumptions and associated estimated values, with certain adjustments to comply with U.S. GAAP, as the asset retirement obligations (**AROs**) recognized for financial reporting purposes. For financial reporting purposes, we recognize the AROs based on the estimated future closure and post-closure costs, the undiscounted value of which is approximately \$1.4 billion at May 31, 2012. The present value of the AROs for closure of Mosaic's

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Gypstacks reflected on our Consolidated Balance Sheets was approximately \$400 million as of May 31, 2012, and is reflected in accrued liabilities and other noncurrent liabilities in our Consolidated Balance Sheet. Compliance with the financial assurance requirements in Florida and Louisiana are based on the undiscounted Gypstack closure estimates. These financial assurance requirements can be satisfied through a variety of means, including satisfying a financial test or providing credit support in the form of surety bonds, letters of credit or cash escrows, among others. If a cash escrow is used in connection with these financial assurance requirements, any amounts agreed to would be classified as restricted cash on our consolidated balance sheets. In the context of a settlement of the government's enforcement action, the DOJ and EPA would insist on financial assurances for the closure of Gypstacks that are significantly more burdensome than the current requirements and would require Mosaic to pre-fund a substantial portion of the estimated costs to close the Gypstacks today, rather than at the end of their useful lives. The government's approach for settlement purposes would result in meaningfully higher total amounts for the estimated closure costs for our Gypstacks than the AROs. While the government would ask for significant cash to be set aside by the Company currently, the reclamation and monitoring costs are generally expected to be paid by us in the normal course of our Phosphates business over three decades or more after a Gypstack has been closed.

We have also established accruals to address the estimated cost of civil penalties in connection with this matter, which we do not believe in light of the relevant regulatory history would be material to our results of operations, liquidity or capital resources.

In light of our strong operating cash flows, liquidity and capital resources, we believe that we have sufficient liquidity and capital resources to be able to fund such capital expenditures, financial assurance requirements and civil penalties as part of a settlement. If a settlement cannot be agreed upon, we cannot predict the outcome of any litigation or estimate the potential amount or range of loss; however, we would face potential exposure to material costs should we fail in the defense of an enforcement action.

EPA EPCRA Initiative. In July 2008, the DOJ sent a letter to major U.S. phosphoric acid manufacturers, including us, stating that the EPA's ongoing investigation indicates apparent violations of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (*EPCRA*) at their phosphoric acid manufacturing facilities. Section 313 of EPCRA requires annual reports to be submitted with respect to the use or presence of certain toxic chemicals. DOJ and EPA also stated that they believe that a number of these facilities have violated Section 304 of EPCRA and Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (*CERCLA*) by failing to provide required notifications relating to the release of hydrogen fluoride from the facilities. The letter did not identify any specific violations by us or assert a demand for penalties against us. We cannot predict at this time whether the EPA and DOJ will initiate an enforcement action over this matter, what its scope would be, or what the range of outcomes of such a potential enforcement action might be.

Florida Sulfuric Acid Plants. On April 8, 2010, the EPA Region 4 submitted an administrative subpoena to us under Section 114 of the Federal Clean Air Act (the *CAA*) regarding compliance of our Florida sulfuric acid plants with the New Source Review requirements of the CAA. The request received by Mosaic appears to be part of a broader EPA national enforcement initiative focusing on sulfuric acid plants. We cannot predict at this time whether the EPA and DOJ will initiate an enforcement action over this matter, what its scope would be, or what the range of outcomes of such a potential enforcement action might be.

Other Environmental Matters. Superfund and equivalent state statutes impose liability without regard to fault or to the legality of a party's conduct on certain categories of persons who are considered to have contributed to the release of hazardous substances into the environment. Under Superfund, or its various state analogues, one party may, under certain circumstances, be required to bear more than its proportionate share of

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cleanup costs at a site where it has liability if payments cannot be obtained from other responsible parties. Currently, certain of our subsidiaries are involved or concluding involvement at several Superfund or equivalent state sites. Our remedial liability from these sites, alone or in the aggregate, currently is not expected to have a material effect on our business or financial condition. As more information is obtained regarding these sites and the potentially responsible parties involved, this expectation could change.

We believe that, pursuant to several indemnification agreements, our subsidiaries are entitled to at least partial, and in many instances complete, indemnification for the costs that may be expended by us or our subsidiaries to remedy environmental issues at certain facilities. These agreements address issues that resulted from activities occurring prior to our acquisition of facilities or businesses from parties including, but not limited to, ARCO (BP); Beatrice Fund for Environmental Liabilities; Conoco; Conserv; Estech, Inc.; Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation; Kerr-McGee Inc.; PPG Industries, Inc.; The Williams Companies and certain other private parties. Our subsidiaries have already received and anticipate receiving amounts pursuant to the indemnification agreements for certain of their expenses incurred to date as well as future anticipated expenditures. Potential indemnification is not considered in our established accruals.

Phosphate Mine Permitting in Florida

Denial of the permits sought at any of our mines, issuance of the permits with cost-prohibitive conditions, or substantial delays in issuing the permits, legal actions that prevent us from relying on permits or revocation of permits may create challenges for us to mine the phosphate rock required to operate our Florida and Louisiana phosphate plants at desired levels or increase our costs in the future.

The Altman Extension of the Four Corners Mine. The Army Corps of Engineers (the **Corps**) issued a federal wetlands permit under the Clean Water Act (the **CWA**) for mining the Altman Extension (the **Altman Extension**) of our Four Corners phosphate rock mine in central Florida in May 2008. The Sierra Club, Inc. (the **Sierra Club**), Manasota-88, Inc. (**Manasota-88**), Gulf Restoration Network, Inc., People for Protecting Peace River, Inc. (**People for Protecting Peace River**) and the Environmental Confederation of Southwest Florida, Inc. sued the Corps in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida, Jacksonville Division (the **Jacksonville District Court**), seeking to vacate our permit to mine the Altman Extension (the **Altman Extension Permit Litigation**). Mining on the Altman Extension commenced and approximately 600 acres of the Altman Extension were mined and/or disturbed. The remaining approximately 1,200 acres of the Altman extension of our Four Corners mine are not currently in our near term mining plan. In a June 26, 2012 order, the Jacksonville District Court declared the parties' pending motions for summary judgment moot and requested rebriefing by all parties. The plaintiffs have filed a new motion for summary judgment, and we and the Corps have filed our respective responses and cross-motions for summary judgment. We believe that the permit was issued in accordance with all applicable requirements and that it will ultimately be upheld.

Central Florida Phosphate District Area-Wide Environmental Impact Statement. In fiscal 2011, the Corps notified us that it planned to conduct an area-wide environmental impact statement (**AEIS**) for the central Florida phosphate district. On June 1, 2012, the Corps published notice of availability of the draft AEIS in the Federal Register and announced that it would accept public comment on the draft AEIS through July 31, 2012. We, along with other members of the public, submitted comments for the Corps to consider as it completes the final AEIS. The Corps revised schedule calls for it to issue the AEIS in February 2013. This AEIS is expected to include information on environmental impacts upon which the Corps would rely in its consideration of our pending federal wetlands permits for our future Ona and DeSoto mines and an extension of our Wingate mine. We cannot predict the scope or actual timeline for this process, or what its outcome will be. Although we do not currently expect the outcome of the AEIS to materially influence the conditions of future federal wetlands permits for our mining in central Florida, a protracted timeline for this process could delay our future permitting efforts.

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On September 11, 2008, separate complaints (together, the ***September 11, 2008 Cases***) were filed in the United States District Courts for the District of Minnesota (the ***Minn-Chem Case***) and the Northern District of Illinois (the ***Gage's Fertilizer Case***), on October 2, 2008 another complaint (the ***October 2, 2008 Case***) was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, and on November 10, 2008 and November 12, 2008, two additional complaints (together, the ***November 2008 Cases*** and collectively with the September 11, 2008 Cases and the October 2, 2008 Case, the ***Direct Purchaser Cases***) were filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois (the ***Northern Illinois District Court***) by Minn-Chem, Inc., Gage's Fertilizer & Grain, Inc., Kraft Chemical Company, Westside Forestry Services, Inc. d/b/a Signature Lawn Care, and Shannon D. Flinn, respectively, against The Mosaic Company, Mosaic Crop Nutrition, LLC and a number of unrelated defendants that allegedly sold and distributed potash throughout the United States. On November 13, 2008, the plaintiffs in the cases in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois filed a consolidated class action complaint against the defendants, and on December 2, 2008 the Minn-Chem Case was consolidated with the Gage's Fertilizer Case. On April 3, 2009, an amended consolidated class action complaint was filed on behalf of the plaintiffs in the Direct Purchaser Cases. The amended consolidated complaint added Thomasville Feed and Seed, Inc. as a named plaintiff, and was filed on behalf of the named plaintiffs and a purported class of all persons who purchased potash in the United States directly from the defendants during the period July 1, 2003 through the date of the amended consolidated complaint (***Class Period***). The amended consolidated complaint generally alleges, among other matters, that the defendants: conspired to fix, raise, maintain and stabilize the price at which potash was sold in the United States; exchanged information about prices, capacity, sales volume and demand; allocated market shares, customers and volumes to be sold; coordinated on output, including the limitation of production; and fraudulently concealed their anticompetitive conduct. The plaintiffs in the Direct Purchaser Cases generally seek injunctive relief and to recover unspecified amounts of damages, including treble damages, arising from defendants' alleged combination or conspiracy to unreasonably restrain trade and commerce in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act. The plaintiffs also seek costs of suit, reasonable attorneys' fees and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest.

