PRODUCT REPORT

Glass Bottles, Jars and Vials

HS Code 7010.90 | Export market guide: Pakistan to Canada | October 2026

Key facts at a glance

Indicator	Value	Source
Canada's imports of glass containers (HS 701090), 2025	USD 447.35 million (+9.3% vs 2024; USD 409.44 million in 2024)	Trade Data Online
Canada's imports from Pakistan	USD 8,749 in 2025 and USD 637 in 2024 (a 0.0020% share in 2025)	Trade Data Online
Pakistan's rank among suppliers	42nd of 72 supplying countries in 2025 (55th in 2024)	Trade Data Online
Main suppliers, 2025	United States 45.1%, China 26.1%, Mexico 7.7%, India 4.3%	Trade Data Online
Canada in 2026 so far	January–August 2026: USD 298.38 million (−1.1% on the same months of 2025)	Trade Data Online
Pakistan's world exports (HS 701090)	USD 15.0 million in 2024 and USD 8.7 million in 2025 (calendar years); Philippines 89.2% of the 2025 total	UN Comtrade (Pakistan-reported)
Canadian import duty	Free: MFN Free and GPT (Pakistan) Free on all 7010.90 lines, including pharmaceutical containers (suffix 95); ampoules (7010.10) also free	CBSA Customs Tariff 2026
Anti-dumping (SIMA) measures	None on glass containers from any country (only past case: jars and jar caps from the United States, 1995–2000)	CBSA (SIMA)
Key product rules	Drug packaging: lot testing against written specifications by the drug maker (Food and Drug Regulations C.02.016). Food packaging: must not make food harmful (B.23.001); Letter of No Objection voluntary	Health Canada; CFIA
Quebec labelling (Bill 96)	French rules apply to consumer packaging; containers sold to fillers for processing and pharmaceutical products have exceptions	Charter of the French Language / OQLF
Major Canadian importers (2024)	48 importers account for 80.24% of imports (CAD 561.0 million); top 10 hold 40.55%. No list published for Pakistan	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 figures are for calendar years: Pakistan's exports are taken from UN Comtrade (calendar years) because the TIPP dashboard (fiscal years July–June) could not be read for this report. HS 7010.90 covers glass bottles, jars, pots, vials and other containers used to pack or convey goods, of any capacity.

1. Introduction

HS 7010.90 covers carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, phials (vials) and other containers of glass "of a kind used for the conveyance or packing of goods", and preserving jars of glass, other than ampoules. In Canada's 2026 Customs Tariff the tariff item is 7010.90.00, and the unit of measure is the gross (144 units). The item is split into statistical suffixes by end use:

Suffix	Containers covered
21 / 29	Food preserve containers: wide mouth (outside diameter 38 mm or more) / other
91	Alcoholic beverage containers (wine, spirits and beer bottles)
93	Soft drink containers
94	Cosmetic containers
95	Pharmaceutical containers (medicine bottles and moulded or tubular vials)
96 / 99	Other containers: wide mouth / other

Related codes that are NOT covered by 7010.90, which exporters should classify separately:

- **Ampoules of glass: HS 7010.10** (tariff item 7010.10.00). This is the closest related code for pharmaceutical packaging. Canada imported only USD 1.69 million of ampoules in 2024, mainly from France, Mexico and the United States; Pakistan recorded no sales to Canada, and its exports of ampoules to all markets were negligible (about USD 42,000 in 2024, all to Turkmenistan).
- Glass stoppers, lids and other closures: HS 7010.20. Aluminium vial seals and metal caps: HS 8309. Rubber stoppers: HS 4016.
- Glassware for table, kitchen or toilet use (drinking glasses, food-storage glassware not used for packing goods): HS 7013. Laboratory, hygienic and pharmaceutical glassware: HS 7017. Glass tubing for making vials and ampoules: HS 7002.
- Vacuum flasks and scent sprays are excluded from Chapter 70 (Chapter 96).

Glass containers are used in Canada by drug manufacturers (vials for injectables, bottles for syrups and tablets), food processors (sauces, jams, pickles, baby food), wineries, distilleries, brewers and soft-drink bottlers, and cosmetics companies. Canada imported USD 447.35 million in 2025. Most supply comes from the United States and China, and imports are bought by packaging distributors as well as by the food, beverage and pharmaceutical companies that fill the containers (Sections 4 and 9).

In Pakistan, glass containers are made by a small number of large furnaces. Ghani Glass describes itself as a producer of container glass for the pharmaceutical, food and beverage industries, and a 2021 trade-press review reported that Pakistan has three container-glass producers, two of which make pharmaceutical glass, and that Ghani Global Glass produces glass tubing, ampoules and vials for about 80 pharmaceutical companies. No TDAP or MNFSR product profile for glass containers was found.

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 70, tariff items 7010.10.00, 7010.20.00 and 7010.90.00 (statistical suffixes): https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/html/00/ch70-eng.html

[2] Trade Data Online, Canadian imports of HS 701010 (ampoules), 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=%7C701010&lang=eng

[3] World Bank WITS (UN Comtrade data), Pakistan exports of HS 701010 by partner, 2024: https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/PAK/year/2024/tradeflow/Exports/partner/ALL/product/701010

[4] Ghani Glass, company website (products): https://www.ghaniglass.com/

[5] Glass Machinery Plants & Accessories (glassonline.com), Pharmaceutical glass in Pakistan (9 February 2021): https://www.glassonline.com/pharmaceutical-glass-in-pakistan/

2. Pakistan's Exports (Production)

The table shows Pakistan's exports of HS 7010.90 as reported by Pakistan to UN Comtrade, by calendar year. Unit values are calculated from the reported value and net weight.

