

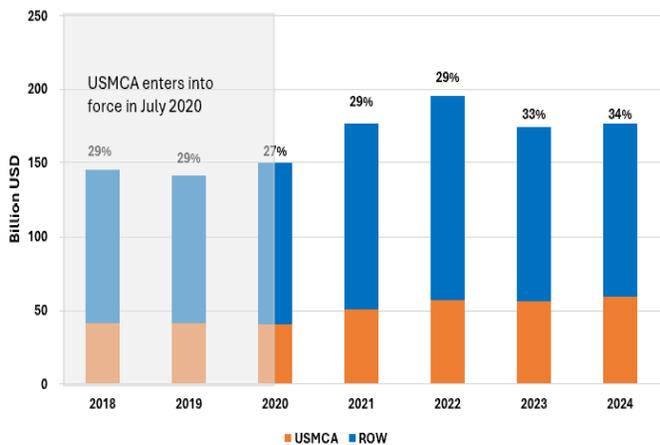
AGRICULTURAL COALITION FOR USMCA



USMCA: Benefits to American Agricultural Exporters

USMCA represents roughly \$60 billion (more than a third) of the United States food and agricultural export market. The agreement ensures preferential market access between the three North American partners and solidifies commitments to science-based principles and rules-based trade. This has led to a high level of integration in terms of markets, transportation, and regulation that benefits importers, exporters, and consumers alike through a more efficient trading system.

Share of USMCA of Total U.S. Agricultural Exports Since 2020



Since USMCA entered into force on July 1, 2020, its importance to U.S. food and agricultural exporters has increased in both value and share.

Secures and Enhances Market Access –

USMCA preserves mostly duty free access to the United States' two largest agricultural trading partners. Stable, predictable access to markets helps food and agriculture producers make long-term decisions and investments, making them more competitive. Targeted improvements through the USMCA Review can build on this further.

Science-Based Standards – USMCA helps prevent non-tariff barriers to trade by strengthening rules around sanitary and phytosanitary measures and including agricultural biotechnology provisions for the first time. Harmonizing these trading standards is critical to streamline cross-border flow of goods and makes it easier for exporters and consumers to have certainty in the goods they handle.

A Level Playing Field – In addition to maintaining mostly tariff-free access or lowering duties on U.S. products, establishing standards for labor and environmental concerns helps level the playing field for American agribusinesses.

Economic Returns – All of these factors boost demand and facilitate trade, having knock-on effects on the agricultural and national economies. Rural communities, transportation demand, and manufacturing industries all benefit from the exports made possible by USMCA, which allows U.S. agriculture producers and manufacturers to be globally competitive.



USMCA: Benefits to American Food and Agricultural Exporters

The United States runs a \$9 billion trade surplus in bulk commodities within North America. Other exports experiencing strong trade surpluses include poultry, dairy products, pork and pork products, beef and beef products, and value-added products like pet food and soybean meal. Over 24 million U.S. jobs are in food and agriculture, including 2.5 million in agriculture production (e.g., farming, fishing, ranching) and 2.3 million in agriculture manufacturing (e.g., meat processing, milling, canning and bottling). For many value-added products, Canada and Mexico are the top markets which supports many U.S. agricultural manufacturing jobs.

Top U.S. Food and Agricultural Exports to North America

	Value in 2024	Increase in Value since USMCA was enacted
Corn	\$5.96 billion	93%
Dairy Products	\$3.64 billion	62%
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	\$3.47 billion	36%
Pork & Pork Products	\$3.45 billion	66%
Fresh Fruit	\$2.81 billion	34%
Food Preparations	\$2.74 billion	66%
Fresh Vegetables	\$2.48 billion	14%
Soybeans	\$2.41 billion	17%
Beef & Beef Products	\$2.25 billion	28%
Poultry Meat & Products (excl. eggs)	\$2.00 billion	40%
U.S. Fish & Seafood Exports	\$1.179 billion	20.7%

Critical Markets – For the majority of U.S. food and agricultural exports, Canada and Mexico represent a top – and growing share of their total export markets. Canada and Mexico are foundational markets that allow farmers to weather uncertainty. The USMCA Review offers a valuable chance to build on that track record through targeted improvements.

Natural Partnerships – In addition to the economic integration of the three markets, the close proximity, established trade infrastructure, and complementary nature of supply chains has for decades ensured export markets for producers, and food availability and affordability for consumers. Trading what each country does best produces natural benefits to efficiency for producers and consumers, and logistical integration streamlines transactions to increase efficiency.

Transportation infrastructure like rail systems, waterways, and trucking keeps trade flows moving, which cuts costs for exporters and keeps U.S. agriculture globally competitive.

Stability and Competitiveness – The stability of the USMCA has allowed industries to invest and expand through the opportunities presented by the trading relationship. This makes North America very competitive compared to the rest of the world. The cost savings from USMCA’s efficiencies give the United States an edge over competitors like China and Brazil.