



**FERTILIZER**  
Update

**JUNE**  
24

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# FERTILIZER TRAFFIC INDIAN PORTS



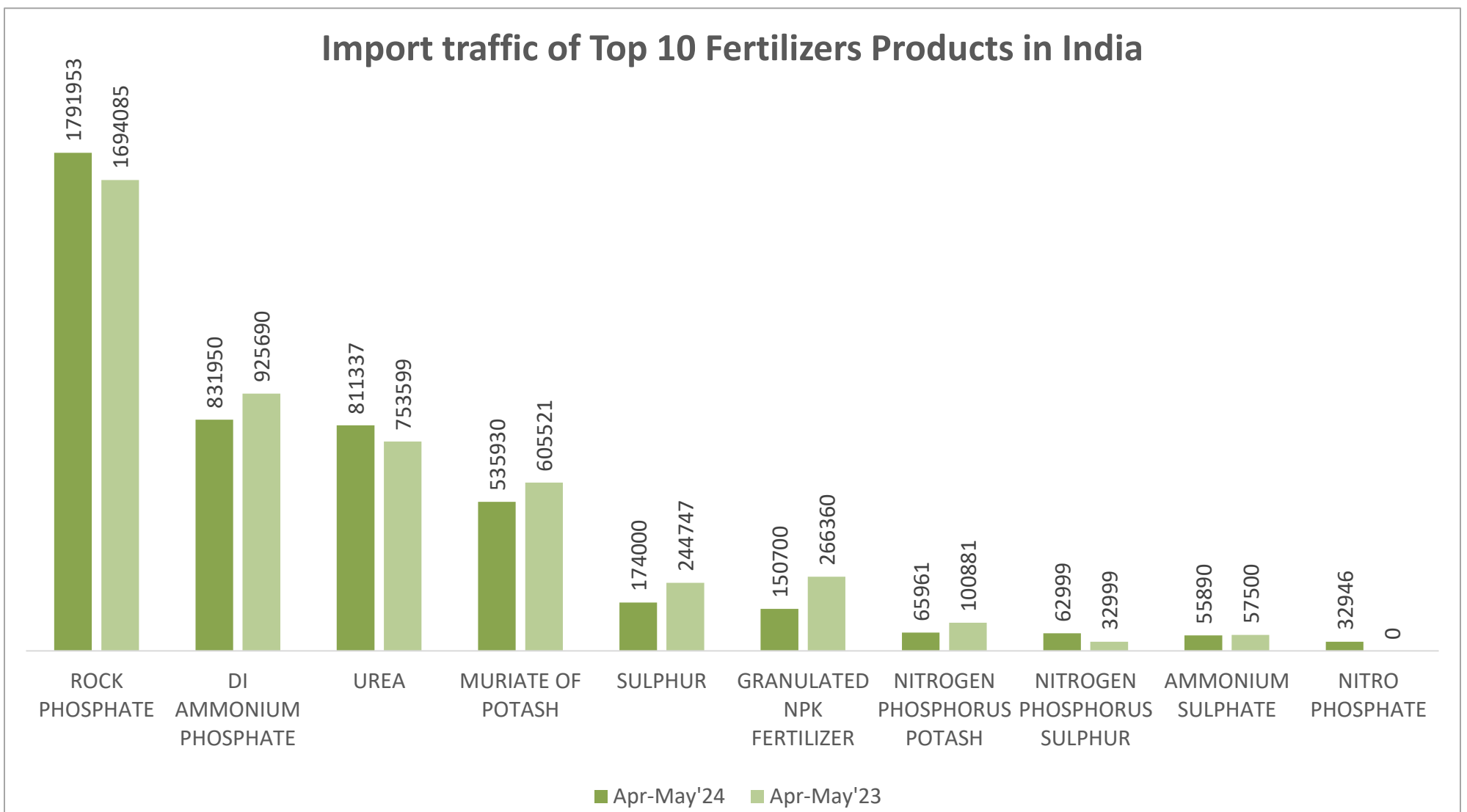
## IMPORT TRAFFIC OF FERTILIZERS AT INDIAN PORTS

- Imports of fertilizer in Apr-May'24 decreased by 8.35% at 4632289 MT as compared to 5054283 MT in Apr-May'23.
- The highest recorded import of fertilizers in Apr-May'24 was in Paradip port at 896141 MT.