Pakistan's exports of glass containers (HS 701090), calendar years

Year	World (USD million)	World (thousand tonnes)	Unit value (USD/kg)	Largest market (share)	Canada (USD)	Destinations
2021	10.77	12.61	0.85	Philippines (58.8%)	–	21
2022	5.12	3.31	1.55	Philippines (30.6%)	–	27
2023	4.23	4.47	0.95	Indonesia (33.1%)	1,526	24
2024	15.03	25.19	0.60	Philippines (80.7%)	–	18
2025	8.73	10.95	0.80	Philippines (89.2%)	3,210	19

Source: UN Comtrade, exports reported by Pakistan (calendar years). The TIPP dashboard was not accessible for this report. In 2025 the largest markets were Philippines (USD 7.78 million), Türkiye (USD 0.38 million), Afghanistan (USD 0.15 million), Indonesia (USD 0.10 million), United Kingdom (USD 0.09 million), France (USD 0.06 million). Exports to Canada were USD 1,526 in 2023 and USD 3,210 in 2025 (5.4 tonnes); none were recorded in 2021, 2022 or 2024. Canada's own import data (Section 3) records USD 8,749 from Pakistan in 2025; the two sources differ because of timing, valuation (FOB vs. customs value) and country-of-origin rules (inferred).

Insight: Pakistan is a small and irregular exporter of glass containers: USD 10.8 million in 2021, USD 4.2 million in 2023, USD 15.0 million in 2024 and USD 8.7 million in 2025 (−41.9%). One market dominates: the Philippines took 80.7% of exports in 2024 and 89.2% in 2025; the rest go mainly to Türkiye, Afghanistan, Indonesia and a few European buyers. The average unit value is low (USD 0.60/kg in 2024 and USD 0.80/kg in 2025), typical of standard soda-lime bottles and jars rather than pharmaceutical vials. The small 2025 shipment to Canada was valued at USD 0.60/kg.

References

[1] UN Comtrade (public API), Pakistan (reporter 586) exports of HS 701090 to all partners, 2021–2025, USD and net weight; accessed 14 October 2026: https://comtradeapi.un.org/public/v1/preview/C/A/HS?reporterCode=586&period=2025&flowCode=X&cmdCode=701090

[2] UN Comtrade Plus (database home page): https://comtradeplus.un.org/

[3] Trade Information Portal of Pakistan (TIPP), Export Trade Data (fiscal-year detail by PCT code; not accessible for this report): https://tipp.gov.pk/index.php?r=site/display&id=305

3. Canada's Imports (Consumption)

Canada's imports of glass bottles, jars and vials (HS 701090), USD million

From	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024–25
Total imports	**433.60**	**513.95**	**422.42**	**409.44**	**447.35**	**+9.3%**
United States	247.74	252.56	211.25	203.64	201.75	−0.9%
China	75.52	84.34	87.43	98.67	116.78	+18.4%
Mexico	25.78	53.20	25.59	24.59	34.40	+39.9%
India	3.18	12.59	12.09	9.60	19.34	+101.4%
France	20.13	28.29	22.64	22.27	16.50	−25.9%
Italy	12.43	15.52	14.23	8.96	7.78	−13.2%
Sri Lanka	0.97	3.19	4.61	3.68	7.21	+96.2%
Pakistan (in USD, not million)	0	19	90	637	8,749	+1273.5% (small base)

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 298.38 million (−1.1% on the same months of 2025, USD 301.76 million); imports from Pakistan were USD 75 (−64.6% on USD 212), a 0.00% share. Pakistan's values are shown in US dollars (not millions) because they are so small. Trade Data Online reports HS 701090 only at the six-digit level, so pharmaceutical containers (suffix 95) cannot be shown separately.

Pakistan in Canada's imports

Indicator	2016	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Imports from Pakistan (USD)	239	0	478	19	90	637	8,749
Share of Canada's imports	0.0001%	0.0000%	0.0001%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0002%	0.0020%
Rank among suppliers	59th	no imports	58th	64th	63rd	55th	42nd

Insight: Canada imports about USD 400–520 million a year of glass containers (USD 447.35 million in 2025, +9.3%), and the market was almost flat in January–August 2026 (−1.1%). The United States supplies almost half, but its share is falling (from 57.1% in 2020 to 45.1% in 2025), while China (+18.4% in 2025), Mexico (+39.9%), India (+101.4%) and Sri Lanka (+96.2%) are gaining. Pakistan is almost absent: USD 637 in 2024 and USD 8,749 in 2025, essentially one shipment in October 2025, which ranked it 42nd among 72 supplying countries.

Where demand is: imports by province (USD)

Province	2022	2023	2024	Share 2024
Ontario	324,519,808	271,948,619	270,834,924	66.1%
Quebec	91,644,726	87,870,879	86,467,049	21.1%
British Columbia	72,715,993	43,352,076	32,687,676	8.0%
Manitoba	5,193,180	5,367,384	6,165,574	1.5%
Alberta	10,058,828	3,921,473	5,391,395	1.3%
New Brunswick	3,061,955	2,980,351	2,433,571	0.6%

Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia together accounted for 95.3% 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 701090, 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=%7C701090&lang=eng

[2] Trade Data Online, HS 701090, 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=%7C701090&lang=eng

[3] Trade Data Online, HS 701090, 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=%7C701090&lang=eng

4. Import Market Analysis

Supplier shares of Canada's imports of glass containers (%)

Supplier	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
United States	57.1%	49.1%	50.0%	49.7%	45.1%
China	17.4%	16.4%	20.7%	24.1%	26.1%
Mexico	5.9%	10.4%	6.1%	6.0%	7.7%
India	0.7%	2.5%	2.9%	2.3%	4.3%
France	4.6%	5.5%	5.4%	5.4%	3.7%
Italy	2.9%	3.0%	3.4%	2.2%	1.7%
Sri Lanka	0.2%	0.6%	1.1%	0.9%	1.6%
Pakistan	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0002%	0.0020%

Pakistan's share is shown to four decimal places because it is far below 0.01%.

