

## Canada-U.S. Core Facts

<b>Border</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Fentanyl and Illicit Goods</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Trade and tariffs</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Automotive Sector</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Energy</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>Uranium and Nuclear</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>Critical Minerals</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>Defence</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>Fish and Seafood</b> .....	<b>26</b>
<b>Forestry</b> .....	<b>27</b>
<b>Chemicals and Plastics</b> .....	<b>29</b>
<b>Steel</b> .....	<b>31</b>
<b>Aluminum</b> .....	<b>31</b>

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON  
CLASSIFIED  
**Border**

- Canada and the U.S. share the world’s longest international border and a unique relationship.
- Close cooperation and coordination on border management between our two countries facilitates legitimate trade and travel, including approximately 400,000 daily crossings and nearly US\$2.5 billion in daily trade of goods and services.
- Less than 1% of the total number of encounters of people crossing U.S. borders occur at the Canada-U.S. border. An “encounter” occurs when a person is deemed ineligible for entry to the U.S., or when a person is apprehended by U.S. Border Patrol outside of an official port of entry (POE).
- According to U.S. statistics, in 2023 the U.S. encountered approximately 2.05 million people crossing its borders illegally. Apprehensions along the Canada-U.S. border represented a fraction of that number – approximately 23,000 individuals – and Canada has taken significant recent steps to further reduce those numbers.
- On December 17, 2024, the Government of Canada announced Canada’s Border Plan, which aims to bolster border security, strengthen our immigration system, and keep Canadians safe. The Plan is backed by an investment of \$1.3 billion and built around five pillars: 1) Detecting and disrupting the fentanyl trade; 2) Introducing significant new tools for law enforcement; 3) Enhancing operational coordination; 4) Increasing information sharing; and 5) Minimizing unnecessary border volumes.
- Canada’s Border Plan builds on several recent successes in securing the Canada-U.S. border:
  - Since the implementation of the Safe Third Country Agreement (STCA) additional protocol in March 2023, known irregular asylum claims in Canada have dropped significantly from an average of 165 asylum claims per day pre-March 2023, to an average of 12 irregular claims per day (as of November 2024). Canada saw approximately 40,000 irregular claims in 2022, 17,000 in 2023, and just over 3,500 between January and November 2024 (a 77% decrease from the same period the year prior).
  - Volumes of Mexican nationals crossing irregularly southbound via Canada to the U.S. has been cut by 70% following the partial visa reimposition on Mexican nationals in February 2024.
  - Over 2000 people of Indian and Bangladeshi origin have been denied boarding on flights to Canada following a targeted review of visa issuance for cases of fraud in since March 2024.
  - Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) continue to review and calibrate visa processing, to ensure that only genuine visitors are approved for visas. Enhanced visa screening since June 2024 has resulted in an 89% reduction of illegal southbound crossings by November 2024 and a 63% refusal rate on new visa applications.
  - In December 2023, IRCC revoked a Temporary Public Policy intended to help clear a backlog of temporary resident visa applications but was being misused by applicants;
  - In summer 2024, IRCC refocused efforts on screening and processing for high-risk countries; and
  - In fall 2024, IRCC officers conducted a significantly higher number of activities to investigate potential misrepresentation by Temporary Resident Visa clients (600% year-

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON

CLASSIFIÉ

over-year increase in September 2024, and 230% year-over-year increase in October 2024).

- In September 2024, a clandestine drug lab in Oshawa, ON was dismantled as a result of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) sharing with the CBSA information about a suspicious pill press transiting from the U.S. to Canada.
- In October 2024, British Columbia RCMP dismantled the largest and most sophisticated clandestine drug production operation in Canadian history, removing more than 95 million potentially lethal doses of fentanyl from the illicit supply. They also confiscated 89 firearms and \$500,000 in cash.

As part of Canada's Border Plan, Canada has already made tangible progress on a number of key outcomes, including:

- Effective December 23, 2024, work and study permits will no longer be provided to flagpolers at a port of entry, thereby eliminating unnecessary pressure and volume on the U.S. side of the border.
    - Flagpoling occurs when foreign nationals already in Canada go to the U.S. and come back into Canada in order to get a work or study permit at a port of entry faster than they could otherwise.
  - Effective December 31, 2024, the *High-Risk Child Sex Offender Database Act* came into force, which will allow the RCMP to establish a publicly accessible database and ensure border officials have access to information on high-risk individuals who are attempting to travel.
  - On January 2, 2025, the CBSA announced its intention to launch its first preclearance operation in 2025. Preclearance supports the national security and economic prosperity of both Canada and the U.S. by facilitating the secure and efficient movement of people and goods across the border.
  - As of January 6, 2025, the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) have adjusted their hours of service at 35 land ports of entry across Canada to align with the U.S. and enhance overall security for both countries.
- Asylum Claim Overview:
    - Volumes of airport claims have been decreasing since the spring due to changes in visa policy and processing made by IRCC, including the partial re-imposition of visa requirements for Mexican nationals on February 29, 2024.
    - The federal Budget 2024 announced \$743.5 million over 5 years, starting in 2024-2025, and \$159.5 million ongoing to stabilize Canada's asylum system. This investment will allow the system to function more effectively and efficiently in the face of increased volumes, while supporting enhanced program integrity.
  - Human Smuggling Disruptions:
    - Over the past year, Canada has conducted several border security-related operations resulting in significant successes in intercepting illegal activities, such as drug smuggling, firearms trafficking, and human smuggling.
    - Canadian authorities have dismantled smuggling networks, seized large quantities of drugs, and disrupted weapons trafficking.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON

CLASSIFIED

- In June 2024, the RCMP made several arrests in connection to a suspected human smuggling ring which carried out multiple smuggling operations involving over 100 migrants in the Cornwall, Ontario area to the U.S.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON

CLASSIFIED

## Fentanyl and Illicit Goods

### Fentanyl: Core Facts

#### U.S. Data

- In U.S. Fiscal Year 2024 (October 2023 to September 2024), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) seized just 43 pounds of fentanyl in their Northern Border area (vs. 21,900 lbs in total across U.S. border areas).<sup>1</sup>
- Canada takes a class-based approach to scheduling precursors. This means that we schedule related substances at the same time as a target substance, which is an advanced approach as law enforcement agencies are enabled to take stronger action against illegal importation.
- In 2023, Canada announced the listing of additional fentanyl precursor chemicals under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*.<sup>2</sup>
  - This enabled law enforcement to continue to take action against any illegal importation, distribution, and use of these precursor chemicals, which are used in the illegal production of fentanyl by illegal drug producers.
- Canada is taking action to disrupt illegal drug trafficking. As per the numbers published in CBSA's 2024 year in review, between January 1 and October 31, 2024, the CBSA seized over 25,600 kg of illegal drugs (both inbound and outbound). CBSA also intercepted over 15,000 kg of cannabis and 547,000 kg of undeclared tobacco preventing millions of dollars in revenue evasion and combatting organized crime. Of our total illegal drug seizures, we stopped:
  - 4.9 kg of fentanyl, an increase of 775% from the same period in 2023
  - 3,955 kg of cocaine, an increase of 168% from the same period in 2023
  - 37 kg of heroin
  - 21,457 kg of other drugs, narcotics and precursor chemicals
  - 237 kg of other opioids (including opium, methadone, morphine and morphine base).<sup>3</sup>
- More than 40 clandestine drug labs have been dismantled by the RCMP and local police agencies since 2018.
- In Canada, we have recorded over 47,000 opioid toxicity deaths between 2016 and 2024, with 21 deaths per day on average in 2024.
- The Border Plan, announced on December 17, 2024, outlines a \$1.3 billion investment towards bolstering security at the border. As part of the Plan, the Government will:
  - add new and expanded detection capacity to better detect illegal drugs and other threats at border entries;

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/drug-seizure-statistics>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/news/2023/06/government-of-canada-takes-action-to-disrupt-the-illegal-importation-and-distribution-of-precursor-chemicals-used-to-make-illegal-fentanyl.html>

