NITROGEN (FIXED)—AMMONIA

(Data in thousand metric tons, nitrogen content, unless otherwise specified)

Domestic Production and Use: Ammonia was produced by 18 companies at 38 plants in 19 States in the United States during 2025; 1 plant was idle for the entire year. About 57% of total U.S. ammonia production capacity was in Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas because of their large reserves of natural gas, the dominant domestic feedstock for ammonia. In 2025, the U.S. plants actively producing ammonia operated at about 80% of rated capacity. The United States was one of the world's leading producers and consumers of ammonia. Urea, ammonium nitrate, nitric acid, ammonium phosphates, and ammonium sulfate were, in descending order of quantity produced, the major derivatives of ammonia produced in the United States.

Approximately 88% of domestic ammonia production was for fertilizer use, including anhydrous ammonia for direct application, urea, ammonium nitrates, ammonium phosphates, and other nitrogen compounds. Ammonia also was used to produce explosives, plastics, synthetic fibers and resins, and numerous other chemical compounds.

Salient Statistics—United States:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025[e]
Production[1]	12,700	13,800	13,800	13,600	14,000
Imports for consumption	2,080	1,930	1,720	1,700	1,900
Exports	231	719	890	858	1,100
Consumption, apparent[2]	14,600	14,800	14,700	14,400	15,000
Stocks, producer, yearend	270	440	350	387	440
Price, average, free on board Gulf Coast,[3] dollars per short ton	578	1,070	470	440	450
Employment, plant, number[e]	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Net import reliance[4] as a percentage of apparent consumption	13	7	6	6	5

Recycling: None.

Import Sources (2021–24): Canada, 49%; Trinidad and Tobago, 47%; and other, 4%.

Tariff: Item	Number	Normal Trade Relations 12–31–25
Ammonia, anhydrous	2814.10.0000	Free.
Urea	3102.10.0010	Free.
Ammonium sulfate	3102.21.0000	Free.
Ammonium nitrate	3102.30.0000	Free.

Depletion Allowance: Not applicable.

Government Stockpile: None.

Events, Trends, and Issues: The Henry Hub spot natural gas price ranged between $2.42 and $10.07 per million British thermal units for most of the year, with an average of about $3.44 per million British thermal units. Natural gas prices in 2025 were higher than those in 2024 owing to global trade disruptions, strong domestic demand due to tight crop planting windows, and changes in trade policy. The Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, projected that Henry Hub natural gas spot prices would average around $3.56 per million British thermal units in 2025 and $4.01 per million British thermal units in 2026.

The weekly average Gulf Coast ammonia price was $490 per short ton at the beginning of 2025, decreased to $357 per short ton in late June, and increased to $492 per short ton in late September. The average ammonia price for 2025 was estimated to be $450 per short ton.

Large corn plantings maintain the continued demand for nitrogen fertilizers in the United States. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. corn growers planted 38.5 million hectares of corn in crop-year 2025 (July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025), which was 5% more than the area planted in crop-year 2024. Corn acreage in crop-year 2026 was expected to decrease slightly because of anticipated lower returns for corn compared with those of other crops and owing to crop rotation.

Global ammonia production capacity was expected to increase, and new facilities were being developed in regions with access to low-cost natural gas such as Asia, Eastern Europe, and North America. In North America especially, there have been proposals for several decarbonized ammonia plants using technologies like carbon capture and green hydrogen. Ammonia consumption for fertilizer increased in Latin America and eastern Asia, driven by expanding agricultural activity and increasing food demand.

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NITROGEN (FIXED)—AMMONIA

In October 2025, a company initiated a controlled shutdown of its nitrogen facility at the Point Lisas Industrial Estate in Trinidad and Tobago. The closure was primarily driven by restricted port access imposed by Trinidad and Tobago's National Energy Corporation, which hindered operational logistics, and a prolonged period of natural gas supply issues. The plant had been producing approximately 85,000 tons of ammonia and 55,000 tons of urea per month. Despite the shutdown, the company was expected to meet its 2025 nitrogen sales target of 10.7 million to 11.2 million tons by leveraging strong performance from its North American operations. Future options for operations in Trinidad and Tobago were still being evaluated by the company.

World Ammonia Production and Reserves: Significant revisions were made to the 2024 production for Egypt and Germany based on company, Government, and industry reports.

	Plant production		Reserves[5]
	2024	2025[e]	
United States	13,600	14,000	Available atmospheric nitrogen and sources of natural gas for production of ammonia were considered adequate for all listed countries.
Algeria	2,000	2,000	
Australia	1,500	1,500	
Canada	3,800	3,800	
China	49,000	49,000	
Egypt	3,900	4,000	
Germany	2,220	2,000	
India	15,000	15,000	
Indonesia	5,700	6,000	
Iran	4,800	4,800	
Malaysia	1,500	1,500	
Netherlands	2,100	2,000	
Nigeria	2,000	2,000	
Oman	2,000	2,000	
Pakistan	3,800	3,800	
Poland	1,700	1,700	
Qatar	3,040	3,000	
Russia	15,000	15,000	
Saudi Arabia	5,200	5,200	
Trinidad and Tobago	3,350	3,300	
Uzbekistan	1,200	1,300	
Vietnam	1,440	1,400	
Other countries	12,200	12,000	
World total (rounded)	156,000	160,000	

World Resources:[5] The availability of nitrogen from the atmosphere for fixed nitrogen production is unlimited. Mineralized occurrences of sodium and potassium nitrates, such as those found in the Atacama Desert of Chile, contribute minimally to the global nitrogen supply.

Substitutes: Nitrogen is an essential plant nutrient that has no substitute. No practical substitutes for nitrogen explosives and blasting agents are known.

[e]Estimated.

[1]Source: The Fertilizer Institute; data adjusted by the U.S. Geological Survey.

[2]Defined as production + imports – exports ± adjustments for industry stock changes.

[3]Source: Green Markets.

[4]Defined as imports – exports ± adjustments for industry stock changes.

[5]See Appendix C for resource and reserve definitions and information concerning data sources.