NDSU | CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND TRADE STUDIES

NDSU Agricultural Trade Monitor

January 2026

IEEPA Fertilizer Tariffs: Revenue, Relief, and Pass-Through

Shawn Arita, Rwit Chakravorty, Jiyeon Kim, Wuit Yi Lwin, Sandro Steinbach, Ming Wang, and Xiting Zhuang

North Dakota State University
Center for Agricultural Policy and Trade Studies

Fargo, North Dakota

>>> Highlights

- **IEEPA tariffs collected an estimated $958 million in revenue from selected agricultural input imports during February–October 2025.** Of this total, about $273 million came from agricultural chemicals, $530 million from farm machinery, $110 million from fertilizers, and $44 million from seeds.
- **Tariff revenue is relatively modest compared to overall production costs.** Despite their negative effects on producers, the collected tariffs represent a relatively small share of production expenses. For fertilizers, less than 1% of annual U.S. expenditures are spent on this input.
- **Fertilizer tariff exposure was partially limited by exemptions, trade adjustment, and seasonal timing.** Fertilizers benefited from exemptions under trade agreements such as USMCA, while IEEPA tariffs on remaining fertilizer imports were in effect primarily during the low-demand season. Importers front-loaded purchases ahead of tariff implementation and shifted sourcing toward exempt countries like Russia. Despite this trade diversion, overall imports still declined significantly, particularly for DAP and MAP, as foreign exporters redirected supplies to other markets.
- **Tariff pass-through to farmer prices exceeded the tariff itself (more than complete pass-through).** During peak tariff months, fertilizer pass-through exceeded the effective tariff rate. This excess pass-through likely resulted from supply chain disruptions and uncertainties surrounding the tariff policy, meaning U.S. farmers and input suppliers may have borne economic costs substantially greater than the tariff revenue itself.
- **November fertilizer tariff rollback brought price relief to wholesale markets.** IEEPA tariffs raised DAP and MAP prices by more than $50/MT during parts of 2025. Following the tariff exemptions granted in November, U.S. price differentials with Canada caused by the tariffs converged back to normal. DAP spot prices have retraced most of their tariff-driven increases, and MAP prices have fully reversed their increases, trading slightly below pre-tariff parity.
- **Retail fertilizer still carrying tariff effects.** Wholesale prices fell sharply after the November rollback, but retail prices are adjusting more slowly. As of early January 2026, farmers buying fertilizer from local retailers continue to face price stickiness, paying tariff-induced premiums above pre-tariff baseline levels.

- **Low Mississippi River levels in 2025, limited disruptions.** Despite very low levels reached late last year, barge rates and grain movements were largely stable, with Mississippi basis spreads showing no severe market stress.
- **China reaching soybean purchase commitments.** Cumulative U.S. soybean sales to China total 8-9 MMT. When transactions reported as unknown destinations are included, total sales reach approximately 13 MMT, exceeding the 12 MMT target. Despite U.S. soybeans trading at a significant price premium relative to Brazilian supplies, China has maintained its purchasing pace, suggesting strategic rather than price-driven buying.

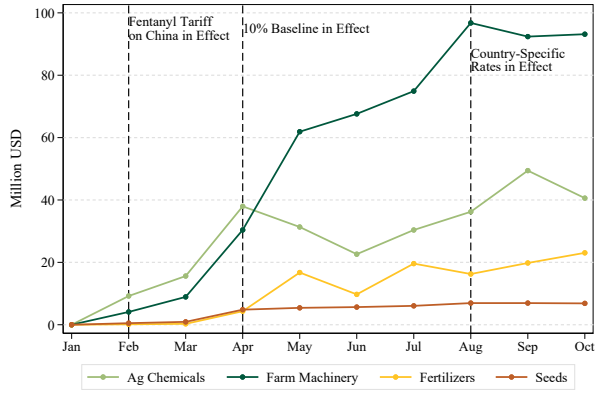
IEEPA Tariff Revenue Collected on Selected Agricultural Inputs

In 2025, executive orders invoking the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) imposed multiple categories of tariffs on U.S. trading partners, including fentanyl-related tariffs (effective February 2025), reciprocal tariffs (effective April 2025), and a set of secondary tariffs targeting imports from countries that continued robust trade with sanctioned nations (e.g., partners of the Russian Federation). More than $130 billion in IEEPA tariff revenues have been collected. The tariffs faced legal challenges, with lower courts ruling that IEEPA does not authorize such tariffs. The U.S. Supreme Court heard oral arguments in November, with a decision pending.

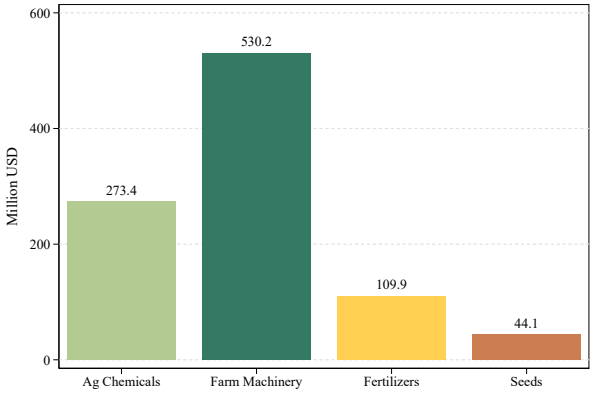
These measures also applied to a broad set of agricultural inputs, including fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, farm machinery, and seeds. Using import data from the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC), we estimate total IEEPA tariff revenue from agricultural input imports at approximately $958 million over February–October 2025, as shown in Exhibit 1. In addition, Appendix Exhibit 14 shows the total USITC-calculated collected duties, which include MFN rates and other applicable tariffs. To contextualize these revenues relative to core agricultural inputs, USDA estimates U.S. agricultural producers will spend approximately $27.2 billion on seed, $20.6 billion on pesticides, and $33.5 billion on fertilizers in 2025. The tariff revenue collected on these three input categories represents 0.2% of seed expenditures, 1.3% of pesticide costs, and 0.3% of fertilizer costs. It is important to note that these estimates do not account for tariffs collected on other inputs in the agricultural supply chain, including steel, aluminum, and parts used in machinery and equipment, which may impose additional costs on U.S. producers.

Given that fertilizers are a key intermediate input in agricultural production, changes in tariff-inclusive import costs may translate into changes in fertilizer prices faced by U.S. producers, raising questions about the extent of tariff pass-through to farmers. This concern is particularly relevant given that USDA's 2025 cost-of-production estimates indicate fertilizers will represent a substantial share of operating expenses for commodity producers. The following sections examine the extent to which tariff revenues understate the true economic burden on farmers through excess pass-through to retail prices and market disruption effects.

IEEPA Tariffs Revenue Collected from Ag Chemicals, Machinery, Fertilizers, and Seeds (Feb to Oct 2025).



Estimated Monthly IEEPA Tariff Revenues

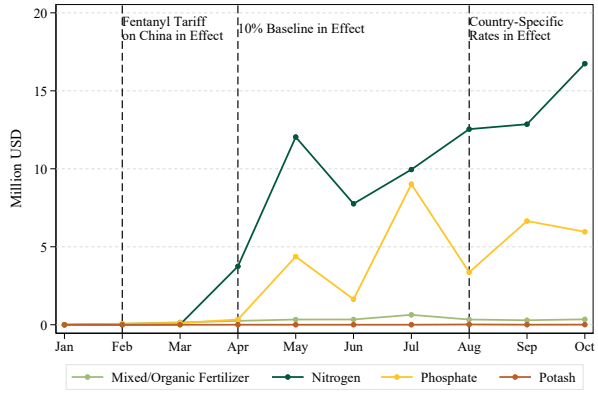


Estimated Total IEEPA Tariff Revenue (Feb–Oct)

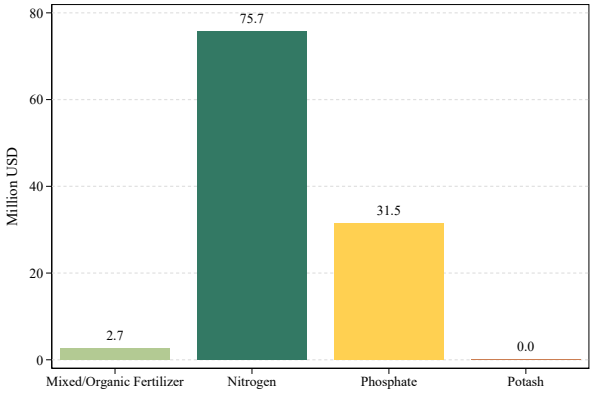
Exhibit 1: *NDSU Estimated IEEPA Tariff Revenue From Agricultural Input Imports: Monthly Trends (Left) and February–October Total (Right).*

Note: IEEPA tariff revenue is calculated using USITC dutiable value and IEEPA tariff rates specified in White House Executive Orders, incorporating applicable IEEPA tariff exemptions.

Source: NDSU using data from the U.S. International Trade Commission.



Monthly Estimates of IEEPA Tariff Revenue



Estimated Total IEEPA Tariff Revenue (Feb–Oct)

Exhibit 2: *NDSU Estimated IEEPA Tariff Revenue From Fertilizer Imports: Monthly Trends (Left) and February–October 2025 Total (Right).*

Source: NDSU using data from the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Exhibit 2 shows monthly estimates for major fertilizer categories, which include Nitrogen, Phosphate, Potash, and Mixed/Organic fertilizers, as well as cumulative revenue over February–October 2025. Over this period, IEEPA tariff revenue from Nitrogen imports totaled approximately $76 million, accounting for the vast majority of fertilizer-related collections. In comparison, revenues from Phosphate and organic fertilizer totaled about $32 million and $3 million, respectively, while potash generated negligible tariff revenue. Monthly estimates show that fertilizer-related IEEPA tariff revenue rose after April 2025 and subsequently exhibited considerable month-to-month variation, with Phosphate accounting for most of the observed fluctuations.

U.S. Fertilizer Import Adjustments After IEEPA Tariff Implementation

After the announcement of IEEPA tariffs on U.S. imports in April 2025, U.S. import patterns point to front-running behavior ahead of tariff implementation, particularly for phosphate fertilizers. For DAP, imports appear to have been pulled forward into the second quarter of the year but ultimately ended about 41% below the three-year average. As shown in Exhibit 3, IEEPA-affected import volumes ran above the historical average through May, before falling well below typical levels from June through December, despite seasonal demand during October–November 2025.

MAP imports display a somewhat different dynamic. While IEEPA-affected MAP volumes also weakened over the same period, a notable decline in non-IEEPA imports suggests that the contraction was driven not only by tariff exposure but also by elevated MAP prices during the year. As a result, the decline in MAP imports likely reflects price-related constraints, rather than tariff avoidance alone. Even when accounting for imports across all transportation modes shown in Exhibit 15, the flat-lined import pattern points to a combination of pre-tariff front-running and post-tariff demand destruction.

Urea imports show a clear shift away from tariff-exposed supply. All urea imports increased through April, after which IEEPA-affected volumes declined while IEEPA-excluded imports nearly doubled relative to typical levels. For potash, most imports are exempt from the IEEPA tariff, resulting in cumulative import volumes about 7% above the three-year average.

Trade Adjusted to IEEPA Tariffs Through Substantial Curtailment in U.S. Imports.

