

STRATURE

GEOPOLITICAL PROSPECTS & STRATEGY

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THEME BRIEF · CANADIAN ENERGY BEYOND THE UNITED STATES · EXECUTIVE READ · ARCHIVE EDITION

Can Canada become a material energy supplier beyond the United States?

It has started, but small: in 12 months to July 2026, 11.3 of 96.8 bcm of gas exports and 32.6 of 256.0 million m³ of crude went beyond the US.

11.7%

non-US gas

12.7%

non-US crude

122

LNG cargo records

88.3%

gas still to US

Signed for and on behalf of the corporation: **Milad Naeimi · Principal** · Strature Geopolitical Prospects & Strategy Inc., Toronto · Edition 1.0 (archive) · 30 September 2026 · Evidence to 30 September 2026 · Facts refreshed 30 September 2026 · Free preview for general circulation; the full brief is sold under Strature's terms.

Archive edition. Researched 1 September 2026; harmonised to the current house standard 30 September 2026.

11.7% of gas exports went beyond the US, Aug 2025 to Jul 2026 (0.4% a year earlier)	12.7% of crude exports went beyond the US, same 12 months (8.5% a year earlier)	122 LNG export cargo records from Kitimat to 7 Asian destinations, Jun 2025 to Jul 2026	0 of 2,961 regulator pipeline rows carrying a nameplate capacity
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THE ANSWER

Canada has begun to sell energy beyond the United States, and the flow is small: 11.7% of gas and 12.7% of crude export volume in the 12 months to July 2026, up from 0.4% and 8.5% a year earlier (Statistics Canada). Nearly all the gas left through one terminal, Kitimat, under one licence holder (Canada Energy Regulator).

The two public records of these cargoes differ: for July 2026 the regulator lists 0.70 bcm from Kitimat against the agency's 1.21 bcm of non-US gas, and the two agree within 1% in only 6 of the 13 months to July 2026. Both are printed; the gap is not resolved (full brief, Section 05).

FINDINGS

The start is dated.

The non-US gas column is blank for 114 months from January 2016, then carries 0.39 bcm in July 2025 and 1.21 bcm in July 2026.

The US still takes most.

88.3% of gas and 87.3% of crude export volume, 12 months to July 2026 (Statistics Canada).

The cargo went to Asia.

122 export cargo records, June 2025 to July 2026: Korea 46, China 36, Japan 25, Taiwan 10, three others 5.

The seller side is concentrated.

All 122 cargo records name one licence holder. What is being built is not measured here.

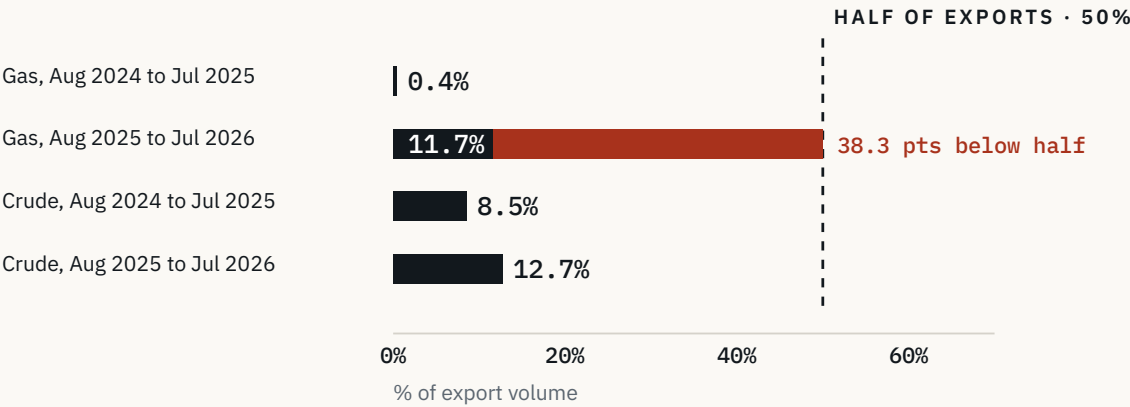
The non-US shares of gas and crude exports

X1 · CANADA

EXHIBIT X1 · FORM: BARS AGAINST A DATUM · EVIDENCE GRADE A

Non-US shares rose to 11.7% of gas and 12.7% of crude exports

Share of export volume going to countries other than the United States, % · 12 months to Jul 2026 and the 12 months before · Statistics Canada · denominator: total exports, cubic metres



THE READING

Gas moved from 0.4% to 11.7% and crude from 8.5% to 12.7% between consecutive 12-month windows; all four bars sit far below the half-way line.