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.canada.ca/en/border-services-agency/news/2024/12/2024-year-in-review-cbsa-protecting-canadians-and-supporting-our-economy.html#:~:text=Seized%20over%2025%2C600,and%20morphine%20base\)](https://www.canada.ca/en/border-services-agency/news/2024/12/2024-year-in-review-cbsa-protecting-canadians-and-supporting-our-economy.html#:~:text=Seized%20over%2025%2C600,and%20morphine%20base))

## UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON

CLASSIFIÉ

- deploy new canine teams to intercept illegal drugs at ports of entry;
  - accelerate the regulatory process for banning precursor chemicals to enable swift action by law and border enforcement authorities to prevent their illegal importation and use;
  - create a new Canadian Drug Profiling Centre to support 2,000 investigations a year and expand capacity at regional labs;
  - launch a new Chemical Precursor Risk Management Unit to increase oversight over precursors, enhance monitoring and surveillance, and enable timely law enforcement action; and
  - expand powers to strengthen law enforcement to act against illegal drugs and precursors under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*.
- The Government of Canada will also introduce new tools for law enforcement and improve operational coordination, including by:
    - expanding capacity for intelligence collection by the RCMP and the Communications Security Establishment (CSE) in order to develop a better picture of illegal drug supply chains;
    - creating regional hubs to coordinate national, regional, and local law enforcement activities against organized crime and illegal drugs; and
    - proposing to the U.S. the creation of a new North American Joint Strike Force to target transnational organized crime.

### Illicit Goods: Core Facts

- Illegal goods move across our border from the U.S. into Canada, and we are working regularly with U.S. officials to disrupt these flows.
- As per the numbers published in CBSA's 2024 year in review, between January 1 and October 31, 2024, the CBSA made approximately 7,700 weapons and firearms seizures at ports of entry, which kept more than 15,600 weapons and 850 firearms off Canadian streets (that is 50 more firearms than what had been seized at this time last year). Of those, 1,274 prohibited weapons and 750 firearms were seized coming from the U.S.
- Federal officials work closely with partners in the U.S. through the Cross Border Crime Forum (CBCF) and the Cross-Border Firearms Task Force. These forums were set up to facilitate joint law enforcement approaches, and in the case of the Task Force - operational actions such as "Project Money Penny," which saw the disruption of a firearms trafficking operation, the seizure of 173 smuggled firearms and dozens of arrests, and "Project Iceberg," for firearms parts being imported into Canada through the mail.
- Since 2022, the Canada Border Services Agency and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have had a 100% tracing policy in effect, and all seized firearms determined to be crime guns must be sent for tracing to the agency of jurisdiction. Between 2020 and 2023, the number of firearms traced in Canada increased by 175%.<sup>4</sup>
  - In 2023, 100% of firearms seized by the CBSA were traced (923), with the vast majority (79%) being traced back to the United States. This includes all firearms seized, not only those identified as "crime guns". In 2021, CBSA seized more than 1,100 firearms – more

---

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.ourcommons.ca/petitions/en/Petition/Details?Petition=441-02832>

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON

CLASSIFIÉ

than double the previous year. From January to September 2024, 708 firearms have been seized by the CBSA.<sup>5</sup>

- Since 2016 the Government of Canada has invested over \$1.4B to address gun violence. In addition to funding provinces and territories to develop gun and gang violence prevention and intervention initiatives, this funding has increased the capacity of law enforcement to investigate gun crimes and crack down on gun smuggling at our border. This includes investment to prevent the illicit trafficking of goods across the border:
  - \$312M over five years and \$41.4M ongoing through Budget 2021 for Public Safety Canada, CBSA and the RCMP to implement legislation and to fight gun smuggling and trafficking, including measures to: enhance the services of the Canadian Firearms Program, increase capacity to trace firearms, target firearms smuggling and trafficking.
  - Funding has, for example, supported new technologies and initiatives such as deployment of larger portable X-ray machines to examine shipments and mobile examination vehicles, upgrading specialized training facilities for Detector Dogs teams.

---

<sup>5</sup> Seizure data: <https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/security-securite/seizure-saisie-eng.html>

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON

CLASSIFIED

## Trade and tariffs

### *U.S. data*

- Each day, approximately 365,000 people and US\$2.5 billion in goods and services cross the Canada-U.S. border. This amounts to nearly US\$1 trillion per year.
- Canadian companies employ 887,900 workers in the U.S. and nearly 8 million U.S. jobs are tied to trade with Canada.
- Canada is the largest export market for 36 states, and among the top three for 46 states.
- In 2023, six U.S. states sourced over half of their imports from Canada, and Canada was the top supplier of merchandise imports for 23 U.S. states.
  - This includes 92% of Montana's imports, 69% for Maine, 67% for Vermont, and 64% for North Dakota.
- Canada is the #1 supplier of energy to the U.S.; Canadian energy fuels the U.S. economy – our bilateral two-way energy trade totaled US\$153.5 billion in 2023.
- Canada supports U.S. manufacturing: roughly 70% of Canadian goods exported to the United States are used in the production of other goods.

### **U.S. dependence on Canada as a market for exports**

#### *U.S. data*

- Canada buys more U.S. goods than China, Japan, France, and the United Kingdom combined.
- The U.S. sells more goods to Canada than to any other country. Nearly 8 million U.S. jobs are supported by trade with Canada.
- Canada is the largest export market for 36 states, and top three for 46 states; 43 states export over US\$1 billion to Canada in 2023.
- Canada is the U.S.'s best customer: Canada is the top U.S. export destination for more than half (50 out of 97 product categories) of all goods produced in the United States.
  - Motor vehicles, machinery, metals and minerals, and agri-food made up more than 50% of U.S. exports to Canada in 2023.
  - Canada buys 73% of U.S. exports of trucks, 11% of precious stones and metals, and 36% of fruits and vegetables.
- The U.S.-Canada auto industry is one of the most integrated in the world. Auto parts are often traded many times across the border before final assembly.



UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON  
CLASSIFIED

- In 2023, Canada bought more than US\$24B billion in trucks, tractors, and trailers from the U.S., with 67% of all U.S. exports of these products destined to Canada.
- Canada has more invested in the U.S. than the other way around – in 2023, U.S. FDI in Canada stood at US\$452 billion, while Canadian FDI in the U.S. stood at US\$750 billion.

## U.S. Trade Deficit with Canada

*U.S. data*

### **Key Takeaways**

- The United States has a trade in goods deficit with Canada, which amounted to US\$64 billion in 2023 (using U.S. data). However, when energy imports are excluded, the United States has a goods and services trade *surplus* with Canada of US\$52 billion.
- The U.S.' trade deficit with Canada reflects strong U.S. household spending and high demand for energy imports. However, the trade deficit remains significantly smaller than those the United States had in 2023 with Mexico (US\$152.5B) and China (US\$279.1).
- Canada-U.S. trade makes U.S. industry stronger and more globally competitive because Canada sells the U.S. products that it turns into higher-valued goods to export abroad. The United States does not give anything for free by trading with Canada.

### **Core Facts on Canada-U.S. Trade Balances**

- In 2023, the U.S. goods trade deficit with Canada was entirely driven by energy products. The U.S. has trade *surpluses* with Canada in both merchandise excluding energy (US\$29 billion) and services (US\$32 billion).
- The United States has experienced a *trade surplus* in manufactured goods with Canada since 2007, standing at US\$33 billion in 2023.
- Trade deficits are often balanced by a surplus in foreign direct investment. Canada's level of investment in the United States (US\$671 billion) significantly exceeded U.S. investment flows into Canada (US\$452 billion) in 2023.
- The U.S. global trade deficit – including the deficit with Canada – is a historical phenomenon driven by the structure and size of both economies. This trade deficit has increased since the first Trump administration, largely due to strong U.S. household consumption, growing energy demand, low savings and large fiscal deficits.
  - Energy has driven much of the growth in Canada's trade surplus with the United States after the pandemic, which was supported by the growing demand of the U.S. economy for oil, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel, and by higher commodity prices.
- Trade deficits are not a “subsidy”, but rather reflect highly integrated trade relations between two countries. The United States does not give anything for free by trading with Canada; it willingly purchases and obtains products it needs in return. In doing so, benefits accrue to Americans who own or hold shares in businesses operating in Canada.

## UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON  
CLASSIFIÉ

- This reflects the choices of individual consumers and businesses on both sides of the border, and not a government action.
- In 2023, the U.S. trade in goods deficit with Canada was C\$86.8B (or US\$64.3 billion), using U.S. customs data. This is significantly smaller than the U.S. trade in goods deficits with Mexico (US\$152.5B or C\$206B) and China (US\$279.1 or approx. C\$376B) in the same year.
- While the United States is now producing and exporting crude oil at record high volumes, imports from Canada allow the United States to export more of its own energy at higher prices. **When the energy exports trade balance is taken out (US\$92.9 billion), the United States has trade surpluses with Canada in both merchandise (US\$28.6 billion) and in services (US\$31.7 billion) in 2023.**
  - U.S. energy imports from Canada fuel the U.S. economy, serving business, industry, transportation and consumers. U.S. energy imports from Canada include crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, refined petroleum products, electricity and uranium that fuels U.S. reactors.
  - American refiners depend on Canada to produce the affordable, reliable fuels that consumers count on every day. Canada's energy is closer, cleaner, and more convenient than alternative sources of supply.
- In 2023, the United States had a *trade surplus* of US\$33.0 billion with Canada in 2023 in **manufactured goods** (NAICS 31-33) (imports of US\$274.3 billion; exports of US\$307.3 billion). Canada imported more computer and electronic products, machinery, transportation equipment, and beverages than Canada exported of those goods to the United States.
- With respect to **trade in services**, and particularly travel services and government services, the United States has a *trade surplus* with Canada (US\$31.7B or C\$42.8B in 2023). The United States has a trade in services deficit with Mexico US\$0.722B (C\$0.97B in 2023).
- Canada is only one of two countries with a **procurement trade deficit** with United States, which means at the federal level, Canada awards more contracts to U.S. suppliers than the United States awards to Canadian suppliers, both as a percentage of total federal procurement and on a 'dollar-for-dollar' basis. It is estimated that the Canadian government procures \$37 billion in goods and services each year (based on 2023 data).
  - While comprehensive data is not available, in 2015 the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) estimated that Canada awarded US\$1 billion worth of contracts to U.S. suppliers, while the United States awarded US\$600 million to Canadian suppliers.
  - U.S. market opportunities in Canada are expected to grow further as Canada proceeds to remove access to federal procurement for Chinese suppliers and goods.
  - Note: This only reflects federal procurement, whereas the vast majority of the value of government procurement takes place at the sub-federal level.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON

CLASSIFIED

- The procurement trade deficit with the United States will likely grow along with Canada's **planned defence spending** increase of almost 150% (from \$23.5 billion in 2016-17 to \$57.8 billion in 2029-30, as committed in Canada's defence policy update, *Our North, Strong and Free*). A significant amount of this increased funding is for new procurements that could be sourced from the United States. For example, Canada currently has \$15 billion in planned procurements under the U.S. Foreign Military Sales program, as well as roughly \$26 billion for 88 F35 fighter jets from Lockheed Martin, a U.S. defence contractor.
- Canada is an important source of direct investment for the United States. In terms of foreign direct investment (FDI), Canada has a larger stock of FDI in the United States than the United States has in Canada (according to U.S. data, in 2023, the Canadian stock of FDI was US\$671 billion in the United States compared to US\$452 billion in FDI stock from the United States to Canada).

## Economic Security

- U.S. tariffs will only mean that we both buy less from each other, likely to the benefit of countries like China.
- Canada has taken action in recent years to reinforce its alignment with the U.S. on economic security and China trade issues to support secure and mutually-reinforcing supply chains.
- Actions we have taken targeting China have meant we are buying more from the U.S.
  - Tariffs of 100% on Chinese EVs have meant that \$2.3 billion worth of Teslas sold in Canada are now being supplied from the U.S. instead of China.
  - Tariffs of 25% on Chinese steel and aluminum mean that importers are actively having sourcing discussions with U.S. producers to make up for the \$2.2 billion in annual trade with China that is now subject to tariffs.
  - Additional tariffs announced on half a billion dollar in annual imports from China of critical minerals, semiconductors, and solar products will add to this trend.
  - Changes to our federal procurement regime will mean that China – and other non-FTA partners – will no longer have access to Canada's \$37 billion annual procurement market, creating more opportunities for U.S. suppliers.
- These are concrete actions that are leading to an immediate increase in U.S. exports to Canada and we would not want to put this new positive development in jeopardy.
- Additional measures Canada has taken includes:
  - Strengthening its trade remedies system to provide more robust protection against unfair trade. This includes investments to enhance enforcement capacity and new legislative and regulatory amendments to strengthen the system, such as by creating a new regime to address circumvention and providing more flexibility to apply higher dumping duty rates when there are market distortions.
  - Modernizing its foreign investment review regime by enacting legislation providing additional flexibilities for the government to address national security risks and enhancing collaboration with international partners. This builds on policies to enhance scrutiny of investments into sensitive technology areas or

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON  
CLASSIFIÉ

strategic sectors, and to target investments by foreign state-owned enterprises or foreign-influenced private investors into Canada's critical minerals sector.

- Canada may consider more measures in 2025 to address unfair trade and secure critical supply chains.
- Canada shares U.S. concerns regarding China's non-market policies, that have led to unfair competition and global market distortions that harm our workers and businesses. Canada will not be a transshipment risk or a vector for trade practices that could harm our collective economic security.
- We should discuss how we continue to move forward on addressing common concerns with China and reinforcing North American supply chains.
- Ultimately, the U.S. is stronger and more competitive globally because of its economic partnership with Canada. It is essential that the two countries continue working together and not against one another as they face the challenges and risks posed by China and other malign actors.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON

CLASSIFIED

## Automotive Sector

### The Integrated Automotive Sector

- The Canadian and U.S. automotive industries are one of the most integrated industries in the entire world. Last year, our bilateral automotive trade with the United States totaled over C\$160 billion.
- In 2023, Canada and the United States produced over 11 million vehicles.
- Automotive parts can cross the border up to seven times before being installed in a finished vehicle.
- Within North America, the Great Lakes cluster of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Ontario is the largest automotive manufacturing cluster. In 2023, the region produced 5.8 million vehicles.
- On average, Canadian vehicles contain approximately 50 percent U.S. content by value. Canada imports over C\$30.3 billion worth of automotive parts from the United States each year (including from Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia and Illinois).
- In 2021, Canada represented 4.1 percent of the overall U.S. auto parts market. However, Canada is a supplier of critical automotive parts that keep U.S. assembly plants open. For example, Ford's Windsor-based engine plants supply Ford assembly plants in Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri and Ohio.
- This trade helps keep U.S. automotive factories open, in turn supporting U.S. workers and U.S. exports to Canada and around the world.
- Canada is also an important export destination for vehicles assembled in the United States. The U.S. exports more vehicles to Canada than any other country.
- The CUSMA contains provisions related to automotive trade, with requirements around North American content and well-paying labour. Deeper integration in the automotive sector is at the heart of the Agreement.
- Our trade translates into prosperity for workers in both Canada and the U.S. The integrated Canada-U.S. automotive sector supports almost 1.2 million jobs across both countries.
- Canada-US automotive trade is an engine that powers a range of related industries, from aluminum to emerging technologies.

### Canadian Context

- In Canada, automotive manufacturing supports over 129,000 direct jobs, contributed C\$18.6 billion in 2023 to Canada's gross domestic product, and is one of the country's largest export industries. In 2023, Canada produced over 1.5 million vehicles.

## UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON

CLASSIFIÉ

- The Canadian automotive sector is heavily reliant on trade with the United States. In 2023, total automotive trade with the U.S. was C\$160.8 billion (C\$82.0 billion in exports and C\$78.9 billion in imports).
- Approximately 94 percent of vehicles produced in Canada are exported, with over 97 percent going to the United States. With respect to automotive parts, 60 percent of Canadian production is exported, with over 90 percent going to the United States.

### U.S. Context

- In 2023, the top destination by state for Canadian automotive exports was Michigan, representing just over 50 percent of Canada's total automotive exports to the United States. Michigan is also consistently the largest source of imports from the U.S. for the sector.
- In the United States, automotive manufacturing supports over 1 million jobs.
- In 2023, the United States produced over 10 million vehicles across four main regions:
  - Great Lakes (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio) – over 4.2 million units;
  - Southeastern United States (Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee) – over 4 million units;
  - Southwestern United States (Arizona, California, Texas) – over 1.2 million units; and,
  - Midwest United States (Kansas and Missouri) – over 760,000 units.
- Based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the United States' total automotive trade with Canada in 2023 was US\$118.6 billion, with approximately US\$59.7 billion in exports and US\$58.9 billion in imports.

## Energy

### U.S. data

- Canada and the U.S. are each other's #1 foreign supplier of energy. This assures a reliable, secure, integrated and affordable supply of energy to the North American economy.
- American refiners depend on Canada to produce the affordable, reliable fuels that consumers count on every day. Canada's energy is closer, cleaner, and more convenient than alternative sources of supply.

## UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON

CLASSIFIED

- In 2023, Canada supplied over 99% of U.S. natural gas imports<sup>6</sup>, 56% of U.S. crude oil imports<sup>7</sup> and 21% of refined petroleum product imports<sup>8</sup>, as well as 85% of U.S. electricity imports.
- Canada provides more of the U.S.'s crude oil imports than Mexico, Saudi Arabia and Iraq combined.<sup>9</sup>
- About a quarter of U.S. oil refinery intake originates in Canada<sup>10</sup>, contributing to job creation and energy affordability, particularly in the Midwest.
  - Illinois: over 3,000 direct and 55,000 indirect jobs
  - Ohio: over 2,000 direct and 53,000 indirect jobs
  - Minnesota: over 1400 direct and 21,500 indirect jobs
  - Michigan: over 450 direct and 18,000 indirect jobs
  - Wisconsin: over 110 direct and 5,900 indirect jobs
- There is no easy, fit-for-purpose replacement for Canadian crude oil.
  - In terms of volume, U.S. refining capacity far exceeds U.S. upstream oil production.
  - Trump's vows to develop America's shale patches will ease U.S. reliance on crude oil imports.
    - U.S. oil production mainly consists of light, sweet crude.
    - Feeding a complex refinery this light, sweet crude is inefficient and could sideline entire process units, leading to less gasoline, diesel and jet fuel production overall, and potentially threatening long-term refinery operations.
  - There is also no cost-effective way to deliver vast quantities of comparable imported heavy oil from Gulf Coast docks to the Midwest.
- Canada is also one of the largest export markets for U.S. oil, and imports 2 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day (\$3 billion CDN in 2023)<sup>11</sup>.
- Over 35 major electricity transmission lines<sup>12</sup> and 70 oil and gas pipelines<sup>13</sup> cross our shared border, with energy flowing in both directions. This interdependent supply chain makes both countries' more energy secure, with a shared, flexible and resilient energy grid.
- Two large cross-border transmission projects are under construction and scheduled to enter service in 2026, and will deliver enough clean, reliable electricity to power more than two million homes in New York City and New England.

---

<sup>6</sup> U.S. EIA, [Natural Gas- U.S. natural gas imports by country](#).

<sup>7</sup> U.S. EIA, [Petroleum & Other Liquids- U.S. imports by country of origin](#).

<sup>8</sup> U.S. EIA, [Petroleum & Other Liquids- U.S. imports by country of origin](#). *Scope of refined petroleum products is defined as total products less hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGLs).*

<sup>9</sup> U.S. EIA, [Petroleum & Other Liquids- U.S. imports by country of origin](#).

<sup>10</sup> U.S. EIA, [Petroleum & Other Liquids- U.S. imports by country of origin](#) and [Petroleum & Other Liquids- Refinery utilization and capacity](#). *Share of U.S. oil refinery intake is calculated as crude imports from Canada divided by gross input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units.*

<sup>11</sup> U.S. EIA, [Petroleum & Other Liquids- U.S. exports by destination](#). *Canada was the fourth largest export market for U.S. crude oil in 2023, behind only the Netherlands, China, and South Korea.*

<sup>12</sup> Electricity Canada, [U.S. Affairs](#).

<sup>13</sup> NRCAN, [Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQs\) Concerning Federally-Regulated Petroleum Pipelines in Canada](#).

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON

CLASSIFIED

- Champlain Hudson Power Express (1,250 megawatts) and New England Clean Energy Connect (1,200 megawatts)

### *Supplemental*

- In 2023, Canada supplied the U.S. with about 60% of its crude oil imports<sup>14</sup> (representing nearly one-quarter of daily intake of crude oil at U.S. refineries) – more than the rest of the world combined. We also supplied around 99% of U.S. natural gas imports, 85% of electrical energy imports, and 27% of uranium imports.<sup>15</sup>
- In 2023, the value of Canada-U.S. energy trade was US\$153.7 billion with Canada buying US\$30 billion of U.S. energy products.<sup>16</sup>
- In 2023, Canada exported \$4.27B of electricity to the United States. Over 82% of Canada's electricity generation is from clean sources such as hydro, nuclear, wind and solar, and Canada's electricity exports contribute to states and regions meeting clean energy and emission reduction goals<sup>17</sup>.
- In 2023, Canada exported 49.3 terawatt hours (TWh) of electricity to the U.S.<sup>18</sup> – roughly 1% of U.S. electricity consumption, or the equivalent of powering about 6 million U.S. homes.
- These exports save American households, consumers and companies hundreds of millions of dollars each year on their electric bills and power jobs on both sides of the border.

---

<sup>14</sup> U.S. EIA, [Petroleum & Other Liquids- U.S. imports by country of origin](#).

<sup>15</sup> U.S. EIA, [Uranium Annual Marketing Report Table 3](#). Calculated as Canadian deliveries to the US over total foreign deliveries to the US.

<sup>16</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, [USA Trade Online](#). Extracted using HS chapter 27.

<sup>17</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, [USA Trade Online](#). Extracted using HS code 2716000000. StatCan, [Table 25-10-0020-01](#). Dollar value of hydro imports calculated as the percentage of Canadian generation from hydro multiplied by the value of US imports from Canada.

<sup>18</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, [USA Trade Online](#). Extracted using HS code 2716000000.



UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON

CLASSIFIED

## Uranium and Nuclear

### *U.S. data*

- Canada's enormous reserves of high-grade uranium are a unique asset amongst G7 countries.
- Canada is the U.S.' #1 foreign supplier of uranium. In 2023, Canadian-originating uranium accounted for 25% of uranium purchased by owners and operators of U.S. civilian nuclear power reactors.
- Canada's uranium exports mostly go to Illinois (57.8%) and New Mexico (37.8%)<sup>19</sup> for further processing (conversion and enrichment) – ultimately fueling nuclear reactors across the U.S.
- All uranium is mined in Saskatchewan. Prior to export, some uranium is converted at the Port Hope facility in Ontario, the only uranium conversion facility in Canada and one of two in North America.
- With 95% of its uranium needs being met from foreign sources, U.S. power plants will continue buying foreign uranium even if tariffs are imposed.<sup>20</sup> The U.S.' main alternatives to Canadian uranium are Kazakhstan and Russia.
- Tariffs would likely incentivize U.S. domestic uranium mining, however ramping up production would take time; in 2022, the U.S. only accounted for 0.2% of global production.

---

<sup>19</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, [USA Trade Online](#). Extracted using HS codes 261210 and 284410. Values vary slightly from Canadian data from Canada's International Merchandise Trade Database.

