PRODUCT REPORT

Mandarins and Kinnow (Citrus)

HS Code 0805.21 | Export market guide: Pakistan to Canada | October 2026

Key facts at a glance

Indicator	Value	Source
Canada's imports of mandarins (HS 080521), 2025	USD 180.97 million (+20.2% vs 2024; +83.4% vs 2020)	Trade Data Online
Canada's imports from Pakistan, 2025	USD 94,620 (0.05% share; −3.6% vs 2024; −91.1% vs 2020)	Trade Data Online
Pakistan's rank among suppliers	18th in 2025 (11th in 2020)	Trade Data Online
Pakistan in 2026 so far	January–August 2026: USD 314,987 (+233.5% on the same months of 2025); total imports +27.5%	Trade Data Online
Kinnow season window (Dec 2025–Mar 2026)	Canada imported USD 100.06 million of mandarins; Pakistan USD 281,544 (0.28%, 11th)	Trade Data Online (monthly)
Pakistan's world exports, 2025	USD 87.14 million (208,350 tonnes): HS 080529 USD 59.15 million and HS 080521 USD 27.99 million	UN Comtrade (Pakistan-reported)
Canadian import duty	Free from all origins (MFN, GPT and all FTAs)	CBSA Customs Tariff 2026
Plant health	No phytosanitary certificate or import permit required by Canada for fresh citrus from Pakistan; shipments must be free of soil, pests, leaves and plant debris	CFIA directive D-01-07
Key food rules	Safe Food for Canadians licence and preventive control plan for the importer; DRC membership for produce importers; pesticide MRLs (0.1 ppm default)	CFIA; Health Canada
Labelling and Quebec	"Product of Pakistan" on every container; bilingual retail labels; French required in Quebec (Bill 96)	CFIA; OQLF
Major Canadian importers (2024)	17 importers account for 79.7% of imports (CAD 206.2 million). From Pakistan: 3 importers, CAD 134,000	Canadian Importers Database

Trade values from Trade Data Online and UN Comtrade are in US dollars. Canadian Importers Database values and retail prices are in Canadian dollars. All trade data in this report is by calendar year (January–December); TIPP fiscal-year data was not accessible.

1. Introduction

HS 0805.21 covers fresh or dried "Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)". It sits under the HS 2022 group "Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids". In Canada's 2026 Customs Tariff the tariff item is 0805.21.00 (unit: kilograms), with no statistical suffixes. Canada records imports of Pakistani kinnow under this code.

HS 0805.29 ("Other": wilkings and similar citrus hybrids, tariff item 0805.29.00) is covered alongside it. Kinnow is a cross of two mandarins (King × Willow Leaf), and Pakistan records most of its kinnow exports under 0805.29, so both codes are shown in Sections 2 and 3.

Products outside these codes, which exporters should classify separately:

- Clementines (HS 0805.22), oranges (0805.10), grapefruit (0805.40) and lemons and limes (0805.50).
- Citrus juices (HS 2009.11–2009.39), mandarin segments in syrup and other prepared citrus (HS 2008.30), and dried or preserved citrus peel (HS 0814).

Canada grows no citrus commercially, so all mandarins are imported. Easy-peel mandarins are a mainstream snack fruit sold in 2 lb and 4 lb bags and cartons by every grocery chain, with peak demand in winter (Christmas and Lunar New Year). Kinnow, with its many seeds and thin, tight skin, is mainly known to South Asian consumers.

Pakistan produced about 2.33 million tonnes of citrus in 2023-24 (MNFSR data reported by TDAP), mainly in Punjab around Sargodha and Bhalwal; mandarin (kinnow) accounts for about 80% of citrus production. Kinnow is harvested and exported from about December to March. Pakistan's citrus exports (all citrus, fiscal year) were USD 92.5 million in FY2024-25, of which mandarins USD 57.7 million (TDAP). A Pakistan Horticulture Export and Development Company official said in January 2026 that kinnow makes up about 85% of citrus output and that Pakistan produces about 90% of the world's kinnow.

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 8, tariff items 0805.21.00 and 0805.29.00: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/html/00/ch08-eng.html

[2] TDAP (Agro and Food Division), Citrus Brochure (production by province, MNFSR; exports, PRAL/TDAP), November 2025: https://agro.tdap.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/Citrus-Brochure.pdf

[3] Associated Press of Pakistan, "Pakistan's citrus exports can rise to $1bn through diversification, value addition: official", 6 January 2026: https://www.app.com.pk/national/pakistans-citrus-exports-can-rise-to-1bn-through-diversification-value-addition-official/

[4] Canadian Importers Database, HS 080521, major Canadian importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=080521&lang=eng

2. Pakistan's Exports (Production)

Pakistan reports its kinnow exports under two codes. In 2025, HS 0805.29 (other citrus hybrids) made up 67.9% of the total and HS 0805.21 (mandarins) the rest. The tables show both codes, the three largest markets for each, and Canada.