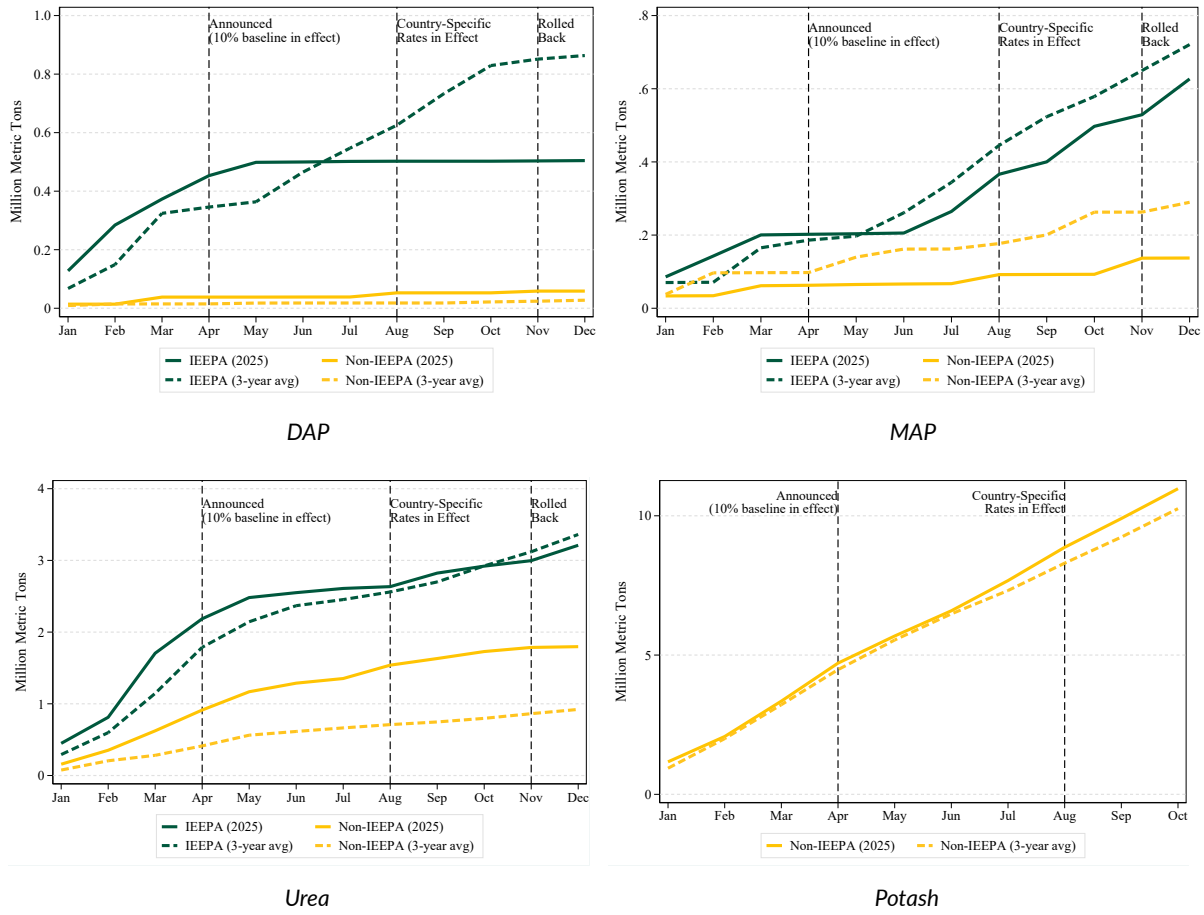


Exhibit 3: *Cumulative U.S. Seaborne Imports of Fertilizer by IEEPA Status, 2025 vs. 3-Year Average.*

Note: Lines show U.S. seaborne imports excluding Canada and Mexico. "3-year avg" represents the average for 2022–2024. Since potash is primarily sourced from Canada, U.S. import data for potash are sourced from the S&P Global Trade Atlas and include all modes of transportation through October 2025.

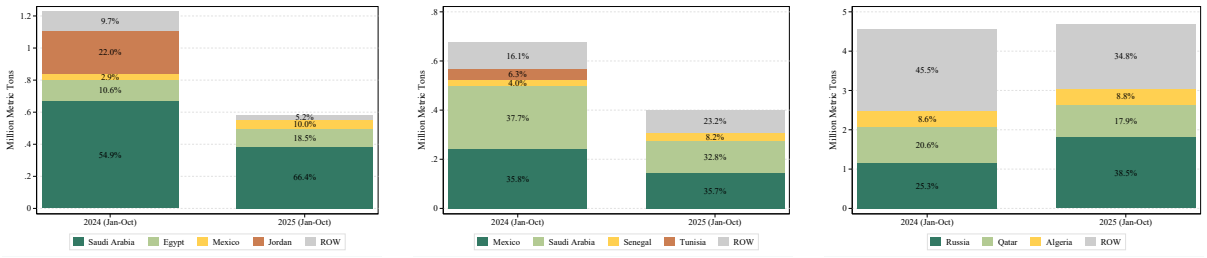
Source: NDSU using data from the S&P Global Trade Atlas and PIERS.

To assess how the trade impact of IEEPA tariffs varies across major suppliers, we compare 2025 import volumes with those in 2024, focusing on the top 3 source countries for DAP, MAP, and Urea. Exhibit 4 shows import volumes by product and major source country for January–October 2025.

IEEPA tariffs appear to have influenced DAP fertilizer imports by shifting sourcing away from high-tariff suppliers. Through October 2025, U.S. DAP imports declined by about 0.6 million metric tons compared with last year. Imports from Saudi Arabia (10% tariff) and Jordan (15% tariff) fell sharply in 2025, driving much of the overall decline. In particular, imports from Saudi Arabia dropped by

about 70.4% during April–October relative to the same period in 2024. DAP imports from Egypt, which also faces a 10% tariff, declined as well, though by less than those from Saudi Arabia. Meanwhile, imports from tariff-exempt Mexico increased nearly eightfold during April–October 2025 compared with the same period in 2024.

DAP & MAP Imports Nearly Halved under High Prices; Urea More Stable with Increased Imports from Exempt Countries.



DAP Import by Source *MAP Import by Source* *Urea Import by Source*

Exhibit 4: *DAP, MAP, and Urea Imports by Source.*

Source: NDSU using data from the S&P Global Trade Atlas.

Similar to DAP, MAP imports were about 0.3 million metric tons lower than in 2024. Through October 2025, the top three source countries were Mexico (35.7%), Saudi Arabia (32.8%), and Senegal (8.2%). Tunisia had been a key supplier of MAP to the U.S. in 2024, but imports were almost eliminated after a 25% tariff was imposed on Tunisian goods. MAP from zero-tariff countries (e.g., Mexico) experienced a relatively modest decline, while no volumes were imported from tariff-imposing countries (e.g., Saudi Arabia and Senegal) during April–October 2025.

Urea imports rose by about 0.1 million metric tons between January–October 2024 and January–October 2025, reflecting a notable increase in shipments from Russia throughout 2025. Imports from Algeria (30% tariff) were also higher through October 2025 than a year earlier, although this increase occurred before the April 2025 announcement of an IEEPA tariff of at least 10%.

Fertilizer Price Impact, Recovery, and Tariff Pass-Through

When fertilizer tariffs were imposed in April 2025, U.S. fertilizer prices rose significantly relative to Canadian prices, which were not subject to the tariff. For example, for DAP, the price premium,

which is the difference between U.S. Northern Plains and Canadian prices, climbed to $343 per metric ton at its peak during the tariff period, representing an increase of $172/MT above pre-tariff baseline levels (Exhibit 5). MAP and urea exhibited similar patterns of divergence.

In mid-November 2025, the government rolled back these tariffs. The removal created conditions for U.S. fertilizer prices to converge back toward Canadian levels. This adjustment occurred rapidly in spot markets, which are the wholesale channels where dealers transact for immediate delivery.

Following the tariff rollback in mid-November, spot market prices adjusted downward substantially. By early January 2026, the DAP US-Canada border differential had declined to $191/MT, recovering approximately 88% of the tariff-period increase. MAP and urea exhibited similar convergence patterns. This recovery in spot markets indicates that the direct price impact of tariff removal is transmitted relatively quickly through wholesale channels.

November Fertilizer Tariff Exemptions Led to Price Relief in Spot Markets.

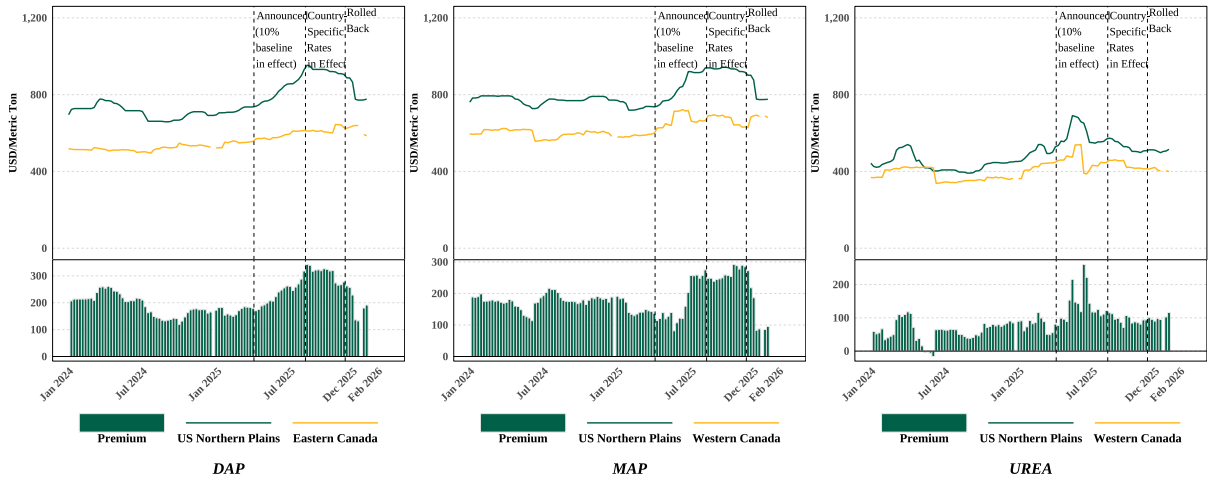


Exhibit 5: *U.S. Northern Plains Versus Canadian Fertilizer Prices.*

Source: NDSU using data from Bloomberg.

The adjustment pattern at the retail level, where farmers purchase fertilizer from local dealers and input suppliers, differs notably from spot market recovery. Retail prices have declined more modestly and have not fully transmitted the tariff removal benefits to farm-level buyers. Before tariff imposition, the US retail to Canada-spot border differential was $282/MT for DAP at the retail level. During the tariff period (April–October 2025), this differential rose to $415/MT, a swing of $133/MT, persisting throughout the peak tariff window.

As of early January 2026, approximately two months after the tariff rollback, retail DAP prices remain at still $66/MT above pre-tariff baseline levels (Exhibit 6). This contrasts sharply with spot prices, which recovered to within $21/MT of baseline. The differential between spot and retail DAP prices indicates that retail distribution channels have not yet passed through the full magnitude of tariff-removal benefits.

MAP prices seemed to have adjusted quickly. US retail-Canada spot border differential prices stand at $285/MT, $20/MT below pre-tariff levels, while spot prices have largely normalized. Urea US retail-Canada spot differentials remain $68/MT above baseline.

Retail Prices Display Greater Price-Tariff Stickiness.

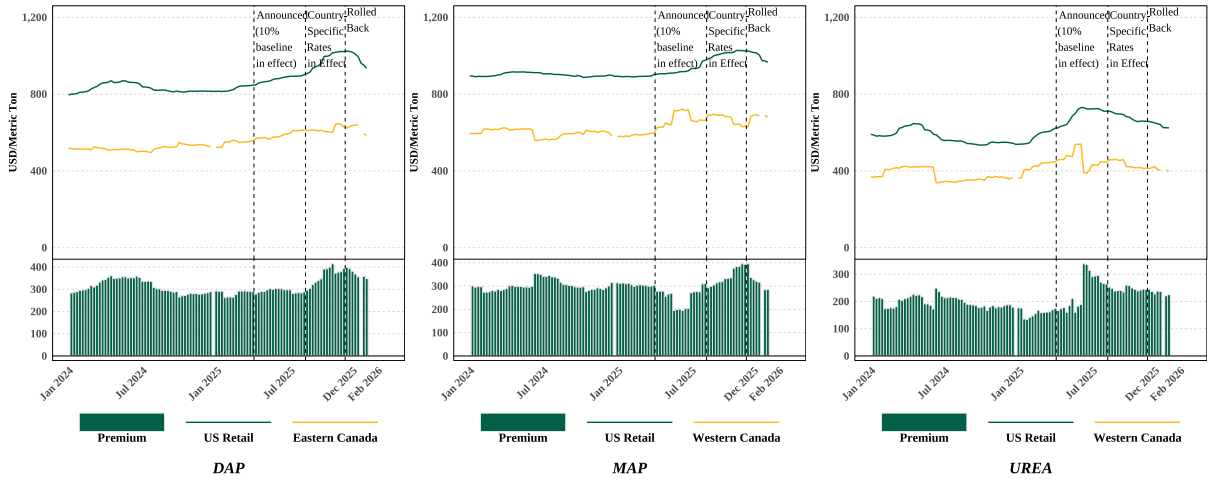


Exhibit 6: *U.S. Retail Versus Canadian Fertilizer Prices.*

Source: NDSU using data from Bloomberg.

While IEEPA tariffs increased costs for U.S. agricultural producers, it is important to place these effects in the proper context. The relatively modest scale of tariff revenue, representing less than 1% of annual expenditures for fertilizer expenses, suggests that tariffs were not the primary driver of fertilizer price levels during 2025. Rather, the analysis below demonstrates how tariffs amplified existing market pressures and created disruptions that exceeded their direct fiscal impact through excess pass-through and supply chain uncertainty.

When tariffs are imposed, the economic burden can be distributed between exporters (through reduced export prices) and importers/end-users (through higher purchase prices). Analysis of the U.S.–Canada price spread indicates that domestic importers and farmers bore the tariff burden sub-

stantially. Price movements during the tariff period seemed to exceed the direct cost of the tariff itself. The effective tariff on DAP imports was approximately 8 percent of the import value. However, year-over-year spot price analysis reveals that the U.S.-Canada border differential for DAP spot prices increased by $187/MT in August 2025 compared to August 2024, equivalent to a 342% pass-through rate when measured against the 8% tariff (Exhibit 7). For retail markets, the pass-through rate measured lower at 156%, but still exceeded 100%.

Tariff Pass-through to Fertilizer Prices Exceeded Effective IEEPA Tariff Rates.