- **United States (45.1%)** is the largest supplier, delivering by truck from plants close to the border, duty-free under CUSMA. Its imports were flat in 2025 (−0.9%) and fell 4.1% in January–August 2026.
- **China (26.1%)** is the fast-growing second supplier (USD 116.78 million in 2025, +18.4%), and reached a 29.89% share in January–August 2026. It supplies stock bottles and jars to packaging distributors at low prices.
- **Mexico (7.7%)** ships mainly beverage bottles duty-free under CUSMA (+39.9% in 2025).
- **India (4.3%) and Sri Lanka (1.6%)** show that South Asian suppliers can compete: India doubled its sales to USD 19.34 million in 2025 (+101.4%) and Sri Lanka almost doubled to USD 7.21 million (+96.2%). Both, like Pakistan, enter duty-free under the GPT or MFN rate.
- **European suppliers:** France (3.7%), Italy (1.7%) and Germany (1.6%) supply premium wine, spirits, cosmetic and pharmaceutical glass, duty-free under CETA. France fell 25.9% in 2025.
- **Tariff neutrality:** every origin enters duty-free (MFN Free), so Pakistan has no tariff disadvantage and no preference margin. Competition is on price, freight, quality and supplier approval.
- **Market concentration:** the top three supplying countries held 78.9% of imports in 2025, but buying is spread across many firms. The Canadian Importers Database lists 48 major importers, which account for 80.24% of imports (CAD 561.0 million in 2024); the top 10 hold only 40.55%. They include packaging distributors, glass makers, drug manufacturers, food processors, wineries and distillers. The CID does not publish a list of importers from Pakistan.
- **Regional demand:** Ontario cleared 66.1% of imports in 2024, Quebec 21.1% and British Columbia 8.0%.

> **Insight:** This is a large, open and duty-free market of about USD 450 million a year, with no anti-dumping measures and many independent buyers. Pakistan's absence is not caused by market access but by distance, the low value of standard glass relative to freight, and the long approval process for pharmaceutical and food packaging. The growth of China, India and Sri Lanka shows that Asian suppliers can win business, mainly through packaging distributors.

References

[1] Trade Data Online, HS 701090 (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=%7C701090&lang=eng

[2] Trade Data Online, HS 701090, monthly trends (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=%7C701090&lang=eng

[3] Canadian Importers Database, HS 701090, major importers and market concentration (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=701090&lang=eng

[4] Canadian Importers Database, HS 701090, importers by country of origin (Pakistan: no report available): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=701090

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

Canada has no product standard for empty glass containers as such. The requirements fall on the companies that fill them (drug manufacturers and food businesses), who pass them on to their suppliers through specifications and contracts.

Requirement	What it means for Pakistani exporters	Authority / legal basis
Drug packaging: lot testing against written specifications	Each lot or batch of packaging material must be examined or tested against its specifications before it is used to package a drug, and may not be used unless it complies. The specifications must be in writing, approved by the drug company's quality control department and acceptable to the Minister. This is the drug manufacturer's or packager's legal responsibility, not the glass maker's, but buyers will ask the glass supplier for certificates of analysis, lot traceability and notice of any change (inferred).	Food and Drug Regulations, s. C.02.016; Health Canada GMP guide GUI-0001
Drug packaging: receipt and release	Packaging materials must be quarantined, sampled, tested and released by quality control before use, and checked on receipt for cleanliness, quantity and identity (GUI-0001 interpretations). Clean, well-identified pallets and consistent lots reduce rejections.	Food and Drug Regulations, ss. C.02.011, C.02.014; GUI-0001
Pharmacopoeial glass types (buyer specification)	In setting specifications, the Minister takes into account the publications in Schedule B to the Food and Drugs Act, which include the European Pharmacopoeia, the United States Pharmacopeia and the British Pharmacopoeia. In practice buyers specify the pharmacopoeial glass type: Type I borosilicate for injectables, and Type II or Type III soda-lime glass for many oral and topical products (inferred from USP and Ph. Eur. practice).	Food and Drug Regulations, s. C.02.016(3)(b); Food and Drugs Act, Schedule B
Container closure master file (voluntary)	A container or closure supplier may file a Type II (container closure system) master file with Health Canada so that drug companies can reference its confidential data in their submissions through a letter of access. Filing is voluntary.	Health Canada, Guidance on master files
Food packaging safety	No food may be sold in a package that may impart any harmful substance to its contents. The food seller is responsible, so food and beverage fillers ask glass suppliers for evidence of food-contact safety.	Food and Drug Regulations, s. B.23.001; Health Canada
Letter of No Objection or Letter of Guarantee	A packaging supplier may voluntarily ask Health Canada's Food Directorate for a chemical safety assessment; a favourable result is a Letter of No Objection (LONO), which is not a legal approval and does not expire while composition and use stay the same. CFIA guidance tells food businesses to keep a LONO or a supplier Letter of Guarantee (LOG) in their preventive control plan for each packaging material.	Health Canada, Packaging materials; CFIA guidance for food establishments
Decorated glass for food	Glass used to store, prepare or serve food that is decorated or coated with lead- or cadmium-containing enamel must meet leaching limits; undecorated glass is not covered. Printed (enamelled) jars and bottles should use lead-free decoration	Glazed Ceramics and Glassware Regulations; Health Canada industry guide