Pakistan's exports of mandarins (HS 0805.21), USD million

Market	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024–25
World	**40.85**	**27.85**	**24.34**	**24.94**	**27.99**	**+12.3%**
United Arab Emirates	4.34	5.75	5.81	6.49	8.70	+34.1%
Indonesia	2.96	3.62	2.08	4.42	6.03	+36.3%
Russian Federation	14.92	7.16	5.52	1.84	0.42	−76.9%
Canada	0.409	0.113	0.035	–	0.011	n/a

Pakistan's exports of other citrus hybrids, mainly kinnow (HS 0805.29), USD million

Market	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024–25
World	**119.31**	**85.23**	**49.61**	**62.61**	**59.15**	**−5.5%**
Afghanistan	25.54	16.57	21.21	29.11	25.38	−12.8%
Kazakhstan	6.46	17.02	3.88	6.78	13.22	+94.9%
United Arab Emirates	12.42	7.98	7.16	8.59	7.39	−14.0%
Canada	0.145	0.198	0.117	0.086	0.144	+66.0%

Market	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024–25
World, both codes	160.16	113.08	73.95	87.54	87.14	−0.5%
Canada, both codes	0.553	0.311	0.152	0.086	0.155	+79.0%

Source: UN Comtrade, exports reported by Pakistan (calendar years). The TIPP dashboard was not accessible for this report. Volumes (both codes): 401,277 tonnes in 2021, 253,999 in 2022, 278,354 in 2023, 307,963 in 2024 and 208,350 in 2025; to Canada 714, 341, 276, 114 and 350 tonnes. In 2024 Pakistan recorded all its shipments to Canada under 0805.29 (USD 86,439), while Canada recorded the same trade under 0805.21. The combined World total matches the World Bank WITS figure for HS 0805.20 (USD 87.54 million in 2024).

Insight: Pakistan's mandarin and kinnow exports fell from USD 160.16 million in 2021 to about USD 87.14 million in 2024 and 2025 (−45.6% over four years), mainly because sales to Russia collapsed (0805.21: −97.2%). Afghanistan (42.9% of 0805.29 in 2025), the UAE, Kazakhstan and Indonesia are now the main markets. Canada took only 0.18% of the total in 2025 (USD 154,702). Unit values are low: USD 0.42 per kg for all markets in 2025 against USD 0.44 for Canada; in 2021–2024 shipments to Canada averaged USD 0.55–0.91 per kg, well above the world average of USD 0.27–0.45, which suggests smaller, higher-grade consignments (inferred).

References

[1] UN Comtrade Database (Comtrade Plus), Pakistan (reporter 586), exports, HS 080521 and 080529, partners World and all countries, 2021–2025, USD and kg; accessed 15 October 2026 (TIPP for further detail): https://comtradeplus.un.org/

[2] UN Comtrade public API query used (example, 2025): https://comtradeapi.un.org/public/v1/preview/C/A/HS?reporterCode=586&period=2025&flowCode=X&cmdCode=080521,080529

[3] World Bank WITS, Pakistan exports of HS 080520 (HS 1988/92: both codes combined), 2024 (cross-check): https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/PAK/year/2024/tradeflow/Exports/partner/ALL/product/080520

[4] Trade Information Portal of Pakistan (TIPP), Export Trade Data (not accessible from this environment): https://tipp.gov.pk/index.php?r=site/display&id=305

3. Canada's Imports (Consumption)

Canada's imports of mandarins, including tangerines and satsumas (HS 080521), USD million

From	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024–25
Total imports	**98.67**	**108.51**	**123.99**	**150.50**	**180.97**	**+20.2%**
Morocco	4.98	11.75	10.43	28.32	41.16	+45.4%
United States	23.64	26.83	34.56	36.53	34.49	−5.6%
South Africa	9.87	14.49	20.86	20.38	33.69	+65.3%
China	16.89	14.84	15.87	25.42	24.68	−2.9%
Peru	17.71	15.60	13.55	10.96	14.17	+29.3%
Australia	6.68	8.04	9.23	11.80	13.68	+15.9%
Israel	4.17	4.83	8.04	6.22	6.02	−3.3%
Pakistan	1.067	0.370	0.161	0.098	0.095	−3.6%

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. HS 0805.21 was created in HS 2017, so there is no data for 2016. Year to date: total imports in January–August 2026 were USD 133.76 million (+27.5% on the same months of 2025, USD 104.94 million); imports from Pakistan were USD 314,987 (+233.5% on USD 94,442), a 0.24% share.

Pakistan in Canada's imports of HS 080521

Indicator	2017	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Imports from Pakistan (USD thousand)	624.2	1066.6	833.5	370.3	160.9	98.2	94.6
Share of Canada's imports	0.80%	1.08%	0.73%	0.34%	0.13%	0.07%	0.05%
Rank among suppliers	12th	11th	12th	14th	16th	19th	18th

Insight: Canada's mandarin imports grew from USD 98.67 million in 2020 to USD 180.97 million in 2025 (+83.4%). Pakistan went the other way: from USD 1.07 million (1.08%, 11th) in 2020 to USD 94,620 in 2025 (0.05%, 18th). The 2026 season brought a rebound: January–August 2026 imports from Pakistan were USD 314,987, +233.5% on 2025, the best result since 2022.