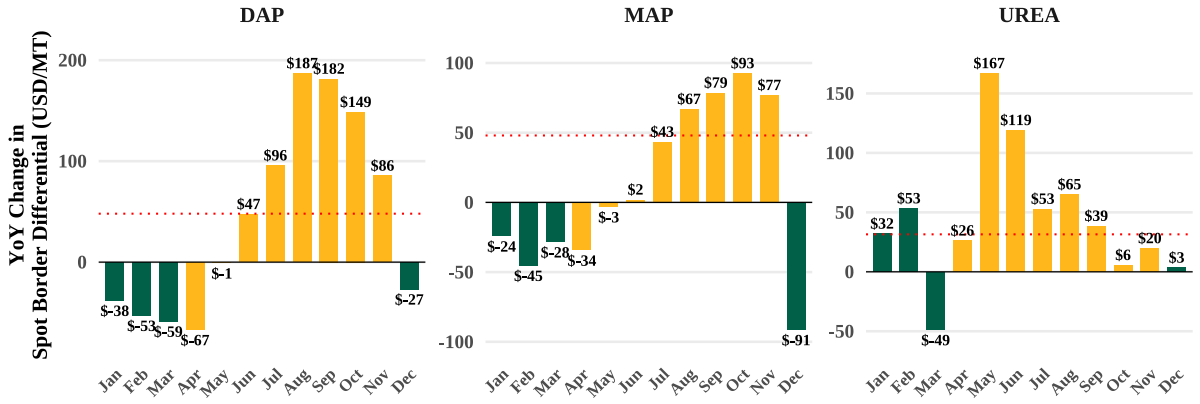


Exhibit 7: *U.S. Spot–Canada Price Differentials: Year-Over-Year Monthly Changes.*

Note: The red dotted line indicates the effective IEEPA tariff rate. Yellow bars indicate the tariff period (Apr–Nov 2025).

Source: NDSU using data from Bloomberg.

These pass-through rates exceeding 100% may reflect the market disruption created by tariff policy uncertainty. The April 2025 tariff announcement triggered anticipatory import activity, with importers accelerating purchases ahead of tariff implementation. Retailers engaged in precautionary inventory building. Exporters may have been concerned about sustained U.S. market access. These responses in the face of uncertainty may have combined to widen price premiums beyond levels consistent with the tariff's direct economic impact.

Monthly analysis of year-over-year premium changes reveals pronounced peaks in August and September 2025, with DAP spot premiums reaching $187/MT in August before gradually normalizing through November (Exhibit 7). Retail markets exhibited lower volatility, with DAP retail premiums peaking at $123/MT in September (Exhibit 8). The September-to-November decline in premiums reflects the progressive expiration of extreme supply constraints as the policy environment clarified.

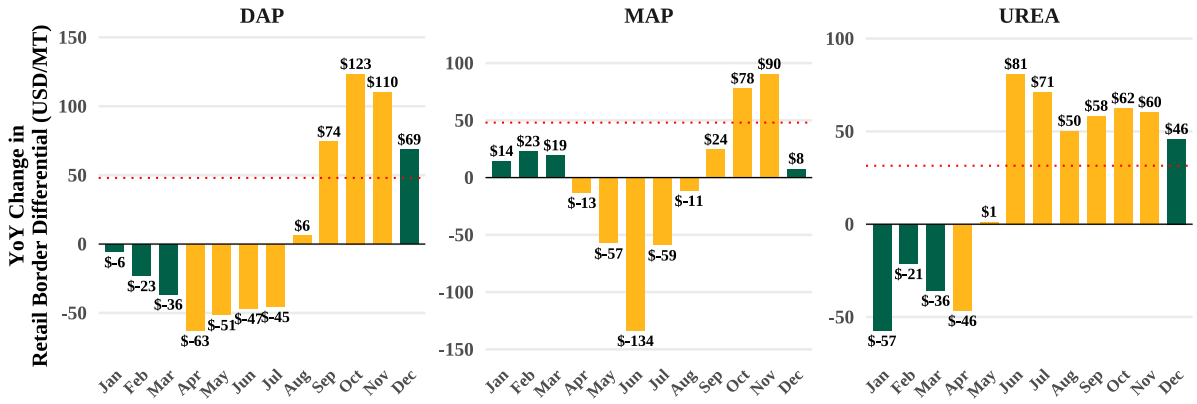


Exhibit 8: *U.S. Retail–Canada Price Differential: Year-Over-Year Monthly Changes.*

Note: The red dotted line indicates the effective IEEPA tariff rate. Yellow bars indicate the tariff period (Apr–Nov 2025).

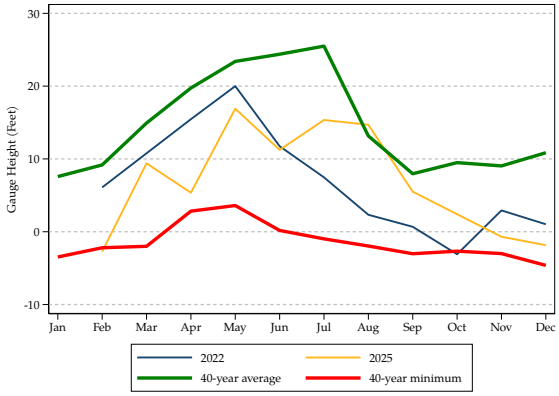
Source: NDSU using data from Bloomberg.

Limited Disruptions from 2025 Low Mississippi River Levels

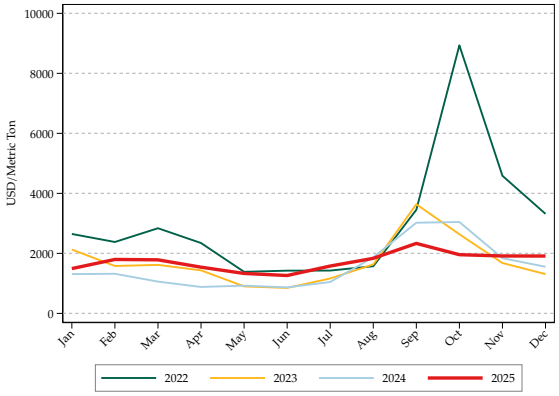
The Mississippi River is the primary grain export route to New Orleans ports, and low water levels constrain barge capacity and increase transportation costs. In 2022, record-low levels from May through October caused severe congestion, record-high barge rates, and weakened inland basis levels, particularly for soybeans. Mississippi River levels in 2025 approached 2022 lows, falling within 5 feet of the 40-year minimum, yet the anticipated transportation crisis did not materialize.

Downbound barge rates in December 2025 were about $2000/MT, well below 2022 peaks and only moderately elevated compared to 2024 (Exhibit 9). Both the number of grain barges unloaded in the New Orleans region and total downbound grain barge movements in December 2025 remained stable relative to 2023–2024 averages (Exhibit 10), indicating no significant disruption to transport capacity or efficiency.

Mississippi River Levels Were Very Low in 2025; However, Barge Rates Remained Stable.



Mississippi River Gauge Height (Feet) at St. Louis, Missouri

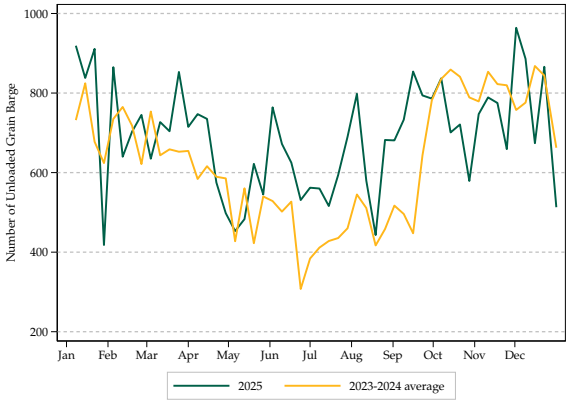


Downbound Barge Rates at St. Louis, Missouri

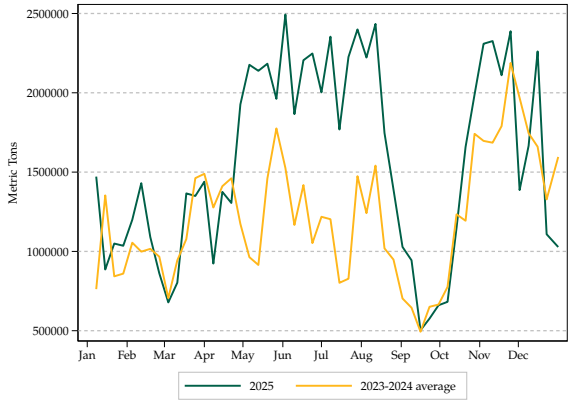
Exhibit 9: *Mississippi River Levels and Downbound Barge Rates at St. Louis, Missouri.*

Source: NDSU using data from the U.S. Geological Survey and USDA.

Barge Traffic Holds Steady Along the Mississippi River.



Number of Barges Unloaded in New Orleans



Downbound Grain Barge Movements

Exhibit 10: *Downbound Barge Grain Activity Along the Mississippi River System.*

Source: NDSU using data from USDA.

Gulf-inland basis premiums for corn and soybeans similarly showed no evidence of severe market stress from transportation constraints. The Gulf–inland premium for soybeans and corn is calculated as the change in the elevator–Gulf basis spread from November to December 2025 and is shown in Exhibit 11. For soybeans and corn, there is no substantial variation across spatial regions.

Basis Along the Mississippi River Is Generally Stable.

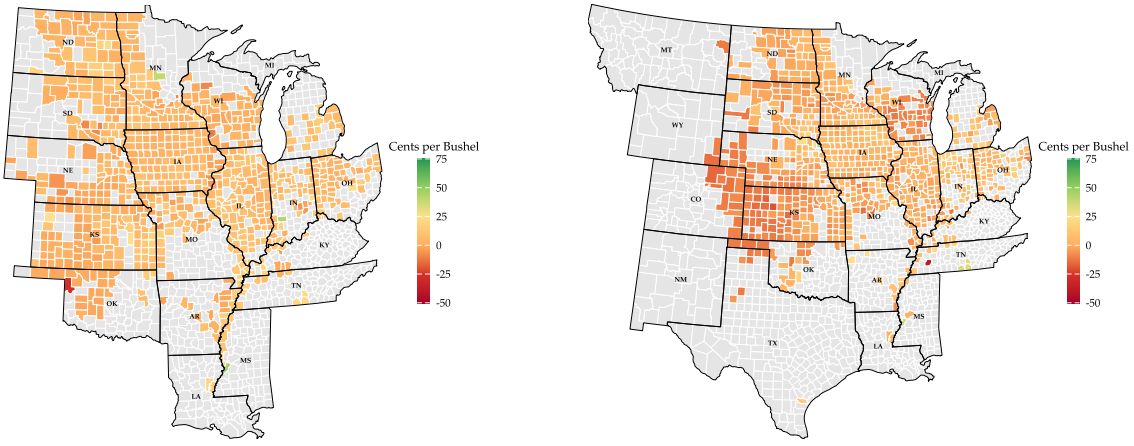


Exhibit 11: *Change in Inland-Gulf Basis Premium for Corn and Soybeans (December vs. November 2025).*

Source: NDSU using data from DTN and Bloomberg.

The reduced crisis in 2025 may reflect several factors. First, river operators have improved their capacity to manage low water conditions. Second, lower soybean exports, driven by reduced Chinese purchases, reduced barge pressure; corn exports exceeded 2023–2024 levels, showing capacity remained available for strong-demand commodities. Third, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dredging in early 2025 likely alleviated navigation constraints. Lower demand pressures combined with enhanced maintenance mitigated supply chain stress despite water levels comparable to 2022.

China Reaching Soybean Purchase Commitments Despite U.S. Prices being less competitive than Brazil

Exhibits 12 and 13 show that recent Chinese purchases of U.S. soybeans have remained closely aligned with purchase commitments, even as U.S. soybeans have consistently traded at a price disadvantage relative to Brazilian supplies. As shown in Exhibit 12, cumulative U.S. soybean sales to China total 8.6 MMT; when transactions reported as “unknown” are included, total sales reach approximately 13 MMT.

Under both measures, sales have progressed at or above the pace required to reach the 12 MMT target, suggesting that purchases are on track to meet the commitment. Exhibit 13 shows that

these purchases occurred during periods when U.S. landed prices were roughly $80/mt higher than Brazilian supplies, consistent with earlier evidence of strategic buying occurring despite unfavorable price fundamentals (NDSU Ag Trade Monitor, 2025-12).

China's Soybean Purchases: Progress Toward the 12 MMT Target.