On September 15, 2008, separate complaints were filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois by Gordon Tillman (the ***Tillman Case***); Feyh Farm Co. and William H. Coaker Jr. (the ***Feyh Farm Case***); and Kevin Gillespie (the ***Gillespie Case***; the Tillman Case and the Feyh Farm Case together with the Gillespie case being collectively referred to as the ***Indirect Purchaser Cases***; and the Direct Purchaser Cases together with the Indirect Purchaser Cases being collectively referred to as the ***Potash Antitrust Cases***). The defendants in the Indirect Purchaser Cases are generally the same as those in the Direct Purchaser Cases. On November 13, 2008, the initial plaintiffs in the Indirect Purchaser Cases and David Baier, an additional named plaintiff, filed a consolidated class action complaint. On April 3, 2009, an amended consolidated class action complaint was filed on behalf of the plaintiffs in the Indirect Purchaser Cases. The factual allegations in the amended consolidated complaint are substantially identical to those summarized above with respect to the Direct Purchaser Cases. The amended consolidated complaint in the Indirect Purchaser Cases was filed on behalf of the named plaintiffs and a purported class of all persons who indirectly purchased potash products for end use during the Class Period in the United States, any of 20 specified states and the District of Columbia defined in the consolidated complaint as ***Indirect Purchaser States***, any of 22 specified states and the District of Columbia defined in the consolidated complaint as ***Consumer Fraud States***, and/or 48 states and the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico defined in the consolidated complaint as ***Unjust Enrichment States***. The plaintiffs generally sought injunctive relief and to recover unspecified amounts of damages, including treble damages for violations of the antitrust laws of the Indirect Purchaser States where allowed by law, arising from defendants' alleged continuing agreement, understanding, contract, combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, Section 16 of the

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Clayton Act, the antitrust, or unfair competition laws of the Indirect Purchaser States and the consumer protection and unfair competition laws of the Consumer Fraud States, as well as restitution or disgorgement of profits, for unjust enrichment under the common law of the Unjust Enrichment States, and any penalties, punitive or exemplary damages and/or full consideration where permitted by applicable state law. The plaintiffs also seek costs of suit and reasonable attorneys' fees where allowed by law and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest.

On June 15, 2009, we and the other defendants filed motions to dismiss the complaints in the Potash Antitrust Cases. On November 3, 2009, the court granted our motions to dismiss the complaints in the Indirect Purchaser Cases except (a) for plaintiffs residing in Michigan and Kansas, claims for alleged violations of the antitrust or unfair competition laws of Michigan and Kansas, respectively, and (b) for plaintiffs residing in Iowa, claims for alleged unjust enrichment under Iowa common law. The court denied our and the other defendants' other motions to dismiss the Potash Antitrust Cases, including the defendants' motions to dismiss the claims under Section 1 of the Sherman Act for failure to plead evidentiary facts which, if true, would state a claim for relief under that section. The court, however, stated that it recognized that the facts of the Potash Antitrust Cases present a difficult question under the pleading standards enunciated by the U.S. Supreme Court for claims under Section 1 of the Sherman Act, and that it would consider, if requested by the defendants, certifying the issue for interlocutory appeal. On January 13, 2010, at the request of the defendants, the court issued an order certifying for interlocutory appeal the issues of (i) whether an international antitrust complaint states a plausible cause of action where it alleges parallel market behavior and opportunities to conspire; and (ii) whether a defendant that sold product in the United States with a price that was allegedly artificially inflated through anti-competitive activity involving foreign markets, engaged in conduct involving import trade or import commerce under applicable law. On September 23, 2011, the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit (the *Seventh Circuit*) vacated the district court's order denying the defendants' motion to dismiss and remanded the case to the district court with instructions to dismiss the plaintiffs' Sherman Act claims. On December 2, 2011, the Seventh Circuit vacated its September 23, 2011 order and on June 27, 2012, the Seventh Circuit affirmed the order of the Northern Illinois District Court to deny the defendants' motion to dismiss the plaintiffs' claims. The decision is not a ruling on the merits of the case, but the Seventh Circuit's decision allows pretrial discovery to proceed in this matter, and the Northern Illinois District Court has scheduled trial to begin February 10, 2014. We are seeking U.S. Supreme Court review of the Seventh Circuit's decision.

We believe that the allegations in the Potash Antitrust Cases are without merit and intend to defend vigorously against them. At this stage of the proceedings, we cannot predict the outcome of this litigation, estimate the potential amount or range of loss or determine whether it will have a material effect on our results of operations, liquidity or capital resources.

MicroEssentials® Patent Lawsuit

On January 9, 2009, John Sanders and Specialty Fertilizer Products, LLC filed a complaint against Mosaic, Mosaic Fertilizer, LLC, Cargill, Incorporated and Cargill Fertilizer, Inc. in the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri (the *Missouri District Court*). The complaint alleges that our production of MicroEssentials® SZ, one of several types of the MicroEssentials® value-added ammoniated phosphate crop nutrient products that we produce, infringes on a patent held by the plaintiffs since 2001. Plaintiffs have since asserted that other MicroEssentials® products also infringe the patent. Plaintiffs seek to enjoin the alleged infringement and to recover an unspecified amount of damages and attorneys' fees for past infringement. Our answer to the complaint responds that the plaintiffs' patent is invalid and we have counterclaimed that the plaintiffs have engaged in inequitable conduct.

The Missouri District Court stayed the lawsuit pending an ex parte reexamination of plaintiffs' patent claims by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (the *PTO*). On September 12, 2012, Shell Oil Company (*Shell*)

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filed an inter parties reexamination request which in part asserted that the claims as amended and added in connection with the ex parte reexamination are unpatentable. On October 4, 2012, the PTO issued an Ex Parte Reexamination Certificate in which certain claims of the plaintiffs' patent were cancelled, disclaimed and amended, and new claims were added. Plaintiffs have filed a motion with the Missouri District Court requesting that the stay of the lawsuit be lifted, and we have opposed that motion. On November 28, 2012, the PTO granted Shell's request for an *inter parties* reexamination. On December 11, 2012, as part of that reexamination, the PTO issued an initial rejection of all of plaintiffs' remaining patent claims. The PTO has granted plaintiffs an extension of time to respond to February 11, 2013. Final rejection by the PTO or further amendment by the plaintiffs of all or part of the remaining patent claims as part of the reexamination could limit the claims the plaintiffs can assert against us or their remedies against us.

We believe that the plaintiffs' allegations are without merit and intend to defend vigorously against them. At this stage of the proceedings, we cannot predict the outcome of this litigation, estimate the potential amount or range of loss or determine whether it will have a material effect on our results of operations, liquidity or capital resources.

Other Claims

We also have certain other contingent liabilities with respect to judicial, administrative and arbitration proceedings and claims of third parties, including tax matters, arising in the ordinary course of business. We do not believe that any of these contingent liabilities will have a material adverse impact on our business or financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

11. Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

We are exposed to the impact of fluctuations in the relative value of currencies, the impact of fluctuations in the purchase prices of natural gas, ammonia and sulfur consumed in operations and changes in freight costs. We periodically enter into derivatives in order to mitigate our foreign currency risks and the effects of changing commodity and freight prices, but not for speculative purposes.

As of November 30, 2012 and May 31, 2012, the following is the total absolute notional volume associated with our outstanding derivative instruments:

(in millions of Units)

Derivative Instrument	Derivative Category	Unit of Measure	November 30, 2012	May 31, 2012
Foreign currency derivatives	Foreign currency	US Dollars	1,448.9	1,869.2
Natural gas derivatives	Commodity	MMbtu	23.2	24.3
Ocean freight contracts	Freight	Tonnes	1.8	2.1

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We do not apply hedge accounting treatments to our foreign currency exchange contracts, commodities contracts, and freight contracts. Unrealized gains and losses on foreign currency exchange contracts used to hedge cash flows related to the production of our products are included in cost of goods sold in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings. Unrealized gains and losses on commodities contracts and certain forward freight agreements are also recorded in cost of goods sold in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings. Unrealized gain or loss on foreign currency exchange contracts used to hedge cash flows that are not related to the production of our products are included in the foreign currency transaction gain (loss) line in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings. Below is a table that shows the unrealized gains and (losses) on derivative instruments related to foreign currency exchange contracts, commodities contracts, and freight:

Derivative Instrument	Location	Three months ended November 30,		Six months ended November 30,	
		2012	2011	2012	2011
Foreign currency derivatives	Cost of goods sold	\$ (10.4)	\$ (8.8)	\$ 20.4	\$ (13.3)
Foreign currency derivatives	Foreign currency transaction gain (loss)	(8.8)	(7.6)	(1.6)	(12.4)
Commodity derivatives	Cost of goods sold	8.9	(5.8)	12.0	(10.8)
Freight derivatives	Cost of goods sold	(1.1)	(1.9)	(0.9)	(4.9)

The gross fair market value of all derivative instruments and their location in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets are shown by those in an asset or liability position and are further categorized by foreign currency, commodity, and freight derivatives.

Asset Derivatives			Liability Derivatives	
Derivative Instrument	Location	November 30, 2012	Location	November 30, 2012
Foreign currency derivatives	Other current assets	\$ 17.8	Accrued liabilities	\$ (11.6)
Commodity derivatives	Other current assets	7.6	Accrued liabilities	(9.3)
Commodity derivatives	Other assets		Other noncurrent liabilities	(3.3)
Freight derivatives	Other current assets	1.3	Accrued liabilities	(1.5)
Total		\$ 26.7		\$ (25.7)

Asset Derivatives			Liability Derivatives	
Derivative Instrument	Location	May 31, 2012	Location	May 31, 2012
Foreign currency derivatives	Other current assets	\$ 23.8	Accrued liabilities	\$ (36.7)
Commodity derivatives	Other current assets	5.8	Accrued liabilities	(15.2)
Commodity derivatives	Other assets		Other noncurrent liabilities	(8.3)
Freight derivatives	Other current assets	1.1	Accrued liabilities	(0.5)
Total		\$ 30.7		\$ (60.7)

For additional disclosures about fair value measurement of derivative instruments, see Note 12 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this report.