Ports	Apr-May'24	Apr-May'23
PARADIP	896141	858982
MUNDRA	754452	191499
VISAKHAPATNAM	520096	628829
KANDLA	425165	657924
KAKINADA	320414	645840
HAZIRA	287604	254543
TUTICORIN	254793	224963
KRISHNAPATNAM	221537	281420
PIPAVAV	214167	215653
DAHEJ	155000	311755
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4632289</b>	<b>5054283</b>

## Top 5 Fertilizer Commodities Import Traffic

- India imported highest quantities of Rock Phosphate, Di Ammonium Phosphate, Urea, Muriate of Potash and Sulphur in Apr-May'24.
- Paradip port recorded the highest traffic of Rock Phosphate and Sulphur at 764368 MT and 88500 MT respectively.
- Mundra port saw the highest traffic of Di Ammonium Phosphate at 423391 MT.
- Kakinada Port recorded highest traffic of Urea at 153499 MT.
- Kandla port saw the highest traffic of Muriate of Potash at 157054 MT.
- The total import of these 5 commodities for Apr-May'24 is 1586812 MT.



## Top 5 Fertilizer Commodities' Country-wise Import Traffic

- India imported highest amount of Rock phosphate from Jordan at 645962 MT in the period of Apr-May'24.
- Highest amounts of Urea was imported from Oman at 435548 MT.
- Di Ammonium Phosphate was imported from China at 129750 MT.
- Muriate of Potash was imported from Canada at 151018 MT.
- Sulphur was imported from UAE at 124000 MT.
- Total Country-wise Imports of Major Fertilizers for Apr-May'24 were 4145170 MT.

Major Importers of Fertilizers in Apr-May'24	Qty in MT
INDIAN FARMERS FERTILIZERS CO OP LTD.	793880
INDIAN POTASH LTD.	613327
COROMANDEL	516735
PARADIP PHOSPHATES LTD.	408448
RASHTRIYA CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZER LTD.	293119
NATIONAL FERTILIZERS CO. LTD.	167800
GREENSTAR FERTILIZERS PVT. LTD.	157530
SUN INTL.	122354
KRIBHCO FERTILIZERS LTD.	115695
INDORAMA INDIA PVT. LTD.	90950

# MARKET OVERVIEW AND TRENDS



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## Fertiliser imports fall on higher local output

- India's 2023-24 fertilizer imports dropped by nearly 10% as local production increased, aiming for self-sufficiency in urea. Subsidy costs remain high due to elevated raw material prices. India's imports of fertilisers in 2023-24 fell nearly 10% due to a boost in local production as the country, which entirely depends on overseas markets for many types of crop nutrients, looks to achieve self-sufficiency in urea.

Lower shipments could potentially result in savings in fertilizer subsidy if global prices of other crop nutrients and raw materials, such as natural gas, remain stable or see further moderation, an official said, declining to be named. Food security of the world's most populous nation is closely linked to availability of fertilisers, whose prices hit a multi-year peak in 2022 due to the Ukraine conflict and knock-on effects of the pandemic on supply chains. Urea imports dropped 7% to 7.04 million tonnes due to a 20% jump in domestic output to 31.4 million tonnes in 2023-24, according to the data. The Union government has set 2025-26 as the deadline by which the country will end all urea imports. India mainly imports urea from Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Lower imports of urea also came on the back of higher local production of nano urea, a liquid form of the farm chemical, as well as a move towards eco-friendly alternatives by farmers. The Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative (IFFCO) has sold about 3.3 million tonnes of locally produced nano urea worth about ₹7 crore between August 2021 to February 2024