<sup>20</sup> U.S. EIA, [Uranium Annual Marketing Report Table 3](#).

## Critical Minerals

### *U.S. and Canadian data*

- Canada and the U.S. are each other's #1 minerals trading partner, with almost C\$150 billion in annual two-way minerals and metals trade.<sup>21</sup>
- Canada's critical minerals are key to U.S. national and economic dominance. Canada produces over 60 minerals and metals, including 21 of the 50 minerals listed as critical by the U.S. Geological Survey.<sup>22</sup>
- Canada is a leading supplier to the U.S. of minerals that support the automotive, agriculture, defence, clean energy, and communications industries.
- The U.S. defence sector is one of the largest beneficiaries of Canada's resource wealth and processing capacity. Various Canadian minerals are some of the best alternatives to non-allied supply for the U.S.
- Canada is the most important supplier of potash (77% of total imports), aluminum (52% of total imports), tellurium (38% of total imports), and refined zinc (62% of total imports).<sup>23</sup>
  - U.S. industry is heavily reliant on Canadian critical minerals:<sup>24</sup>
    - 71% of U.S. consumption of **potash** (agricultural sector and food security);
    - 50% of U.S. total consumption of **refined zinc** (steel industry);
    - 32% of U.S. total consumption of **tellurium** (solar cells and other manufacturing applications);
    - 26% of U.S. total consumption of **niobium** (defense);
    - 23% of U.S. total consumption of **aluminum** (automotive and transportation);
    - 23% of U.S. total consumption of **nickel** (stainless steel, lithium-ion batteries);
    - 21% of U.S. total consumption of **uranium** (nuclear power); and
    - 13% of U.S. total consumption of **germanium** (defence) with potential for more.
- Canada is already a top 3 supplier of advanced semiconductor minerals to the U.S., with the potential to expand production. As well, Canada is a top supplier of EVs and battery

---

<sup>21</sup> [NRCan with Statistics Canada data](#)

<sup>22</sup> NRCan and United States Geological Survey.

<sup>23</sup> U.S. Geological Survey, [Mineral Commodity Summaries 2024](#).

<sup>24</sup> U.S. Geological Survey, [Mineral Commodity summaries 2024](#). *Percent of consumption equals Canada's share of U.S. imports multiplied by U.S. net import reliance.*

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON

CLASSIFIED

materials (nickel, aluminum, natural graphite) and has significant reserves of lithium and rare earth elements.

- Through the Canada-U.S. Joint Action Plan on Critical Minerals and other agreements, we are building North American critical mineral supply chains that bolster diversity in the market, reduce risk throughout the value chain, and safeguard national security and economic interests.
- Collaboration through these agreements has resulted in joint action on research and innovation, supply chain modelling, and industry facilitation.
- Tangible outcomes include Canada and the U.S. Department of Defense announcing joint investments of more than US\$100 million targeting the development of strategic critical mineral deposits in Canada:
  - Five companies: Fortune Minerals Limited, Lomiko Metals, Electra Battery Materials, Nano One Materials and Fireweed Metals will use this funding to advance the development of North American critical mineral supply chains – the first time that the U.S. Department of Defense has granted awards to Canadian exploration companies for critical minerals development taking place in Canada.
  - Investments are as follows:
    - Lomiko DPA award of US\$8.2M for its graphite mining project.
    - Fortune Minerals DPA award of US\$6.38M for cobalt and bismuth mining to refining metals.
    - Electra Battery Materials DPA award of US\$20M for a cobalt sulphate facility.
    - Nano One DPA award of US\$12.9M for its battery materials facility.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON

CLASSIFIÉ

## Defence

### *Canadian data*

- The Canada-U.S. bilateral defence relationship is characterized by exceptionally close and long-standing military-to-military cooperation in the defence of North America and around the world, as well as highly integrated industrial bases.
- Canadian Armed Forces personnel have operated alongside the U.S. military in support of international peace and security for over a hundred years, including in the First and Second World Wars, the Cold War, Korea, the Balkans, the Middle East, and Afghanistan.
- The Canada-U.S. defence partnership has deep economic roots, with an integrated North American industrial base serving as a critical source of defence production since the Second World War.
- The U.S. serves as a key supplier to the Canadian Armed Forces, and is the primary export destination for Canadian defence technologies.

### *Geopolitical Context*

- Canada and its allies are confronted with a complex, generational challenge. Democracy, free trade, and the rules and values that underpin them are increasingly being contested by authoritarian states.
- In parallel, the character of conflict is changing as technology evolves rapidly and competitors seek to attain military advantage. In this context, defence cooperation among like-minded states is fundamental to our security and prosperity.
- Defence cooperation in the modern era goes well beyond operational collaboration and interoperability. To preserve military advantage and broader national security, we must also ensure the resiliency of our defence industrial base.
- To do so, we must reduce our dependence on adversaries for critical supply chain inputs, such as critical minerals, and also stimulate and protect the security of our own innovation ecosystems.
- Canada has a key role to play in this context – both as a trusted source of supply of many critical defence inputs, and as a contributor of cutting-edge technology to allied efforts to develop advanced military capabilities.
- Deepening our collaboration in these areas with the US and other allies will strengthen our collective ability to compete with our adversaries and deter conflict.

### *What Canada Brings to the Table*

- The importance of the Arctic to North American defence has always been clear, but it is now more critical than ever.
- The Canadian Armed Forces are expert in northern operations and a recognized leader among allies in Arctic intelligence. Canada is aggressively investing in new capabilities to ensure our military has the tools it needs to monitor and defend our vast Arctic territory and approaches.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON

CLASSIFIÉ

- Canada has a world-class defence industry and research and development ecosystem, with recognized expertise in high impact military research areas including quantum computing, quantum cryptography and quantum sensing, autonomous underwater vehicles, sonar and acoustic sensors and electronic warfare.<sup>25</sup>
- A recent report by the UK House of Commons Intelligence and Security Committee noted that Canada is “at the head of the pack” on cyber defence.<sup>26</sup>
- Canada has a long, proud history as a spacefaring nation and Canada is a highly valued contributor to allied military space capabilities. National Defence has allocated over \$20 billion for 10 different projects that will deliver new space capabilities in the coming years that will cover surveillance of space, surveillance from space, and communications.

### *Continental Defence and the Arctic*

- Formally established in 1958, the Canada- U.S. North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) is the only binational military command of its kind in the world.
- Approximately 1,000 CAF personnel support the NORAD mission throughout North America. Canada provides fighter and refueling aircraft to NORAD during normal operations and maintains the Canadian portion of the North Warning System as well as four forward locations to support NORAD and other Canadian and US air operations in the North and Arctic.
- In June 2022, the Minister of National Defence announced a 20-year, \$38.6 billion CAD (accrual, or \$87B cash) plan to modernize NORAD capabilities in support of shared Canadian and US priorities in strengthening North American deterrence against new threats to North America.<sup>27</sup>
- These investments and much of the additional \$73 billion CAD (accrual, or \$103.7B cash) announced in *Our North, Strong and Free* will strengthen the Canadian Armed Forces’ ability to defend our shared continent, especially in the Arctic. In addition to bolstering homeland defence, this will help ensure that North America remains a secure base for projecting power abroad.<sup>28</sup>
- Funded capabilities that will advance shared homeland defence priorities include:
  - up to 88 F-35 fifth-generation fighter aircraft, beginning in 2026<sup>29</sup>
  - up to 16 P-8A Poseidon maritime patrol aircraft specialized in anti-submarine and anti-ship warfare, beginning in 2026<sup>30</sup>
  - 11 MQ-9B long-endurance SkyGuardian drones, beginning in 2028<sup>31</sup>
  - six Arctic and Offshore Patrol Ships (the last launched in Dec 2024) that will help secure the northern approaches to the continent;<sup>32</sup>
  - Air-to-Air Refuelling (three delivered since 2023)<sup>33</sup> and Airborne Early Warning aircraft that will ease the burden on U.S. fleets;