Credit-Risk-Related Contingent Features

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Certain of our derivative instruments contain provisions that may require us to post collateral. These provisions also state that if our debt were to be rated below investment grade, certain counterparties to the derivative instruments could request full collateralization on derivative instruments in net liability positions. The aggregate fair value of all derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features that were in a liability position as of November 30, 2012, was \$21.0 million. We have no cash collateral posted in association

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with these contracts. If the credit-risk-related contingent features underlying these agreements were triggered on November 30, 2012, we would be required to post \$16.7 million of collateral assets, which are either cash or U.S. Treasury instruments, to the counterparties.

Counterparty Credit Risk

We enter into foreign exchange and certain commodity derivatives, primarily with a diversified group of highly rated counterparties. We continually monitor our positions and the credit ratings of the counterparties involved and limit the amount of credit exposure to any one party. While we may be exposed to potential losses due to the credit risk of non-performance by these counterparties, material losses are not anticipated. We closely monitor the credit risk associated with our counterparties and customers and to date have not experienced material losses.

12. Fair Value Measurements

We determine the fair market values of our derivative contracts and certain other assets and liabilities based on the fair value hierarchy, described below, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. There are three levels within the fair value hierarchy that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Values based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Values based on quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, or model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.

Level 3: Values generated from model-based techniques that use significant assumptions not observable in the market. These unobservable assumptions reflect our own estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Valuation techniques include use of option pricing models, discounted cash flow models and similar techniques.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following table presents assets and liabilities included in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets that are recognized at fair value on a recurring basis, and indicate the fair value hierarchy utilized to determine such fair values.

		November 30, 2012		
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Foreign currency derivatives	\$ 17.8	\$ 3.6	\$ 14.2	\$
Commodity derivatives	7.6		7.6	
Freight derivatives	1.3			1.3
Total assets at fair value	\$ 26.7	\$ 3.6	\$ 21.8	\$ 1.3
Liabilities				
Foreign currency derivatives	\$ 11.6	\$ 2.4	\$ 9.2	\$
Commodity derivatives	12.6	0.3	12.3	
Freight derivatives	1.5			1.5
Total liabilities at fair value	\$ 25.7	\$ 2.7	\$ 21.5	\$ 1.5

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We did not significantly change our valuation techniques from prior periods.

Financial Instruments

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

	November 30, 2012		May 31, 2012	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,420.7	\$ 3,420.7	\$ 3,811.0	\$ 3,811.0
Receivables, net	797.5	797.5	751.6	751.6
Accounts payable trade	913.7	913.7	912.4	912.4
Short-term debt	21.2	21.2	42.5	42.5
Long-term debt, including current portion	1,011.3	1,136.8	1,010.5	1,116.9

For cash and cash equivalents, receivables, net, accounts payable trade and short-term debt, the carrying amount approximates fair value because of the short-term maturity of those instruments. The fair value of long-term debt, including current portion, is estimated using quoted market prices for the publicly registered notes and debentures, classified as Level 1 and Level 2, respectively, within the fair value hierarchy, depending on the market liquidity of the debt.

13. Related Party Transactions

We enter into transactions and agreements with certain of our non-consolidated companies from time to time. As of November 30, 2012 and May 31, 2012, the net amount due from our non-consolidated companies totaled \$146.7 million and \$134.8 million, respectively.

The Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings included the following transactions with our non-consolidated companies:

	Three months ended November 30,		Six months ended November 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Transactions with non-consolidated companies included in net sales	\$ 151.5	\$ 379.2	\$ 519.7	\$ 752.3
Transactions with non-consolidated companies included in cost of goods sold	119.8	94.3	304.8	272.3

Table of Contents**THE MOSAIC COMPANY****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****14. Business Segments**

The reportable segments are determined by management based upon factors such as products and services, production processes, technologies, market dynamics, and for which segment financial information is available for our chief operating decision maker. For a description of our business segments see Note 1 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this report. We evaluate performance based on the operating earnings of the respective business segments, which includes certain allocations of corporate selling, general and administrative expenses. The segment results may not represent the actual results that would be expected if they were independent, stand-alone businesses. Corporate, Eliminations and Other primarily represents activities associated with our nitrogen distribution business, unallocated corporate office activities and eliminations. All intersegment transactions are eliminated within Corporate, Eliminations and Other. Segment information was as follows:

	Phosphates	Potash	Corporate, Eliminations and Other	Total
Three months ended November 30, 2012				
Net sales to external customers	\$ 1,762.4	\$ 773.9	\$ (0.1)	\$ 2,536.2
Intersegment net sales		6.3	(6.3)	
Net sales	1,762.4	780.2	(6.4)	2,536.2
Gross margin	317.5	355.4	3.0	675.9
Operating earnings	245.2	315.7	(1.3)	559.6
Capital expenditures	79.3	257.1	57.1	393.5
Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense	72.3	71.6	3.5	147.4
Three months ended November 30, 2011				
Net sales to external customers	\$ 2,178.8	\$ 834.8	\$ 0.9	\$ 3,014.5
Intersegment net sales		3.8	(3.8)	
Net sales	2,178.8	838.6	(2.9)	3,014.5
Gross margin	475.7	393.7	11.8	881.2
Operating earnings	431.6	357.8	7.6	797.0
Capital expenditures	81.8	295.7	9.6	387.1
Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense	64.1	53.5	2.6	120.2
Six months ended November 30, 2012				
Net sales to external customers	\$ 3,323.3	\$ 1,715.5	\$ 2.5	\$ 5,041.3
Intersegment net sales		24.5	(24.5)	
Net sales	3,323.3	1,740.0	(22.0)	5,041.3
Gross margin	605.1	814.7	3.4	1,423.2
Operating earnings	452.8	732.0	(15.0)	1,169.8
Capital expenditures	209.8	556.8	76.0	842.6
Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense	141.6	136.4	6.8	284.8
Six months ended November 30, 2011				
Net sales to external customers	\$ 4,398.7	\$ 1,696.7	\$ 2.4	\$ 6,097.8
Intersegment net sales		14.8	(14.8)	
Net sales	4,398.7	1,711.5	(12.4)	6,097.8
Gross margin	885.3	838.0	6.1	1,729.4

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Operating earnings	764.8	759.8	2.0	1,526.6
Capital expenditures	179.4	574.4	24.7	778.5
Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense	128.7	106.7	5.1	240.5

Table of Contents**ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations should be read in conjunction with the material under the heading "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K as amended of The Mosaic Company filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2012 (the **10-K Report**) and the material under Item 1 of Part I of this report.

Throughout the discussion below, we measure units of production, sales and raw materials in metric tonnes, which are the equivalent of 2,205 pounds, unless we specifically state we mean long ton(s), which are the equivalent of 2,240 pounds. In the following tables, there are certain percentages that are not considered to be meaningful and are represented by "NM".

Results of Operations

The following table shows the results of operations for the three and six months ended November 30, 2012 and 2011:

(in millions, except per share data)	Three months ended November 30,		2012-2011		Six months ended November 30,		2012-2011	
	2012	2011	Change	Percent	2012	2011	Change	Percent
Net sales	\$ 2,536.2	\$ 3,014.5	\$ (478.3)	(16%)	\$ 5,041.3	\$ 6,097.8	\$ (1,056.5)	(17%)
Cost of goods sold	1,860.3	2,133.3	(273.0)	(13%)	3,618.1	4,368.4	(750.3)	(17%)
Gross margin	675.9	881.2	(205.3)	(23%)	1,423.2	1,729.4	(306.2)	(18%)
Gross margin percentage	27%	29%			28.2%	28.4%		
Selling, general and administrative expenses	102.8	100.6	2.2	2%	214.5	201.7	12.8	6%
Other operating expense (income)	13.5	(16.4)	29.9	(182%)	38.9	1.1	37.8	NM
Operating earnings	559.6	797.0	(237.4)	(30%)	1,169.8	1,526.6	(356.8)	(23%)
Interest income, net	4.4	4.1	0.3	7%	10.3	9.2	1.1	12%
Foreign currency transaction (loss) gain	(17.0)	55.1	(72.1)	(131%)	(45.3)	49.4	(94.7)	(192%)
Other income (expense)	0.5	(0.8)	1.3	163%	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.4)	NM
Earnings from consolidated companies before income taxes	547.5	855.4	(307.9)	(36%)	1,134.3	1,585.1	(450.8)	(28%)
(Benefit from) provision for income taxes	(78.1)	230.7	(308.8)	(134%)	85.2	435.8	(350.6)	(80%)
Earnings from consolidated companies	625.6	624.7	0.9	0%	1,049.1	1,149.3	(100.2)	(9%)
Equity in net earnings of nonconsolidated companies	4.7	0.9	3.8	NM	11.9	2.7	9.2	NM
Net earnings including noncontrolling interests	630.3	625.6	4.7	1%	1,061.0	1,152.0	(91.0)	(8%)
Less: Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	1.5	2.0	(0.5)	(25%)	2.8	2.4	0.4	17%
Net earnings attributable to Mosaic	\$ 628.8	\$ 623.6	\$ 5.2	1%	\$ 1,058.2	\$ 1,149.6	\$ (91.4)	(8%)
Diluted net earnings per share attributable to Mosaic	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.40	\$ 0.07	5%	\$ 2.48	\$ 2.58	\$ (0.10)	(4%)
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	427.0	444.7			426.8	446.3		

