



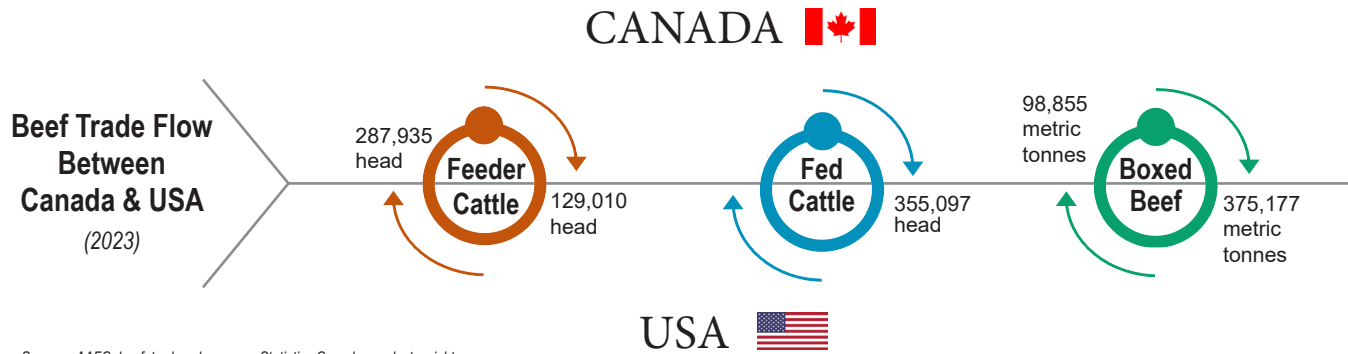
# Canada-USA Trade in the Livestock Sector



The Canadian beef sector exports about half the value of the live cattle raised and the beef produced. The United States accounts for almost 75% of those exports. Over the last 10 years, Canadian live cattle and beef exports have seen tremendous growth, driven largely by demand from the United States.

In practicality, the Canada and US beef industries operate within a single North American market with a relatively unimpeded and tariff-free border. In turn, a significant number of live cattle cross in both directions daily. Many US-born cattle cross into Canadian feedlots and a significant portion of Canadian live cattle are sent to US processing plants.

Canada and the United States are staunch allies, vital economic partners, and steadfast friends. The free movement of people, goods, capital, and information between our nations has played a crucial role in keeping our societies open, democratic, and prosperous. Maintaining an open trade policy is essential to support the success of both Canadian and American producers.



## The Vast Majority of Live Animals Move by Truck

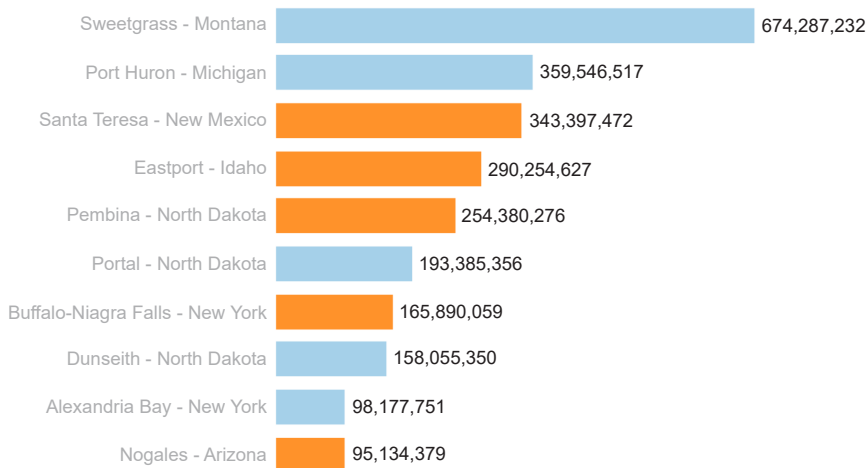
### Number of Trucks

Every day of the year, on average:

- 78 truckloads of Canadian livestock (20 tonnes per truck) cross the border into the US. That's **28,250 truckloads** per year.
- 49 truckloads of US livestock (20 tonnes per truck) cross the border into Canada. That's **17,800 truckloads** per year.

Western Washington University, US data, USD

### Top 10 US Ports, Live Animals (\$, 2022)



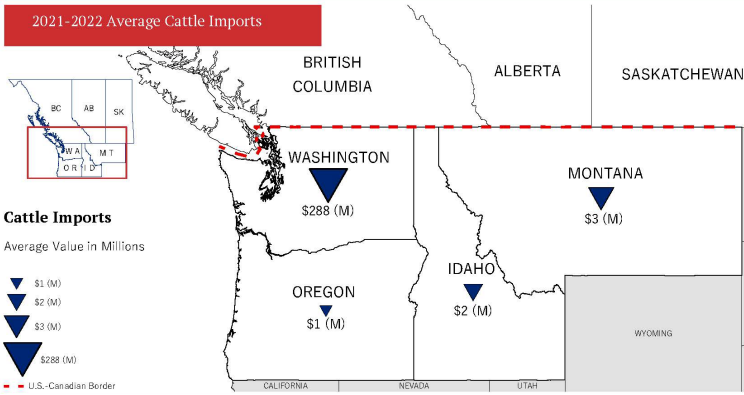
■ Values dropped from previous year ■ Values increased from previous year

