PRODUCT REPORT

Glucose and Glucose Syrup

HS Code 1702.30 | Export market guide: Pakistan to Canada | October 2026

Key facts at a glance

Indicator	Value	Source
Canada's imports of glucose and glucose syrup (HS 170230), 2025	USD 118.55 million (+2.7% vs 2024)	Trade Data Online
Canada's imports from Pakistan, 2025	USD 8.60 million (7.26% share; +28.2% vs 2024; +199.1% vs 2020)	Trade Data Online
Pakistan's rank among suppliers	3rd in every year since 2020, after the United States and China	Trade Data Online
Pakistan in 2026 so far	January–August 2026: USD 6.25 million (+6.4%), a 8.46% share, while total imports fell 9.1%	Trade Data Online
Pakistan's world exports, FY2025-26	USD 69.1 million / 61.4 thousand tonnes to 28 destinations; Canada 2nd market	TIPP
Canadian import duty	Crystalline dextrose: free. Glucose syrup and other glucose: MFN 3.5%; no GPT rate, so Pakistan pays 3.5%	CBSA Customs Tariff 2026
Key food rules	Safe Food for Canadians licence and preventive control plan for the importer; Food and Drug Regulations standards and contaminant limits	CFIA; Health Canada
Quebec labelling (Bill 96)	French rules apply to products sold in Quebec; bulk ingredients for processing are usually exempt	Charter of the French Language / OQLF
Major Canadian importers (2024)	36 importers account for 80.23% of imports (CAD 159.0 million). From Pakistan: 4 importers account for 79.42% of CAD 9.4 million	Canadian Importers Database

Trade values from Trade Data Online and TIPP are in US dollars. Canadian Importers Database values are in Canadian dollars. Pakistan's data follows its fiscal year (July–June); Canada's data follows the calendar year.

1. Introduction

HS 1702.30 covers "Glucose and glucose syrup, not containing fructose or containing in the dry state less than 20% by weight of fructose". In Canada's 2026 Customs Tariff it has two tariff items: 1702.30.10 crystalline dextrose (dextrose equivalent of 90% or more, no more than 10% moisture) and 1702.30.90 other, which includes glucose syrup (other than high fructose corn syrup) and dextrose that is not chemically pure.

Glucose syrup and dextrose are made by breaking down starch, mostly from maize. They are used in confectionery, baked goods, cereal and snack bars, beverages, dairy desserts, brewing, pharmaceuticals and intravenous solutions, and some industrial uses. Products outside this code, which exporters should classify separately:

- Glucose syrup with 20% to 50% fructose in the dry state: HS 1702.40; high fructose syrups and pure fructose: HS 1702.60 and 1702.50.
- Maltodextrin and other modified starches: HS 3505.10; chemically pure glucose for laboratory use may fall in Chapter 29 (inferred).

Canada produces glucose syrup and dextrose from Canadian corn (Ingredion, for example, which is also on the importer list), so imports supplement domestic supply and fill specific grades. Buyers are food and drink manufacturers and the ingredient distributors that supply them, mostly in Ontario.

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 17, tariff items 1702.30.10 and 1702.30.90: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/html/00/ch17-eng.html

[2] TIPP, Export Trade Data, PCT 1702.3000, FY2025-26: https://tipp.gov.pk/index.php?r=site/display&id=305

[3] Canadian Importers Database, HS 170230, major Canadian importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=170230&lang=eng

2. Pakistan's Exports (Production)

The Trade Information Portal of Pakistan (TIPP) reports exports under one national tariff line, 1702.3000. The table shows exports by fiscal year (July–June).