---

<sup>25</sup> [Home | Techtracker ASPI](#)

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/politics/article-canada-cybersecurity-five-eyes/>

<sup>27</sup> [Fact sheet: Funding for Continental Defence and NORAD Modernization - Canada.ca](#)

<sup>28</sup> [Our North, Strong and Free: A Renewed Vision for Canada’s Defence - Canada.ca](#)

<sup>29</sup> [Announcement regarding the F-35 acquisition - Canada.ca](#)

<sup>30</sup> [Canada purchasing up to 16 P-8A Poseidon Multi Mission Aircraft for the Royal Canadian Air Force - Canada.ca](#)

<sup>31</sup> [Canada acquiring Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems for the Canadian Armed Forces - Canada.ca](#)

<sup>32</sup> [Arctic and offshore patrol ships: Royal Canadian Navy - Canada.ca](#)

<sup>33</sup> [Government of Canada awards contract for the Strategic Tanker Transport Capability project - Canada.ca](#)

## UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON  
CLASSIFIED

- new Arctic and Polar Over-the-Horizon Radar systems that will dramatically improve situational awareness of North American airspace and approaches;
  - space-based surveillance and polar communications capabilities, and an Arctic ground station that will enhance Canadian and US surveillance and intelligence capacity;
  - a suite of specialized maritime sensors and uncrewed underwater vehicles to bolster our ability to monitor the maritime approaches to the continent;
  - upgrades to air bases and establishment of new Northern Operational Support Hubs to enhance our operational agility across Canada's vast Arctic territory; and,
  - more than \$4B in S&T funding to continually improve our continental defence capabilities and ensure they remain at the cutting edge of technology.
- In September 2024, Canada issued an RFI on industry ability to deliver up to 12 submarines to detect and deter maritime threats, control our maritime approaches, and project power abroad.<sup>34</sup>

### Defence Procurement and Trade

#### *Canadian data*

- Canada's defence sector is comprised of over 600 firms that contribute \$9.6 billion in GDP and support approximately 81,200 jobs. The sector has established areas of strength, including combat ground vehicles, aircraft systems and components, military maintenance, repair and overhaul activities, naval shipbuilding and design, and ammunitions.
- Canadian and U.S. defence industrial bases have been highly integrated since the Second World War, when arrangements were established to supply allied militaries through what Prime Minister Mackenzie King called "a common plan for the economic defence of the western hemisphere".<sup>35</sup>
- The U.S. serves as a key supplier to the Canadian Armed Forces and is the primary export destination for Canadian defence technologies.
- Several of the world's leading defence and aerospace manufacturers operate seamlessly on both sides of our border, and many of Canada's largest defence firms are subsidiaries of major US companies.

#### *Defence imports from the U.S.*

- U.S. companies have been key sources for recent Canadian defence acquisitions such as the F-35 fighter (e.g. Lockheed Martin, Pratt & Whitney), P-8A maritime patrol aircraft (e.g. Boeing) and MQ-9B drones (e.g. General Atomics).
- Over the last two years (1 Sept 2022 to 31 Oct 2024), the Department of National Defence has awarded nearly 200 contracts to American firms, worth a total estimated value of \$12.4 billion USD (\$17.3B CAD). The top industry sector was aerospace, with 47 contracts.<sup>36</sup>
- Canada ranks among the top 20 global customers for US Foreign Military Sales (FMS) procurements and is in the top 5 NATO customer nations.<sup>37</sup>

---

<sup>34</sup> [Government of Canada announces progress on the Canadian Patrol Submarine procurement - Canada.ca](#)

<sup>35</sup> [Lipad - 1237235 - Permalink Speech from the Canadian House of Commons](#)

<sup>36</sup> DND data

<sup>37</sup> [connect2canada.com](#)

## UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON  
CLASSIFIED

- o Since 2017, Canada has tripled its U.S. Foreign Military Sales (FMS) portfolio growth to approximately \$13 billion USD.
- o In 2023, Canadian acquisitions from the U.S. FMS program accounted for 71% of all projected Canadian major defence equipment expenditures and a total of 8% of total U.S. sales financed by foreign partners.
- Over the next two years, up to 68 contracts to be awarded to American companies could (pending outcomes of ongoing negotiations) reach a total estimated value of \$16 billion USD (\$22.5B CAD). The top industry sector is marine, with 25 contracts.<sup>38</sup>

### *Defence exports to the U.S.*

- The U.S. is the main *export* destination for Canadian defence technologies. In 2022, 63% of Canada's defence exports went to the US, with a total value of more than \$4.4 billion CAD (compared to approx. \$3.2 billion CAD in 2020).<sup>39</sup>
  - o Under the *Defence Production Sharing Agreement*, Canadian businesses in the defence sector are considered domestic sourcing in the US.<sup>40</sup>
  - o The U.S. Department of Defense also buys massive volumes of non-military goods and services, e.g., for medical purposes, navigation, logistics and construction.<sup>41</sup>
  - o More broadly, Canada is a leading supplier of critical mineral commodities, including as a top three supplier for the US semiconductor industry.

### *Looking Ahead*

- Canada is on track to almost triple defence spending between 2014-15 and 2029-30 (from \$20.1B to ~\$57.8B) and is committed to reaching NATO's 2% defence spending target as quickly as possible. Doing so will depend heavily on the North American industrial base.
- National Defence is developing a new Defence Industrial Strategy, as well as a Defence Supply Chain Resilience Strategy, both of which will generate new opportunities to deepen Canada-US defence cooperation.
- Shared Canadian and U.S. interests in strengthening our homeland defences and Arctic security offer an important opportunity to renew and deepen our commitment to North American innovation, industrial collaboration and economic growth.

---

<sup>38</sup> DND data

<sup>39</sup> [State of Canada's Defence Industry 2024](#)

<sup>40</sup> [About DPSA - Canadian Commercial Corporation \(CCC\)](#)

<sup>41</sup> [U.S. DoD Prime Contractor - CCC](#)

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON

CLASSIFIED

## Agriculture

### Core Facts for U.S. Audience

*The below U.S. Census Bureau trade statistics for total exports, imports, and trade to Canada for 2023 as generated by global trade tracker. The data is generated by using the WTO HS6 definition of agriculture products (includes fish and seafood) and in USD. This approach assures consistency with data U.S. decision-makers would be familiar with.*

- Canada-U.S. agriculture and agri-food trade is hugely beneficial to both countries, with highly integrated supply chains that deliver safe, high-quality, and affordable food to millions.
- Canada and the U.S. share one of the largest agricultural bilateral trading relationships in the world, reaching US\$73 billion in 2023.
- In 2023, Canadians spent on average US\$825.30 per person on U.S. agricultural products while Americans only spent US\$119.12 per person on Canadian agricultural products.
- In 2023, Canada was the #1 agriculture export market for 27 states. Canada was also one of the top 3 agricultural export market for 42 states, including Florida, Idaho, Arizona, North Dakota, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin.
- Since trade was liberalized in North America (NAFTA 1994), U.S. agriculture exports to Canada have increased almost fivefold.
- Canada is the largest market for a significant number of U.S. products. For example, in 2023, Canada was the main destination for:
  - 95% of U.S. fresh tomatoes exports
  - 91% of U.S. fresh headed broccoli cauliflower, cabbages and kale exports;
  - 89% of U.S. fresh turnips and carrots exports;
  - 89% of U.S. fresh melon exports;
  - 85% of U.S. lettuce exports;
  - 78% of U.S. cereals food preparation (including breakfast cereals) exports;
  - 76% of U.S. pasta exports; and
  - 76% of U.S. live cattle exports.
- In addition, we are integral to U.S. supply chains and competitiveness. Last year, the U.S. imported an estimated 172 products that were sourced solely from Canada, and were valued at US\$6.2B.
- During the same period, the U.S. also relied on Canada for 337 products, where 80% or more of the U.S.'s total imports for these products came from Canada, and had a value of US\$16.7B.
- Canada is an important partner to U.S. food security; our exports help U.S. supply chains operate more efficiently and U.S. products be sold around the world.
- The deeply integrated Canada-U.S. agricultural supply chains benefit farmers, processors, and consumers by providing essential goods at competitive prices, supporting food affordability, sustainability, resilience, and ensuring high food safety and quality standards.



UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON  
CLASSIFIED

## Commodity Specific Integrated Supply Chains

- Canada is the top supplier of canola oil to the U.S., which is processed to help feed and fuel the U.S. Canadian canola play an important role in rural development and energy security policy goals within the US. In turn, Canada is the main export destination for biofuels, accounting for 60% of all U.S. ethanol and biomass-based diesel exports in 2023, valued at US\$3.2 billion.
- As the world's largest producer of potash and the top supplier to the U.S., Canada plays a crucial role in sustaining agriculture and crop yields across North America. Thus supporting U.S. agricultural exports to help feed the world.
- In 2023, the U.S. imported over 730,000 head of cattle from Canada that helped ensure that U.S. slaughterhouses can run at capacity, sustaining U.S. jobs across the U.S. The same year, the U.S. exported over 285,000 head to cattle to Canada. Many of these animals were sent to feedlots and were re-exported to the U.S. for slaughter and further processing.
- In 2023, the U.S. imported over 6.7 million pigs from Canada, primarily piglets that support U.S. farms and ensure slaughterhouses operate at capacity. States like Iowa, South Dakota, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio relied on over 5 million Canadian swine to maintain successful hog operations and provide affordable, high-quality pork to U.S. consumers. In return, Canada is a significant market for U.S. pork, with two-way trade in pork and pork products totaling US\$2.4 billion in 2023.

## Trade Overview 2023

- In 2023, the U.S. exported over \$32.2B in agri-food exports to Canada, including more than US\$19.6B of processed food and beverage products made in the U.S. Key products included:
  - Grain Alcohol- US\$1.7B
  - Food preparations- US\$1.5B
  - Baked Goods- US\$1.3B
  - Dog or Cat Food- US\$1.2B
  - Corn- US\$864M
- U.S. agricultural imports from Canada totaled US\$40.5B in 2023:
  - Baked Goods- US\$5.0B
  - Canola Oil- US\$4.8B
  - Beef and Pork- US\$3.6B
  - Chocolate- US\$2.0B
  - Frozen fries and other prepared potatoes- US\$1.7B

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON

CLASSIFIÉ

## Fish and Seafood

### *Canadian data*

- The U.S. was Canada's largest supplier of imported fish and seafood products, representing 31 percent of Canada's total fish and seafood imports by value (\$1.41 billion of \$4.56 billion total imports). The main imported species were salmon (\$409M), lobster (\$283M) and crab (\$140M), accounting for 59 per cent of total Canadian fish and seafood import value from the U.S.
- The U.S. is Canada's largest export market for fish and seafood, with exports totaling \$4.90 billion<sup>42</sup> in 2023, or 64 percent of total Canadian fish and seafood exports by value.<sup>43</sup>
- According to the U.S. Bureau of Census, Canada was the second highest supplier of fish and seafood to the U.S. by value in 2023, representing 13.4 per cent of the U.S. import market share. Having been the top supplier in previous years, Canada was surpassed in 2023 by Chile with 13.7 per cent. Canada was followed by India (9.8 per cent), Indonesia (7.7 per cent), Ecuador (6.5 per cent), Vietnam (6.3 per cent), and China (6.0 per cent).<sup>44</sup>
- Top species exported by Canada to the U.S. were lobster (\$1.58B), crab (\$1.10B) and salmon (\$0.97B), accounting for 75 per cent of total Canadian fish and seafood export value to the U.S.
- Top exporting provinces were New Brunswick (\$1.36B), Nova Scotia (\$1.19B) and British Columbia (\$0.75B).

---

<sup>42</sup> All values in Canadian dollars.

<sup>43</sup> All Canadian export and import data sourced from Department of Fisheries and Oceans (2024), EXIM [database], Ottawa. Accessed: December 12, 2024.

<sup>44</sup> U.S. Bureau of Census data sourced through Global Trade Tracker (2024), GTT [database], <https://www.globaltradetracker.com/>. Accessed: December 12, 2024.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON

CLASSIFIÉ

## Forestry

### *U.S. and Canadian data*

- Canada is the U.S.' largest source of forest products imports, making up 44% in 2023.
  - Other U.S. partners include China (10%), Brazil (7%), Mexico (5%), Germany (4%).
  - Canada's share of American imports has decreased by 6% (from 50% to 44%) since 2021.
    - *Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census via S&P Global Trade Atlas*
- Canada is the U.S.' leading provider of softwood lumber, supplying 80% of America's softwood lumber imports. Broad tariffs for all Canadian wood product exports would impact American industries that use Canadian inputs, such as pulp and paper and wood product manufacturing.
  - U.S. softwood lumber producers only meet about 70% of domestic consumption. Canadian forest products are currently needed to fill this gap.
- Duties on Canadian softwood lumber make homes more expensive in the U.S. According to the U.S. National Association of Home Builders, duties on Canadian softwood lumber are acting as a tax on American home builders and home buyers, making housing less affordable for American families.
- Additionally, the SWL produced in Canada (spruce-pine-fir) is typically preferred by builders as dimensional lumber in residential and interior construction, while SWL produced in the U.S. South (southern yellow pine) is preferred in decking and outdoor applications.
  - *Source: American International Forest Products; West Fraser; Capital Forest Products; ERA Forest Products Research; CFS Analysis*
- For softwood lumber specifically, the states with the largest value of Canadian imports are Washington state (receiving 12% of SWL imports from Canada by value), Texas (8%), Michigan (5%), Minnesota (5%) and North Carolina (4%).
  - *Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census via S&P Global Trade Atlas*
- Texas and North Carolina both have cities with fast-growing housing markets in 2023 and 2024; Texas in particular had 9 of the 10 fastest growing cities in the U.S. during 2023.
  - *Sources: [US Census Data via NBC News](#); [The State of the Nation's Housing Report 2024, Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University](#)*
- Washington, Minnesota, and Michigan are all border states that likely import more Canadian lumber than they consume, serving as the primary destination for many lumber imports that are subsequently shipped elsewhere within the U.S. prior to consumption.
  - Additionally, demand for housing in Washington state is high with increasing home prices to match, and home prices in Minnesota and Michigan have also been increasing, following country-wide trends.
    - *Sources: [The State of the Nation's Housing Report 2024, Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University](#); [Core Logic Home Price Insights](#); [Redfin](#)*

## UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON

CLASSIFIED

- Canada's share of the U.S. lumber market has declined in recent years owing to increased competition from other countries, increased U.S. lumber production, high domestic production costs in Canada, and duties on Canadian exports to the U.S. for softwood lumber.
  - *Sources: Forest Economic Advisors, ERA Forest Products Research, RBC Capital Markets, S&P Global Trade Atlas; CFS Analysis*
- BC, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, and New Brunswick are Canada's largest forest producing provinces and would all be impacted by trade action to some degree.
  - For example, British Columbia is the largest producer of SWL and the leading provincial exporter of SWL to the U.S. In 2023, BC exported 64% of its SWL to the U.S., accounting for 46% of total Canadian softwood lumber exports to the U.S., worth C\$3.4B in value.
  - 95% of forest product exports to the U.S. come from these five provinces.
    - *Source: Statistics Canada via S&P Global Trade Atlas*
- Additional U.S. trade actions are an added concern as Canadian exporters have already been paying duties on SWL exports since the U.S. imposed duties in 2017. These rates nearly doubled in August 2024 to 14.40% and are expected to double again in 2025.
  - The SWL industry is a key component of Canada's highly integrated forest sector value chain. Disruptions in sawmill activity affect pulp and paper facilities, wood pellet and advanced construction material manufacturing and other downstream industry segments.
  - Sawmill activity is driven by U.S. demand – 58% of Canada's lumber production was exported to the U.S. in 2023.
    - *Sources: Global Affairs Canada, Statistics Canada and Statistics Canada via S&P Global Trade Atlas*
- Ongoing trade irritants (e.g., U.S. SWL duties) could affect the North American investment landscape as large Canadian-based forest companies have already been investing more in their U.S. operations than their Canadian operations as they pursue lower production costs and greater regulatory certainty.
  - In 2014, roughly 12% of total sawmill capacity in the U.S. was owned by Canadian firms. By 2023, that figure had nearly doubled.
  - The four largest Canadian-based SWL producing companies have nearly doubled their operational capacity in the U.S. since 2014 (from 21% (2014) to 38% (2023)).
  - CFS estimates that, since 2020, Canadian companies have invested nearly C\$2 billion in their U.S. operations, versus only a fifth of that domestically.
    - *Source: NRCan Analysis; annual reports of publicly traded Canadian companies (via S&P Capital IQ Pro)*