Seasonality: monthly imports of HS 080521 in 2025 (USD million; Pakistan in USD)

Month	Total	Share of year	Morocco	United States	China	South Africa	Pakistan (USD)
Jan 2025	21.95	12.1%	8.38	7.85	4.06	0.03	260
Feb 2025	15.12	8.4%	7.80	4.21	0.85	0.00	27,297
Mar 2025	16.38	9.0%	9.75	2.24	1.20	0.00	66,885
Apr 2025	15.06	8.3%	7.68	3.16	1.52	0.00	–
May 2025	9.07	5.0%	1.00	3.29	0.76	0.56	–
Jun 2025	6.00	3.3%	0.06	1.03	0.50	1.86	–
Jul 2025	8.79	4.9%	0.03	0.09	0.07	4.39	–
Aug 2025	12.56	6.9%	0.13	0.04	0.07	6.67	–
Sep 2025	20.77	11.5%	0.52	0.13	0.66	12.06	–
Oct 2025	19.86	11.0%	0.10	0.22	5.28	6.79	–
Nov 2025	15.12	8.4%	1.74	3.23	4.89	1.30	160
Dec 2025	20.28	11.2%	3.97	8.99	4.83	0.03	18

Months December to March together accounted for 40.7% of 2025 imports. Southern-hemisphere suppliers (South Africa, Peru, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile) supplied 81.1% of imports in May–October 2025. Pakistan's shipments by month: Jan 2025 USD 260; Feb 2025 USD 27,297; Mar 2025 USD 66,885; Nov 2025 USD 160; Dec 2025 USD 18; Jan 2026 USD 96,844; Feb 2026 USD 136,338; Mar 2026 USD 48,344; Apr 2026 USD 33,461.

Kinnow window	Total imports (USD m)	Top suppliers (share)	Pakistan (USD, share, rank)
Dec 2024 – Mar 2025	65.79	Morocco 40.0%, United States 29.4%, China 17.8%, Israel 5.7%	94,442 (0.14%, 12th of 18)
Dec 2025 – Mar 2026	100.06	Morocco 38.9%, United States 35.4%, China 14.5%, Israel 3.9%	281,544 (0.28%, 11th of 23)

Insight: The kinnow season (December–March) accounted for 40.7% of Canada's mandarin imports in 2025, and it is growing: imports in the Dec–Mar window rose +52.1% to USD 100.06 million in 2025-26. But it is also when Pakistan faces its strongest competitors: Morocco, the United States and China supplied 88.8% of the window in 2025-26.

Related code: Canada's imports of other citrus hybrids (HS 080529), USD million

From	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024–25
Total imports	**6.25**	**7.65**	**14.50**	**10.74**	**11.39**	**+6.1%**
South Africa	0.47	0.06	0.15	0.99	7.49	+655.6%
United States	1.82	1.58	1.71	1.51	1.44	−4.7%
Morocco	1.78	4.48	9.45	6.43	0.78	−87.9%
Pakistan	–	–	0.006	–	0.024	n/a

Canada's imports under HS 0805.29 are small: USD 11.39 million in 2025, about 6.3% of the 0805.21 value. Pakistan supplied USD 23,541 in 2025 (0.21%; February 2025 only), USD 5,785 in 2023 and nothing in 2022 or 2024, and USD 76,332 in January–March 2026. Most kinnow therefore enters Canada under 0805.21, even when Pakistan declares it as 0805.29.

Where demand is: imports of HS 080521 by province (USD)

Province	2022	2023	2024	Share 2024
British Columbia	37,780,255	49,658,775	62,764,979	41.7%
Ontario	40,900,302	43,090,043	55,327,273	36.8%
Quebec	20,374,666	18,128,406	19,085,695	12.7%
Alberta	8,474,465	12,120,496	10,752,857	7.1%
Nova Scotia	302,970	447,321	1,889,450	1.3%
Saskatchewan	503,824	351,825	533,428	0.4%
Manitoba	167,452	186,527	137,542	0.1%

British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec together accounted for 91.2% 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 080521, all countries (detailed), complete years, USD; accessed 14 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=%7C080521&lang=eng

[2] Trade Data Online, HS 080521, monthly trends (September 2024 – August 2026), used to total calendar 2025, the 2026 year to date and the seasonal windows: 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=%7C080521&lang=eng

[3] Trade Data Online, HS 080521, 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=%7C080521&lang=eng

[4] Trade Data Online, HS 080529, all countries, complete years and monthly trends, USD: 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=%7C080529&lang=eng

4. Import Market Analysis

Supplier shares of Canada's imports of mandarins, HS 080521 (%)

Supplier	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Morocco	5.0%	10.8%	8.4%	18.8%	22.7%
United States	24.0%	24.7%	27.9%	24.3%	19.1%
South Africa	10.0%	13.4%	16.8%	13.5%	18.6%
China	17.1%	13.7%	12.8%	16.9%	13.6%
Peru	17.9%	14.4%	10.9%	7.3%	7.8%
Australia	6.8%	7.4%	7.4%	7.8%	7.6%
Israel	4.2%	4.5%	6.5%	4.1%	3.3%
Pakistan	1.08%	0.34%	0.13%	0.07%	0.05%

- **Morocco (22.7%)** became the largest supplier in 2025 (+45.4%), with mandarins arriving from November to April.
- **United States (19.1%)** supplies California mandarins by truck from November to May; it was the largest supplier until 2024.
- **South Africa (18.6%), Peru (7.8%) and Australia (7.6%)** fill the Canadian summer and autumn (May–November), when there is no kinnow.
- **China (13.6%)** ships from October to April.
- **Pakistan (0.05%)** ranked 18th among 23 suppliers in 2025.
- **No tariff advantage:** mandarins enter Canada duty-free from every origin, so competition is on price, quality (seedless, easy-peel), timing and supply reliability.
- **Market concentration:** the top three suppliers held 60.4% of imports in 2025. The Canadian Importers Database lists 17 major importers for 79.7% of imports (CAD 206.2 million in 2024); the top three hold 32.5% and the top 10 hold 64.1%. From Pakistan, three importers (in Brampton, Toronto and Milton, Ontario) account for CAD 134,000, and the top three for 79.9%.

