Uzbekistan Fertilizer Overseas Market Analysis Report

Target Country: Uzbekistan | Main Category: Fertilizer | Report Updated: July 2, 2026

Uzbekistan Fertilizer Key Conclusions

Uzbekistan is the largest fertilizer producer in Central Asia, with **annual urea output of approx. 1.9 million tons** and phosphate fertilizer of approx. 0.55 million tons; nitrogen fertilizer is largely self-sufficient. However, **potash fertilizer depends almost entirely on imports (approx. 220,000 tons/year)**, mainly from Russia and Belarus. Total fertilizer consumption is about 3 million tons, with exports of around 0.6 million tons to Afghanistan and neighboring countries.

Price direction: China's DAP ex-factory price holds in the **RMB 3,650–3,850/ton** range, while Uzbekistan's local urea ex-factory price is approx. **USD 280–320/ton**. Core risks center on **potash supply chain vulnerability** and Uzbekistan som exchange rate fluctuations.

⚠ **Key Concern:** China's statutory inspection policy on fertilizer exports continues to tighten, affecting phosphate trade flows to Central Asia; Uzbekistan's potash imports are highly dependent on Russia and Belarus, raising supply chain risk amid geopolitical disruptions.

Sources: Argus Media Fertilizer Weekly, June 2025; Longzhong Information, June 2025; State Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan, 2024 Annual Report (some data carried forward from prior periods).

Supply and Demand Fundamentals

Uzbekistan's fertilizer industry overall shows a pattern of **nitrogen surplus, phosphate near balance, and severe potash shortage**. In 2024, total fertilizer output was about 3.3 million tons, total consumption about 3 million tons, and net exports about 0.3 million tons (mainly nitrogen fertilizer).

Category	Production (10k tons)	Consumption (10k tons)	Net Trade (10k tons)
Nitrogen (Urea+AN)	~275	~195	+80 (Net Export)
Phosphate (DAP/MAP etc.)	~55	~60	-5 (Net Import)
Potash (MOP)	~2	~22	-20 (Net Import)

Major consumption sectors: cotton cultivation (approx. **35%** of fertilizer consumption), wheat (approx. 25%), fruits, vegetables and horticultural crops (approx. 20%).

Sources: State Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan, 2024 Annual Report; World Bank Uzbekistan Agriculture Brief, March 2025; Fertecon/Argus Media, May 2025.

China Market Status

In 2025, China's diammonium phosphate (DAP) market has been constrained by the statutory inspection policy, with export volumes contracting notably year-on-year. Domestic ex-factory prices hold at **RMB 3,650–3,850/ton** (approx. USD 510–540/ton), with operating rates around **68%–72%**, reflecting moderately low capacity utilization.

Indicator	June 2025 Data	YoY Change
DAP Ex-factory (RMB/ton)	3,650–3,850	Flat
Urea Ex-factory (RMB/ton)	1,850–2,100	↓8%
Phosphate Industry Operating Rate	68%–72%	↓5pp

On the export front, China's total DAP exports in 2024 were approximately **5 million tons**, down about 15% from 2023, with the statutory inspection policy extended into 2025.

Sources: Longzhong Information, June 2025; Zhuochuang Information Fertilizer Weekly, June 2025; General Administration of Customs of China Export Statistics, 2024 (carried forward; no latest public data available).

Uzbekistan Market Status

Uzbekistan's local urea ex-factory price is approx. **USD 280–320/ton** (equivalent to approx. UZS 12,600–14,500/ton), phosphate (DAP) CIF import price is approx. **USD 520–560/ton**, and potash (MOP) CIF import price is approx. **USD 350–400/ton**.

Import dependence: potash is **over 95% import-dependent** (Russia 55%, Belarus 35%), phosphate fertilizer about 10% supplemented by imports, and nitrogen fertilizer is **essentially self-sufficient**. Other major import sources include China (phosphate and compound fertilizers) and Kazakhstan.

Sources: State Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan Trade Data, 2024; Argus Media Central Asia Fertilizer Price Assessment, June 2025; World Bank Commodity Price Database, May 2025 (some data carried forward from prior periods).

Product Segment Structure

Uzbekistan's fertilizer market can be segmented into three major categories, with nitrogen fertilizer holding a dominant position.

Sub-category	Representative Product	Annual Trade/Production Volume	Price Trend
Nitrogen Fertilizer	Urea, Ammonium Nitrate	Output ~2.75 million tons	Stable
Phosphate Fertilizer	DAP, MAP, SSP	Output ~0.55 million tons	↑ Firming
Potash Fertilizer	MOP (Potassium Chloride)	Imports ~220,000 tons	↑ Upward

The phosphate industrial chain (phosphate rock → sulfuric acid → phosphate fertilizer) is a key localization priority for Uzbekistan. The Kyzylkum phosphate basin holds reserves exceeding **100 million tons**, and sulfuric acid is primarily supplied by the Almalyk copper smelter.

Sources: State Committee of Geology and Mineral Resources of Uzbekistan, 2024; Fertecon Phosphate Market Report, April 2025; Longzhong Information, June 2025.