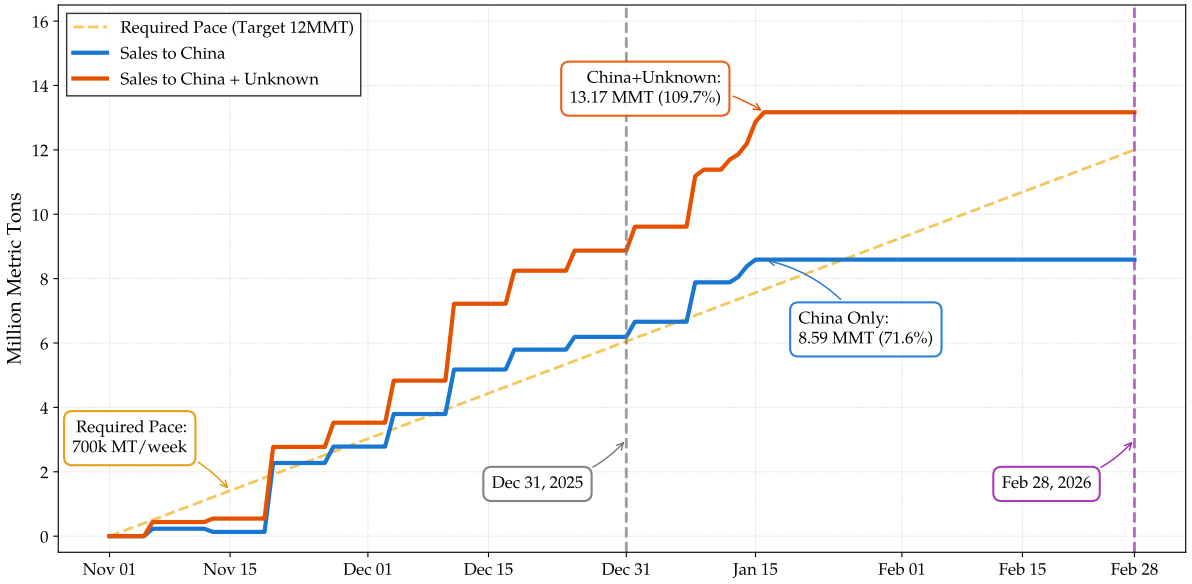


Exhibit 12: *Comparison of Actual U.S. Soybean Sales to China vs. Required Pace (Target 12 MMT).*

Source: NDSU using data from USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Flash Export Sales Announcements for transactions exceeding 100,000 metric tons after January 8, 2026; USDA Foreign Agricultural Service data are used for the period from November 1, 2025, to January 8, 2026.

Chinese Purchases of U.S. Soybeans: Strategic Buying Overriding Fundamentals.

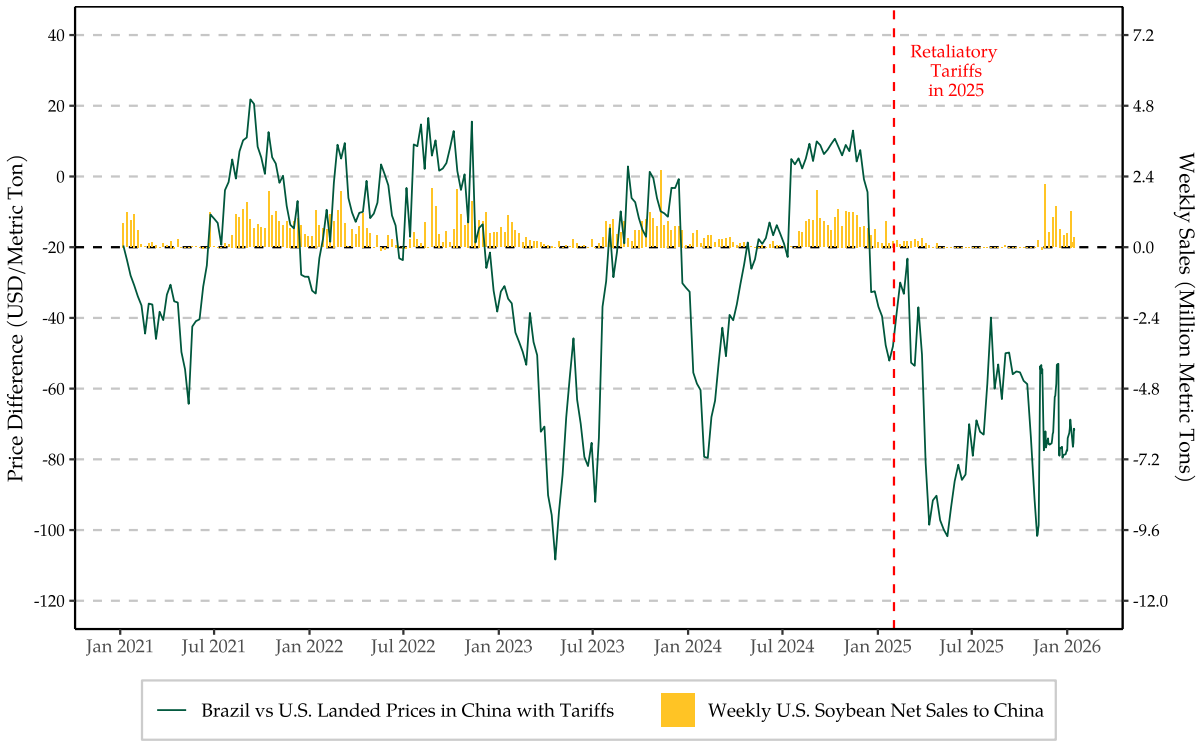
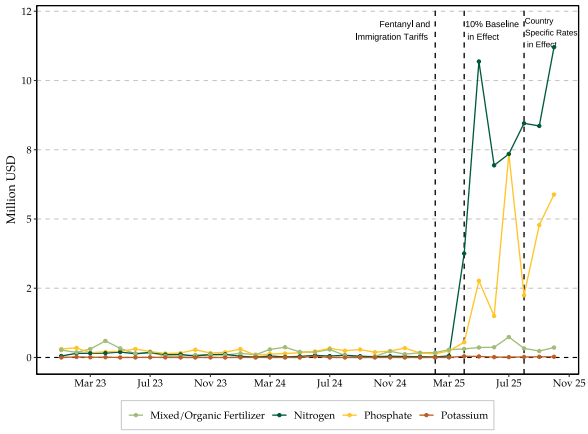


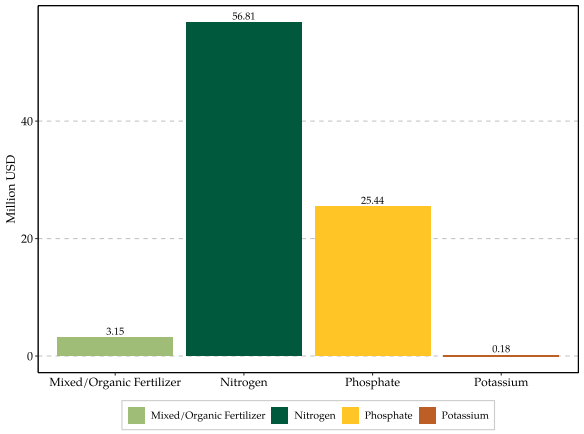
Exhibit 13: *Brazil–U.S. Soybean Landed Price With Tariff in China Differential by Week (Green Line) and U.S. Daily Flash Sales to China (Yellow Bars).*

Source: NDSU using price data from Fastmarkets and USDA FAS Flash Export Sales Announcements for transactions exceeding 100,000 metric tons after January 8, 2026. USDA data are used for the period from November 1, 2025, to January 8, 2026.

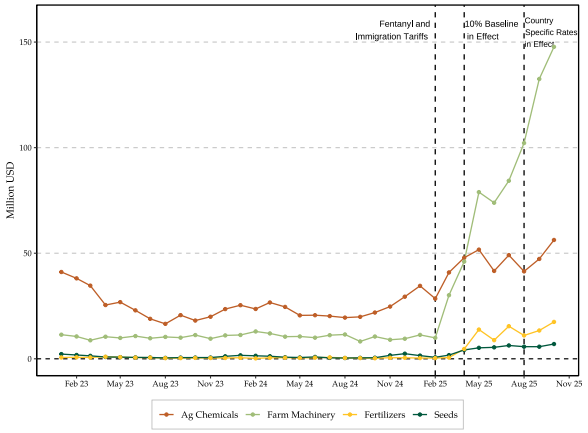
>>> Latest Trade Figures and Tables



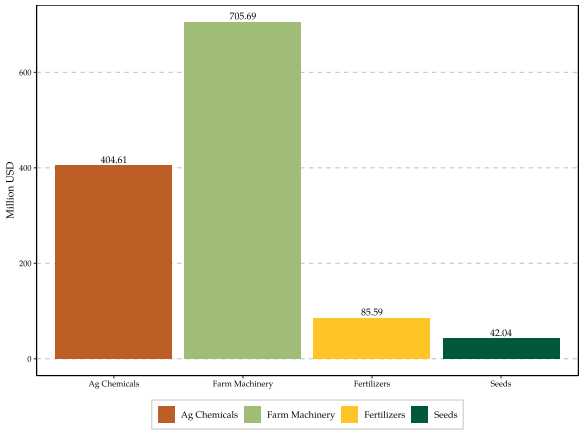
Monthly Collected Tariff Revenue From Fertilizer Imports



Total Collected Tariff Revenue From Fertilizer Imports (Feb–Oct)



Monthly Collected Tariff Revenue From Ag Input Imports

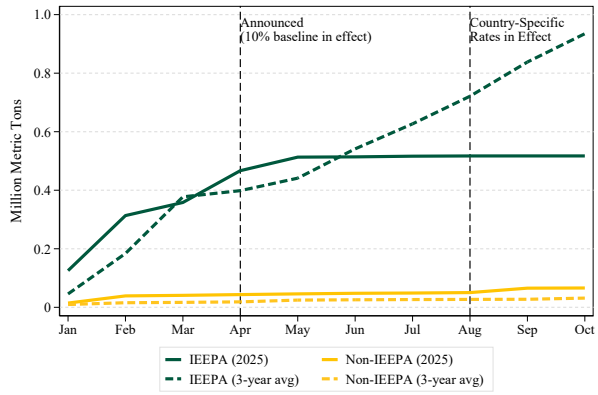


Total Collected Tariff Revenue From Ag Input Imports (Feb–Oct)

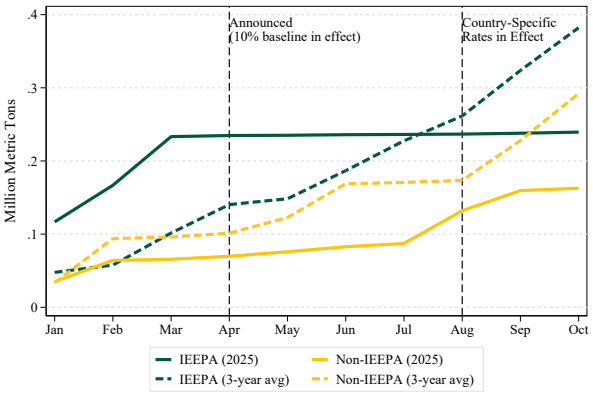
Exhibit 14: *Total Collected Tariff Revenue From Fertilizer (Top) and Ag Input (Bottom) Imports: Monthly Trends, 2023–2025 (Left), and February–October Totals for 2025 (Right).*

Note: Collected revenue reflects calculated duties reported by the U.S. International Trade Commission. Calculated duties are estimated import duties derived from applicable rates in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), including MFN rates and special duty programs (e.g., Sections 201, 232, and 301), and any special import statuses claimed by importers. These estimates may differ from actual duties paid and exclude antidumping and countervailing duties.

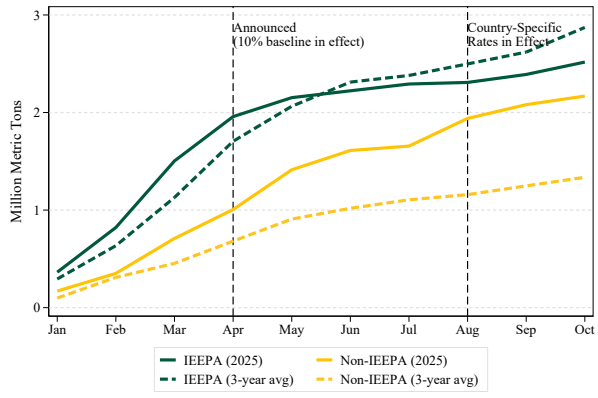
Source: NDSU calculations using data from the U.S. International Trade Commission.



DAP



MAP



Urea

Exhibit 15: *Cumulative U.S. Imports of Fertilizer by IEEPA Status, 2025 vs. 3-Year Average.*

Source: NDSU using data from the S&P Global Trade Atlas.