Western Washington University, US data, USD

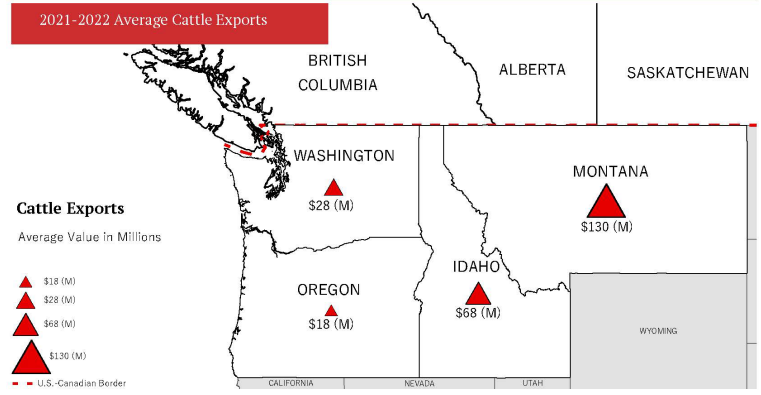
Due to limited processing capacity in Canada, a significant portion of live cattle is sent to the United States for harvesting. In turn, US processing plants rely on Canadian live cattle to maintain maximum processing efficiency.

This has become a major benefit to the northern US states with the main port being between Alberta and Montana.

## Overview of the Movement of Cattle Across the United States-Canadian Border

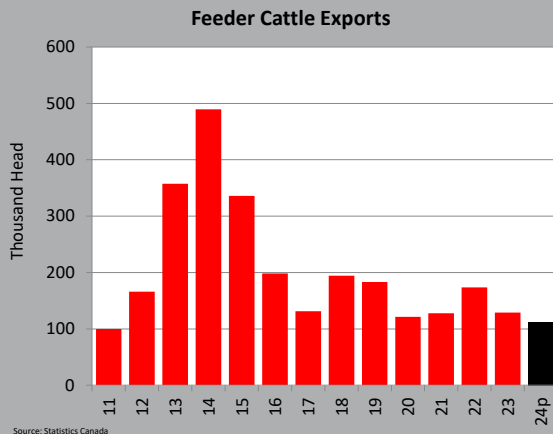


## Overview of the Movement of Cattle Across the United States-Canadian Border



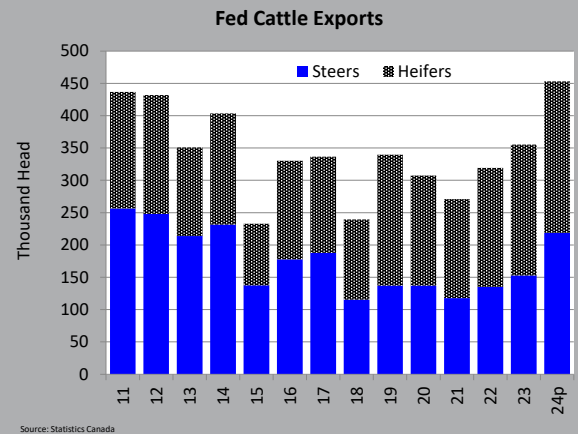
Western Washington University, US data, USD

### Net Imports of 150,000 head (2019-23 avg)



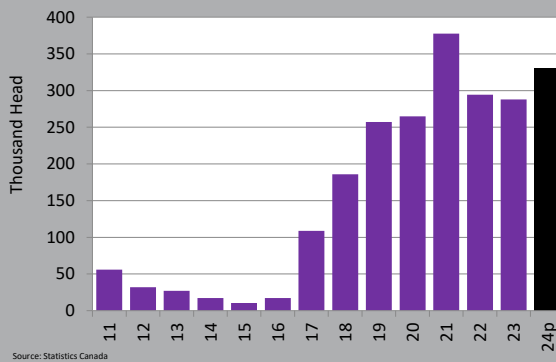
Source: Statistics Canada

### 2024 fed exports (largest since 2010)



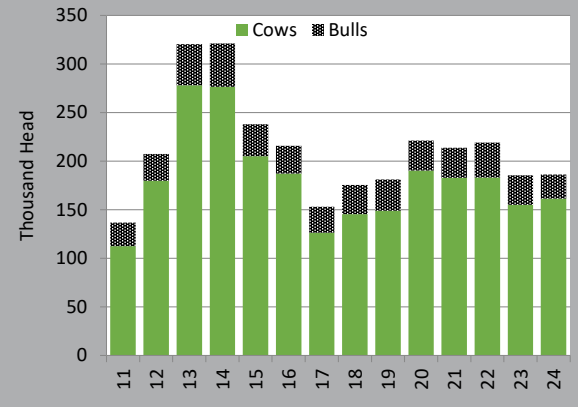
Source: Statistics Canada

### Feeder Cattle Imports from the United States



Source: Statistics Canada

### Non-Fed Cattle Exports



Source: Statistics Canada

**Feeder Cattle:** young cattle that are typically between 6 to 12 months old and have not yet reached market weight. They are raised on pastures or ranches until they are large enough to be sent to feedlots for finishing.

**Fed Cattle:** beef cattle that have been raised and finished on a high-energy diet, typically consisting of grains like corn and barley, to achieve optimal weight and quality before slaughter.

**Non-fed Cattle:** cattle that have not been finished on a high-energy grain diet in a feedlot before slaughter.

### Per Capita Analysis:

Between 2021 to 2023, the aggregate value of agricultural imports into Canada from the United States averaged \$27.5 billion and US imports from Canada averaged \$36.3 billion. On a per capita basis, Canadian consumers imported an average \$710 worth of US agricultural products and US consumers purchased \$107 worth of Canadian agricultural products.

For live animals from 2021 to 2023, Canada imported an average of \$13.8 per capita compared to per capita imports of \$5.4 for the US.

Source: Canadian Cattle Association



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