Requirement	What it means for Pakistani exporters	Authority / legal basis
	(inferred for packaging).	
Consumer products	Empty jars sold to consumers (for example canning jars) are consumer products: they must not be a danger to health or safety, and importers must keep traceability records and report serious incidents.	Canada Consumer Product Safety Act, ss. 7–8, 13–14
No forced labour	Goods made wholly or partly by forced labour are prohibited from entering Canada.	Customs Tariff item 9897.00.00; CBSA Memorandum D9-1-6

5.2 Packaging requirements

- There is no Canadian regulation on how empty glass containers are packed. They are normally shipped on pallets with layer pads, tier sheets and shrink or stretch wrap, packed to the buyer's specification so that they arrive clean and ready for filling.
- Pharmaceutical buyers check packaging materials on receipt for cleanliness, quantity and identity, so pallets should be closed against dust and each pallet should carry the item code, lot number, quantity and production date (GUI-0001, C.02.011).
- Wood pallets and dunnage must meet the CFIA import requirements for wood packaging material (ISPM 15 treatment and mark).
- Food packers that fill the containers must themselves use packaging able to protect the food against moisture, loss and damage (Safe Food for Canadians Regulations, s. 186), which in practice sets the quality of finish and closure fit required from the glass.

5.3 Labelling requirements

Label element	Requirement
Containers sold to fillers	Containers sold to drug, food and beverage companies for filling are not consumer products and carry no regulated label. Pallet labels and documents (item, lot, quantity, origin) are set by the buyer's specification.
Empty jars sold at retail	Prepackaged consumer products (for example a case of 12 canning jars) must show the product identity in English and French, the net quantity (by count) and the dealer's name and principal place of business.
Country of origin	Origin must be shown on customs documents. Glass containers are not among the goods listed in the Marking of Imported Goods Order (only thermostatic containers such as vacuum bottles are listed), so origin marking on the container is not required.
Mould and lot identification	Not regulated, but buyers normally require a mould number and plant code on each container so that defects can be traced (inferred).

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

Quebec cleared 21.1% of Canada's imports of glass containers in 2024. Containers sold to Quebec fillers and drug makers are usually covered by the exceptions for products for incorporation or processing and for pharmaceutical products, but empty jars sold to consumers must follow the rules below. 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 glass containers	Legal basis
Everything on the product	Every inscription on the product, its container or wrapping, and	Charter s. 51

Rule	What it means for glass containers	Legal basis
must be in French	documents supplied with it (case labels, specifications, certificates of analysis and technical data sheets) must be in French. This includes claims printed on the product or its packaging, such as "food safe" or "Type I borosilicate".	
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 "Mason Jar" or "Pharma Vial") 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. 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. Medical, pharmaceutical and scientific products have their own exception for certain inscriptions. 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), 6, 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: For bulk containers sold to Quebec drug, food and beverage companies, English pallet labels are generally acceptable under the processing exception, but specifications and technical documents in both English and French make approval easier. Empty jars packed for retail must carry French at least as prominent as English, including descriptive words in any trademark.

References

[1] Government of Canada (Justice Laws), Food and Drug Regulations, s. C.02.016 (packaging material testing): https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._870/section-C.02.016.html

[2] Government of Canada (Justice Laws), Food and Drugs Act, Schedule B (pharmacopoeias): https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/F-27/page-11.html

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[9] Health Canada, Meeting Canada Consumer Product Safety Act requirements: https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/consumer-product-safety/legislation-guidelines/acts-regulations/canada-consumer-product-safety-act.html

[10] CBSA, Memorandum D9-1-6, Goods manufactured or produced by prison or forced labour: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/publications/dm-md/d9/d9-1-6-eng.html

[11] Canadian Food Inspection Agency, D-98-08: Entry requirements for wood packaging material: https://inspection.canada.ca/en/plant-health/invasive-species/directives/forest-products/d-98-08

[12] Competition Bureau Canada, Guide to the Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act and Regulations: https://competition-bureau.canada.ca/en/guide-consumer-packaging-and-labelling-act-and-regulations

[13] Government of Canada (Justice Laws), Marking of Imported Goods Order (C.R.C., c. 535), Schedule: https://lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C., c. 535/FullText.html

[14] 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

[15] 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

[16] 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

[17] 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
Product definition	Heading 70.10 covers glass containers used to convey or pack goods; pharmaceutical containers are reported under suffix 95 and ampoules under 7010.10. The unit of measure is the gross (144 units).	CBSA Customs Tariff, Chapter 70
Drug packaging components (GMP)	The drug fabricator or packager must test each lot against written specifications, approved by its quality control department, before use. No licence is needed by the glass supplier, but buyers qualify suppliers, may audit the plant and require change notification (inferred).	Food and Drug Regulations, s. C.02.016; GUI-0001
Pharmacopoeial standards	Specifications take into account the pharmacopoeias in Schedule B to the Food and Drugs Act (Ph. Eur., USP, BP and others), which define glass types and tests (inferred for glass types).	Food and Drugs Act, Schedule B
Master file (voluntary)	Type II container closure master file, referenced by drug companies through a letter of access.	Health Canada
Food contact	Packaging must not make food harmful; a Letter of No Objection is voluntary; food businesses keep a LONO or Letter of Guarantee in their preventive control plan.	Food and Drug Regulations, s. B.23.001; CFIA
Lead and cadmium in decoration	Leaching limits for decorated glass used to store or serve food.	Glazed Ceramics and Glassware Regulations