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Overview of Consolidated Results for the three months ended November 30, 2012 and 2011

Net sales decreased 16% to \$2.5 billion in the quarter ended November 30, 2012, compared to the prior year period. Net earnings attributable to Mosaic for the three months ended November 30, 2012 were \$628.8 million, or \$1.47 per diluted share, compared to \$623.6 million, or \$1.40 per diluted share, for the same period a year ago. Included in fiscal 2013 net earnings is a discrete income tax benefit of approximately \$180 million, or \$0.42 per diluted share, related to the resolution of certain tax matters and overall lower effective tax rate. Other significant factors affecting our results of operations and financial condition are listed below. Certain of these factors are discussed in more detail in the following sections of this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Operating earnings in the second quarter of fiscal 2013 were impacted primarily by lower phosphate selling prices and phosphate sales volumes compared to the same period in the prior year. Phosphate selling prices have been increasing in the latter part of fiscal 2012 into fiscal 2013, after the market recalibration that occurred in the third quarter of fiscal 2012; however phosphate fertilizer prices remain below levels of last year's second quarter prior to the market recalibration. The decline in phosphate sales volumes from the same period in the prior year was due to lower export sales, primarily to India. We believe the prolonged negotiations in signing significant potash supply contracts with customers in India and China, with the latter resolved in January 2013, resulted in the softening of international crop nutrient demand during the quarter, leading other international distributors to delay purchases to avoid price risk. International distributors' cautious sentiment with respect to potash spilled over to phosphates as buyers are delaying purchases in spite of low reported North American phosphate producer inventories. Lower phosphates and potash export volumes were partially offset by higher domestic volumes resulting from a strong fall application season in North America.

Other Highlights

During the three months ended November 30, 2012:

We maintained a strong financial position with cash and cash equivalents of \$3.4 billion as of November 30, 2012.

We recorded a foreign currency transaction loss of \$17.0 million for the three months ended November 30, 2012 compared with a gain of \$55.1 million for the same period a year ago.

We continued the expansion of capacity in our Potash segment. In the second quarter of fiscal 2013, we had capital expenditures of approximately \$145 million related to these projects. At our Esterhazy mine K2 shaft and mill, we have completed our expansion and the capacity of an incremental 0.7 million tonnes annually is available in the current fiscal year.

After the end of the quarter ended November 30, 2012, on December 13, 2012, the Mosaic Board of Directors approved a change in our fiscal year-end from May 31 to December 31. The current fiscal year will conclude on May 31, 2013 before entering a transition period from June 1 to December 31, 2013. We will be fully transitioned to the new fiscal year effective January 1, 2014.

During the three months ended November 30, 2011:

In the second quarter of fiscal 2012, we reached a settlement that will end our obligation to supply potash from our Esterhazy mine under a tolling agreement at the end of calendar 2012. Under the Tolling Agreement, we have been delivering up to approximately 1.1 million tonnes of potash per year. In addition, effective December 31, 2012, we will receive credit for 1.3 million tonnes of potash capacity at our Esterhazy mine for purposes of calculating our relative share of annual sales of potash to international customers by Canpotex Limited.

On October 24, 2011, we completed a \$750 million public offering consisting of \$450 million aggregate principal amount of 3.750% Senior Notes due 2021 and \$300 million aggregate principal amount of 4.875% Senior Notes due 2041.

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On November 17, 2011, we purchased an aggregate of 21.3 million shares of our Class A Common Stock, Series A-4 from the Margaret A. Cargill Foundation established under the Acorn Trust dated January 30, 1995, as amended, and the Anne Ray Charitable Trust dated August 20, 1996, as amended (collectively, the **MAC Trusts**). The purchase price was \$54.58 per share, the closing price for our Common Stock on November 16, 2011, resulting in a total purchase price of \$1.2 billion.

Overview of Consolidated Results for the six months ended November 30, 2012 and 2011

Net earnings attributable to Mosaic for the six months ended November 30, 2012 were \$1.1 billion, or \$2.48 per diluted share, compared to \$1.1 billion, or \$2.58 per diluted share, for the same period a year ago. Included in net earnings is a discrete income tax benefit of approximately \$180 million or \$0.42 per diluted share, related to the resolution of certain tax matters. Results for the six months ended November 30, 2012 and 2011 primarily reflected the factors discussed above for the three months ended November 30, 2012 and 2011. Certain of these factors are discussed in more detail in the following sections of this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Other noteworthy matters during the six months ended November 30, 2012 and 2011 included:

We generated \$661.7 million and \$1.1 billion in cash flows from operations for the six months ended November 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The positive cash flows were primarily driven by net earnings.

Beginning with the quarterly dividend paid in August 2012, we increased the dividend under our annual dividend program to \$1.00 per share, an increase of 100% from the level of \$0.50 per share announced in February 2012 and 400% from the year-ago level of \$0.20 per share.

Table of Contents**Phosphates Net Sales and Gross Margin**

The following table summarizes the Phosphates segment's net sales, gross margin, sales volume, selling prices and raw material prices:

(in millions, except price per tonne or unit)	Three months ended November 30,		2012-2011		Six months ended November 30,		2012-2011	
	2012	2011	Change	Percent	2012	2011	Change	Percent
Net sales:								
North America	\$648.1	\$ 648.1	\$	0%	\$ 1,204.5	\$ 1,277.7	\$ (73.2)	(6%)
International	1,114.3	1,530.7	(416.4)	(27%)	2,118.8	3,121.0	(1,002.2)	(32%)
Total	1,762.4	2,178.8	(416.4)	(19%)	3,323.3	4,398.7	(1,075.4)	(24%)
Cost of goods sold	1,444.9	1,703.1	(258.2)	(15%)	2,718.2	3,513.4	(795.2)	(23%)
Gross margin	\$317.5	\$ 475.7	\$ (158.2)	(33%)	\$ 605.1	\$ 885.3	\$ (280.2)	(32%)
Gross margin as a percent of net sales	18%	22%			18%	20%		
Sales volume (in thousands of metric tonnes)								
Crop Nutrients ^(a) :								
North America	983	893	90	10%	1,838	1,756	82	5%
International	721	994	(273)	(27%)	1,324	1,994	(670)	(34%)
Crop Nutrient Blends	809	820	(11)	(1%)	1,560	1,615	(55)	(3%)
Feed Phosphates	131	147	(16)	(11%)	263	299	(36)	(12%)
Other ^(b)	319	342	(23)	(7%)	640	691	(51)	(7%)
Total Phosphates Segment Tonnes ^(a)	2,963	3,196	(233)	(7%)	5,625	6,355	(730)	(11%)
Average selling price per tonne:								
DAP (FOB plant)	\$544	\$ 611	\$ (67)	(11%)	\$ 537	\$ 594	\$ (57)	(10%)
Crop Nutrient Blends (FOB destination)	559	581	(22)	(4%)	546	585	(39)	(7%)
Average cost per unit consumed in cost of goods sold:								
Ammonia (metric tonne)	\$561	\$ 579	\$ (18)	(3%)	\$ 507	\$ 566	\$ (59)	(10%)
Sulfur (long ton)	190	237	(47)	(20%)	193	234	(41)	(18%)

(a) Excludes tonnes sold by PhosChem for its other member.

(b) Other volumes are primarily single superphosphate (**SSP**), potash and nitrogen products sold outside of North America.

Three months ended November 30, 2012 and 2011

The Phosphates segment's net sales decreased to \$1.8 billion for the three months ended November 30, 2012, compared to \$2.2 billion for the three months ended November 30, 2011. Lower sales volumes internationally and lower sales prices resulted in decreased net sales of approximately \$160 million and \$130 million, respectively due to the factors discussed in the Overview.

Our average DAP selling price was \$544 per tonne for the three months ended November 30, 2012, a decrease of 11% from the second quarter of the prior year due to the factors discussed in the Overview. The selling price of crop nutrient blends (**Blends**) for the three months ended November 30, 2012 decreased 4% compared to the same period in the prior year, reflecting a decrease in the prices of materials used to produce Blends, primarily phosphates.

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The Phosphates segment's sales volumes were lower, with 3.0 million tonnes for the three months ended November 30, 2012 compared to 3.2 million tonnes for the same period in the prior year. The decrease was in international sales volumes due to the factors discussed in the Overview.

We consolidate the financial results of PhosChem. Included in our results for the three months ended November 30, 2012 is PhosChem net sales and cost of goods sold for its other member of \$9 million, compared with \$130 million for the second quarter in fiscal 2012.

Gross margin for the Phosphates segment decreased to \$317.5 million from \$475.7 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2012, primarily due to lower sales prices and sales volume. These factors had an unfavorable impact on gross margin of approximately \$200 million, partially offset by lower product costs of approximately \$60 million. The decrease in costs was due primarily to lower raw material costs, primarily sulfur and ammonia, in our North America operations of approximately \$25 million and lower raw material costs of approximately \$40 million used in the production of our international products, including Blends. Other factors affecting gross margin and costs are discussed below. As a result of these factors, gross margin as a percentage of net sales decreased to 18% for the three months ended November 30, 2012 from 22% for the three months ended November 30, 2011.