Pakistan's exports of glucose and glucose syrup (PCT 1702.3000)

Fiscal year	World (USD million)	World (thousand tonnes)	Unit value (USD/kg)	Canada (USD million)	Canada (thousand tonnes)	Canada rank / share	Destinations
FY2021-22	84.22	63.3	1.33	2.76	1.98	3rd / 3.3%	35
FY2022-23	71.79	53.0	1.35	2.76	2.00	3rd / 3.8%	27
FY2023-24	68.16	59.8	1.14	3.66	3.03	3rd / 5.4%	30
FY2024-25	66.42	60.6	1.10	4.19	3.42	2nd / 6.3%	29
FY2025-26	69.08	61.4	1.13	5.69	5.14	2nd / 8.2%	28
FY2026-27 (Jul–Sep)	16.06	13.5	1.19	0.73	0.60	3rd / 4.5%	18

Quantities are in kilograms as recorded by TIPP, shown here in thousand tonnes. FY2026-27 covers July–September 2026 only. In FY2025-26 the largest markets were the United States (USD 48.4 million), Canada (5.7), Germany (4.1), the United Kingdom (1.5) and France (1.4).

> **Insight:** Pakistan exports USD 65–85 million of glucose a year, and about 70% goes to the United States. Canada has become its 2nd market: shipments doubled from USD 2.8 million in FY2021-22 to USD 5.7 million in FY2025-26, and Canada's share of Pakistan's exports rose from 3.3% to 8.2%.

References

[1] Trade Information Portal of Pakistan (TIPP), Export Trade Data dashboard, PCT 1702.3000, filtered by fiscal year (FY2021-22 to FY2026-27), all countries, values in USD and quantities in kg; data accessed 9 October 2026: https://tipp.gov.pk/index.php?r=site/display&id=305

3. Canada's Imports (Consumption)

Canada's imports of glucose and glucose syrup (HS 170230), USD million

From	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024–25
Total imports	**79.73**	**109.42**	**116.60**	**115.49**	**118.55**	**+2.7%**
United States	67.70	85.17	91.31	84.05	82.16	−2.2%
China	4.12	5.79	7.97	9.37	10.43	+11.3%
Thailand	0.41	2.45	1.82	2.93	3.71	+26.7%

From	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024–25
Vietnam	0.21	1.77	2.58	2.89	3.26	+12.8%
Belgium	0.04	1.54	2.37	3.19	2.72	−14.8%
France (incl. Monaco, French Antilles)	1.45	2.51	1.71	1.44	1.87	+29.7%
India	0.52	1.74	1.08	0.69	1.75	+151.5%
Pakistan	2.877	5.427	4.532	6.714	8.605	+28.2%

2020 is shown as a benchmark year. 2025 values are the sum of the 12 monthly values in Trade Data Online, because the annual 2025 column had not yet been filled in when the data was accessed. Year to date: total imports in January–August 2026 were USD 73.84 million (−9.1% on the same months of 2025, USD 81.26 million); imports from Pakistan were USD 6,247,072 (+6.4% on USD 5,873,937), a 8.46% share.

Pakistan in Canada's imports

Indicator	2016	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Imports from Pakistan (USD million)	3.78	2.88	3.83	5.43	4.53	6.71	8.60
Share of Canada's imports	4.14%	3.61%	4.11%	4.96%	3.89%	5.81%	7.26%
Rank among suppliers	2nd	3rd	3rd	3rd	3rd	3rd	3rd

Insight: Canada imported USD 118.55 million of glucose and glucose syrup in 2025 (+2.7%), about 70% of it from the United States. Imports from Pakistan tripled from USD 2.88 million in 2020 to USD 8.60 million in 2025 (+199.1%), and Pakistan has been the 3rd supplier every year since 2020. In January–August 2026 imports from Pakistan rose +6.4% while the market fell 9.1%, lifting Pakistan's share to 8.46%.

Where demand is: imports by province (USD)

Province	2022	2023	2024	Share 2024
Ontario	77,662,583	84,797,187	81,856,594	70.9%
Quebec	9,178,255	9,325,786	12,629,389	10.9%
British Columbia	11,198,235	10,275,326	8,528,064	7.4%
Saskatchewan	3,458,165	3,540,720	4,471,449	3.9%
Manitoba	3,401,082	4,156,167	3,725,151	3.2%
Alberta	3,320,918	2,478,918	2,362,481	2.0%
Nova Scotia	569,848	1,114,746	1,450,112	1.3%

Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia together accounted for 89.2% of imports in 2024. Provincial figures show the province where goods were cleared, which is usually where the importer or its distribution centre is located, not necessarily where the product is sold.