Insight: Canada's mandarin market is supplied all year by large exporters of seedless, easy-peel varieties, and is controlled by a small number of produce importers and grocery chains. Kinnow has seeds and arrives in the same months as Moroccan, Californian and Chinese mandarins, so Pakistan's realistic market is South Asian consumers, reached through a few specialised Ontario importers.

References

[1] Trade Data Online, HS 080521 (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=%7C080521&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 080521, major importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=080521&lang=eng

[3] Canadian Importers Database, HS 080521, major importers of goods from Pakistan (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=080521&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	Fresh mandarins must be free of harmful levels of contaminants and must meet the same standards as food produced in Canada.	Food and Drugs Act; Food and Drug Regulations
Pesticide residues	Residues, including post-harvest fungicides and coating ingredients used in packhouses, must not exceed Health Canada maximum residue limits (MRLs) for citrus. Where no MRL is set for a pesticide on that food, a general limit of 0.1 ppm applies.	Pest Control Products Act; Food and Drug Regulations s. B.15.002; Health Canada MRL database
Grades	Imported fresh fruit must meet and be labelled with a Canadian grade only where one is established. CFIA guidance notes that Canada has no established orange grades (its example is "U.S. No. 1" on Florida oranges); where no Canadian grade exists, the grade of the country of origin may be used if the fruit meets it and the origin is clearly shown.	SFCR ss. 306, 309; CFIA fresh fruit and vegetable requirements
Free of soil, pests, leaves and plant debris	Fruit that is infested or carries soil, leaves or plant debris is refused entry and must be removed or destroyed at the importer's cost. Fruit should be shipped without leaves and stems.	CFIA directive D-01-07

5.2 Packaging requirements

- Under the Safe Food for Canadians Regulations (SFCR), packaging must protect the fruit from contamination and damage, and packaging materials (including waxes and coatings) must be suitable for food.
- Standard container sizes apply only to consumer-prepackaged produce and to produce with a prescribed grade; export cartons of mandarins are not restricted, but retail bags (for example 907 g / 2 lb or 1.8 kg / 4 lb) must carry the full retail label.
- Wood pallets and other wood packaging must be treated and carry the IPPC mark under ISPM 15 (CFIA directive D-98-08).
- Each carton should carry the packer, lot or packing date, variety and size count so the importer can meet the SFCR traceability and recall requirements.

5.3 Labelling requirements (imported fresh mandarins)

Label element	Requirement
Country of origin	Mandatory on every container of imported fresh fruit: "Product of", "Produce of", "Grown in" or "Country of Origin" followed by the country, for example "Product of Pakistan / Produit du Pakistan". On consumer packs, in bold type at least 1.6 mm high on the principal display panel, near the net quantity or grade name (SFCR ss. 269–270).
Common name	For example "Mandarins / Mandarines" or "Kinnow mandarins". Not needed if the fruit is visible and identifiable in the container.
Net quantity	Consumer packs: in metric units on the principal display panel. Non-consumer cartons may use metric or Canadian units.
Name and principal place of business	Of the importer or packer, on any part of the label except the bottom; one official language is enough.
Grade name	Only where a grade applies or is claimed; a foreign grade may be shown with the country of origin (SFCR s. 309).
Bilingual labelling	Consumer packs: English and French. Non-consumer cartons: at least one official language.
Nutrition Facts table	Not required for fresh fruit with no added ingredients, including fruit with a protective wax

Label element	Requirement
	coating; allergens in a coating (for example casein) must still be declared.

Cartons shipped to an importer or repacker are "prepackaged other than consumer" products with lighter requirements, but the country of origin is always mandatory. The importer is legally responsible for compliance and should confirm the label using the CFIA Industry Labelling Tool; the exporter should agree carton and bag labels with the importer before the season.

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

Quebec cleared 12.7% of Canada's imports of mandarins in 2024. 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 mandarin labels	Legal basis
Everything on the product must be in French	Every inscription on the product, its container or wrapping, and documents supplied with it (carton labels for retail display, bag labels, stickers and promotional inserts) must be in French. This includes claims printed on the product or its packaging, such as "sweet", "juicy", "fresh" or "new crop".	Charter s. 51
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 "Sweet Kinnow" or "Fresh Mandarins") 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	Charter ss. 205–207

Rule	What it means for mandarin labels	Legal basis
	for a second offence and tripled for later offences.	

Insight: For retail bags or display cartons going to Quebec, use one fully bilingual label in which the French is at least as large and visible as the English, and translate every descriptive word, including words inside the brand or logo (for example "Mandarins / Mandarines", "Product of Pakistan / Produit du Pakistan"). Export cartons sold only to importers and not at retail can stay in English.