The average consumed price for ammonia for our North American operations decreased to \$561 per tonne in the second quarter of fiscal 2013 from \$579 in the same period a year ago. The decrease in ammonia costs was primarily driven by the benefit of lower cost ammonia from production at our Faustina ammonia plant, which was operating at near full capacity in the current fiscal quarter, but was temporarily shut down in the second quarter of the prior year. The average consumed price for sulfur for our North American operations decreased to \$190 per long ton for the three months ended November 30, 2012, from \$237 in the same period a year ago. The purchase price of these raw materials is driven by global supply and demand. The average consumed cost of purchased and produced rock decreased to \$67 per tonne in the second quarter of fiscal 2013, compared to \$73 per tonne in the same period a year ago. The percentage of phosphate rock purchased from our Miski Mayo Mine used in finished product production in our North American operations increased to 8% for the three months ended November 30, 2012 from 7% in the same period a year ago. The percentage of purchased rock from unrelated parties used in phosphate finished product production in our North American operations decreased to 6% in the second quarter of fiscal 2013 from 7% in the same period a year ago.

Our North American phosphate rock production was 3.9 million tonnes for the second quarter of fiscal 2013 compared with 2.7 million tonnes during the same quarter of fiscal 2012. The increased phosphate rock production in fiscal 2013 was primarily due to the settlement of the lawsuit challenging the federal wetlands permit for extension of our South Fort Meade mine into Hardee County, Florida in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012 that allowed us to resume full mining operations at South Fort Meade. As a result, we have begun to rebuild inventory levels of phosphate rock in the current fiscal quarter compared to the same quarter of the prior year and in November of 2012 resumed shipping Florida rock for use in our facilities in Louisiana, replacing some of the need to purchase third party rock for these facilities.

The Phosphates segment's North American production of crop nutrient dry concentrates and animal feed ingredients was 2.1 million tonnes for the second quarter of fiscal 2013 and 2012.

Costs were also impacted by net unrealized mark-to-market derivative losses of \$0.4 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2013, primarily on freight and foreign exchange derivatives, compared to losses of \$0.5 million for the same period a year ago, primarily on freight derivatives.

Six months ended November 30, 2012 and 2011

The Phosphates segment's net sales decreased to \$3.3 billion for the six months ended November 30, 2012 compared to \$4.4 billion in the same period a year ago. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in sales volumes that resulted in a decrease in net sales of approximately \$480 million combined with a decrease in sales prices that resulted in lower net sales of approximately \$280 million.

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Our average DAP selling price was \$537 per tonne for the six months ended November 30, 2012, a decrease of 10% compared with the same period a year ago due to the factors discussed in the Overview. The decrease in the selling price of Blends was 7% compared to the same period a year ago due to a decrease in the price of materials used to produce Blends, primarily phosphates.

The Phosphates segment's sales volumes decreased to 5.6 million tonnes for the six months ended November 30, 2012 compared to 6.4 million tonnes in the same period a year ago due to the factors discussed in the Overview.

PhosChem net sales and cost of goods sold from sales for its other member were \$56 million for the six months ended November 30, 2012 compared with \$364 million for the same period a year ago.

Gross margin for the Phosphates segment decreased to \$605.1 million for the six months ended November 30, 2012 from \$885.3 million in the same period a year ago, primarily due to lower sales prices and sales volume. These factors had an unfavorable impact on gross margin of approximately \$460 million, partially offset by lower product costs of approximately \$180 million. The lower costs were primarily due to lower raw material costs in our North American operations, primarily sulfur and ammonia, of approximately \$105 million and lower raw materials costs of approximately \$115 million used in the production of our international products, including Blends. Lower raw material costs were partially offset by higher finished goods production costs of approximately \$40 million. Factors affecting gross margin and costs are further discussed below. As a result of these factors, gross margin as a percentage of net sales decreased to 18% for the six months ended November 30, 2012 compared to 20% in the same period a year ago.

The average consumed price for ammonia for our North American operations decreased to \$507 per metric tonne for the six months ended November 30, 2012 from \$566 in the same period a year ago. The average consumed price for sulfur for our North American operations decreased to \$193 per long ton for the six months ended November 30, 2012, from \$234 in the same period a year ago. The price of these raw materials is driven by factors discussed in the three month discussion above. The average consumed cost of purchased and produced rock decreased to \$66 per tonne for the six months ended November 30, 2012, compared to \$73 per tonne in the same period a year ago. The percentage of phosphate rock purchased from our Miski Mayo Mine used in finished product production in our North American operations decreased to 6% for the six months ended November 30, 2012 from 7% in the same period a year ago. The percentage of purchased rock from unrelated parties used in phosphate finished product production in our North American operations remained unchanged at 7% for the six months ended November 30, 2012 and November 30, 2011, respectively.

Our North American phosphate rock production was 7.7 million tonnes for the six months ended November 30, 2012 compared with 5.5 million tonnes in the same period a year ago. Phosphate rock production increased due to production from our South Fort Meade mine as described in the three month discussion above.

The Phosphates segment's North American production of crop nutrient dry concentrates and animal feed ingredients was 4.0 million tonnes for the six months ended November 30, 2012, compared to 4.3 million tonnes for the same period of the prior year. Our production was impacted by longer planned annual maintenance shut-downs in the first half of fiscal 2013 as well as challenges posed by unusual weather conditions in the first quarter of fiscal 2013 compared to the same period a year ago.

Costs were impacted by net unrealized mark-to-market derivative gains of \$0.1 million for the six months ended November 30, 2012 primarily on natural gas derivatives, compared with losses of \$4.5 million for the same period a year ago.

Table of Contents**Potash Net Sales and Gross Margin**

The following table summarizes the Potash segment's net sales, gross margin, sales volume and selling price:

(in millions, except price per tonne or unit)	Three months ended November 30,		2012-2011		Six months ended November 30,		2012-2011	
	2012	2011	Change	Percent	2012	2011	Change	Percent
Net sales:								
North America	\$ 603.0	\$ 426.9	\$ 176.1	41%	\$ 1,146.2	\$ 890.7	\$ 255.5	29%
International	177.2	411.7	(234.5)	(57%)	593.8	820.8	(227.0)	(28%)
Total	780.2	838.6	(58.4)	(7%)	1,740.0	1,711.5	28.5	2%
Cost of goods sold	424.8	444.9	(20.1)	(5%)	925.3	873.5	51.8	6%
Gross margin	\$ 355.4	\$ 393.7	\$ (38.3)	(10%)	\$ 814.7	\$ 838.0	\$ (23.3)	(3%)
Gross margin as a percent of net sales	46%	47%			47%	49%		
Sales volume (in thousands of metric tonnes)								
Crop Nutrients ^(a)								
North America	839	525	314	60%	1,590	1,138	452	40%
International	487	1,055	(568)	(54%)	1,507	2,098	(591)	(28%)
Total	1,326	1,580	(254)	(16%)	3,097	3,236	(139)	(4%)
Non-agricultural	168	180	(12)	(7%)	329	345	(16)	(5%)
Total	1,494	1,760	(266)	(15%)	3,426	3,581	(155)	(4%)
Average selling price per tonne (FOB plant):								
MOP North America ^(b)	\$ 472	\$ 533	\$ (61)	(11%)	\$ 475	\$ 526	\$ (51)	(10%)
MOP International	352	393	(41)	(10%)	388	397	(9)	(2%)
MOP Average	443	440	3	1%	443	443		0%

(a) Excludes tonnes related to a third-party tolling arrangement.

(b) This price excludes industrial and feed sales.

Three months ended November 30, 2012 and 2011

The Potash segment's net sales decreased to \$780.2 million for the three months ended November 30, 2012, compared to \$838.6 million in the same period a year ago. The decrease was primarily due to lower North American and international selling prices that resulted in a decrease in net sales of approximately \$35 million combined with lower sales volumes that resulted in a decrease in net sales of approximately \$25 million.

International and North American average muriate of potash (*MOP*) selling prices decreased from the same period in the prior year due to a delay in signing significant supply contracts as discussed in the Overview. However, our average selling price of MOP increased by \$3 per tonne in the second quarter of fiscal 2013 compared to the same period a year ago. The increase in the average selling price was driven by our domestic and international sales volume mix. In the current fiscal quarter domestic sales volumes, which had a higher sales price per tonne than our international sales price per tonne, were higher as a percent of total sales volumes than in the year ago period.

The Potash segment's sales volumes decreased to 1.5 million tonnes for the three months ended November 30, 2012, compared to 1.8 million tonnes in the same period a year ago. The lower international volumes were due to the prolonged negotiations in signing significant supply contracts as described in the Overview. Lower international volumes were partially offset by higher domestic volumes as discussed in the Overview.

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Gross margin for the Potash segment decreased to \$355.4 million for the three months ended November 30, 2012 from \$393.7 million for the same period in the prior year. Gross margin was unfavorably impacted by approximately \$15 million related to net sales factors discussed above. In addition, approximately \$50 million in increased costs, primarily related to brine inflow management, depreciation and Canadian resource taxes further negatively impacted the gross margin. These and other factors affecting gross margin and costs are further discussed below. As a result of these factors, gross margin as a percentage of net sales decreased to 46% for the three months ended November 30, 2012, compared to 47% for the same period a year ago.