The government subsidizes a range of fertilizers to farmers through manufacturers and importers, who sell crop nutrients at a discount to millions of cultivators through internet-enabled outlets. These firms are then reimbursed by the government. Urea accounts for about 70% of the overall fertiliser subsidy bill. Lower imports in 2023-24, however, did not reduce the overall fertilizer subsidy, which touched nearly ₹2 lakh crore, higher than a revised budgetary allocation of ₹1.89 lakh crore. It was mainly because of elevated prices of intermediate goods and raw materials used in the production of fertilisers. India aims to end urea imports when five new plants start production. Plants at Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh, Ramagundam in Telangana and at Talcher, Barauni and Sindri are slated to together produce 6.5 million tonnes of urea every year. Imports of DAP, another key fertilizer, stood at 5.51 million tonne, down from 7.08 million tonne, a drop of 22.2%. The lower imports of urea and DAP were offset by higher inbound shipments of muriate of potash, which rose to 2.1 million tonne from 1.3 million tonne, up 51%. Overall fertilizer consumption in the country rose 2.6% to 60 million tonne in 2023-24, according to data from the fertilizer ministry.

Source: Hindustan Times



## Coromandel unveils nano fertiliser plant in Andhra Pradesh

- Coromandel International Ltd has launched a nano fertiliser plant at its Kakinada facility, aiming to revolutionize Indian agriculture with energy-efficient technologies. The plant, with an annual capacity of one crore bottles, will produce nano fertilizers to enhance nutrient delivery and absorption by plants. Marketed under the 'Gromor Nano' brand, these products have been developed through the company's in-house R&D center and have undergone extensive farmer trials.

Leading agri solutions provider Coromandel International Ltd has inaugurated a state-of-the-art nano fertiliser plant at its facility in Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh. The plant was unveiled on Sunday by the company's Executive Director (Nutrient Business) Sankara Subramanian S in the presence of the company's senior leadership and key channel partners from across the nation.

With this new facility at its Kakinada complex, Coromandel has ventured into the new generation of fertilizers, which have the potential to revolutionize Indian agriculture, a company statement said. The fully automated nano fertiliser plant has an annual production capacity of one crore bottles. It is designed using energy-efficient technologies and can be scaled up to manufacture multiple ranges of nano fertilizers besides the existing Nano Dia Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Nano Urea products. Coromandel has developed these nano fertilizers, which ensure optimal nutrient delivery and absorption by plants, through its in-house R&D center at IIT Bombay-Monash Research Academy. Coromandel markets its nano fertilizers under the 'Gromor Nano' brand and has carried out extensive farmer field trials to establish their efficacy. The firm has also set up a Nano Technology Centre at Coimbatore to focus on nano applications in agriculture. Coromandel's Kakinada unit has an annual production capacity of 2 million tonne of conventional fertilizers catering to the requirements of the farming community across India.

**Source: Economic Times**



### Singapore-based Sembcorp to supply green ammonia to Japan from its India plant

- Singapore-based Sembcorp Green Hydrogen Pte Ltd signed an agreement with two Japanese firms to supply green ammonia from its 200,000-metric tonne capacity plant in India.

Singapore-based Sembcorp Green Hydrogen Pte Ltd on Thursday said it has signed an agreement with two Japanese firms to supply green ammonia from its 200,000-metric tonne capacity plant in India. Sembcorp Green Hydrogen Pte Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Singapore's Sembcorp Industries, has signed a Heads of Terms (HoT) with buyers Sojitz Corporation and Kyushu Electric Power Co Inc of Japan, paving the way to finalize a definitive green ammonia offtake agreement. Land for the facility in India has been secured and work towards a front-end engineering design award for the project is underway following the completion of a feasibility study, Sembcorp said in a press statement. As the lead developer and operator of the project, Sembcorp will utilize renewable energy to produce an initial 200,000 metric tonnes per annum of green ammonia from the Indian plant.