References

[1] Food and Drug Regulations (C.R.C., c. 870), s. B.15.002 (general 0.1 ppm limit): https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.%2C%5Fc.%5F870/section-B.15.002-20260604.html

[2] Health Canada, Maximum residue limits for pesticides: https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/consumer-product-safety/pesticides-pest-management/public/protecting-your-health-environment/pesticides-food/maximum-residue-limits-pesticides.html

[3] Health Canada, Maximum residue limits search (Pesticide Product Information Database): https://pest-control.canada.ca/pesticide-registry/en/mrl-search.html

[4] CFIA, Regulatory requirements: Fresh fruits or vegetables (SFCR Part 6, Division 6): https://inspection.canada.ca/en/food-guidance-commodity/fresh-fruits-vegetables/regulatory-requirements

[5] CFIA, Labelling requirements for fresh fruits or vegetables: https://inspection.canada.ca/en/food-labels/labelling/industry/fresh-fruits-vegetables

[6] CFIA, D-01-07: Canadian phytosanitary import requirements for fresh citrus and tropical fruits: https://inspection.canada.ca/plant-health/invasive-species/directives/date/d-01-07/eng/1323827314103/1323827483201

[7] CFIA, D-98-08: Entry requirements for wood packaging material into Canada: https://inspection.canada.ca/eng/1323963831423/1323964135993

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

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

[10] 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

[11] 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

[12] 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

[13] 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, and the Plant Protection Act for plant health.	CFIA, Health Canada
Import licence	The Canadian importer must hold a Safe Food for Canadians (SFC) licence covering the import of fresh fruit, obtained before the shipment reaches the border.	SFCR
Preventive Control Plan (PCP)	The importer must have written preventive controls and must verify that the foreign supplier (grower and packhouse) 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	SFCR Part 5

Aspect	Requirement	Authority / reference
	and one step back, and be able to recall a lot quickly.	
DRC membership	Importing fresh fruit or vegetables is prohibited unless the importer is a member in good standing of the Fruit and Vegetable Dispute Resolution Corporation (DRC) or is exempt (for example, a retailer buying less than CAD 100,000 a year, or trading less than one tonne a day).	SFCR s. 122
Plant health	Fresh citrus fruit for consumption from Pakistan needs no phytosanitary certificate and no import permit. All shipments must be free from soil, pests, leaves and plant debris; non-compliant lots are refused or destroyed. The directive sets no citrus-canker or fruit-fly conditions for Pakistan. The importer should confirm the current conditions in AIRS (HS 0805.21, origin Pakistan) before the first shipment of each season.	CFIA directive D-01-07; CFIA AIRS
Pakistan export clearance	The Department of Plant Protection (DPP) issues export certificates (phytosanitary certificates) online through Pakistan Single Window (PSW): the request is generated when the Single Declaration is filed, DPP may call for documents, and the certificate carries a QR code that can be verified online.	DPP / Pakistan Single Window
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] CFIA, Key requirements of the Safe Food for Canadians Regulations: https://inspection.canada.ca/en/food-safety-industry/key-requirements

[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, Regulatory requirements: Fresh fruits or vegetables (DRC membership, SFCR s. 122): https://inspection.canada.ca/en/food-guidance-commodity/fresh-fruits-vegetables/regulatory-requirements

[5] CFIA, D-01-07: Canadian phytosanitary import requirements for fresh citrus and tropical fruits (2nd revision, 3 October 2014): https://inspection.canada.ca/plant-health/invasive-species/directives/date/d-01-07/eng/1323827314103/1323827483201

[6] CFIA, D-95-08: Phytosanitary import requirements for fresh temperate fruits and tree nuts (excludes citrus and tropical fruit): https://inspection.canada.ca/plant-health/invasive-species/directives/date/d-95-08/eng/1322413085880/1322413348292

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

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

[9] Pakistan Single Window, Department of Plant Protection (import permits and export phytosanitary certificates): https://psw.gov.pk/dpp

[10] 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
0805.21.00	Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas), fresh or dried. Unit: kg	Free	Free	Free under all tariff treatments (CCCT, LDCT, GPT, UST, MXT, CIAT, CT, CRT, IT, PT, COLT, JT, PAT, HNT,

Tariff item	Description	MFN	GPT (Pakistan)	Duty-free / other access
				KRT, CEUT, UAT, CPTPT, UKT)
0805.29.00	Other (wilkings and similar citrus hybrids), fresh or dried. Unit: kg	Free	Free	Free under all tariff treatments

Mandarins and other citrus hybrids enter Canada duty-free from every origin, including Pakistan, all year round; there are no seasonal rates for heading 08.05. No certificate of origin is needed to claim a preference, because the MFN rate is already zero. No anti-dumping (SIMA) measure, surtax or import-control requirement applies. Fresh fruit is a basic grocery, zero-rated for GST/HST.

> **Insight:** Tariffs are not a barrier and give no supplier an advantage. Whether kinnow is entered under 0805.21 or 0805.29, the duty is zero; what matters is meeting CFIA plant-health, food-safety and labelling rules.