References

[1] Trade Data Online (ISED / Statistics Canada), Canadian imports, HS 170230, all countries (detailed), complete years, USD; accessed 10 October 2026: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/tdo/runRpt.html?grouped=GROUPED&searchType=KS_CS&areaCodes=&naArea=9999&countryList=DET&toFromCountry=CDN&reportType=TI&timePeriod=10%7CComplete+Years&currency=US&productType=HS6&hSelectedCodes=%7C170230&lang=eng

[2] Trade Data Online, HS 170230, monthly trends (September 2024 – August 2026), used to total calendar 2025 and the 2026 year to date: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/tdo/runRpt.html?grouped=GROUPED&searchType=KS_CS&areaCodes=&naArea=9999&countryList=DET&toFromCountry=CDN&reportType=TI&timePeriod=24%7CMonthly+Trends&currency=US&productType=HS6&hSelectedCodes=%7C170230&lang=eng

[3] Trade Data Online, HS 170230, imports by province, complete years: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/tdo/runRpt.html?grouped=GROUPED&searchType=KS_CS&areaCodes=&naArea=9998&countryList=ALL&toFromCountry=CDN&reportType=TI&timePeriod=5%7CComplete+Years&currency=US&productType=HS6&hSelectedCodes=%7C170230&lang=eng

4. Import Market Analysis

Supplier shares of Canada's imports of glucose and glucose syrup (%)

Supplier	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
United States	84.9%	77.8%	78.3%	72.8%	69.3%
China	5.2%	5.3%	6.8%	8.1%	8.8%
Thailand	0.5%	2.2%	1.6%	2.5%	3.1%
Vietnam	0.3%	1.6%	2.2%	2.5%	2.8%
Belgium	0.0%	1.4%	2.0%	2.8%	2.3%
France (incl. Monaco, French Antilles)	1.8%	2.3%	1.5%	1.2%	1.6%
India	0.7%	1.6%	0.9%	0.6%	1.5%
Pakistan	3.61%	4.96%	3.89%	5.81%	7.26%

- **United States (69.3%)** dominates, duty-free under CUSMA, but its share has fallen every year since 2020 (84.9%) and was 64.37% in January–August 2026.
- **China (8.8%)** is the 2nd supplier and pays the same 3.5% MFN rate as Pakistan on glucose syrup; it grew +13.4% in January–August 2026.
- **Pakistan (7.26%)** is the 3rd supplier and one of the fastest-growing (+28.2% in 2025).
- **Other suppliers:** Thailand (3.1%), Vietnam (2.8%), Belgium (2.3%), France (1.6%) and India (1.5%). Vietnam and the EU suppliers enter duty-free under the CPTPP and CETA.
- **Market concentration:** the top three suppliers held 85.4% of imports in 2025. The Canadian Importers Database lists 36 major importers for 80.23% of imports (CAD 159.0 million in 2024); the top 10 hold 57.42%. Four importers account for 79.42% of the CAD 9.4 million imported from Pakistan.
- **Regional demand:** Ontario cleared 70.9% of imports in 2024 and Quebec 10.9%.

> **Insight:** Pakistan has built a solid position as a non-US source of glucose, taking share from the United States year after year. Its buyers are still few, so the main opportunity is to reach more of the ingredient distributors and food manufacturers already importing from other origins.

References

[1] Trade Data Online, HS 170230 (shares calculated from import values): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/tdo/runRpt.html?grouped=GROUPED&searchType=KS_CS&areaCodes=&naArea=9999&countryList=DET&toFromCountry=CDN&reportType=TI&timePeriod=10%7CComplete+Years&currency=US&productType=HS6&hSelectedCodes=%7C170230&lang=eng

[2] Trade Data Online, HS 170230, imports by province: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/tdo/runRpt.html?grouped=GROUPED&searchType=KS_CS&areaCodes=&naArea=9998&countryList=ALL&toFromCountry=CDN&reportType=TI&timePeriod=5%7CComplete+Years&currency=US&productType=HS6&hSelectedCodes=%7C170230&lang=eng

[3] Canadian Importers Database, HS 170230, major importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=170230&lang=eng

[4] Canadian Importers Database, HS 170230, major importers of goods from Pakistan (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=170230&countryCode=527

5. Quality, Packaging and Labelling Requirements

This section uses official government sources only (Government of Canada, Government of Québec and Government of Pakistan).