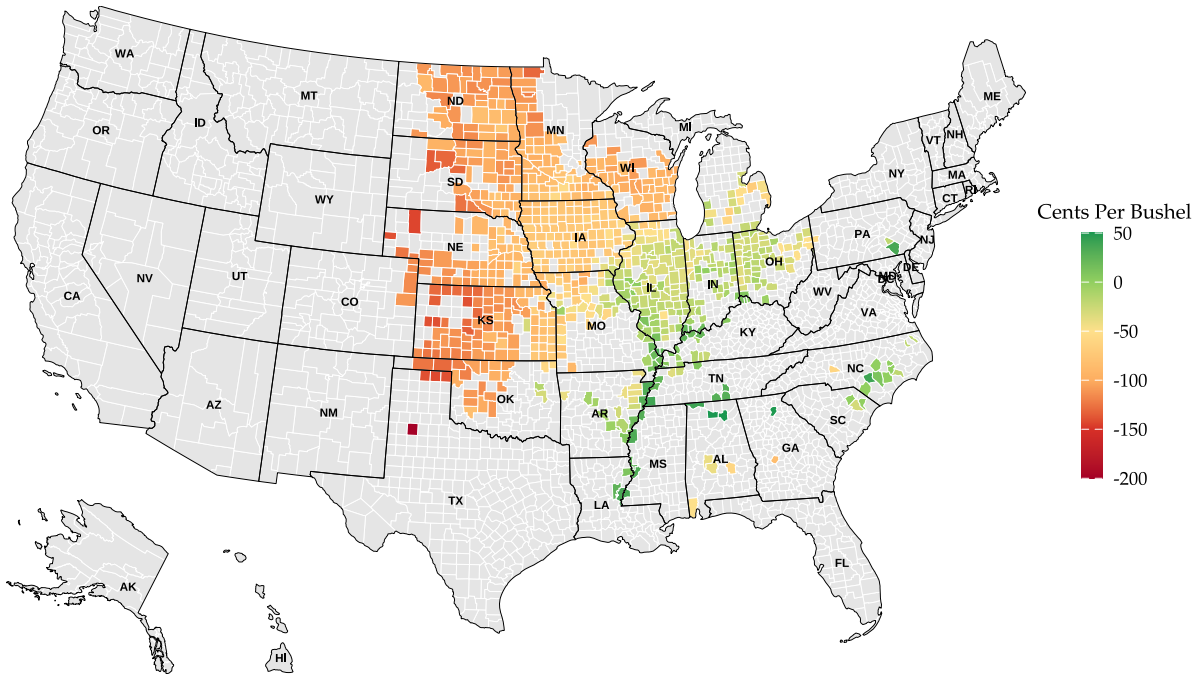


Exhibit 16: *Soybean Spot Basis as of January 16, 2026.*

Source: NDSU using data from DTN.

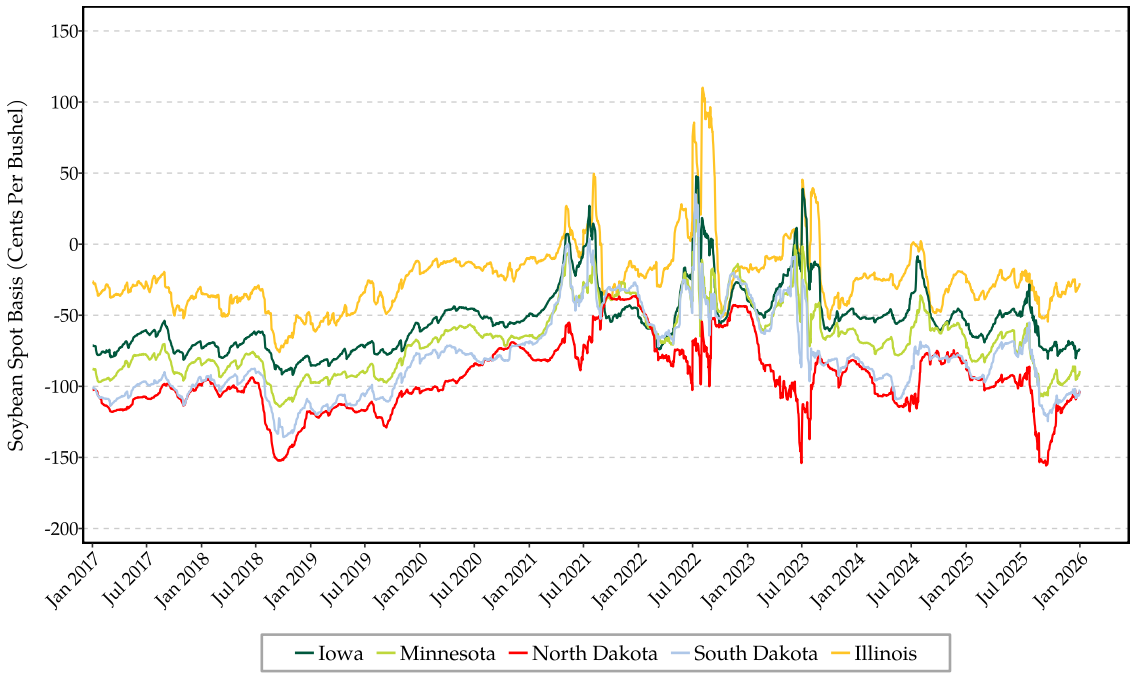


Exhibit 17: *Soybean Spot Basis From January 2017 to January 2026.*

Source: NDSU using data from DTN.

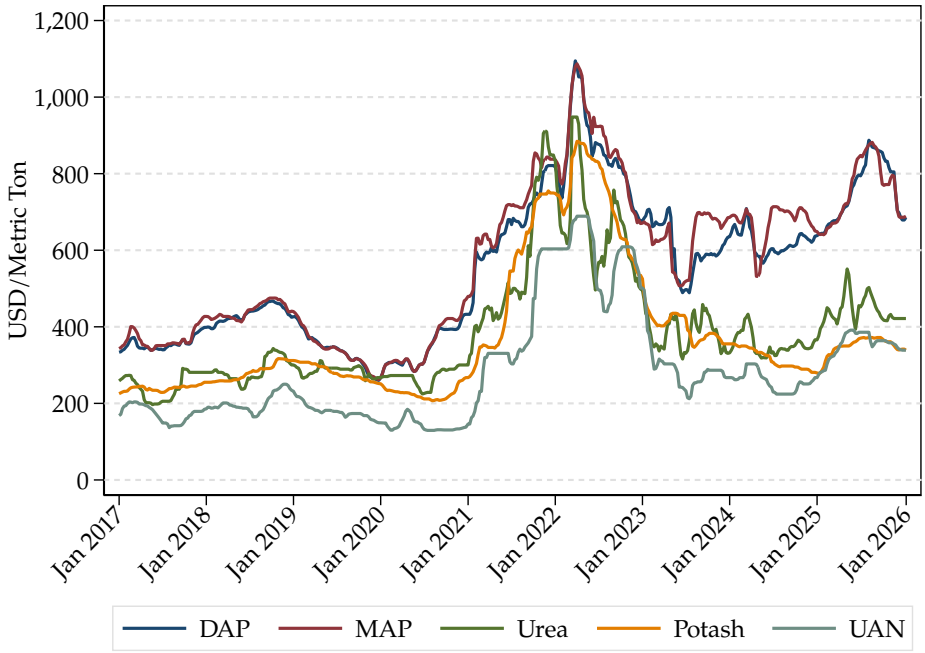
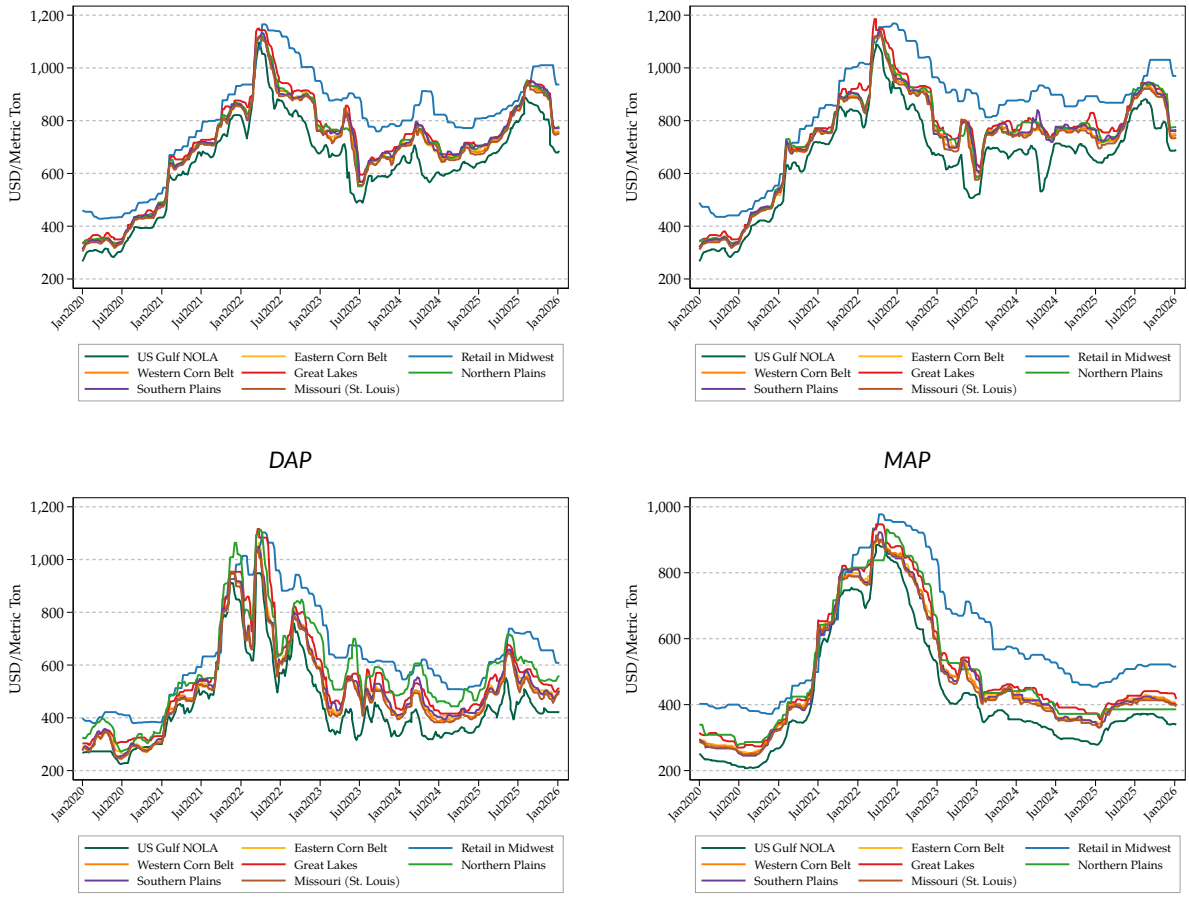


Exhibit 18: *Fertilizer Spot Prices on the US Gulf Coast.*

Source: NDSU using data from Bloomberg.



DAP *MAP*

Urea *Potash*

Exhibit 19: *Fertilizer Prices Across Different U.S. Regions.*

Source: NDSU using data from Bloomberg.

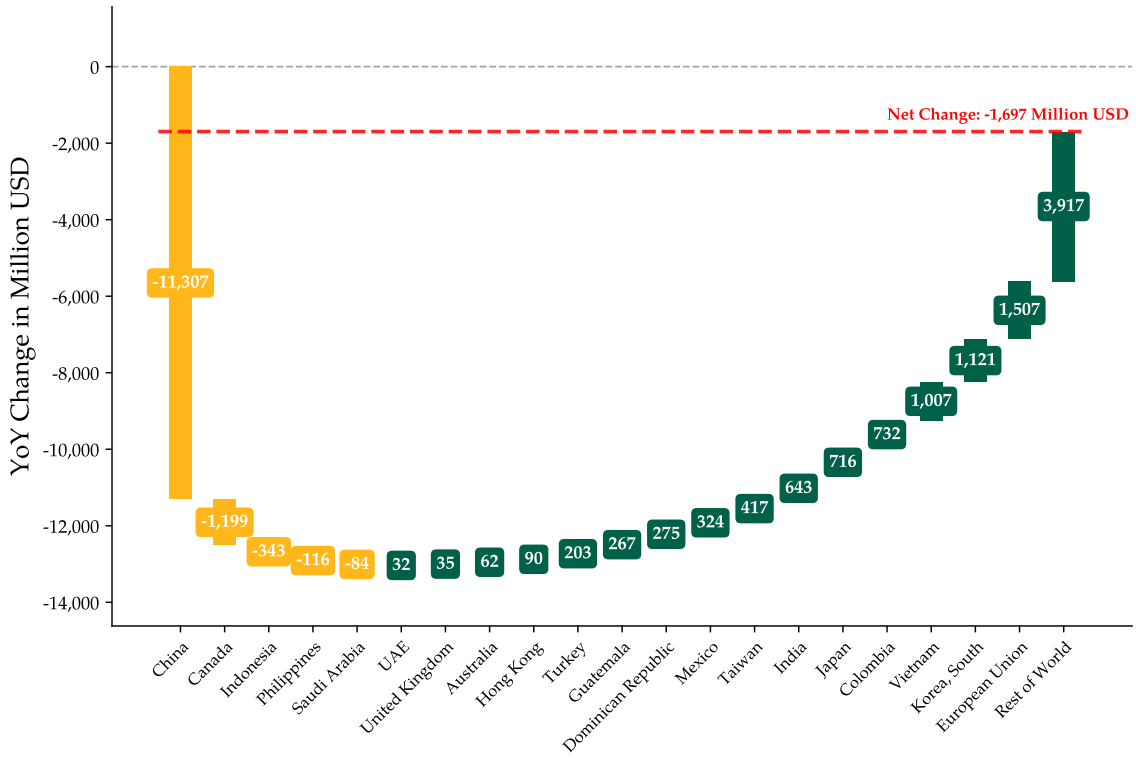


Exhibit 20: *Year-To-Date (Jan-Oct 2025) Net Change in U.S. Agricultural Exports in Million USD.*

Source: NDSU using data from the S&P Global Trade Atlas.