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON

CLASSIFIÉ

## Chemicals and Plastics

### Canadian Context

- Canada and the U.S. are highly dependent on each other for supplies of chemicals and plastics.
- In Canada, the chemical industry contributed \$22.6 billion to GDP and employed 93,040 people (2023)<sup>45</sup>.
- The plastics industry contributed \$8.3 billion to GDP and employed 84,145 people (2023)<sup>46</sup>.
- Canada's chemical and plastics manufacturing capacity is concentrated in<sup>47</sup>:
  - **Ontario** – Sarnia is Ontario's chemical valley and has a high concentration of petrochemical companies and is critical in regional distribution of Canada's chemical assets. It has a long-standing footprint dating back to Canada's first phase industrialization in the late 19th century. Ontario has the largest share of organic manufacturers (35.9 percent) and inorganic chemical manufacturers (30.8 percent) in Canada;
  - **Quebec** – the second largest share of organic chemical manufacturers (22.5 percent) and inorganic chemical manufacturers (24.8 percent); and has the largest share of employment in the chemical industry; and
  - **Alberta** – significant location for organic chemical manufacturers as upstream oil and gas refiners are heavily concentrated in the province. The province has the third largest share of organic chemical manufacturers (19.7 percent) and inorganic chemical manufacturers (18.8 percent).
- The majority of Canada's exports of chemicals and plastics to go the U.S., the composition of products traded is as follows<sup>48</sup>:
  - 90.8 percent – rubber and articles thereof;
  - 48.1 percent – fertilizers;
  - 90.56 percent – plastics and articles thereof;
  - 78.6 percent – organic chemicals;
  - 63.86 percent – inorganic chemicals; and,
  - 83.6 percent – miscellaneous chemicals.
- The U.S. is the number one source of Canadian imports of chemicals and plastics including:
  - 46.3 percent – rubber and articles thereof<sup>49</sup>;
  - 70.95 percent – fertilizers;
  - 68.7 percent – plastics and articles thereof;
  - 38.97 percent – organic chemicals; and

<sup>45</sup> Statistics Canada. Table 36-10-0434-03, Gross domestic product (GDP) at basic prices, by industry, annual average (x 1,000,000); Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0202-01, Employment by industry, annual

<sup>46</sup> Statistics Canada. Table 36-10-0434-03, Gross domestic product (GDP) at basic prices, by industry, annual average (x 1,000,000); Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0202-01, Employment by industry, annual

<sup>47</sup> Ibis World Reports, "Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing" and "Organic Chemical Manufacturing", 2023

<sup>48</sup> Statistics Canada, Export Trade data retrieved from Global Trade Atlas, S&P Global Market Intelligence, 2023

<sup>49</sup> Statistics Canada, Import Trade data retrieved from Global Trade Atlas, S&P Global Market Intelligence, 2023

## UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON

CLASSIFIÉ

- 30.6 percent – inorganic chemicals;
- 78.2 percent – miscellaneous chemicals.

### U.S. Context

- The U.S. looks to Canada (second to Mexico) as a main export market for U.S. produced chemicals and plastics, the composition of which includes<sup>50</sup>:
  - 29.2 percent – rubber and articles thereof;
  - 37.8 percent – fertilizers;
  - 19.9 percent – plastics and articles thereof;
  - 7.4 percent – organic chemicals;
  - 11.99 percent – inorganic chemicals;
  - 17.3 percent – miscellaneous chemicals.
- The U.S. also relies on Canada as a main supplier of chemicals and plastics, ranking a close second to China<sup>51</sup>, the composition of which includes<sup>52</sup>:
  - 9 percent –rubber and articles thereof;
  - 48.2 percent – fertilizers;
  - 19.8 percent – plastics and articles thereof;
  - 5 percent – organic chemicals;
  - 21.5 percent – inorganic chemicals;
  - 13.1 percent – miscellaneous chemicals.

---

<sup>50</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Export Trade data retrieved from Global Trade Atlas, S&P Global Market Intelligence,2023

<sup>51</sup> The U.S. relies on China (\$32 Billion USD) and Canada (\$31 Billion USD) for imports across HS chapters: fertilizers, organic, inorganic and miscellaneous chemicals and plastics and rubber articles thereof

<sup>52</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Import Trade data retrieved from Global Trade Atlas, S&P Global Market Intelligence,2023

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON  
CLASSIFIÉ  
**Steel**

*Canadian Context:*

- In 2023, the Canadian steel industry employed over 23,000 workers and contributed \$4.4 billion to the national GDP. It produced 12.2 million tons (mt) of crude steel and was the 16th largest steel producer globally (with a production capacity of 16.3 mt).
- Canada's top three steel-making firms – Stelco, Algoma Steel and ArcelorMittal – comprise of 73 percent of Canada's total crude steelmaking capacity. Approximately 75 percent of steelmaking capacity is located in Ontario, while another 16 percent is in Quebec.
- Annually, approximately 50 percent of production (crude and finished) is exported.

*Canada-U.S. Trade:*

- Canada-U.S. steel supply chains are highly integrated and lucrative, and production is concentrated in high-value products. For instance, a semi-finished steel product used in an automobile crosses the border multiple times as it is further worked and refined.
- Due to the tremendous weight of products, it is not practical to ship steel abroad and across oceans. As such, Canadian firms do not actively pursue export diversification beyond the U.S. market.
- In 2023, 6.3 mt of Canadian steel – 50 percent of annual crude production – was shipped to the U.S., representing 90 percent of Canadian steel exports and 24 percent of U.S. steel imports.
- At the same time, 3.9 mt of U.S. steel – 5 percent of annual crude production (81 mt) – was shipped to Canada, representing 47 percent of all U.S. steel exports and 45 percent of Canadian steel imports.

## **Aluminum**

*Canadian Context:*

- In 2023, the Canadian aluminum industry employed over 11,468 workers and contributed \$4.4 billion to the national GDP. It produced 3.3 million tons (mt) of primary (unwrought) aluminum and was the 4th largest steel producer globally.
- Canada's top three primary aluminum-making firms – Rio Tinto Aluminum (RTA), Aluminerie Alouette and Alcoa – represent nearly all of Canadian aluminum production. Nearly all capacity is located in Quebec, with one RTA facility located in Kitimat, BC.
- Annually, approximately 87 percent of production (primary) is exported.

*Canada-U.S. Trade:*

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED | NON  
CLASSIFIÉ

- Like steel, Canada-U.S. aluminum supply chains are highly integrated, and Canadian firms do not actively pursue export diversification beyond the U.S. market. Unlike steel, U.S. market is overwhelmingly reliant on Canadian aluminum exports. Whereas, Canada imports very small amounts of aluminum annually (144,197 tons in 2023).
- In 2023, 2.7 mt of Canadian primary aluminum – 82 percent of annual production – was shipped to the U.S, representing 93 percent of Canadian aluminum exports and 69 percent of U.S. aluminum imports.
- Conversely, 104,442 tons U.S. primary aluminum – 13 percent of annual production (786,000 tons) – was shipped to Canada, representing 16 percent of all U.S. aluminum exports and 72 percent of Canadian aluminum imports.