5.1 Quality requirements

Requirement	What it means for Pakistani exporters	Authority / legal basis
Food must be safe and not adulterated	Glucose must be free of harmful levels of contaminants and must meet the same standards as food made in Canada.	Food and Drugs Act; Food and Drug Regulations
Standards of identity	Division 18 of the Food and Drug Regulations (sweetening agents) sets standards for sugars, including glucose syrup and dextrose. Products sold under these names must meet the standard.	Food and Drug Regulations, Division 18
Food additives and processing aids	Only additives on Health Canada's Lists of Permitted Food Additives may be used, within the limits set for sweetening agents (for example sulphurous acid and its salts in glucose syrup, inferred from the lists).	Health Canada Lists of Permitted Food Additives
Contaminants	Products must meet Health Canada's limits for chemical contaminants; maize-based ingredients should be tested for mycotoxins (inferred).	Health Canada

5.2 Packaging requirements

- Under the Safe Food for Canadians Regulations (SFCR), packaging must protect the food from contamination and damage, and packaging materials must be suitable for food.
- Glucose syrup is normally shipped in food-grade drums, IBC totes or flexitanks, and dextrose in lined bags; wood pallets must meet the ISPM No. 15 standard.
- Each lot must be traceable: drums, totes and bags should carry lot codes so the importer can trace and recall product.

5.3 Labelling requirements

Label element	Requirement
Bulk ingredients for manufacturers	Food sold to manufacturers for further processing, and not at retail, has reduced labelling requirements: it must still show the common name, net quantity, and the name and place of business, and must be traceable by lot.
Retail prepackaged glucose	If sold to consumers: bilingual labels, list of ingredients, net quantity, name and place of business, Nutrition Facts table and, since 1 January 2026, the "High in sugars" front-of-package symbol where thresholds are met unless exempt.
Country of origin	Required on customs documents. For retail packs where the name and place of business is a Canadian company, the label must also state "Product of Pakistan".

The importer, who is legally responsible for compliance, should confirm the exact requirements using the CFIA Industry Labelling Tool.

5.4 Quebec: French-language rules (Charter of the French Language, as amended by Bill 96)

Quebec cleared 10.9% of Canada's imports of glucose in 2024, and Les Aliments Multibar (Anjou), one of the four importers from Pakistan, is based in Montréal. Because glucose is mainly sold to manufacturers for processing, the Charter's exception for products for incorporation or processing will usually apply, but the rules below apply to anything sold to Quebec consumers. On top of the federal bilingual rules, products sold in Quebec must follow the Charter of the French Language. Bill 96 (Act respecting French, the official and common language of Québec, S.Q. 2022, c. 14) amended the Charter, and new product-labelling rules under the Regulation respecting the language of commerce and business took effect on 1 June 2025.

Rule	What it means for glucose drums, bags and documents	Legal basis
Everything on the product	Every inscription on the product, its container or wrapping, and	Charter s. 51