Exhibit 21: *US Commodity Export Performance: 2025 vs. 5-Year Range (in Volumes).*

Source: NDSU using data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

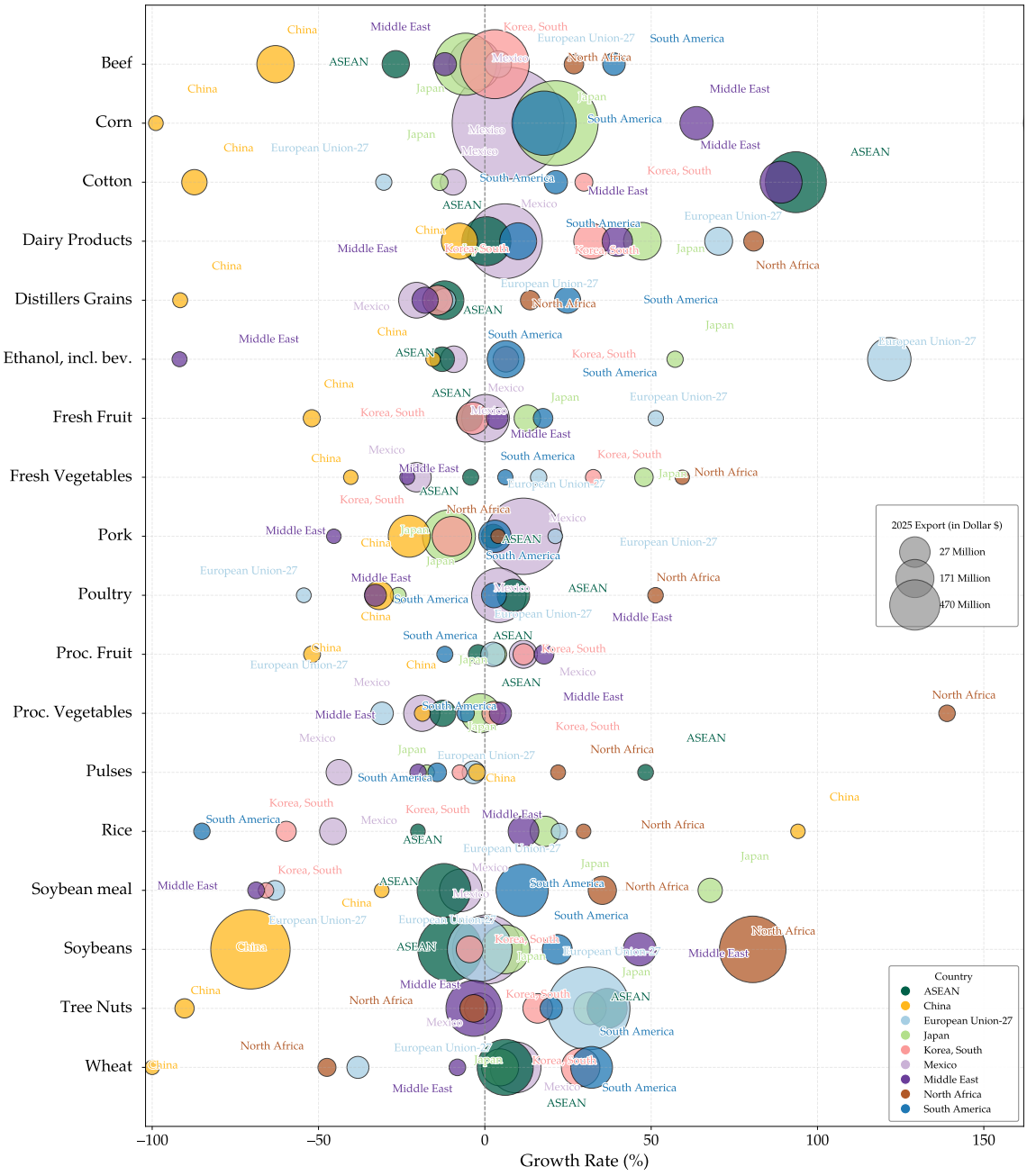


Exhibit 22: *U.S. Agricultural Export Growth Year-To-Date by Product Group and Country/Region.*

Source: NDSU using data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Region	Oct-24	Oct-25	Oct YoY Change	Jan to Oct, 2024	Jan to Oct, 2025	YTD change
Caribbean	$458	$536	17%	$4,465	$4,909	10%
South Asia	$380	$802	111%	$3,251	$4,831	49%
Middle East	$620	$676	9%	$5,095	$5,373	5%
Central America	$587	$633	8%	$5,387	$6,066	13%
South America	$736	$785	7%	$7,200	$8,184	14%
Southeast Asia	$1,100	$1,290	17%	$10,788	$11,398	6%
China	$3,515	$379	-89%	$18,255	$6,947	-62%
European Union-27	$1,095	$1,476	35%	$9,911	$11,419	15%
Canada	$2,610	$2,717	4%	$24,718	$23,518	-5%
Mexico	$2,708	$2,874	6%	$25,102	$25,426	1%
East Asia ex China	$1,921	$2,305	20%	$21,162	$23,484	11%
Rest of the World	$805	$1,149	43%	$7,426	$9,508	28%

Exhibit 23: *U.S. Agricultural Exports by Region, in Million USD.*

Source: NDSU using data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Product	Oct 2024	Oct 2025	Oct YoY Change	Jan to Oct, 2024	Jan to Oct, 2025	YTD change
Other Coarse Grains	$57	$56	-2%	$1,233	$404	-67%
Pulses	$151	$84	-45%	$1,132	$824	-27%
Hay	$110	$112	2%	$1,144	$965	-16%
Live Animals	$164	$289	77%	$1,048	$1,254	20%
Processed Fruit	$156	$175	12%	$1,533	$1,568	2%
Sugar/Sweeteners	$136	$118	-13%	$1,480	$1,229	-17%
Rice	$209	$127	-39%	$2,104	$1,589	-24%
Fresh Vegetables	$228	$223	-2%	$2,298	$2,021	-12%
Distillers Grains	$259	$248	-4%	$2,630	$2,333	-11%
Proc. Vegetables	$280	$286	2%	$3,045	$2,847	-7%
Fresh Fruit	$399	$402	1%	$4,058	$3,976	-2%
Other Feeds	$308	$279	-9%	$2,883	$2,849	-1%
Ethanol (incl. bev.)	$351	$391	11%	$3,596	$3,905	9%
Poultry	$459	$503	10%	$4,293	$4,393	2%
Wheat	$360	$493	37%	$5,046	$5,417	7%
Soybean Meal	$535	$479	-10%	$5,180	$4,840	-7%
Cotton	$234	$298	27%	$4,351	$4,343	0%
Pork & Pork Products	$693	$738	6%	$6,850	$6,711	-2%
Dairy Products	$705	$810	15%	$6,832	$7,856	15%
Beef & Beef Products	$853	$747	-12%	$8,537	$7,667	-10%
Tree Nuts	$1,052	$1,074	2%	$7,550	$8,248	9%
Soybeans	$4,164	$2,299	-45%	$16,803	$12,654	-25%
Corn	$859	$1,478	72%	$11,508	$15,349	33%
Other Products	$3,811	$3,912	3%	$37,627	$37,819	1%
Total Ag Exports	$16,533	$15,621	-6%	$142,760	$141,063	-1%

Exhibit 24: *Value of U.S. Agricultural Exports by Commodity, in Million USD.*

Source: NDSU using data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Commodity	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
All Rice	2024	86%	211%	58%	64%	143%	34%	102%	121%	37%	105%	20%	-22%
All Wheat	2024	12%	0%	37%	104%	50%	50%	7%	62%	43%	57%	10%	9%
Beef	2024	-6%	23%	-2%	-12%	23%	3%	-2%	-8%	0%	35%	9%	-3%
Corn	2024	48%	110%	34%	24%	19%	29%	121%	116%	38%	84%	41%	19%
Pork	2024	-4%	51%	10%	4%	18%	-1%	33%	4%	6%	41%	-2%	1%
Sorghum	2024	828%	395%	19%	58%	104%	43%	-45%	48%	1%	-29%	-14%	-74%
Soybean Cake & Meal	2024	-10%	64%	13%	20%	15%	-11%	-13%	-10%	1%	83%	21%	7%
Soybeans	2024	-38%	7%	-3%	-17%	51%	11%	12%	15%	-2%	36%	27%	52%
Upland Cotton (in bale)	2024	42%	73%	21%	-32%	-16%	-31%	-36%	22%	-25%	20%	48%	-36%
Wheat - HRS	2024	12%	0%	39%	113%	41%	50%	6%	31%	29%	40%	1%	6%
Wheat - HRW	2024	11%	-38%	23%	71%	41%	34%	100%	94%	71%	89%	120%	39%
Wheat - SRW	2024	291%	94%	204%	152%	195%	-18%	-47%	55%	4%	39%	19%	-8%
Wheat - White	2024	-17%	-15%	-47%	106%	15%	121%	58%	69%	122%	98%	-22%	22%
All Rice	2025	-11%	-22%	-30%	-28%	-14%	-24%	-24%	-31%	-23%	-31%		
All Wheat	2025	15%	-3%	-9%	-18%	31%	18%	60%	31%	21%	45%		
Beef	2025	14%	-11%	4%	-1%	-17%	-16%	1%	-20%	-20%	-20%		
Corn	2025	68%	41%	24%	12%	31%	33%	58%	20%	56%	70%		
Pork	2025	28%	-15%	-4%	-26%	-22%	12%	9%	-10%	-4%	-4%		
Sorghum	2025	-88%	-99%	-82%	-77%	-75%	-18%	-61%	-61%	-85%	33%		
Soybean Cake & Meal	2025	29%	-8%	10%	16%	13%	12%	93%	39%	19%	12%		
Soybeans	2025	24%	-31%	10%	50%	-9%	28%	78%	24%	23%	-47%		
Upland Cotton (in bale)	2025	-1%	11%	9%	39%	53%	26%	86%	-56%	16%	46%		
Wheat - HRS	2025	3%	-5%	7%	-46%	18%	9%	30%	5%	-28%	53%		
Wheat - HRW	2025	18%	39%	9%	61%	69%	142%	166%	86%	173%	96%		
Wheat - SRW	2025	-12%	-39%	-55%	-43%	-44%	12%	54%	24%	-4%	1%		
Wheat - White	2025	36%	26%	98%	-15%	111%	-54%	-24%	29%	12%	7%		

Exhibit 25: *U.S. Export Shipments to World, Year-Over-Year Change.*

Source: NDSU using data from the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service.

Commodity	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
All Rice	2024	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
All Wheat	2024	144%	240%	174%	25149%	151%	0%	-54%	2577%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%
Beef	2024	-10%	14%	6%	-17%	25%	-15%	-12%	-23%	-6%	38%	-4%	10%
Corn	2024	-78%	947%	-65%	-62%	-58%	-81%	-95%	-98%	-99%	-98%	-86%	-100%
Pork	2024	-35%	51%	-17%	-44%	-26%	-36%	-8%	-25%	0%	31%	3%	3%
Sorghum	2024	818%	402%	19%	58%	134%	18%	-45%	62%	-13%	-29%	-21%	-73%
Soybean Cake & Meal	2024	0%	0%	0%	0%	-100%	-100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Soybeans	2024	-54%	16%	24%	-34%	277%	-66%	-26%	52%	-50%	15%	10%	60%
Upland Cotton (in bale)	2024	139%	262%	200%	13%	76%	44%	-54%	-42%	-78%	-92%	-42%	-77%
Wheat - HRS	2024	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-100%	0%	0%	0%
Wheat - HRW	2024	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Wheat - SRW	2024	0%	0%	104744%	16434%	0%	0%	-98%	9%	-100%	-100%	0%	0%
Wheat - White	2024	0%	-100%	-84%	0%	-100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-100%	-100%
All Rice	2025	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
All Wheat	2025	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	0%	-100%	-100%	-100%	0%		
Beef	2025	39%	-18%	3%	-63%	-96%	-83%	-96%	-100%	-100%	-100%		
Corn	2025	-91%	86%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%		
Pork	2025	34%	-37%	-9%	-56%	-85%	39%	-3%	-11%	-23%	-1%		
Sorghum	2025	-88%	-100%	-100%	-99%	-100%	-64%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%		
Soybean Cake & Meal	2025	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Soybeans	2025	-12%	-53%	3%	25%	-62%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-86%	-100%		
Upland Cotton (in bale)	2025	-74%	-83%	-92%	-92%	-96%	-94%	-100%	-100%	-84%	122%		
Wheat - HRS	2025	-100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-100%	-100%	0%	0%		
Wheat - HRW	2025	-100%	0%	-100%	-100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Wheat - SRW	2025	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	0%	-100%	-100%	-100%	0%		
Wheat - White	2025	-100%	0%	-100%	-100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		

Exhibit 26: *U.S. Exports Shipments to China, Year-Over-Year Change.*

Source: NDSU using data from the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service.