Aspect	Requirement	Authority / reference
Consumer product safety	General prohibition on dangerous consumer products; traceability records and incident reports for empty jars sold at retail.	Canada Consumer Product Safety Act
Trade remedies	No anti-dumping or countervailing measures on glass containers, and no glass products under investigation (checked October 2026).	CBSA (SIMA)
Wood packaging	ISPM 15 treated and marked pallets.	CFIA, D-98-08
Pakistan export clearance	The Goods Declaration and export documents are filed electronically through Pakistan Single Window (PSW).	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 (duty Free; GST/HST applies at import).	CBSA

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 70: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/html/00/ch70-eng.html

[2] Government of Canada (Justice Laws), Food and Drug Regulations, s. C.02.016: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._870/section-C.02.016.html

[3] Health Canada, Good manufacturing practices guide for drug products (GUI-0001): https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/compliance-enforcement/good-manufacturing-practices/guidance-documents/gmp-guidelines-0001.html

[4] Government of Canada (Justice Laws), Food and Drugs Act, Schedule B: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/F-27/page-11.html

[5] Health Canada, Guidance on master files: https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/drug-products/applications-submissions/guidance-documents/master-files-procedures-administrative-requirements.html

[6] Health Canada, Packaging materials: https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/food-nutrition/food-safety/packaging-materials.html

[7] Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Guidance on packaging materials for food establishments: https://inspection.canada.ca/preventive-controls/food-establishments/eng/1527004185899/1527004186710

[8] Health Canada, Industry guide to the Glazed Ceramics and Glassware Regulations: https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/consumer-product-safety/reports-publications/industry-professionals/guide-glazed-ceramics-glassware-regulations/document.html

[9] Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (S.C. 2010, c. 21): https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-1.68/index.html

[10] CBSA, SIMA measures in force: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/mif-mev/menu-eng.html

[11] CBSA, Current SIMA investigations: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/i-e/menu-eng.html

[12] Canadian Food Inspection Agency, D-98-08: Entry requirements for wood packaging material: https://inspection.canada.ca/en/plant-health/invasive-species/directives/forest-products/d-98-08

[13] Pakistan Single Window (PSW): https://www.psw.gov.pk/

[14] 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
7010.90.00	Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, phials and other containers of glass for the conveyance or packing of goods; preserving jars (suffixes 21–99, including 95 pharmaceutical	Free	Free	Free under all tariff treatments (LDCT, UST, MXT, CEUT, CPTPT, UKT and others)

Tariff item	Description	MFN	GPT (Pakistan)	Duty-free / other access
	containers). Unit: gross			
7010.10.00 (related)	Ampoules of glass. Unit: gross	Free	Free	Free under all tariff treatments

Glass containers enter Canada free of customs duty from every origin, under the MFN tariff and every preferential tariff, including the General Preferential Tariff that applies to Pakistan. GST or HST is payable at import on the duty-paid value. There are no surtaxes or import permits for glass containers.

There are no anti-dumping or countervailing duties on glass containers. The CBSA list of SIMA measures in force and its list of current investigations (checked 14 October 2026) include no glass products. The only past case in the CBSA historical listing is "Jars and Jar Caps" from the United States (decision of 20 October 1995, measure ended 19 October 2000).

> **Insight:** With a zero tariff for everyone, Pakistan gains nothing from its GPT status but faces no penalty either. Its competitiveness depends on the delivered price (ex-works price plus ocean freight and breakage), quality consistency and the time it takes to be approved by buyers.

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 70, tariff items 7010.10.00 and 7010.90.00: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/html/00/ch70-eng.html

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

[3] CBSA, SIMA measures in force: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/mif-mev/menu-eng.html

[4] CBSA, Current SIMA investigations: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/i-e/menu-eng.html

[5] CBSA, SIMA historical listing of measures: https://cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/mif-mev/hist-eng.html

8. Non-Tariff Barriers

- **Supplier qualification for drug packaging:** drug makers must test each lot against written specifications and normally approve a new glass supplier only after samples, stability or compatibility work and often a plant audit, which can take a year or more (inferred). Any later change in furnace, mould or plant requires notice and re-approval.
- **Pharmacopoeial and technical specifications:** injectable vials require Type I borosilicate glass with tight dimensional tolerances; most Pakistani output is soda-lime container glass, better suited to syrup, tablet and food bottles (inferred).
- **Food-contact documentation:** food and beverage fillers need a Letter of Guarantee or Health Canada Letter of No Objection for their preventive control plans.
- **Freight and breakage:** glass is heavy and low in value (Pakistan's export unit value was USD 0.60/kg in 2024), so ocean freight and breakage take a large share of the delivered price, compared with US and Mexican plants delivering by truck.
- **Strong low-cost competition:** China supplies 26.1% of imports and is growing, and India and Sri Lanka are expanding.
- **Quebec French-language rules:** empty jars and bottles packed for retail sale in Quebec need French labelling at least as prominent as English, including descriptive words in trademarks (Bill 96).
- **No published Pakistan importer list:** the Canadian Importers Database has no report for imports from Pakistan, so exporters must approach distributors and fillers directly.