Rule	What it means for glucose drums, bags and documents	Legal basis
must be in French	documents supplied with it (certificates of analysis, specifications and safety data sheets) must be in French. This includes claims printed on the product or its packaging, such as "non-GMO" or "food grade".	
French must not be less prominent	Another language may appear, but it must not be given greater prominence than the French or be available on more favourable terms. The OQLF explains this as meaning the other language must not be more visible than the French, and the consumer must not have to make any extra effort to get the information in French.	Charter s. 51 (amended 2022, c. 14, s. 42); OQLF guidance
Trademarks: descriptive words must be in French (in force 1 June 2025)	A registered trademark may stay in another language only if no French version is registered with the Canadian Intellectual Property Office. Any generic or descriptive words inside the trademark (for example "Glucose Syrup" or "Dextrose") must also appear in French on the product or on a medium permanently attached to it. The product name and company name may stay in another language.	Charter s. 51.1; Regulation C-11, r. 9, s. 7.1
If a French version of the trademark is registered	It must be used on products sold in Quebec.	Charter s. 51.1; OQLF guidance
Transition period (until 1 June 2027)	Products with trademarks whose descriptive words are not in French may still be sold until 1 June 2027 if they were made before 1 June 2025 and no French version of the trademark had been filed by 26 June 2024. Certain foods made between 1 June and 31 December 2025 under the new federal labelling rules also have until 1 June 2027. New production for Canada should already comply.	OQLF, Marques de commerce sur les produits
Exceptions useful to exporters	Inscriptions may be only in another language on containers used in international transport (export cartons), and on products for incorporation or processing that are not sold at retail in Quebec. The original wrapping of perishable food not sold at retail is also exempt. The name of a firm established only outside Quebec may stay in its original language.	Regulation C-11, r. 9, ss. 3(2), 3(4), 5, 7(1)
Displays count as advertising	Shelf displays and point-of-sale material are treated as commercial advertising, where French must be clearly predominant.	OQLF guidance
Enforcement	The Office québécois de la langue française (OQLF) handles complaints and works with businesses to bring products into compliance. The Charter provides penal fines, which are doubled for a second offence and tripled for later offences.	Charter ss. 205–207

Insight: Bulk glucose sold to Quebec manufacturers can generally keep English drum labels, but supplying specifications and safety data sheets in French makes the product easier to approve for Quebec plants. Any retail pack sold in Quebec must have all its text in French.

References

[1] Food and Drug Regulations (C.R.C., c. 870), Division 18: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C., c. 870/index.html

[2] Health Canada, Lists of Permitted Food Additives: https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/food-nutrition/food-safety/food-additives/lists-permitted.html

[3] Health Canada, Chemical contaminants in food: https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/food-nutrition/food-safety/chemical-contaminants/contaminants-adulterating-substances-foods.html

[4] Health Canada, Front-of-package nutrition symbol labelling guide for industry: https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/food-nutrition/legislation-guidelines/guidance-documents/front-package-nutrition-symbol-labelling-industry.html

[5] CFIA, Food labelling requirements checklist: https://inspection.canada.ca/en/food-labels/labelling/industry/requirements-checklist

[6] CFIA, Name and principal place of business: https://inspection.canada.ca/en/food-labels/labelling/industry/name-and-principal-place-business

[7] CFIA, Food labelling for industry (Industry Labelling Tool): https://inspection.canada.ca/en/food-labels/labelling/industry

[8] Government of Québec (LégisQuébec), Charter of the French Language, C-11, ss. 51, 51.1, 205–207: https://www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/document/cs/c-11

[9] Government of Québec (LégisQuébec), Regulation respecting the language of commerce and business, C-11, r. 9, ss. 3, 5, 6, 7, 7.1: https://www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/document/cr/C-11,%20r.%209

[10] Office québécois de la langue française, Marques de commerce sur les produits (rules in force since 1 June 2025; transition to 1 June 2027): https://www.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca/francisation/entreprises/marque-commerce-produits.html

[11] Office québécois de la langue française, Loi sur la langue officielle et commune du Québec, le français (Bill 96) – legislative changes: https://www.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca/charte/changementslegislatifs/

6. Technical and Safety Standards

This section uses official government sources only (Government of Canada, Government of Québec and Government of Pakistan).

Aspect	Requirement	Authority / reference
Legal framework	Safe Food for Canadians Act and Regulations (SFCA/SFCR), plus the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations.	CFIA, Health Canada
Import licence	The Canadian importer must hold a Safe Food for Canadians (SFC) licence covering the import of this food.	SFCR
Preventive Control Plan (PCP)	The importer must have written preventive controls and must verify that the foreign manufacturer produces under controls giving at least the same level of protection as the SFCR.	SFCR Part 4; CFIA importer PCP guide
Traceability and recall	The importer must keep traceability records one step forward and one step back, and must notify CFIA and start a recall when needed.	SFCR Part 5
Import conditions	Any CFIA import conditions for the product are shown in the Automated Import Reference System (AIRS), which the importer should check before each new product.	CFIA AIRS
Pharmaceutical use	Dextrose used to make drugs or intravenous solutions must also meet the buyer's drug Good Manufacturing Practice requirements under the Food and Drug Regulations (inferred).	Health Canada
Customs accounting	The importer needs a CBSA business number and import-export account and must use the CARM Client Portal to account for and pay duties and taxes.	CBSA