Commodity	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
All Rice	2024	88%	96%	79%	15%	90%	256%	387%	-30%	9%	35%	-24%	-11%
All Wheat	2024	27%	54%	8%	-2%	60%	181%	13%	-8%	-17%	15%	23%	-34%
Beef	2024	-11%	12%	1%	20%	13%	15%	-16%	23%	16%	56%	1%	-12%
Corn	2024	-2%	57%	-33%	122%	864%	336%	27%	38%	-6%	219%	-10%	14%
Pork	2024	-47%	9%	13%	-21%	29%	40%	29%	-10%	5%	27%	7%	-35%
Sorghum	2024	-22%	66%	-79%	-50%	8%	-57%	-70%	1%	-64%	-84%	-28%	-110%
Soybean Cake & Meal	2024	34%	82%	-20%	13%	-9%	39%	20%	-12%	-29%	28%	122%	37%
Soybeans	2024	-54%	-41%	-6%	96%	31%	-14%	-35%	13%	202%	91%	5%	0%
Upland Cotton (in bale)	2024	81%	-34%	-33%	-1%	48%	-17%	155%	-216%	-11%	0%	-28%	11%
Wheat - HRS	2024	124%	87%	64%	6%	73%	129%	-17%	-45%	-11%	39%	12%	24%
Wheat - HRW	2024	-2%	38%	50%	12%	89%	210%	64%	43%	-44%	24%	25%	123%
Wheat - SRW	2024	-33%	12%	-165%	-71%	42%	55%	-27%	30%	-15%	-39%	-18%	-94%
Wheat - White	2024	3%	78%	180%	58%	10%	1663%	73%	10%	-5%	56%	79%	80%
All Rice	2025	-14%	5%	-52%	-33%	13%	-61%	5%	-9%	-47%	-27%		
All Wheat	2025	6%	41%	41%	-17%	80%	-19%	126%	33%	18%	26%		
Beef	2025	-16%	7%	-22%	-24%	-27%	-11%	12%	-37%	-14%	-8%		
Corn	2025	48%	11%	3%	54%	38%	41%	176%	90%	31%	-15%		
Pork	2025	200%	-16%	-14%	-36%	5%	-22%	15%	-10%	-11%	19%		
Sorghum	2025	-98%	-77%	-12%	16%	-38%	38%	-75%	-26%	65%	223%		
Soybean Cake & Meal	2025	24%	-8%	-34%	11%	31%	24%	29%	-24%	15%	87%		
Soybeans	2025	60%	135%	28%	-12%	11%	24%	28%	-42%	-53%	-39%		
Upland Cotton (in bale)	2025	8%	59%	37%	-5%	-53%	-31%	-33%	-157%	36%	-4%		
Wheat - HRS	2025	-27%	4%	6%	-51%	12%	-22%	50%	-18%	-18%	-5%		
Wheat - HRW	2025	37%	92%	59%	49%	180%	7%	316%	181%	184%	79%		
Wheat - SRW	2025	76%	72%	-166%	200%	68%	-34%	77%	-45%	50%	-25%		
Wheat - White	2025	26%	51%	-23%	-64%	96%	-45%	63%	12%	6%	47%		

Exhibit 27: *U.S. Net Contract Export Sales to World, Year-Over-Year Change.*

Source: NDSU using data from the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service.

Commodity	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
All Rice	2024	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
All Wheat	2024	94%	12%	-247%	-4790%	-12%	0%	-47%	-102%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%
Beef	2024	-20%	-24%	8%	109%	20%	-27%	34%	-20%	28%	62%	20%	-16%
Corn	2024	-87%	-135%	-93%	-35%	-216%	-2%	62%	-97%	-102%	-87%	-100%	-100%
Pork	2024	-21%	24%	-11%	-34%	60%	-3%	-56%	31%	-11%	106%	-10%	-43%
Sorghum	2024	-9%	73%	-75%	-35%	-12%	95%	-67%	-8%	-82%	-82%	-48%	-96%
Soybean Cake & Meal	2024	0%	0%	0%	-100%	0%	0%	0%	-100%	0%	0%	0%	-100%
Soybeans	2024	-60%	-2%	32%	14%	-75%	113%	-85%	6%	168%	21%	-17%	15%
Upland Cotton (in bale)	2024	132%	-44%	-67%	43%	23%	-51%	-39%	-288%	-107%	-79%	-89%	-98%
Wheat - HRS	2024	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-100%	-100%	0%	0%
Wheat - HRW	2024	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-100%	-100%	0%
Wheat - SRW	2024	0%	0%	-5211%	-11754%	-4133%	-100%	-99%	-100%	-102%	-100%	-100%	-100%
Wheat - White	2024	1%	-52%	-100%	0%	-100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-100%	-100%
All Rice	2025	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
All Wheat	2025	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	0%		
Beef	2025	-29%	-25%	-51%	-94%	-146%	-117%	-103%	-100%	-100%	-100%		
Corn	2025	-92%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%		
Pork	2025	3%	21%	67%	-191%	0%	-44%	151%	-87%	0%	-13%		
Sorghum	2025	-98%	-99%	-98%	-100%	-100%	-77%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%		
Soybean Cake & Meal	2025	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Soybeans	2025	25%	-42%	-9%	-3%	-99%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-98%	-95%		
Upland Cotton (in bale)	2025	-92%	-27%	-276%	-107%	-100%	-102%	-99%	-104%	-658%	-8%		
Wheat - HRS	2025	-100%	0%	0%	0%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	0%	0%		
Wheat - HRW	2025	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Wheat - SRW	2025	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	0%	-100%	-100%	-100%	0%		
Wheat - White	2025	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		

Exhibit 28: *U.S. Net Contract Export Sales to China, Year-Over-Year Change.*

Source: NDSU using data from the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service.

Commodity	Oct-24	Oct-25	YoY change	Jan–Oct 2024	Jan–Oct 2025	YTD change
All Rice	257,904	160,641	-38%	2,989,747	2,171,294	-27%
All Wheat	1,150,975	1,567,771	36%	18,556,059	20,735,615	12%
Beef	61,477	48,881	-20%	673,120	584,432	-13%
Corn	3,206,462	5,405,826	69%	49,559,019	65,558,257	32%
Pork	133,276	121,355	-9%	1,422,771	1,295,925	-9%
Sorghum	133,876	146,397	9%	4,364,393	1,050,947	-76%
Soybean Cake & Meal	1,139,082	1,142,928	0%	11,223,799	12,857,555	15%
Soybeans	8,896,026	4,780,355	-46%	34,147,047	29,852,108	-13%
Upland Cotton (in bale)	436,433	620,250	42%	9,396,242	10,340,137	10%
Wheat - HRS	291,636	385,604	32%	5,951,235	5,551,419	-7%
Wheat - HRW	412,895	585,021	42%	4,039,417	7,195,090	78%
Wheat - SRW	194,409	205,767	6%	3,905,879	2,967,318	-24%
Wheat - White	251,432	388,789	55%	4,295,971	4,684,210	9%

Exhibit 29: *U.S. Export Shipments to World, in Metric Tons.*

Source: NDSU using data from the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service.

Commodity	Oct-24	Oct-25	YoY change	Jan–Oct 2024	Jan–Oct 2025	YTD change
All Rice	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
All Wheat	-	-	0%	1,815,320	-	-100%
Beef	9,203	9	-100%	103,056	36,584	-65%
Corn	-	-	0%	1,257,263	16,399	-99%
Pork	13,515	11,837	-12%	145,075	113,029	-22%
Sorghum	133,856	-	-100%	4,256,128	156,608	-96%
Soybean Cake & Meal	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Soybeans	6,204,905	-	-100%	17,324,090	6,486,467	-63%
Upland Cotton (in bale)	12,316	22,836	85%	3,328,176	361,144	-89%
Wheat - HRS	-	-	0%	164,581	-	-100%
Wheat - HRW	-	-	0%	267,220	-	-100%
Wheat - SRW	-	-	0%	1,150,715	-	-100%
Wheat - White	-	-	0%	232,804	-	-100%

Exhibit 30: *U.S. Export Shipments to China, in Metric Tons.*

Source: NDSU using data from the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service.

Commodity	Oct-24	Oct-25	YoY change	Jan–Oct 2024	Jan–Oct 2025	YTD change
All Rice	277,143	219,371	-21%	2,792,717	2,039,951	-27%
All Wheat	1,823,156	1,970,848	8%	17,044,027	21,391,731	26%
Beef	63,602	52,522	-17%	701,739	571,696	-19%
Corn	11,583,181	8,658,097	-25%	53,315,361	68,051,308	28%
Pork	92,779	138,702	49%	1,339,466	1,334,463	0%
Sorghum	94,143	148,531	58%	2,638,888	1,588,635	-40%
Soybean Cake & Meal	1,015,163	1,758,485	73%	12,316,808	13,791,464	12%
Soybeans	7,892,329	4,533,526	-43%	37,291,037	28,167,825	-24%
Upland Cotton (in bale)	747,931	617,346	-17%	6,835,224	8,198,032	20%
Wheat - HRS	612,934	548,658	-10%	5,989,534	5,281,559	-12%
Wheat - HRW	403,380	590,296	46%	4,002,117	7,968,077	99%
Wheat - SRW	303,784	272,894	-10%	2,177,005	2,886,883	33%
Wheat - White	467,255	482,124	3%	4,519,324	4,918,855	9%

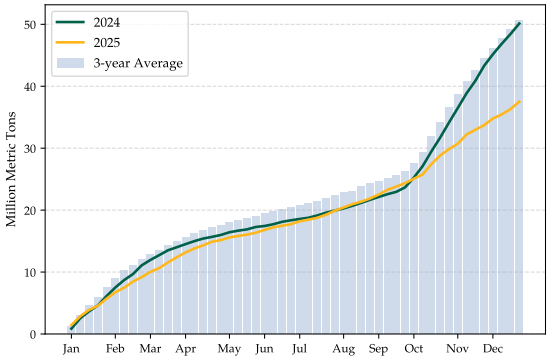
Exhibit 31: *U.S. Net Contract Export Sales to World, in Metric Tons.*

Source: NDSU using data from the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service.

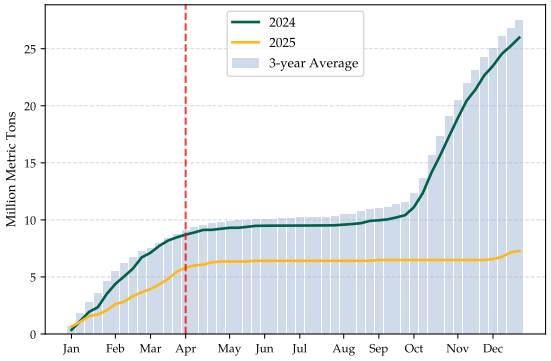
Commodity	Oct-24	Oct-25	YoY change	Jan–Oct 2024	Jan–Oct 2025	YTD change
All Rice	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
All Wheat	-	-	0%	-3,680	-	-100%
Beef	10,335	9	-100%	113,133	14,770	-87%
Corn	19,000	-	-100%	1,075,028	6,399	-99%
Pork	14,693	7,103	-52%	147,895	106,291	-28%
Sorghum	95,063	-	-100%	2,713,082	80,542	-97%
Soybean Cake & Meal	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Soybeans	4,226,627	232,000	-95%	18,007,048	3,914,062	-78%
Upland Cotton (in bale)	106,977	64,852	-39%	1,302,353	226,939	-83%
Wheat - HRS	-	-	0%	139,581	-	-100%
Wheat - HRW	-	-	0%	169,220	-	-100%
Wheat - SRW	-	-	0%	-480,285	-	-100%
Wheat - White	-	-	0%	167,804	-	-100%

Exhibit 32: *U.S. Net Contract Export Sales to China, in Metric Tons.*

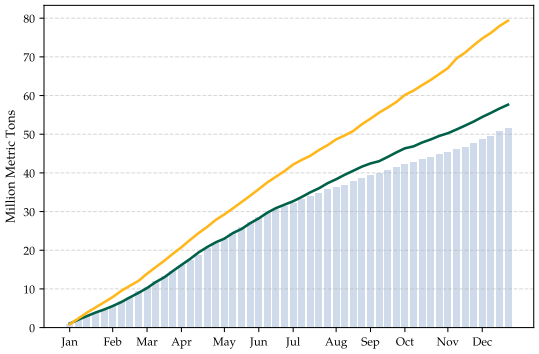
Source: NDSU using data from the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service.