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 8, tariff item 0805.21.00 and 0805.29.00: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/html/00/ch08-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 DRC membership:** only an SFC-licensed Canadian importer that is a DRC member (or exempt) can import fresh mandarins, and importers run supplier-approval checks on growers and packhouses.
- **Pesticide residues:** post-harvest fungicides and waxes used on kinnow must be permitted on citrus in Canada and below Canadian MRLs (0.1 ppm default where no MRL exists); lots above the limit can be refused or recalled.
- **Shelf life and transit:** Karachi to Canada by sea takes several weeks with transhipment, so fruit must be well cured, waxed and kept in the cold chain; decay on arrival is a commercial risk that importers price in.
- **Consumer preference:** mainstream Canadian shoppers buy seedless, easy-peel mandarins and clementines; kinnow has seeds and a tighter skin, which limits it to South Asian shoppers.
- **Seasonal competition:** the kinnow season (December–March) overlaps with the peak of Moroccan, Californian and Chinese mandarins, which are shipped in large, regular volumes.
- **Bilingual and Quebec labelling:** retail packs need full English and French labelling, and Quebec requires French at least as prominent as any other language, including descriptive words in trademarks since 1 June 2025.

References

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

[2] CFIA, Regulatory requirements: Fresh fruits or vegetables: https://inspection.canada.ca/en/food-guidance-commodity/fresh-fruits-vegetables/regulatory-requirements

[3] Health Canada, Maximum residue limits for pesticides: https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/consumer-product-safety/pesticides-pest-management/public/protecting-your-health-environment/pesticides-food/maximum-residue-limits-pesticides.html

[4] CFIA, Labelling requirements for fresh fruits or vegetables: https://inspection.canada.ca/en/food-labels/labelling/industry/fresh-fruits-vegetables

[5] Trade Data Online, HS 080521, monthly trends (seasonal competition): 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=%7C080521&lang=eng

[6] Office québécois de la langue française, Marques de commerce sur les produits: https://www.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca/francisation/entreprises/marque-commerce-produits.html

9. Distribution Channels

Imported mandarins reach Canadian consumers through the channels below. The company examples are taken from the Canadian Importers Database lists of importers of HS 080521 (all origins and from Pakistan, 2024).

Channel	Role	Examples of major importers (CID, 2024)
National produce importers and marketers	Import full containers from growers worldwide and sell to grocery chains across Canada, often under the growers' brands	Oppy (David Oppenheimer & Associates, Coquitlam, BC); Capespan North America (Saint-Laurent, QC); Global Citrus Group (Brantford, ON); Fresh Direct Produce (Vancouver, BC); Star Produce (Saskatoon, SK); Ippolito Fruit and Produce (Burlington, ON)
Terminal market wholesalers	Sell to independent grocers, ethnic stores and foodservice from the Ontario Food Terminal and similar markets	Fresh Taste Produce, TK Fresh Produce, Burnac Produce, Fresh Advancements, Go Fresh Produce, Hi Fresh International (Toronto area); Sonny International Import & Export (Richmond, BC)
Retail chains importing directly	Large chains import part of their mandarins themselves	Loblaws (Brampton, ON); Costco Wholesale Canada (Ottawa, ON); Save-On-Foods (Vancouver, BC); T&T Supermarket (Richmond, BC)
South Asian food importers	Bring in kinnow for South Asian grocers during the season	Importers from Pakistan in 2024: ALR Imports (Al-Rehman Enterprise, Brampton, ON); Monco Produce (Toronto, ON); Triple S Enterprises (Milton, ON)

British Columbia cleared 41.7% of imports in 2024, Ontario 36.8% and Quebec 12.7%. For a Pakistani exporter, the practical routes are: (1) South Asian importers and wholesalers in the Greater Toronto Area and the Lower Mainland of British Columbia, which already buy kinnow; (2) terminal-market wholesalers at the Ontario Food Terminal, for trial lots; and (3) national importers, only with consistent quality, packing and a reliable season programme.

References

[1] Canadian Importers Database, HS 080521, major Canadian importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=080521&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 080521, major importers of goods from Pakistan (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=080521&countryCode=527

[3] Trade Data Online, HS 080521, 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=%7C080521&lang=eng

10. Pricing

Level	Product / basis	Price	Source
Retail (value, bulk bag)	Farmer's Market Mandarin, 4 lb (1.8 kg)	CAD 7.00 (CAD 3.89/kg)	realcanadiansuperstore.ca
Retail (discount)	Farmer's Market Mandarin, 4 lb (1.8 kg)	CAD 6.99 (CAD 3.88/kg)	nofrills.ca
Retail (imperfect)	No Name Naturally Imperfect Mandarins, 907 g	CAD 4.00–5.00 (CAD 4.41–5.51/kg)	nofrills.ca; realcanadiansuperstore.ca
Retail (small bag)	Farmer's Market Mandarin Oranges, 2 lb (907 g)	CAD 5.99–6.50 (CAD 6.60–7.17/kg)	nofrills.ca; realcanadiansuperstore.ca
Retail (premium variety)	President's Choice Easy To Peel Orri Mandarin Oranges, 907 g	CAD 7.00 (CAD 7.72/kg)	realcanadiansuperstore.ca
Exporter offer (Pakistan)	Mandarin (Kinnow), palletized, plastic baskets of about 9.7 kg,	USD 3.13 per basket (about USD 0.32/kg)	TDAP B2B portal