DENOMINATOR

Total exports of each flow over the same 12 months, cubic metres (tables 25-10-0086 and 25-10-0063).

SOURCES

Members 15 (gas) and 28 (crude), retrieved 30 Sep 2026.

CREDIT

Adapted from Statistics Canada, Table 25-10-0086-01, Natural gas supply and disposition, monthly, January 2016 to July 2026. This does not constitute an endorsement by Statistics Canada of this product.

Adapted from Statistics Canada, Table 25-10-0063-01, Supply and disposition of crude oil and equivalent, August 2021 to July 2026. This does not constitute an endorsement by Statistics Canada of this product.

EVIDENCE GRADE

A · a named public series from its publisher

HOW TO READ THIS PLATE

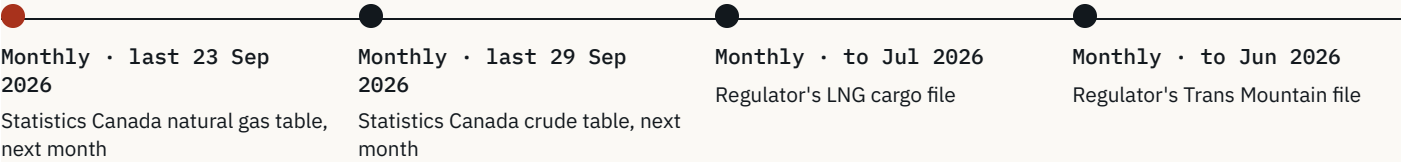
Each bar is one flow over one 12-month window. The dashed line marks half of exports. Volumes only; no price is involved. THE ACCENT: the distance between the latest gas share and half of exports, the gap the title describes.

What would change it

No forecast was registered with the source edition, so none is carried here. Published series would show first whether the reading holds: the monthly non-US gas column (persistence near 1.21 bcm a month), the regulator's cargo file (a broadening or narrowing buyer base), Westridge throughput (the one Pacific crude dock measured here) and UN Comtrade's LNG line (United Nations Statistics Division, a third publisher recording the trade).

The reading would be wrong if non-US gas exports fell below 0.39 bcm, their first month's level, in any month of the next published year.

THE NEXT SIGNPOSTS



Options to consider

For general circulation to purchasers. This brief is general research about public events and policy. It does not recommend buying, selling or holding any security, and it is not tailored to any reader. Options to consider describe what investors of a given type might weigh; they are not instructions. Consult your own registered adviser before acting.

'No-regret' and 'bet' are our analytical labels for how an option fares across the futures, not recommendations.

NO-REGRET OPTIONS: THEY HOLD WHICHEVER WAY THE FLOWS MOVE

- 1 Three capacity lines.** Investors, lenders and producers could consider carrying existing, under-construction and proposed capacity as three separate lines. Signpost: a public construction register appears.
- 2 The monthly non-US share.** Asian gas buyers and US refiners might weigh tracking the monthly non-US share of Canadian exports, published free by Statistics Canada. Signpost: the next monthly gas release.
- 3 Price or route.** Industrial energy users might weigh whether their exposure runs through a price or a named supply route; only routes are measured here. Signpost: a monthly fall of over half at Kitimat.
- 4 Destinations or infrastructure.** Logistics and critical-minerals firms could consider treating shared destinations and shared infrastructure as separate questions. Signpost: a record of shared port or rail use appears.

WHAT THIS BRIEF CANNOT ESTABLISH

Capacity being built or proposed, political and regulatory risk, and buyers' contracted volumes.

SIGNED FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE CORPORATION

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Headline facts and every number on the one-page sheet and the executive read were re-checked against current public sources and re-cited on 30 September 2026. Deeper figures in the full brief keep their original research date, stamped where they appear.

Named parties and readers may send corrections to corrections@geopoliticalgps.com. We correct errors in the next edition and list them in its change log.

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