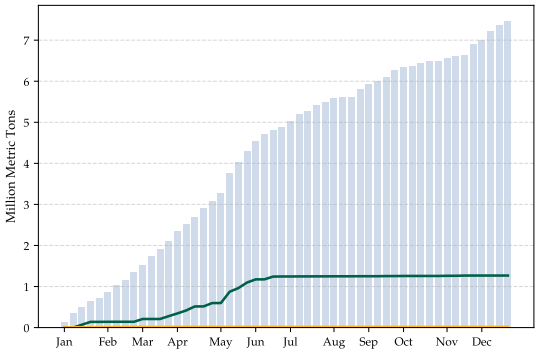
Accumulated Export Shipments – Soybeans to World



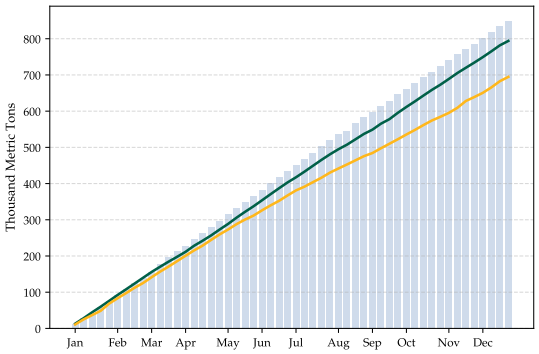
Accumulated Export Shipments – Soybeans to China



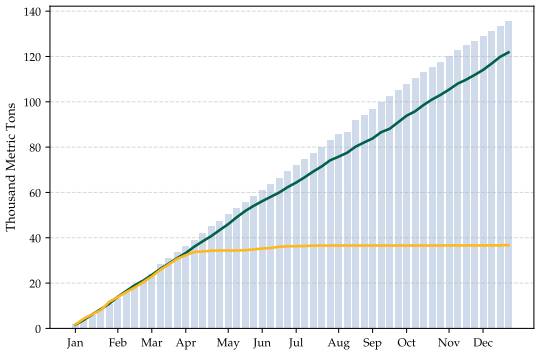
Accumulated Export Shipments – Corn to World



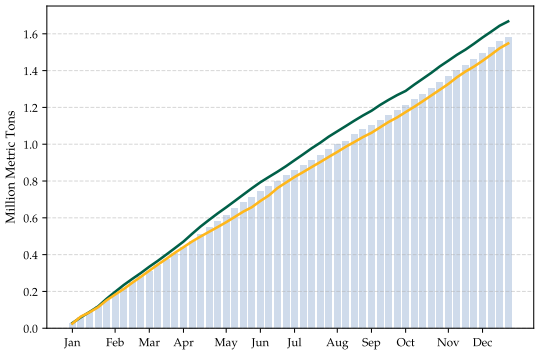
Accumulated Export Shipments – Corn to China



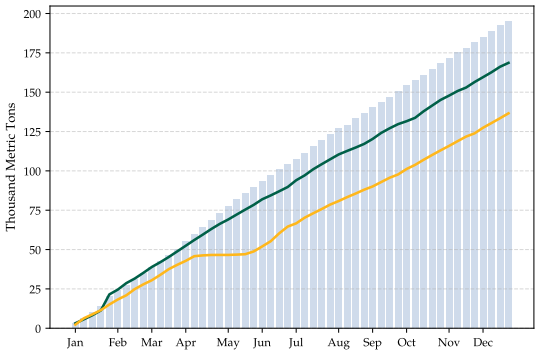
Accumulated Export Shipments – Beef to World



Accumulated Export Shipments – Beef to China



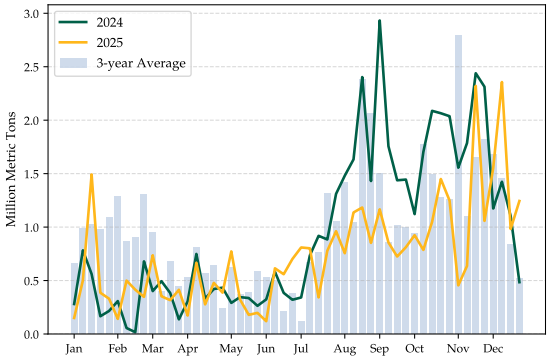
Accumulated Export Shipments – Pork to World



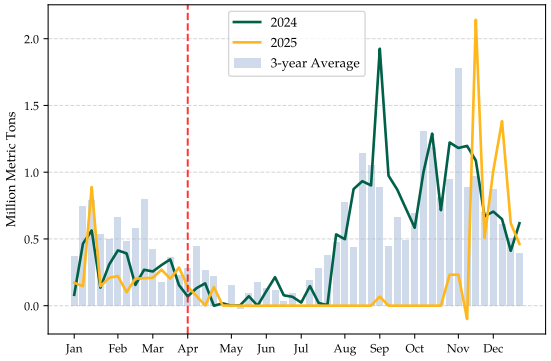
Accumulated Export Shipments – Pork to China

Exhibit 33: *Accumulated Export Shipments.*

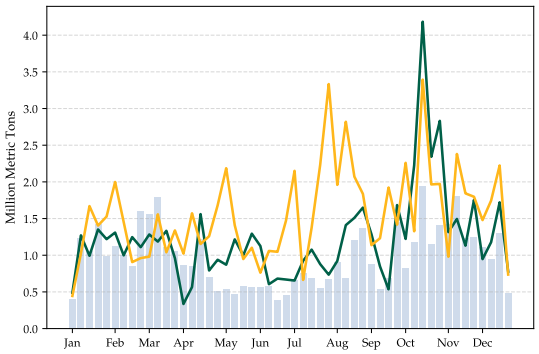
Source: NDSU using data from the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service.



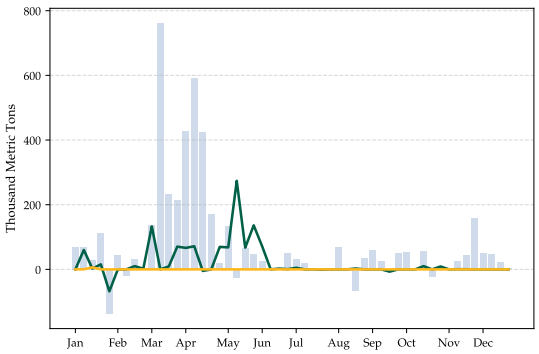
Weekly Net Contract Export Sales – Soybeans to World



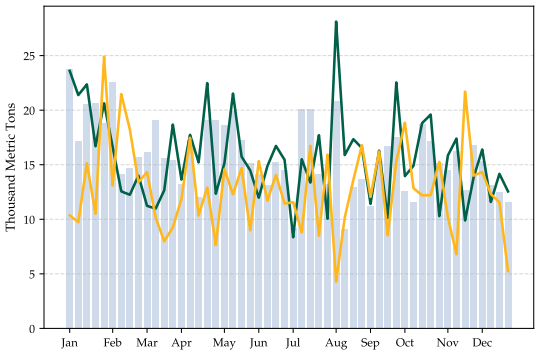
Weekly Net Contract Export Sales – Soybeans to China



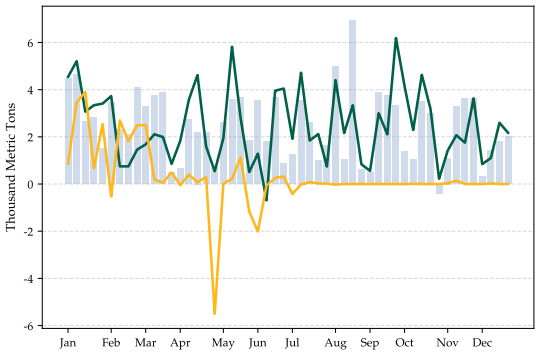
Weekly Net Contract Export Sales – Corn to World



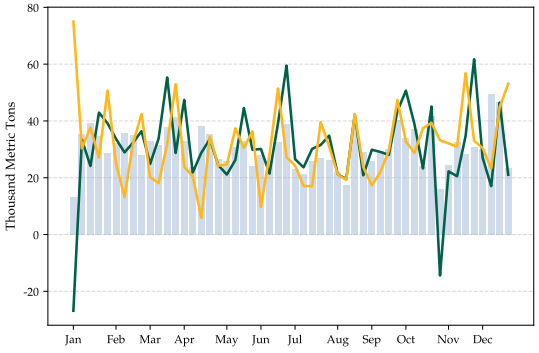
Weekly Net Contract Export Sales – Corn to China



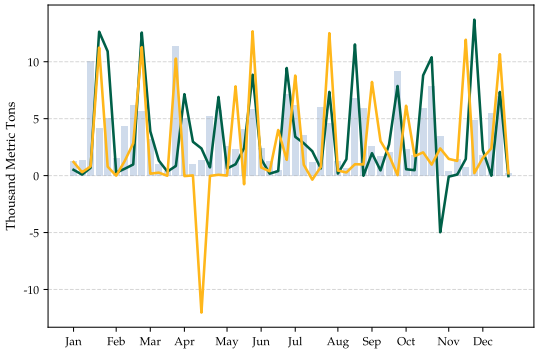
Weekly Net Contract Export Sales – Beef to World



Weekly Net Contract Export Sales – Beef to China



Weekly Net Contract Export Sales – Pork to World



Weekly Net Contract Export Sales – Pork to China

Exhibit 34: *Weekly Net Contracted Export Sales.*

Source: NDSU using data from the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service.

References

Arita, S., Breneman, V., Meyer, S., and Rippey, B. (2022). *Low Mississippi River Barge Disruptions: Effects on Grain Barge Movement, Basis, and Fertilizer Prices.* farmdoc daily, 12(164). https://doi.org/10.22004/ag.econ.342766

Arita, S., Gammans, M., Kim, J., Lwin, W., Steinbach, S., Wang, M., and Zhuang, X. (2025). *Supreme Court, Food and Input Tariff Relief, and Market Access Through Reciprocal Trade Deals.* NDSU Agricultural Trade Monitor 2025-12. Center for Agricultural Policy and Trade Studies, North Dakota State University. December 8, 2025. https://doi.org/10.22004/ag.econ.376295

Arita, S., Kim, J., Lwin, W., Steinbach, S., Wang, M., and Zhuang, X. (2025). *China Could Bypass U.S. Soybeans in 2025/26 and IEEPA Tariffs Raise Input Costs.* NDSU Agricultural Trade Monitor 2025-10. Center for Agricultural Policy and Trade Studies, North Dakota State University. October 20, 2025. https://doi.org/10.22004/ag.econ.373344

Recommended Citation

Arita, S., Chakravorty, R., Kim, J., Lwin, W., Steinbach, S., Wang, M., and Zhuang, X. (2026). *IEEPA Fertilizer Tariffs: Revenue, Relief, and Pass-Through.* NDSU Agricultural Trade Monitor 2026-01. Center for Agricultural Policy and Trade Studies, North Dakota State University. January 19, 2026.

NDSU Agricultural Trade Monitor

The *NDSU Agricultural Trade Monitor* is a research-based publication developed for informational and analytical purposes. The views and interpretations expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of North Dakota State University, its affiliated centers, or any sponsoring institutions. Reproduction or distribution is permitted with appropriate citation of the source.

About the Center for Agricultural Policy and Trade Studies

The Center for Agricultural Policy and Trade Studies at North Dakota State University is the premier hub for applied economic research on agricultural trade, policy, and risk management in North Dakota and the Upper Midwest. Through its flagship products like the *NDSU Agricultural Trade Monitor*, the Center provides timely insights for producers, agribusinesses, and policymakers on evolving agricultural trade and policy developments.

About the Authors

Shawn Arita, Ph.D.

Shawn is the Associate Director of the Agricultural Risk Policy Center at North Dakota State University. His research provides timely insights for policymakers, producer groups, and trade analysts navigating the impacts of supply chain shocks on global agricultural markets.

Rwit Chakravorty, Ph.D.

Rwit is a Junior Research Economist with the Agricultural Risk Policy Center at North Dakota State University. His research focuses on production economics, examining risk management strategies and market disruptions affecting input costs in domestic and global markets.

Jiyeon Kim, Ph.D.

Jiyeon is a Junior Research Economist with the Agricultural Risk Policy Center at North Dakota State University. Her research examines how international trade and agricultural policies affect the farm economy, providing insights into how agricultural production responds to trade shocks.

Wuit Yi Lwin, Ph.D.

Wuit Yi is a Senior Research Economist with the Agricultural Risk Policy Center at North Dakota State University. Her research focuses on how market disruptions and supply chain shocks affect segments of the agricultural industry from production to trade.

Sandro Steinbach, Dr. Sc.

Sandro is the Director of the Center for Agricultural Policy and Trade Studies at North Dakota State University. He works on trade, policy, and risk issues affecting U.S. agriculture, leading research and policy analysis that supports agricultural producers and policymakers.

Ming Wang, Ph.D.

Ming is a Junior Research Economist with the Agricultural Risk Policy Center at North Dakota State University. Her research examines how agricultural and environmental policies affect rural economies, land use, and international trade, providing insights for evidence-based policymaking.

Xiting Zhuang, Ph.D.

Xiting is a Junior Research Economist with the Center for Agricultural Policy and Trade Studies at North Dakota State University. His research focuses on how supply chain disruptions, ranging from extreme weather events to geopolitical shocks, affect agricultural markets and trade.

Website

LinkedIn

Richard H. Barry Hall 400, Fargo, ND

capts@ndsu.edu