Level	Product / basis	Price	Source
	minimum 2,704 baskets		
Export unit value, all markets	Pakistan's exports, HS 0805.21 / 0805.29, 2025	USD 0.45 / 0.41 per kg	UN Comtrade
Export unit value, Canada	Pakistan's exports to Canada, HS 0805.21 / 0805.29, 2025	USD 0.46 / 0.44 per kg	UN Comtrade

Retail prices were checked on 14 October 2026 (start of the northern-hemisphere season) and change often; the retailers do not show origin in their listings, and no Canadian online listing of kinnow was found. Mainstream mandarins sell at about CAD 3.90 per kg in 4 lb bags and CAD 6.60–7.70 per kg in 2 lb bags. Export unit values are calculated from Pakistan-reported value and weight (FOB). A Canadian importer adds sea or air freight, cold storage, brokerage and its own and the retailer's margins; there is no duty. Wholesale prices for Toronto and Montréal are published by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Infohort) but could not be retrieved for this report.

References

[1] Real Canadian Superstore, Farmer's Market Mandarin, 4 lb: https://www.realcanadiansuperstore.ca/en/mandarin-4-lb/p/20054025001_EA

[2] Real Canadian Superstore, Farmer's Market Mandarin Oranges, 2 lb bag: https://www.realcanadiansuperstore.ca/en/mandarin-oranges-2-lb-bag/p/20099819001_EA

[3] Real Canadian Superstore, President's Choice Easy To Peel Orri Mandarin Oranges: https://www.realcanadiansuperstore.ca/en/easy-to-peel-orri-mandarin-oranges/p/20907647001_EA

[4] No Frills, Farmer's Market Mandarin, 4 lb: https://www.nofrills.ca/en/mandarin-4-lb/p/20054025001_EA

[5] No Frills, No Name Naturally Imperfect Mandarins: https://www.nofrills.ca/en/naturally-imperfect-mandarins/p/21649605001_EA

[6] TDAP B2B portal (Pakistan Trade Portal), Mandarin (Kinnow) – Palletized: https://pakistantradeportal.gov.pk/product/fresh-mandarin-kinnow-1102

[7] UN Comtrade, Pakistan exports, HS 080521 and 080529 (values and weights used to calculate unit values): https://comtradeplus.un.org/

[8] Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Infohort daily wholesale price reports (Toronto, Montréal): https://agriculture.canada.ca/en/sector/horticulture/market-information-infohort/wholesale-price-reports/daily-wholesale-price-reports

11. Reasons for Pakistan's Low/High Share

Why Pakistan has a foothold

- Diaspora demand: kinnow is a familiar winter fruit for Canada's large Pakistani and Indian communities, concentrated in Ontario and British Columbia.
- Duty-free access and no phytosanitary certificate requirement for citrus fruit from Pakistan.
- 2026 rebound: imports from Pakistan in January–August 2026 were USD 314,987, +233.5% on 2025, and Pakistan moved up to 11th in the Dec–Mar window.

Why the share is small

- Product fit: Canadian shoppers prefer seedless, easy-peel mandarins (Moroccan Nadorcott, Californian and Chinese varieties); kinnow has seeds.
- Season overlap: the kinnow season coincides with the peak shipments of Morocco, the United States and China, which supplied 88.8% of the Dec 2025–Mar 2026 window.
- Long decline: imports from Pakistan fell from USD 1.07 million in 2020 to USD 94,620 in 2025 (−91.1%), and Pakistan's own exports shifted to nearby markets (Afghanistan, the Gulf, Central Asia, Indonesia).
- Logistics: long sea transit with transhipment, while competitors ship directly or by truck.

References

[1] Trade Data Online, HS 080521 (Canadian imports by country, annual and monthly): 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=%7C080521&lang=eng

[2] UN Comtrade, Pakistan exports, HS 080521 and 080529: https://comtradeplus.un.org/

[3] Canadian Importers Database, HS 080521, importers of goods from Pakistan: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=080521&countryCode=527

12. Recommendations

- **Target the diaspora in season.** Concentrate on South Asian importers and grocers in the Greater Toronto Area and the Lower Mainland of British Columbia from December to March, with programmes agreed before the season starts.
- **Meet residue and packhouse standards.** Use only post-harvest fungicides and waxes with Canadian MRLs on citrus, keep spray and packhouse records, and hold GLOBALG.A.P. or a GFSI-recognised packhouse certificate so the importer can complete its preventive control plan.
- **Protect quality in transit.** Pick at the right maturity, cure, wax and pre-cool the fruit, ship in reefers at the recommended temperature, and send trial lots before full containers.
- **Label for all of Canada.** Mark every carton "Product of Pakistan", and supply bilingual retail bags that meet Quebec's Charter of the French Language (Section 5.4).
- **Develop seedless and low-seed lines.** Seedless kinnow or other easy-peel varieties would open the mainstream grocery channel, which is many times larger than the ethnic market.
- **Use one HS code.** Agree with the importer how kinnow is classified (Canada records it under 0805.21) so that trade statistics and documents match.