References

[1] Safe Food for Canadians Regulations (SOR/2018-108): https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2018-108/index.html

[2] Food and Drug Regulations (C.R.C., c. 870): https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._870/index.html

[3] CFIA, Guide for food importers: prepare your preventive control plan: https://inspection.canada.ca/en/food-safety-industry/preventive-control-plans/importers

[4] CFIA, Importing food to Canada: a step-by-step guide: https://inspection.canada.ca/en/importing-food-plants-animals/food-imports/step-step-guide

[5] CFIA, Automated Import Reference System (AIRS): https://airs-sari.inspection.gc.ca/airs_external/english/decisions-eng.aspx

[6] CBSA, CARM: Assess and pay duties and taxes on imported commercial goods: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/services/carm-gcra/menu-eng.html

7. Import Tariff

Tariff item	Description	MFN	GPT (Pakistan)	Duty-free / other access
1702.30.10	Crystalline dextrose, dextrose equivalent of 90% or more, not more than 10% moisture. Unit: kg	Free	Free	Free under all tariff treatments
1702.30.90 (suffixes 10, 20, 90)	Other, including glucose syrup (other than high fructose corn syrup) and dextrose not chemically pure. Unit: kg	3.5%	Not available (3.5% applies)	Free: LDCT, CCCT, UST/MXT, CEUT, UKT, CPTPT, KRT, CT, CRT, IT, PT, COLT, JT, HNT, UAT

Crystalline dextrose enters free from every origin. Glucose syrup and other glucose pay the 3.5% MFN rate from Pakistan, because no General Preferential Tariff rate is listed for tariff item 1702.30.90. China and Thailand pay the same rate, while the United States, the EU, the United Kingdom, Vietnam and other FTA partners enter duty-free. There are no anti-dumping measures on glucose.

> **Insight:** For glucose syrup, Pakistan pays 3.5% while its largest competitor, the United States, pays nothing. The gap is small for a bulk ingredient, and Pakistan already competes on equal terms with China. Exporters of crystalline dextrose face no duty at all.

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 17: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/html/00/ch17-eng.html

[2] CBSA, Import commercial goods into Canada: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/import/?D=A

8. Non-Tariff Barriers

- **Importer licensing and supplier approval:** only an SFC-licensed Canadian importer can bring food in for sale, and manufacturers approve suppliers only after audits and sample trials (most ask for a GFSI-recognized certificate).
- **Domestic and US supply:** Canadian corn wet-millers and US producers deliver by truck or rail on short lead times, which ocean shipments from Karachi cannot match.
- **Specifications:** buyers specify dextrose equivalent, solids, colour and sulphur dioxide levels, and need consistent quality across lots.
- **Non-GMO and allergen questions:** many food makers ask suppliers to document the source of the starch (maize, wheat, tapioca) and its GMO status.
- **Logistics:** glucose syrup is heavy and viscous; flexitank and drum shipping costs are a large share of the delivered price.

References

[1] CFIA, Key requirements of the Safe Food for Canadians Regulations: https://inspection.canada.ca/en/food-safety-industry/key-requirements

[2] Food and Drug Regulations (C.R.C., c. 870): https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._870/index.html

[3] Canadian Importers Database, HS 170230, major importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=170230&lang=eng

9. Distribution Channels

Glucose reaches Canadian users through the channels below. The examples are taken from the Canadian Importers Database lists of major importers of HS 170230 (2024).