References

[1] Government of Canada (Justice Laws), Food and Drug Regulations, s. C.02.016: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._870/section-C.02.016.html

[2] Health Canada, Good manufacturing practices guide for drug products (GUI-0001): https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/compliance-enforcement/good-manufacturing-practices/guidance-documents/gmp-guidelines-0001.html

[3] Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Guidance on packaging materials for food establishments: https://inspection.canada.ca/preventive-controls/food-establishments/eng/1527004185899/1527004186710

[4] UN Comtrade, Pakistan exports of HS 701090, 2024 (value and net weight): https://comtradeapi.un.org/public/v1/preview/C/A/HS?reporterCode=586&period=2024&flowCode=X&cmdCode=701090

[5] Trade Data Online, HS 701090: 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=%7C701090&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

[7] Canadian Importers Database, HS 701090, importers by country of origin: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=701090

9. Distribution Channels

Glass containers reach Canadian users through the channels below. The company examples are taken from the Canadian Importers Database list of major importers of HS 701090 (2024).

Channel	Role	Examples of major importers (CID, 2024)
Packaging distributors	Import stock bottles, jars and vials from many countries, hold inventory and sell to small and medium fillers, pharmacies, cosmetics and food makers	Richards Packaging (Mississauga, ON); Berlin Packaging Canada (Toronto, ON; Lachine, QC); TricorBraun Canada (Woodbridge, ON); Ampak (Laval, QC); Dominion & Grimm (Anjou, QC); Jopack (Saint-Laurent, QC); Jane's Packaging (Markham, ON); Circlepak (St Catharines, ON); Saxco International (Oakville, ON)
Glass manufacturers' sales arms	Supplement Canadian production with imports from their own plants	O-I Canada (Brampton, ON); Ardagh Glass (Indianapolis, US)
Pharmaceutical manufacturers	Buy vials and bottles directly against GMP specifications	Apotex (Toronto, ON); Delpharm Boucherville (Boucherville, QC); Juno Pharma Canada (Montréal, QC)
Food processors	Buy jars and bottles for sauces, jams, pickles, desserts and juices	Spécialités Lassonde (Saint-Damase, QC); Highbury Canco (Leamington, ON); Select Food Products (Toronto, ON); Crofters Food (Seguin, ON); Aliments Putters (Sainte-Sophie, QC); Marie Morin Canada (Saint-Bruno, QC); Conagra Brands Canada; Kraft Canada; Winland Foods Canada
Wineries, distillers and beverage makers	Buy wine, spirits, beer and soft-drink bottles, often custom designs	Andrew Peller (Grimsby, ON); Arterra Wines Canada (Mississauga, ON); Diageo Canada (Toronto, ON); Sazerac Distillers (Montréal, QC); Forty Creek Distillery (Grimsby, ON); Victoria Distillers (Sidney, BC); National Dry Company (Toronto, ON); Carlsberg Canada
Retail and cosmetics	Import jars for retail sale or containers for cosmetics	Costco Wholesale Canada (Ottawa, ON); Estée Lauder Cosmetics (Toronto, ON); Uline (Pleasant Prairie, US)

Recommended entry route: start with packaging distributors that already import Asian stock bottles and jars (Richards, Berlin, TricorBraun, Ampak, Dominion & Grimm). They buy standard soda-lime items in volume and can introduce the supplier to food and nutraceutical fillers. Direct supply to drug manufacturers such as Apotex or Delpharm should be a second step, once the plant can document GMP-grade quality control and has references from regulated markets.

References

[1] Canadian Importers Database, HS 701090, major Canadian importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=701090&lang=eng

[2] Trade Data Online, HS 701090, 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=%7C701090&lang=eng

10. Pricing

Level	Product / basis	Price	Source
Retail (mass market)	Bernardin mason jars, regular mouth, 500 mL, pack of 12	CAD 14.97 (about CAD 1.25 per jar)	Walmart.ca
Retail (mass market)	Mainstays clear glass canning jars, 1 L, pack of 12	CAD 17.97	Walmart.ca
Retail (mass market)	Bernardin mason jars, wide mouth, 750 mL, pack of 12	CAD 28.97	Walmart.ca
Wholesale (packaging distributor, Quebec)	Bernardin mason jar 500 mL, case of 12	CAD 17.48 per case	Carrousel Packaging
Wholesale (packaging distributor)	Amber Boston round glass bottle, 4 oz (118 mL), with phenolic cap, case of 24	CAD 1.40 per bottle (1 case); CAD 1.25 (3+ cases)	Uline Canada
Export (FOB Pakistan), all markets	Average value of Pakistan's exports of HS 701090	USD 0.60 per kg (2024); USD 0.80 per kg (2025)	UN Comtrade
Export (FOB Pakistan), to Canada	Average value of the 2025 shipment to Canada	USD 0.60 per kg (2025)	UN Comtrade

Retail and wholesale prices were checked on 14–15 October 2026 and are in Canadian dollars, including the closure where stated. Export unit values are calculated from UN Comtrade value and net weight. Pharmaceutical vials and custom bottles are sold on contract and have no public price. A 4 oz amber bottle weighs roughly 0.1–0.15 kg (inferred), so a distributor price of CAD 1.25–1.40 per bottle is many times Pakistan's average export value per kilogram; the gap covers the closure, freight, breakage, warehousing and the distributor's margin.