Trade shows (Canada)

Show	Dates	Location	Focus
CPMA Convention and Trade Show 2027 (Canadian Produce Marketing Association)	13–15 April 2027	Vancouver, BC (Vancouver Convention Centre)	Canada's main fresh produce event: importers, distributors and grocery buyers
SIAL Canada 2027	27–29 April 2027	Toronto, ON (Enercare Centre)	Canada's largest food and beverage trade show for retail, foodservice and ingredients; international pavilions

References

[1] Canadian Produce Marketing Association, CPMA 2027 Trade Show (Vancouver, 13–15 April 2027): https://cpma.ca/media-centre/cpma-2027-trade-show-is-80-sold-out/

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

[3] Health Canada, Maximum residue limits search: https://pest-control.canada.ca/pesticide-registry/en/mrl-search.html

13. Pakistani Exporters

Canadian buyers looking for Pakistani suppliers of kinnow can use these official sources:

- Pakistan Exporters Directory (TDAP), search by HS code 0805.
- TDAP B2B portal (Pakistan Trade Portal), citrus fruits category, with kinnow offers from packhouses in Sargodha and Bhalwal.

UN Comtrade shows that Pakistan shipped mandarins (0805.21) to 28 destinations and other citrus hybrids (0805.29) to 24 destinations in 2025, so there is an established base of kinnow exporters and packhouses.

References

[1] Pakistan Exporters Directory (TDAP), search by HS code: https://pakistanexportersdirectory.gov.pk/searchbyhscode?product_code=0805

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

[3] TDAP B2B portal (Pakistan Trade Portal), Mandarin (Kinnow): https://pakistantradeportal.gov.pk/product/fresh-mandarin-kinnow-1102

[4] UN Comtrade, Pakistan exports, HS 080521 and 080529, 2025 (number of destinations): https://comtradeplus.un.org/

14. List of Canadian Importers

The table below lists major Canadian importers of fresh mandarins (including kinnow) (HS 080521). 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=080521&lang=eng**.

Company	City, Province	Postal code	Phone	Website
CAPESPAN NORTH AMERICA INC.	Saint-Laurent, Quebec	H4T 2B5	514-739-9181	capespan-na.com
COSTCO WHOLESALE CANADA LTD	Ottawa, Ontario	K2E 1C5	1-800-463-3783	costco.ca
DAVID OPPENHEIMER & ASSOCIATES (OPPY)	Coquitlam, British Columbia	V3K 7B2	604-461-6779	oppy.com
FRESH ADVANCEMENTS INC.	Mississauga, Ontario	L4Y 1R6	416-259-5400 †	faproduce.com
FRESH DIRECT PRODUCE LTD.	Vancouver, British Columbia	V6A 2K6	604-255-1330	freshdirectproduce.com
FRESH TASTE PRODUCE LIMITED	Toronto, Ontario	M8Y 1H8	416-255-2361	freshtasteproduce.com
IPPOLITO FRUIT AND PRODUCE LIMITED	Burlington, Ontario	L7P 5C4	905-639-8887	ippolitoproduce.com
STAR PRODUCE LTD.	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	S7J 3S6	306-934-0999 †	starproduce.com
T&T SUPERMARKET INC.	Richmond, British Columbia	V6W 1J2	604-276-9889 †	tntsupermarket.com

Contact details and websites checked on 14 October 2026. † YellowPages.ca gives a different address from the CID, so confirm before contacting (Fresh Advancements: Ontario Food Terminal, 165 The Queensway, Etobicoke, M8Y 1H8; Star Produce: 366 Edson St, Saskatoon, S7J 0P9; T&T Supermarket: 21500 Gordon Way, Richmond, V6W 1J8). Capespan's YellowPages.ca listing is under Distribution Fisher Capespan Canada Inc., 6700 ch. de la Côte-de-Liesse, Saint-Laurent; its listed website capespan.com is the South African parent's site, and the North American company site is capespan-na.com. Costco's listing at the CID address gives the national toll-free number. YellowPages.ca lists ippolito.biz for the Burlington location, which could not be opened; the company's own site ippolitoproduce.com shows the same Burlington address (201 North Service Rd, L7P 5C4). Other major importers in the CID list (Burnac Produce, Global Citrus Group, Go Fresh Produce, Hi Fresh International, Loblaws, Save-On-Foods, Sonny International Import & Export, TK Fresh Produce) are not listed because a phone number and a working website could not both be confirmed. The three importers that bought from Pakistan in 2024 (ALR Imports, Monco Produce and Triple S Enterprises) are not listed for the same reason. 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 080521, major Canadian importers (all countries, 2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=080521&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 080521, major importers by country of origin: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=080521

[3] YellowPages.ca business search (phone numbers and websites), accessed 14 October 2026: https://www.yellowpages.ca/

[4] Capespan North America, company website: https://capespan-na.com/

[5] Oppy, contact page: https://www.oppy.com/contact

[6] Fresh Advancements, company website: http://www.faproduce.com/

[7] Fresh Direct Produce, company website: http://www.freshdirectproduce.com/

[8] Fresh Taste Produce, contact page: https://freshtasteproduce.com/contact-us/

[9] Ippolito Fruit & Produce, company website: https://www.ippolitoproduce.com/

[10] The Star Group (Star Produce), company website: https://www.starproduce.com/the-star-group.html

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