Channel	Role	Examples (CID, 2024)
Ingredient distributors	Import and stock ingredients for small and medium food makers	Brenntag Canada (Toronto, ON); Univar Solutions (Toronto, ON); Quadra Chemicals (Vaudreuil-Dorion, QC); Cambrian Solutions (Vancouver, BC); Top Health Ingredients (Edmonton, AB); Blendtek (Cambridge, ON)
Starch and sweetener companies	Import grades or volumes they do not make in Canada	Ingredion Canada (Mississauga, ON); Cargill (Winnipeg, MB)
Confectionery, bakery and bar makers	Import directly for their own plants	Mars Canada, Ce De Candy (Newmarket, ON); Barry Callebaut (Saint-Hyacinthe, QC); Biscuits Leclerc (QC); from Pakistan: Riverside Natural Foods (Concord, ON) and Les Aliments Multibar (Anjou, QC)
Beverage and food processors	Use glucose in drinks and prepared foods	From Pakistan: Ya Ya Foods (Toronto, ON); Peninsula Food Technologies (St Catharines, ON)
Pharmaceutical and nutrition	Use dextrose in medicines and supplements	Baxter (Mississauga, ON); Confab Laboratories (Longueuil, QC); Life Science Nutritionals (Acton Vale, QC)

For a Pakistani exporter, the practical routes are: (1) ingredient distributors, which can introduce the product to many food makers; and (2) direct supply to large confectionery, bar and beverage makers once the product has been approved.

References

[1] Canadian Importers Database, HS 170230, major Canadian importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=170230&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 170230, major importers of goods from Pakistan (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=170230&countryCode=527

10. Pricing

Level	Basis	Price	Source
Export (FOB Pakistan), all markets	Average value of exports of PCT 1702.3000, FY2025-26	USD 1.13 per kg (FY2024-25: USD 1.10)	TIPP
Export (FOB Pakistan), to Canada	Average value of exports to Canada, FY2025-26	USD 1.11 per kg (FY2024-25: USD 1.23)	TIPP
Export (FOB Pakistan), to Canada	Average value of exports to Canada, July–September 2026	USD 1.21 per kg	TIPP

Glucose from Pakistan is sold in bulk to manufacturers, so retail prices are not a useful guide. Export unit values are calculated from TIPP value and quantity. A Canadian importer adds the 3.5% duty on glucose syrup, ocean and inland freight, and brokerage. Prices follow maize and energy costs.

References

[1] TIPP, Export Trade Data, PCT 1702.3000 (values and quantities used to calculate unit values): https://tipp.gov.pk/index.php?r=site/display&id=305

[2] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 17: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/html/00/ch17-eng.html

11. Reasons for Pakistan's Low/High Share

Why Pakistan has a strong position

- Established exporter: Pakistan exports USD 65–85 million of glucose a year, mostly to North America.

- Steady growth: imports from Pakistan rose +199.1% between 2020 and 2025, against +48.7% for the whole market.
- Competitive price: the average value of Pakistan's exports to Canada is close to its world average.

Why the share is not larger

- US and domestic supply: about 70% of imports come from the United States, duty-free and with short lead times, and Canada has its own producers.
- Duty gap: Pakistan pays 3.5% on glucose syrup while the United States, the EU and Vietnam pay nothing.
- Few buyers: four importers took almost 80% of imports from Pakistan in 2024.

References

[1] Trade Data Online, HS 170230 (Canadian imports by country): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/tdo/runRpt.html?grouped=GROUPED&searchType=KS_CS&areaCodes=&naArea=9999&countryList=DET&toFromCountry=CDN&reportType=TI&timePeriod=10%7CComplete+Years&currency=US&productType=HS6&hSelectedCodes=%7C170230&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 170230, importers of goods from Pakistan: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=170230&countryCode=527

[3] TIPP, Export Trade Data, PCT 1702.3000: https://tipp.gov.pk/index.php?r=site/display&id=305

12. Recommendations

- **Work with ingredient distributors.** Brenntag, Univar, Quadra and other distributors listed in Section 14 can reach many food makers that cannot import full loads.
- **Target confectionery and bar makers.** Ontario and Quebec confectioners, bakers and snack-bar makers use large volumes of glucose syrup.
- **Offer crystalline dextrose.** It enters duty-free, so it removes the 3.5% disadvantage against US suppliers.
- **Lead with food safety and documentation.** Hold a GFSI-recognized certificate (FSSC 22000 or BRCGS), and supply specifications, certificates of analysis and starch-source and non-GMO statements.
- **Offer stock in Canada.** Warehoused stock or consignment through a distributor helps offset longer lead times from Pakistan.