We incurred \$60.2 million in expenses and \$54.5 million in capital expenditures related to managing the brine inflows at our Esterhazy mine during the second quarter of fiscal 2013, compared to \$44.5 million and \$4.3 million, respectively, in the second quarter of fiscal 2012. We have been effectively managing the brine inflows at Esterhazy since 1985, and from time to time we experience changes to the amounts and patterns of brine inflows. During the current quarter, inflows continue to be higher than average but are still estimated to be within the range of our historical experience. A portion of the inflow is due to changing inflow patterns, including from below our mine workings, which can be more complex and costly to manage. Our pumping of brine from the mine has been constrained, beginning in the latter half of fiscal 2012, because of less available storage capacity than normal in surface ponds, primarily due to abnormal rainfall in Saskatchewan and the downtime of certain brine injection wells. The results for the current year quarter include the higher costs of addressing these issues, as well as higher costs associated with the introduction of horizontal drilling beginning in the second quarter of fiscal 2012. The current amount of brine stored in the mined out areas at Esterhazy remains well below the level which would impede mining, although it is slightly higher than past experience as a result of the factors described above. We have experience in reducing the amount of brine stored in the mine, primarily as a result of the increased pumping capacity that has been added in the last several years. We are also currently enhancing our flexibility for disposing of brine that has been pumped out of the mine at a brine injection site that is remote from our current mine workings. We have started pumping brine to this remote site and expect this pumping to be fully operational in the third quarter of fiscal 2013. We are reimbursed a pro-rata share of operating and capital costs of our Esterhazy mine under a tolling agreement, including a portion of our costs for managing the brine inflows, which reimbursement will expire during fiscal 2013.

We incurred \$71.6 million in depreciation expense during the second quarter of fiscal 2013 compared to \$53.5 million in the same quarter of the prior year. The higher depreciation relates to more fixed assets being depreciated as they have been brought into service primarily for our expansion projects.

We incurred \$67.0 million in Canadian resource taxes for the three months ended November 30, 2012, compared with \$50.3 million in the same period a year ago. These taxes increased due to lower deductions for capital expenditures related to our expansion projects in the current quarter. We incurred \$14.5 million in royalties in the second quarter of fiscal 2013, compared to \$17.0 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2012.

Costs were impacted by net unrealized mark-to-market derivative losses of \$2.1 million for the three months ended November 30, 2012, primarily on foreign currency derivatives, compared with losses of \$15.1 million for the same period a year ago, primarily on natural gas derivatives and foreign currency derivatives.

For the three months ended November 30, 2012 and 2011, potash production remained consistent at 1.8 million tonnes.

Six months ended November 30, 2012 and 2011

The Potash segment's net sales for the six months ended November 30, 2012 and 2011 were \$1.7 billion.

The Potash segment's sales volumes decreased to 3.4 million tonnes for the six months ended November 30, 2012 compared to 3.6 million tonnes in the same period a year ago, primarily due to strong demand in the first quarter of fiscal 2012.

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Our average MOP selling price was \$443 per tonne for the six months ended November 30, 2012, and 2011.

Gross margin for the Potash segment decreased to \$814.7 million for the six months ended November 30, 2012 from \$838.0 million for the same period last year. The gross margin was favorably impacted by approximately \$30 million related to higher net sales. This was offset by approximately \$80 million of higher costs. These and other factors affecting gross margin and costs are further discussed below. Gross margin as a percentage of net sales was 47% for six months ended November 30, 2012 compared to 49% for the same period a year ago.

We incurred \$126.9 million in expenses and \$95.2 million in capital expenditures related to managing the brine inflows at our Esterhazy mine through the second quarter of fiscal 2013, compared to \$83.4 million and \$14.9 million, respectively, through the second quarter of fiscal 2012. The increase was due to the factors discussed in the three month discussion.

We incurred \$136.4 million in depreciation expense through the second quarter of fiscal 2013 compared to \$106.7 million in the same period of the prior year. The higher depreciation relates to more fixed assets being depreciated as our expansion projects have been brought into service.

We incurred \$136.6 million in Canadian resource taxes for the six months ended November 30, 2012 compared with \$129.7 million in the same period a year ago. These taxes increased due to lower deductions for capital expenditures related to our expansion projects in the current year. We incurred \$26.9 million in royalties in the second quarter of fiscal 2013, compared to \$33.1 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2012, reflecting lower sales volumes.

Costs were favorably impacted by net unrealized mark-to-market derivative gains, primarily on natural gas and foreign currency derivatives, of \$31.5 million for the six months ended November 30, 2012, compared with losses, primarily on natural gas and foreign currency derivatives, of \$24.5 million for the same period a year ago.

For the six months ended November 30, 2012, potash production decreased to 3.3 million tonnes compared to 3.7 million tonnes for the same period in the prior year.

Other Income Statement Items

(in millions)	Three months ended		2012-2011	
	2012	November 30, 2011	Change	Percent
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 102.8	\$ 100.6	\$ 2.2	2%
Other operating expense (income)	13.5	(16.4)	29.9	(182%)
Interest (expense)				
Interest income	4.4	4.1	0.3	7%
Interest income, net	4.4	4.1	0.3	7%
Foreign currency transaction gain (loss)	(17.0)	55.1	(72.1)	131%
Other income (expense)	0.5	(0.8)	1.3	(163%)
(Benefit from) provision for income taxes	(78.1)	230.7	(308.8)	(134%)

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(in millions)	Six months ended November 30,		2012-2011	
	2012	2011	Change	Percent
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 214.5	\$ 201.7	\$ 12.8	6%
Other operating expense	38.9	1.1	37.8	NM
Interest (expense)				
Interest income	10.3	9.2	1.1	12%
Interest income, net	10.3	9.2	1.1	12%
Foreign currency transaction gain (loss)	(45.3)	49.4	(94.7)	(192%)
Other (expense)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.4)	NM
Provision for income taxes	85.2	435.8	(350.6)	(80%)

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

For the three and six months ended November 30, 2012, selling general and administrative expenses were \$102.8 million and \$214.5 million, respectively, compared to \$100.6 million and \$201.7 million, for the three and six months ended November 30, 2011, respectively. The increase in the current fiscal year expense is primarily related to an increase in stock compensation of approximately \$7 million and an increase in salaries and benefits of approximately \$6 million for the six months ended November 30, 2012.

Other Operating Expense (Income)

For the three and six months ended November 30, 2012, we had other operating expense of \$13.5 million and \$38.9 million, respectively, compared with income of \$16.4 million and expense of \$1.1 million, respectively, for the same periods in the prior year. The increase in year-to-date other operating expense is due to an increase of approximately \$19 million related to accruals for legal and environmental matters and approximately \$7 million related to asset write-offs in our Phosphates business.

The income in the second quarter of the prior fiscal year was primarily due to insurance proceeds of approximately \$25 million of which approximately \$20 million related to an incident at our Faustina ammonia plant.

Foreign Currency Transaction Gain (Loss)

For the three and six months ended November 30, 2012, we recorded a foreign currency transaction losses of \$17.0 million and \$45.3 million, respectively, compared with gains of \$55.1 million and \$49.4 million, respectively, for the same periods in the prior year. For the three and six months ended November 30, 2012, the losses were mainly the result of the effect of the weakening of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar on significant U.S. dollar denominated intercompany receivables and cash held by our Canadian affiliates.

For the three and six months ended November 30, 2011, the gains were mainly the result of the effect of the strengthening of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar on significant U.S. dollar denominated intercompany receivables and cash held by our Canadian affiliates, partially offset by the effect of the strengthening of the U.S. dollar relative to the Brazilian Real on significant U.S. dollar denominated payables.

(Benefit from) Provision for Income Taxes

Three months ended November 30,	Effective Tax Rate	Provision for Income Taxes
2012	(14.3%)	\$ (78.1)
2011	27.0%	230.7

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	Effective Tax Rate	Provision for Income Taxes
Six months ended November 30, 2012	7.5%	\$ 85.2
2011	27.5%	435.8

Income tax (benefit) expense was (\$78.1) million and \$85.2 million and effective tax rates were (14.3%) and 7.5% for the three and six months ended November 30, 2012, respectively. For the three and six months ended November 30, 2011, we had income tax expense of \$230.7 million and \$435.8 million and effective tax rates of 27.0% and 27.5%, respectively. Our income tax rate in fiscal 2013 is impacted by the mix of earnings across the jurisdictions in which we operate and by a benefit associated with depletion.

For the three and six months ended November 30, 2012, tax expense specific to the periods included a benefit of \$179.3 million related to the resolution of certain tax matters. Additionally, the income tax rate for the three and six months ended November 30, 2012, excluding the items specific to the period, is lower than the income tax rate for the three and six months ended November 30, 2011 due to a more favorable mix of earnings.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP. In preparing the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, we are required to make various judgments, estimates and assumptions that could have a significant impact on the results reported in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. We base these estimates on historical experience and other assumptions believed to be reasonable by management under the circumstances. Changes in these estimates could have a material effect on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our significant accounting policies, including our significant accounting estimates, are summarized in Note 2 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this report. A more detailed description of our significant accounting policies is included in Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our 10-K Report. Further information regarding our critical accounting estimates is included in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition in our 10-K Report.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of November 30, 2012, we had \$3.4 billion in cash and cash equivalents. Funds generated by operating activities, available cash and cash equivalents, and our credit facilities continue to be our most significant sources of liquidity. We believe funds generated from the expected results of operations and available cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to finance expansion plans and existing strategic initiatives for the remainder of fiscal 2013. There can be no assurance, however, that we will continue to generate cash flows at or above current levels. In addition, we have a \$750 million credit facility of which \$730 million was available for working capital needs and investment opportunities as of November 30, 2012.