References

[1] Walmart.ca, Canning and food preservation (prices checked 14 October 2026): https://www.walmart.ca/en/cp/home/kitchenware/canning-food-preservation/33220

[2] Carrousel Packaging, Bernardin mason jar 500 mL (checked 14 October 2026): https://www.carrousel.ca/en/pot-mason-bernardin-500ml-9300073.html

[3] Uline Canada, Amber Boston round glass bottles, 4 oz (checked 14 October 2026): https://uline.ca/Product/Detail/S-15649/Bottles/Boston-Round-Glass-Bottles-4-oz-Amber

[4] UN Comtrade, Pakistan exports of HS 701090, 2024 and 2025 (values and net weight used to calculate unit values): https://comtradeapi.un.org/public/v1/preview/C/A/HS?reporterCode=586&period=2025&flowCode=X&cmdCode=701090

11. Reasons for Pakistan's Low/High Share

Why there is room to grow

- Open market: glass containers are duty-free from all origins, and there are no anti-dumping measures or import permits.
- Asian suppliers are gaining: China (+18.4%), India (+101.4%) and Sri Lanka (+96.2%) all increased their sales in 2025.
- Domestic capacity: Pakistan has container-glass furnaces serving pharmaceutical, food and beverage customers, and pharmaceutical tubing, ampoule and vial production.

- First shipments: imports from Pakistan rose from USD 637 in 2024 to USD 8,749 in 2025.

Why the share is still very small

- Export focus elsewhere: Pakistan's exports are small (USD 8.7 million in 2025) and go mostly to the Philippines (89.2%) and nearby markets.
- Freight and breakage: a heavy, low-value product competes poorly over long distances against US and Mexican plants that deliver by truck.
- Approval barriers: drug makers and food fillers must qualify each supplier and test each lot, so new suppliers need time, samples and documents.
- Product mix: most Pakistani output is standard soda-lime glass, while higher-value Canadian imports include Type I pharmaceutical vials and premium wine, spirits and cosmetic glass from Europe (inferred).

References

[1] Trade Data Online, HS 701090 (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=%7C701090&lang=eng

[2] UN Comtrade, Pakistan exports of HS 701090, 2021–2025: https://comtradeapi.un.org/public/v1/preview/C/A/HS?reporterCode=586&period=2025&flowCode=X&cmdCode=701090

[3] Glass Machinery Plants & Accessories, Pharmaceutical glass in Pakistan (2021): https://www.glassonline.com/pharmaceutical-glass-in-pakistan/

12. Recommendations

- **Start with packaging distributors.** Offer standard amber and flint bottles and jars (Boston rounds, syrup bottles, food jars) to the distributors listed in Sections 9 and 14, which already import from Asia and resell to many small fillers.
- **Use the pharmaceutical angle carefully.** Begin with moulded Type III soda-lime bottles for oral liquids and tablets, which are easier to qualify, before offering Type I vials for injectables. Supply full specifications, certificates of analysis by lot, test results against the relevant USP or Ph. Eur. chapter, and a written change-notification commitment, since the Canadian drug maker must test every lot against its specifications (C.02.016).
- **Prepare regulatory documents in advance.** A Type II container closure master file with Health Canada (voluntary) helps drug customers; a Letter of Guarantee, or a Health Canada Letter of No Objection, helps food and beverage customers.
- **Combine glass with closures and seals.** Pakistani suppliers of vial seals and closures can offer Canadian distributors a matched vial-plus-seal package, which reduces the buyer's qualification work.
- **Control the delivered cost.** Quote CIF or DDP Toronto or Montréal, use container-optimized palletizing and breakage-proof packing, and consider stock held in Canada through a distributor to offset long lead times.
- **Target Ontario and Quebec.** Together they cleared 87.2% of imports in 2024; provide French-language documents for Quebec customers.

Trade shows (Canada)

Show	Dates	Location	Focus
PACKEX Toronto (with PLAST-EX, Advanced Manufacturing Toronto)	9–11 November 2027 (held every two years; confirm with the organizer)	Toronto Congress Centre, Toronto, ON	Packaging: containers, closures, packaging buyers from food, beverage, pharmaceutical and cosmetics companies
SIAL Canada	27–29 April 2027	Enercare Centre, Toronto, ON	Food and beverage trade show: meeting food

Show	Dates	Location	Focus
			processors and private-label buyers that use glass jars and bottles

References

[1] PACKEX / Advanced Manufacturing Toronto (Informa Markets), official website: http://admtoronto.com/plastex

[2] EventsEye, PACKEX Toronto (next edition dates): https://www.eventseye.com/fairs/f-packex-toronto-4506-1.html

[3] SIAL Canada, official website: https://sialcanada.com/

[4] Health Canada, Guidance on master files: https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/drug-products/applications-submissions/guidance-documents/master-files-procedures-administrative-requirements.html

[5] Health Canada, Packaging materials (Letters of No Objection): https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/food-nutrition/food-safety/packaging-materials.html

13. Pakistani Exporters

Canadian buyers looking for Pakistani suppliers of glass bottles, jars and vials can use these sources:

- Pakistan Exporters Directory (TDAP), search by HS code 7010. When checked on 14 October 2026, the search returned no exporters for this code.
- Glass makers: Ghani Glass (container glass for pharmaceutical, food and beverage use) and Ghani Global Glass (glass tubing, ampoules and vials); Balochistan Glass also produces container glass.
- Pharmaceutical packaging suppliers: Pharma Packages (Faisalabad), which originally requested this report, makes aluminium flip-off and tear-off seals for injectable vials and hangers for intravenous glass bottles. Vial seals are classified under HS 8309, not 7010, but are bought by the same Canadian drug makers and distributors.