Trade shows (Canada)

Show	Dates	Location	Focus
SIAL Canada 2027	27–29 April 2027	Toronto, ON (Enercare Centre)	Canada's largest food and beverage trade show, with an ingredients section and international pavilions

References

[1] SIAL Canada 2027: https://www.sial-network.com/en/sial-exhibitions/sial-canada

13. Pakistani Exporters

Canadian buyers looking for Pakistani suppliers of glucose, dextrose and glucose syrup can use these official sources:

- Pakistan Exporters Directory (TDAP), search by HS code 1702.

TIPP data shows that Pakistani exporters shipped glucose to 28 destinations in FY2025-26. Glucose is made by Pakistan's maize wet-milling industry, which is concentrated in Punjab (inferred).

References

[1] Pakistan Exporters Directory (TDAP), search by HS code: https://pakistanexportersdirectory.gov.pk/searchbyhscode?product_code=1702

[2] TDAP, Pakistan Exporters Directory information page: https://tdap.gov.pk/pakistan-exporters-directory/

[3] TIPP, Export Trade Data, PCT 1702.3000, FY2025-26 (destinations): https://tipp.gov.pk/index.php?r=site/display&id=305

14. List of Canadian Importers

The table below lists major Canadian importers of glucose, dextrose and glucose syrup (HS 170230). The complete list of importers can be obtained from the Canadian Importers Database at **https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=170230&lang=eng**.

Company	City, Province	Postal code	Phone	Website
BLENDTEK FINE INGREDIENTS	Cambridge, Ontario	N3E 0A9	519-279-4401 *	blendtek.com
BRENNTAG CANADA INC.	Toronto, Ontario	M8Z 2G6	416-259-8231	brenntag.com/en-ca
INGREDION CANADA CORPORATION	Mississauga, Ontario	L5B 0H9	905-275-2300 †	ingredion.com
PENINSULA FOOD TECHNOLOGIES INC.	St Catharines, Ontario	L2M 7M3	905-646-1111	penfoods.com
QUADRA CHEMICALS LTD.	Vaudreuil-Dorion, Quebec	J7V 5V5	450-424-0161	quadragroup.com
TOP HEALTH INGREDIENTS INC.	Edmonton, Alberta	T6H 5P9	780-439-1425	tophealthingredients.com
UNIVAR SOLUTIONS CANADA LTD.	Toronto, Ontario	M9M 2L9	416-740-5300	univarsolutions.com
YA YA FOODS CORP. (P)	Toronto, Ontario	M8Z 5E1	416-252-2020 *	yayafoods.com

*(P) Imported glucose from Pakistan in 2024; the others are on the CID all-origin list of major importers. The CID lists four importers from Pakistan (Cambrian Solutions, Les Aliments Multibar, Riverside Natural Foods and Ya Ya Foods), which together account for 79.42% of the CAD 9.4 million imported from Pakistan in 2024. Contact details and websites checked between 9 and 10 October 2026. * Phone number taken from the company's own website. † YellowPages.ca or the company website gives a different address from the CID, so confirm before contacting (Ingredion Canada: 90 Burnhamthorpe Rd W, Mississauga, L5B 3C3). Cambrian Solutions and Les Aliments Multibar are not listed because a phone number and a working website could not both be confirmed, and YellowPages.ca shows Riverside Natural Foods as closed. Manufacturers on the CID list that import for their own use (for example Mars, Barry Callebaut, Biscuits Leclerc and Baxter) are not shown. The CID gives company names and addresses only, not contact persons or import values; the importer is not necessarily the end user of the product.*

References

[1] Canadian Importers Database, HS 170230, major Canadian importers (all countries, 2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=170230&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 170230, major importers by country of origin: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=170230

[3] YellowPages.ca business search (phone numbers and websites), accessed 10 October 2026: https://www.yellowpages.ca/

[4] YellowPages.ca, business listings (searched 9–10 October 2026): https://www.yellowpages.ca/

[5] Ya Ya Foods, company website: https://www.yayafoods.com/

[6] Blendtek Fine Ingredients, company website: https://www.blendtek.com/

[7] Ingredion, company website: https://www.ingredion.com/

**The TIC Wing may be contacted for additional guidance.*