The following table represents a comparison of the net cash provided by operating activities, net cash used in investing activities, and net cash used in financing activities for the six months ended November 30, 2012 and November 30, 2011:

(in millions)	Six months ended November 30,		2012 - 2011	
	2012	2011	\$ Change	% Change
Cash Flow				
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 661.7	\$ 1,072.0	\$ (410.3)	(38%)
Net cash used in investing activities	(839.9)	(777.1)	(62.8)	(8%)
Net cash used in financing activities	(235.4)	(489.2)	253.8	52%

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All of our cash and cash equivalents are diversified in highly rated investment vehicles. Approximately \$1.6 billion of cash and cash equivalents are held by non-U.S. subsidiaries, the majority of which is held in U.S. accounts, as of November 30, 2012. The majority of our funds are not subject to significant foreign currency exposures as the bulk of these funds are held in U.S. denominated investments. In addition, there are no significant restrictions that would preclude us from bringing these funds back to the U.S.; however, there would be an income tax expense impact on remitting approximately \$0.4 billion of cash associated with certain undistributed earnings, that are part of the permanently reinvested earnings discussed in Note 14 to our Consolidated Financial Statements in our 10-K Report.

Operating Activities

Net cash flow generated from operating activities has provided us with a significant source of liquidity. During the six months ended November 30, 2012 and 2011, net cash provided by operating activities was \$661.7 million and \$1.1 billion, respectively. During the six months ended November 30, 2012, operating cash flows were primarily generated from net earnings, partially offset by the effect of an increase in inventories as we rebuild North American Phosphates inventories in anticipation of a strong spring application season from low levels at the beginning of the fiscal year and lower customer prepayments.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$839.9 million for the six months ended November 30, 2012, compared to \$777.1 million in the same period in fiscal 2012. The increase in cash used in investing activities is primarily due to an increase in capital expenditures related to sustaining capital and brine inflow management. Capital expenditures were \$842.6 million in the six months ended November 30, 2012, of which \$302.0 million related to our Potash expansion projects.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities for the six months ended November 30, 2012, was \$235.4 million, compared to \$489.2 million for the same period in fiscal 2012. In the prior year approximately \$1.2 billion of cash was used to repurchase Mosaic shares from the MAC Trusts which was partially offset by net proceeds of \$736 million received from the public offering of New Senior Notes in the second quarter of fiscal 2012. In the current year, cash used in financing activities is primarily due to an increase in our quarterly dividend amount from \$0.05 per share in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 to \$0.25 per share in the first quarter of the current fiscal year. This resulted in an increase in the dividend payments to \$213.3 million for the six months ended November 30, 2012 from \$44.7 million for the same period a year ago.

Debt Instruments, Guarantees and Related Covenants

See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our 10-K Report for additional information relating to our financing arrangements.

Financial Assurance Requirements

In addition to various operational and environmental regulations related to our Phosphates segment, we are subject to financial assurance requirements. In various jurisdictions in which we operate, particularly Florida and Louisiana, we are required to pass a financial strength test or provide credit support, typically in the form of surety bonds or letters of credit. Further information regarding financial assurance requirements is included in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition in our 10-K Report and under EPA RCRA Initiative in Note 10 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this report.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Obligations

Information regarding off-balance sheet arrangements and obligations is included in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition in our 10-K Report.

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Contingencies

Information regarding contingencies is hereby incorporated by reference to Note 10 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this report.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward Looking Information

All statements, other than statements of historical fact, appearing in this report constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements include, among other things, statements about our expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies for the future, statements concerning our future operations, financial condition and prospects, statements regarding our expectations for capital expenditures, statements concerning our level of indebtedness and other information, and any statements of assumptions regarding any of the foregoing. In particular, forward-looking statements may include words such as anticipate, believe, could, estimate, expect, intend, may, potential, predict, project or should.

These statements involve certain risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from expectations as of the date of this filing.

Factors that could cause reported results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the following:

business and economic conditions and governmental policies affecting the agricultural industry where we or our customers operate, including price and demand volatility resulting from periodic imbalances of supply and demand;

changes in farmers' application rates for crop nutrients;

changes in the operation of world phosphate or potash markets, including continuing consolidation in the crop nutrient industry, particularly if we do not participate in the consolidation;

pressure on prices realized by us for our products;

the expansion or contraction of production capacity or selling efforts by competitors or new entrants in the industries in which we operate;

build-up of inventories in the distribution channels for our products that can adversely affect our sales volumes and selling prices;

seasonality in our business that results in the need to carry significant amounts of inventory and seasonal peaks in working capital requirements, and may result in excess inventory or product shortages;

changes in the costs, or constraints on supplies, of raw materials or energy used in manufacturing our products, or in the costs or availability of transportation for our products;

rapid drops in the prices for our products and the raw materials we use to produce them that can require us to write down our inventories to the lower of cost or market;

the effects on our customers of holding high cost inventories of crop nutrients in periods of rapidly declining market prices for crop nutrients;

the lag in realizing the benefit of falling market prices for the raw materials we use to produce our products that can occur while we consume raw materials that we purchased or committed to purchase in the past at higher prices;

customer expectations about future trends in the selling prices and availability of our products and in farmer economics;

disruptions to existing transportation or terminaling facilities;

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shortages of railcars, barges or ships for carrying our products and raw materials;

the effects of and change in trade, monetary, environmental, tax and fiscal policies, laws and regulations;

foreign exchange rates and fluctuations in those rates;

tax regulations, currency exchange controls and other restrictions that may affect our ability to optimize the use of our liquidity;

other risks associated with our international operations;

adverse weather conditions affecting our operations, including the impact of potential hurricanes, excess rainfall or drought;

further developments in judicial or administrative proceedings, or resolution of global tax audit activity;

difficulties or delays in receiving, challenges to, increased costs of obtaining or satisfying conditions of, or revocation or withdrawal of, required governmental and regulatory approvals including permitting activities;

changes in the environmental and other governmental regulation that applies to our operations, including the possibility of further federal or state legislation or regulatory action affecting greenhouse gas emissions or of restrictions or liabilities related to elevated levels of naturally-occurring radiation that arise from disturbing the ground in the course of mining activities or possible efforts to reduce the flow of excess nutrients into the Mississippi River Basin or the Gulf of Mexico;

the potential costs and effects of implementing federal or state water quality standards for the discharge of nitrogen and/or phosphorus into Florida waterways;

the financial resources of our competitors, including state-owned and government-subsidized entities in other countries;

the possibility of defaults by our customers on trade credit that we extend to them or on indebtedness that they incur to purchase our products and that we guarantee;

any significant reduction in customers' liquidity or access to credit that they need to purchase our products;

rates of return on, and the investment risks associated with, our cash balances;

the effectiveness of our risk management strategy;

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the effectiveness of the processes we put in place to manage our significant strategic priorities, including the expansion of our Potash business;

actual costs of various items differing from management's current estimates, including, among others, asset retirement, environmental remediation, reclamation or other environmental obligations, or Canadian resource taxes and royalties;

the costs and effects of legal proceedings and regulatory matters affecting us including environmental or administrative proceedings or complaints that our operations are adversely impacting nearby property uses;

the success of our efforts to attract and retain highly qualified and motivated employees;

strikes, labor stoppages or slowdowns by our work force or increased costs resulting from unsuccessful labor contract negotiations;

accidents involving our operations, including brine inflows at our Esterhazy, Saskatchewan potash mine as well as potential inflows at our other shaft mines, and potential fires, explosions, seismic events or releases of hazardous or volatile chemicals;

terrorism or other malicious intentional acts;

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other disruptions of operations at any of our key production and distribution facilities, particularly when they are operating at high operating rates;

changes in antitrust and competition laws or their enforcement;

actions by the holders of controlling equity interests in businesses in which we hold a noncontrolling interest;

the adequacy of our property, business interruption and casualty insurance policies to cover potential hazards and risks incident to our business, and our willingness and ability to maintain current levels of insurance coverage as a result of market conditions, our loss experience and other factors;

restrictions on our ability to execute certain actions and potential liabilities imposed on us by the agreements relating to the Cargill Transaction; and

other risk factors reported from time to time in our Securities and Exchange Commission reports.

Material uncertainties and other factors known to us are discussed in Item 1A, Risk Factors, of our 10-K Report.

We base our forward-looking statements on information currently available to us, and we undertake no obligation to update or revise any of these statements, whether as a result of changes in underlying factors, new information, future events or other developments.

Table of Contents**ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**

We are exposed to the impact of fluctuations in the relative value of currencies, fluctuations in the purchase price of natural gas, ammonia and sulfur consumed in operations, and changes in freight costs as well as changes in the market value of our financial instruments. We periodically enter into derivatives in order to mitigate our foreign currency risks and the effects of changing commodity prices and freight prices, but not for speculative purposes. See Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our 10-K Report and Note 11 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this report.

Foreign Currency Exchange Contracts

As of November 30, 2012 and May 31, 2012, the fair value of our major foreign currency exchange contracts were \$6.2 million and (\$13.5) million, respectively. The table below provides information about Mosaic's significant foreign exchange derivatives.

