# **Canada-Missouri Trade**

- Bilateral trade between Missouri and Canada was worth more than \$7.9 billion in 2006. Trade in agricultural and agri-food products was worth \$394.7 million in the same year.
- → The key food products exported from Missouri to Canadian trade partners in 2006 came from the processed food industry. The top products consisted of an array of prepared foods, valued at over \$105.7 million, followed by animal and pet foods, worth \$20.8 million. Other key processed food products sold to Canada were sauces and condiments, food and drink preparations, animal feed, and beverages and spirits. Exports to Canada of extracts of coffee amounted to over \$1.8 million in 2006.
- Missouri's purchases from Canadian exporters centered on field crops. From \$21 million in baked goods, to \$12.3 million in prepared foods, to \$28.7 million in durum wheat, as well as significant sales of canola oils and pastas, Canadian farmers did well in food processing in Missouri for the year 2006. Canada also sold \$1.3 million in beef and \$2.1 million in hatching eggs in the same year.

#### TRADE SUPPORTS NORTH AMERICAN FAMILIES

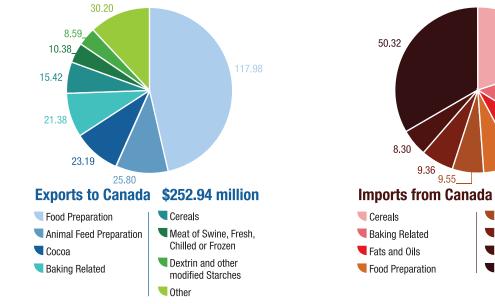
Canada's population is slightly less than the population of the state of California, but the face of agriculture remains the same for both Canada and the United States. Both in Canada and the United States, 98 percent of farms are family operations.

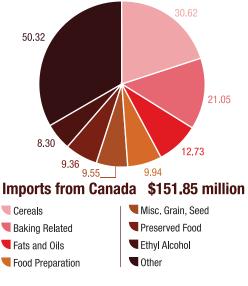
### **HOW IMPORTANT IS AGRICULTURE?**

In the U.S., the agriculture and agri-food industry represents roughly 5% of GDP, and is responsible for roughly 24 million jobs when you consider everything from growing the food to selling it at the local supermarket. In Canada, the agriculture and agri-food industry generates 8% of the GDP. It also employs nearly 2.1 million people, or approximately one out of every eight Canadians. Agriculture remains a central component of Canada's economy.

## A COMPLEMENTARY HOG INDUSTRY

Canada's climate and herd size makes Canadian pork highly competitive. USDA researchers have found that the cooler climate up north is a good explanation for Canada's highly efficient hog-breeding industry. Lower density Canadian herds also give each animal more room to grow. In 2006, Canadian producers averaged 1.5 pigs per sow per year more than their American counterparts. While Canada excels at breeding piglets, the U.S. has particularly efficient finishing operations given the availability of high-quality, low-cost feeds, while open borders allow U.S. packers to bid for Canadian slaughter hogs. It is a natural partnership in an integrated market.





Canada

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Pie Chart Data Source: World Trade Atlas (WTA), product group: Agri-food and Seafood, retrieved July 2007. Canada-US state trade data sourced from WTA, product group: Agri-food and Seafood, retrieved Aug. 2007. Additional sources include: USDA, Alabama Farmers Federation.

\*\*Variations in pie chart data and general trade information may occur due to dates when data was retrieved.

Updated 2007

ISBN N°: 978-0-662-05267-8

Catalogue Nº: A72-61/25-2007

AFC N°: 10441E