UN Comtrade data shows that Pakistani exporters shipped glass containers to 19 destinations in 2025 (18 in 2024). Canadian buyers should ask suppliers for their quality certifications and pharmacopoeial test reports before ordering.

References

[1] Pakistan Exporters Directory (TDAP), search by HS code 7010: https://pakistanexportersdirectory.gov.pk/searchbyhscode?product_code=7010

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

[3] Ghani Glass, company website: https://www.ghaniglass.com/

[4] Glass Machinery Plants & Accessories, Pharmaceutical glass in Pakistan (2021): https://www.glassonline.com/pharmaceutical-glass-in-pakistan/

[5] PharmaSource directory, Pharma Packages (company profile): https://pharmasource.global/directory/pharma-packages/

[6] UN Comtrade, Pakistan exports of HS 701090 by partner, 2024 and 2025: https://comtradeapi.un.org/public/v1/preview/C/A/HS?reporterCode=586&period=2025&flowCode=X&cmdCode=701090

14. List of Canadian Importers

The table below lists major Canadian importers of glass bottles, jars and vials (HS 701090). 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=701090&lang=eng**.

Company	City, Province	Postal code	Phone	Website
RICHARDS PACKAGING INC.	Mississauga, Ontario	L5T 2M7	905-670-8267	richardspackaging.com

Company	City, Province	Postal code	Phone	Website
BERLIN PACKAGING CANADA CORPORATION	Toronto, Ontario	M6N 3N2	1-800-561-1354	berlinpackaging.com
TRICORBRAUN CANADA, INC.	Woodbridge, Ontario	L4H 3R6	416-213-7474 †	tricorbraun.com
AMPAK INC.	Laval, Quebec	H7L 5W5	450-682-4141	ampak.ca
DOMINION & GRIMM INC.	Anjou, Quebec	H1J 1B2	514-351-3000	dominiongrimm.ca
SAXCO INTERNATIONAL CO.	Oakville, Ontario	L6J 7T9	905-842-2145	saxco.com
CIRCLEPAK INC.	St Catharines, Ontario	L2R 7T3	905-704-0426	circlepak.ca
JANE'S PACKAGING INC.	Markham, Ontario	L3R 0H4	905-477-7130 †	janespackaging.com
STANPAC INC.	Smithville, Ontario	L0R 2A0	905-957-3326	stanpacnet.com
O-I CANADA CORP.	Brampton, Ontario	L6T 2J5	905-457-2792	o-i.com
APOTEX INC.	Toronto, Ontario	M9L 1T9	416-749-1504	apotex.com/ca
DELPHARM BOUCHERVILLE CANADA INC.	Boucherville, Quebec	J4B 7K8	450-650-0065	delpharm.com
SELECT FOOD PRODUCTS, LIMITED	Toronto, Ontario	M4A 1B4	416-759-9316	selectfoodproducts.com
HIGHBURY CANCO CORPORATION	Leamington, Ontario	N8H 3W8	519-326-0252	highburycorp.com
CROFTERS FOOD LTD.	Seguin, Ontario	P2A 2W8	705-746-2733	croftersorganic.com
SPECIALITES LASSONDE INC.	Saint-Damase, Quebec	J0H 1J0	450-797-3303	lassonde.com
MARIE MORIN CANADA	Saint-Bruno, Quebec	J3V 0M9	450-678-6047 †	mariemorin.ca
NATIONAL DRY COMPANY LIMITED	Toronto, Ontario	M9M 2L7	416-742-8760	nationaldry.ca
ANDREW PELLER LIMITED	Grimsby, Ontario	L3M 4E8	905-643-1726 †	andrewpeller.com
ARTERRA WINES CANADA, INC.	Mississauga, Ontario	L5T 2V3	905-564-6900	arterracanada.com
FORTY CREEK DISTILLERY LTD.	Grimsby, Ontario	L3M 4E9	905-945-9225 †	fortycreekwhisky.com
VICTORIA DISTILLERS INC.	Sidney, British Columbia	V8L 1Y2	250-544-8217 †	victoriadistillers.com

Importers are taken from the Canadian Importers Database list of major importers of HS 701090 (all origins, 2024): packaging distributors and glass suppliers first, then pharmaceutical, food and beverage companies. The CID does not publish a list of importers of this product from Pakistan. Phone numbers are from YellowPages.ca; websites were opened and confirmed as the company's own site on 14–15 October 2026 (where a listed domain redirects, the working destination is shown; lassonde.com is the parent group's site). † YellowPages.ca shows a different address from the CID, so confirm before contacting (TricorBraun Canada: 7050 Woodbine Ave, Markham, ON; Jane's Packaging: 205 Torbay Rd, Markham, ON; Marie Morin Canada: 9995 av de Catania, Brossard, QC; Andrew Peller: 210 Constellation Dr, Stoney Creek, ON; Forty Creek: 297 South Service Rd, Grimsby, ON; Victoria Distillers: 9891 Seaport Pl, Sidney, BC). Importers with US addresses, and others for which a phone number and a working company

website could not both be confirmed, are not shown. The CID gives company names and addresses only; the importer is not necessarily the end user.

References

[1] Canadian Importers Database, HS 701090, major Canadian importers (all countries, 2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=701090&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 701090, major importers by country of origin: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=701090

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

[4] Richards Packaging, company website: https://www.richardspackaging.com/

[5] Ampak, company website: https://www.ampak.ca/

[6] Circlepak, company website: https://www.circlepak.ca/

[7] Victoria Distillers, company website: https://victoriadistillers.com/

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