The HoT was presented at the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) Clean Economy Investor Forum in the presence of Ken Saito, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan; Tan See Leng, Second Minister for Trade and Industry, Singapore; and Sunil Barthwal, Commerce Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. The project brings together three IPEF members -- Japan, Singapore, and India -- in a cross-border collaboration aimed at accelerating the development of a low-carbon supply chain and advancing the region's transition to a clean economy. The two-day IPEF Clean Economy Investor Forum meeting started in Singapore. The forum has 14 members including India and the US. In December 2023, an agreement was signed by the three companies as a consortium to explore supplying Japan with green ammonia produced in India. "It also demonstrates Sembcorp's commitment to drive energy transition, while leveraging its expertise and proven track record in India, where it has a gross renewables portfolio of 4.7GW," the company said.  
Source: Economic Times



## Indian fertilizer industry on track to reach Rs 1.38 lakh cr by 2032 amidst robust growth and strategic innovations

- In 2023, the Indian fertilizer market size stood at Rs 94,210 crore, driven by increased agricultural demands and strategic governmental interventions.

The Indian fertilizer industry is on a robust growth trajectory, expected to reach a market size of Rs 1.38 lakh crore by 2032, with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 4.2 per cent from 2024 to 2032, according to the latest report by IMARC Group. This growth underscores the sector's vital role in supporting India's agricultural productivity and food security. In 2023, the Indian fertilizer market size stood at Rs 94,210 crore, driven by increased agricultural demands and strategic governmental interventions. Fertilizer production in FY24 was recorded at 45.2 million tonnes, reflecting the Ministry of Fertilizers' successful policies. India's position as the world's second-largest producer of fruits and vegetables, next only to China, underpins the fertilizer industry's growth. Government initiatives like direct income support schemes from both central and state governments have also bolstered farmer liquidity, enhancing their ability to invest in fertilizers. Programs such as PM-KISAN and PM-Garib Kalyan Yojana have received endorsements from the United Nations Development Programme for their contributions to food security. The geopolitical landscape has further influenced India's fertilizer market. The government has emphasized producing nano liquid urea domestically, aiming to stabilize fertilizer prices. Minister Mansukh Mandaviya announced plans to increase the number of nano liquid urea production plants from nine to thirteen by 2025. These plants are projected to produce 44 crore bottles of 500 ml nano urea and di-ammonium phosphate (DAP). Aligning with the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative, India's dependency on fertilizer imports has decreased markedly. In FY24, urea imports declined by 7 per cent, DAP by 22 per cent, and NPKs by 21 per cent. This reduction is a significant step towards self-sufficiency and economic resilience.

The government has mandated 100 per cent Neem coating on all subsidized agricultural grade urea to enhance nutrient efficiency, improve crop yield, and maintain soil health, while also preventing the diversion of urea for non-agricultural purposes. India has also established itself as a global leader in nano agricultural inputs, including nano fertilizers and micro-nutrients, promoting environmental sustainability without compromising crop yields. The Indian government aims to achieve self-sufficiency in urea production by 2025-26 through increased local production of nano urea. Additionally, the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) promotes organic farming, offering Rs 50,000 per hectare for three years, with INR 31,000 directly allocated to farmers for organic inputs. The potential market for organic and bio fertilizers is poised for expansion. Climate change poses a significant challenge, with projections suggesting a potential 19.3 per cent reduction in wheat yields by 2050 and 40 per cent by 2080. To address this, the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) is implementing strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to climate change. The government is also focused on reviving closed fertilizer plants in Talcher, Ramagundam, Gorakhpur, Sindri, and Barauni, and on educating farmers about balanced fertilizer use, crop productivity, and the benefits of cost-effective subsidized fertilizers. Continuous research and innovation are essential for developing new types of fertilizers and improving existing ones.

Source: The Economic Times

## Other Reports for June 2024

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J. M. BAXI Monthly Agri Products Update

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