Core Finished Product Supply and Demand

Urea is the largest-volume fertilizer variety in Uzbekistan, produced primarily by three major enterprises—Navoiyazot, Ferganaazot, and Maxam-Chirchiq—with total capacity of approx. **2 million tons/year**. Diammonium phosphate (DAP) is the core phosphate finished product, with Ammofos-Maxam as the main producer.

Finished Product	Annual Output (10k tons)	Inventory Level	Export Destination
Urea	~190	Moderate	Afghanistan, Tajikistan
Ammonium Nitrate	~85	Low	Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan
Diammonium Phosphate	~35	Tight	Mainly domestic consumption

Sources: Navoiyazot JSC Annual Report, 2024; Uzbekistan Chemical Industry Association, December 2024; Argus Media, June 2025 (some data carried forward from prior periods).

Intermediates and Raw Material Value

The key intermediate for phosphate fertilizer production—sulfuric acid—is priced at approx. **RMB 200–300/ton** in China's production areas (June 2025, East China smelter acid). Uzbekistan's local sulfuric acid is mainly a byproduct from the Almalyk copper smelter, offering a clear cost advantage with delivered prices of approx. **USD 40–60/ton**.

Raw Material / Intermediate	China Market Price	Uzbekistan CIF / Factory Price
Sulfuric Acid (Smelter Acid)	RMB 200–300/ton	USD 40–60/ton (local)
Phosphate Rock (28% P_2O_5)	RMB 500–650/ton	USD 35–50/ton (Kyzylkum mining area)
Natural Gas (Ammonia feedstock)	RMB 2.5–3.5/m³	USD 0.08–0.12/m³ (local)

Uzbekistan enjoys **significant cost advantages in natural gas and sulfuric acid**, with nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer production costs approximately 15%–25% lower than comparable Chinese enterprises.

Sources: Longzhong Information Sulfuric Acid/Phosphate Rock Prices, June 2025; Business Community Raw Materials Channel, June 2025; Ministry of Energy of Uzbekistan Natural Gas Pricing Bulletin, 2024 (carried forward from prior period).

Trade and Macro Indicators

Uzbekistan's GDP grew by approximately **5.8%** in 2024, with agriculture accounting for about **24%** of GDP—a core driver of fertilizer consumption. China's fertilizer exports to Uzbekistan are mainly phosphate and compound fertilizers, with an export value of approximately **USD 120 million** in 2024.

Macro Indicator	Value	Remarks
GDP Growth (2024)	5.8%	World Bank
Exchange Rate (USD/UZS)	~12,700	June 2025
Fertilizer Import Value (2024)	~USD 280 million	Customs statistics

Regarding preferential policies, Uzbekistan grants **VAT exemptions** on fertilizer production equipment imports. Chinese enterprises can benefit from tariff preferences under the Belt and Road Initiative framework.

Sources: World Bank Uzbekistan Economic Brief, March 2025; General Administration of Customs of China Trade Statistics, 2024; Central Bank of Uzbekistan Exchange Rate Bulletin, June 2025.

Risk and Opportunity Window

□ **Geopolitical Risk:** Potash imports are highly dependent on Russia and Belarus; the Russia-Ukraine conflict and Western sanctions may lead to supply chain disruptions or severe price volatility.

□ **Exchange Rate Risk:** The Uzbekistan som exhibits significant volatility against the US dollar, depreciating by approximately 6% in 2024, affecting imported fertilizer costs.

□ **Opportunity 1:** Localized phosphate capacity expansion—Uzbekistan possesses Kyzylkum phosphate rock and low-cost sulfuric acid resources, offering substantial room to raise phosphate self-sufficiency; Chinese phosphate chemical enterprises can participate through technical cooperation.

□ **Opportunity 2:** Bilateral cooperation—Under the Belt and Road Initiative framework, China and Uzbekistan have significant complementary advantages in fertilizer capacity cooperation and technology export. Chinese phosphate fertilizer exporters can expand their market share in Central Asia.

Sources: World Bank Central Asia Geopolitical Risk Assessment, January 2025; Ministry of Commerce of China Belt and Road Country Guide (Uzbekistan), 2024; Argus Media, June 2025.

□ Data Source Summary (at least 5 independent sources)

① Argus Media / Fertecon — International fertilizer price assessments and Central Asia market reports, May–June 2025

② Longzhong Information — China DAP, urea, sulfuric acid prices and operating rate data, June 2025

③ Zhuochuang Information / Business Community — China fertilizer and raw material spot price monitoring, June 2025

④ State Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan — Fertilizer production, trade and consumption data, 2024 Annual Report

⑤ World Bank — Uzbekistan GDP growth, agriculture share and commodity price database, March 2025

⑥ General Administration of Customs of China — China fertilizer export trade statistics, 2024

⑦ Central Bank of Uzbekistan — Exchange Rate Bulletin (USD/UZS), June 2025

⑧ Navoiyazot JSC / Uzbekistan Chemical Industry Association — Corporate annual reports and industry data, 2024 decisions should be made with caution.