	As of November 30, 2012			As of May 31, 2012	
	Expected Maturity Date			Expected Maturity Date	
	Years ending May 31,			Year ending May 31,	
(in millions US\$)	2013	2014	Fair Value	2013	Fair Value
Foreign Currency Exchange Forwards					
Canadian Dollar					
Notional (million US\$) long	\$ 10.0	\$	\$ 10.1	\$ 1,157.9	\$ (28.2)
Weighted Average Rate Canadian dollar to U.S. dollar	1.0007			0.9896	
Notional (million US\$) short	\$ 722.0	\$ 261.2			
Weighted Average Rate Canadian dollar to U.S. dollar	1.0111	0.9955			
Foreign Currency Exchange Collars					
Indian Rupee					
Notional (million US\$)	\$ 3.0		\$		
Weighted Average Participation Rate Indian rupee to U.S. dollar	53.8700				
Weighted Average Protection Rate Indian rupee to U.S. dollar	55.3000				
Foreign Currency Exchange Non-Deliverable Forwards					
Brazilian Real					
Notional (million US\$) long	\$ 101.9	\$ 1.6	\$ (3.0)	\$ 394.6	\$ 4.6
Weighted Average Rate Brazilian real to U.S. dollar	2.0654	2.1890		1.9634	
Notional (million US\$) short	\$ 105.1	\$ 30.0		\$ 110.3	
Weighted Average Rate Brazilian real to U.S. dollar	2.0275	2.1302		1.9179	
Indian Rupee					
Notional (million US\$) long	\$ 98.4	\$ 64.6	\$ (1.2)	\$ 141.7	\$ 10.1
Weighted Average Rate Indian rupee to U.S. dollar	55.0874	58.7492		52.6348	
Foreign Currency Exchange Futures					
Brazilian Real					
Notional (million US\$) long	\$ 10.0		\$	\$ 31.5	\$
Weighted Average Rate Brazilian real to U.S. dollar	2.0416			1.9537	
Notional (million US\$) short	\$ 7.0			\$ 15.8	
Weighted Average Rate Brazilian real to U.S. dollar	2.0415			1.9984	
Indian Rupee					
Notional (million US\$) long	\$ 12.0		\$ 0.3		
Weighted Average Rate Brazilian real to U.S. dollar	56.3027				
Total Fair Value			\$ 6.2		\$ (13.5)

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Further information regarding foreign currency exchange rates and derivatives is included in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our 10-K Report and Note 11 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this report.

Commodities

As of November 30, 2012 and May 31, 2012, the fair value of our natural gas commodities contracts were (\$8.6) million and (\$21.4) million, respectively.

The table below provides information about our natural gas derivatives which are used to manage the risk related to significant price changes in natural gas.

(in millions)	As of November 30, 2012				As of May 31, 2012		
	Expected Maturity Date			Fair Value	Expected Maturity Date		Fair Value
	Years ending May 31,				Years ending May 31,		
	2013	2014	2015		2013	2014	
Natural Gas Swaps							
Notional (million MMBtu) long	10.1	11.4	1.7	\$ (8.6)	17.7	6.6	\$ (21.4)
Weighted Average Rate (US\$/MMBtu)	\$ 3.39	\$ 4.10	\$ 3.77		\$ 3.26	\$ 4.37	
Total Fair Value				\$ (8.6)			\$ (21.4)

Further information regarding commodities and derivatives is included in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our 10-K Report and Note 11 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this report.

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ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our filings under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and (ii) accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report on Form 10-Q. Our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer have concluded, based on such evaluations, that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective for the purpose for which they were designed as of the end of such period.

(b) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, have evaluated any change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the three months ended November 30, 2012 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, did not identify any such change during the three months ended November 30, 2012.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We have included information about legal and environmental proceedings in Note 10 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this report. This information is incorporated herein by reference.

We are also subject to the following legal and environmental proceedings in addition to those described in Note 10 of our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this report:

EPA Clean Air Act Initiative. In August 2008, we attended a meeting with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (**EPA**) and U.S. Department of Justice (**DOJ**) at which we reiterated our responses to an August 2006 request from EPA under Section 114 of the Federal Clean Air Act (the **CAA**) for information and copies of records relating to compliance with National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for hydrogen fluoride at our Riverview, New Wales, Bartow, South Pierce and Green Bay facilities in Florida. We have reached a settlement in principle with the EPA and DOJ to resolve this matter for an immaterial amount.

Water Quality Regulations for Nutrient Discharges in Florida. On December 7, 2010, we filed a lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Florida, Pensacola Division, against the EPA challenging a rule adopted by the EPA that set numeric water quality standards (the **NNC Rule**) for nitrogen and/or phosphorus in Florida lakes and streams. Our lawsuit was subsequently transferred to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Florida, Tallahassee Division (the **Tallahassee District Court**), for consolidation with a number of lawsuits brought by other parties challenging the NNC Rule. The NNC Rule set criteria that would require drastic reductions in the levels of nutrients discharged into Florida lakes and streams, and would have required us and others to significantly limit discharges of these nutrients in Florida beginning in March 2012. Our lawsuit asserted, among other matters, that the criteria set by EPA did not comport with the requirements of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or the Administrative Procedure Act, and sought a declaration that the NNC Rule is arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion and not in accordance with law, and vacating the NNC Rule and remanding it for further rulemaking proceedings consistent with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and its implementing regulations.

In February 2012, the Tallahassee District Court invalidated the NNC Rule in part and upheld it in part, and remanded the invalid parts of the rule to the EPA for reconsideration and reproposal. The Tallahassee District Court subsequently ordered that the effective date of the parts of the NNC Rule that the court had upheld and any parts re-proposed to comply with the court's order be postponed until January 2013. Although we have not appealed, several other parties have appealed certain of the Tallahassee District Court's rulings.

The NNC Rule includes an option to seek approval for alternative water quality criteria for specific waters or stream segments, where the science or water quality data demonstrated that the alternative criteria would be adequately protective. We are exploring the use of alternative criteria, where appropriate; however, we cannot presently predict whether we will be able to obtain approval of site-specific alternative criteria or the extent to which such approved criteria would moderate the impacts of the NNC Rule on us.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (the **FDEP**) has adopted state rules that could supplant many, or potentially all, of the requirements of the NNC Rule and mitigate some of the potential adverse effects of the NNC Rule. In June 2012, the FDEP rule was upheld by a state administrative law judge in an administrative proceeding challenging the rule brought by certain nongovernmental organizations and the FDEP rule was submitted to the EPA for approval. In July 2012, the nongovernmental organizations appealed the state administrative law judge's decision upholding the FDEP rule to the Florida First District Court of Appeal. We cannot predict how the Florida First District Court of Appeal will rule on the nongovernmental organizations' challenge to the FDEP rule.

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In November 2012, the EPA approved the FDEP rule. The EPA also proposed two rules that would establish new federal nutrient criteria for (i) streams and unimpaired lakes, and (ii) coastal waters, certain estuaries not covered in the FDEP rule and flowing waters in South Florida. Pursuant to an order of the Tallahassee District Court, the EPA must adopt final versions of these rules by August 31, 2013 and September 30, 2013, respectively.

The EPA has stated that the criteria in the two new proposed rules either would supplement the scope of the FDEP rule, or would apply to all waters in Florida in the event that the FDEP rule does not go into effect. By its terms, the FDEP rule will not take effect until EPA withdraws the criteria upheld by the Tallahassee District Court in February 2012. The EPA also suggested that if FDEP takes further action or provides clarifications to the existing FDEP rule that would address nutrient discharges to waters not covered by the FDEP rule, the EPA would take other action, including not finalizing its proposed rules and withdrawing its current nutrient rules. In connection with that process, the EPA has proposed to extend the effective date of all of its final NNC Rules from January 6, 2013 until November 15, 2013.

Separately, in November 2012, the EPA proposed total maximum daily load standards, including standards for total nitrogen and total phosphorus, for a number of waterways flowing into Tampa Bay in Florida. The waterways include sections of the Alafia River, which is a receiving water for permitted discharges from several of our operations.

Subject to further litigation or rulemaking developments, we expect that compliance with the requirements of nutrient criteria rules could adversely affect our Florida Phosphate operations, require significant capital expenditures and substantially increase our annual operating expenses.

Nutrient Discharges into the Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi River Basin. On March 13, 2012, the Gulf Restoration Network, the Missouri Coalition for the Environment, the Iowa Environmental Council, the Tennessee Clean Water Network, the Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy, Sierra Club, the Waterkeeper Alliance, Inc., the Prairie Rivers Network, the Kentucky Waterways Alliance, the Environmental Law & Policy Center and the Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. brought a lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana against the EPA, seeking to require it to establish numeric nutrient criteria for nitrogen and phosphorous in the Mississippi River basin and the Gulf of Mexico. The EPA had previously denied a 2008 petition seeking such standards. On May 30, 2012, the court granted our motion to intervene in this lawsuit.

We intend to defend vigorously the EPA's decision not to establish numeric nutrient criteria for nitrogen and phosphorous in the Mississippi River basin and the Gulf of Mexico. In the event that the EPA were to adopt such a rule, we cannot predict what its requirements would be or the effects it would have on us or our customers.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Pursuant to our employee stock plans relating to the grant of employee stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock unit awards, and other equity-based awards, we have granted and may in the future grant employee stock options to purchase shares of our common stock for which the purchase price may be paid by means of delivery to us by the optionee of shares of our common stock that are already owned by the optionee (at a value equal to market value on the date of the option exercise). During the periods covered by this report, no options to purchase shares of our common stock were exercised for which the purchase price was so paid.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

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 this report.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Reference is made to the Exhibit Index on page E-1 hereof.

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Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

THE MOSAIC COMPANY

by: /s/ ANTHONY T. BRAUSEN
Anthony T. Brausen

Senior Vice President Finance and Chief

**Accounting Officer (on behalf of the registrant and as
principal accounting officer)**

January 4, 2013

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Exhibit Index

Exhibit No	Description	Incorporated Herein by Reference to	Filed with Electronic Submission
31.1	Certification Required by Rule 13a-14(a).		X
31.2	Certification Required by Rule 13a-14(a).		X
32.1	Certification Required by Rule 13a-14(b) and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code.		X
32.2	Certification Required by Rule 13a-14(b) and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code.		X
95	Mine Safety Disclosures		X
101	Interactive Data Files		X

E-1