Exploring Agri-Food Opportunities in India

August 14, 2026

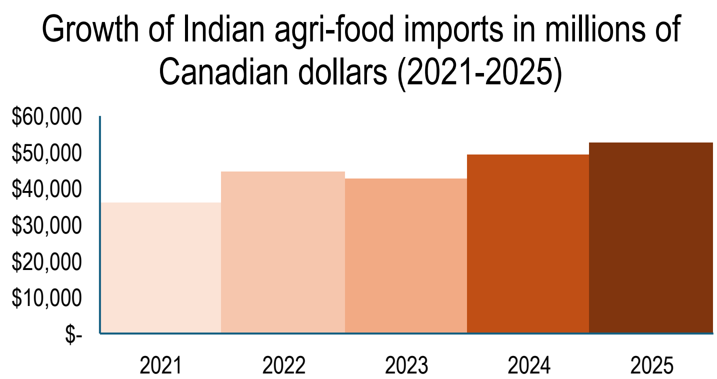
Manitoba

Table of Contents

THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

Executive Summary

India's agri-food import market reached approximately $52.7 billion in 2025 and has grown by nearly 10 per cent annually since 2021. This growth reflects rising demand and India's continued reliance on imports in key food categories, positioning the country as a high-potential market for exporters. As the world's fifth-largest economy, with gross domestic product (GDP) of $4.13 trillion in 2025, India combines significant scale with rapid economic growth. Its population of more than 1.5 billion, growing urbanization, and rising incomes are driving increased demand for processed, value-added, convenient, and premium food products.



Despite being a leading global producer of commodities such as dairy, grains, pulses, fruits, vegetables, and spices, India faces persistent supply-side constraints, including climate variability, water scarcity, and fragmented landholdings. These challenges are expected to limit the pace of domestic production growth, sustaining demand for imported agri-food products and reinforcing opportunities for international suppliers.

India represents an emerging market for Manitoba agri-food exports. Although Manitoba's exports to India only accounted for $1.6 million between 2021 and 2025, shipments grew at an average annual rate of 78 per cent, led primarily by pea exports. Strong economic growth, a large and expanding consumer base, and increasing demand for higher-value food products are expected to support continued growth in India's agri-food imports. Among the sectors examined, peas appear to offer the strongest immediate export opportunity, supported by India's large import requirements and ongoing supply-demand gaps.

Expanding in India will require exporters to navigate diverse regional preferences, a complex regulatory environment, and fragmented distribution channels. Companies that adapt to these market realities while leveraging Manitoba's competitive strengths will be better positioned to capture a greater share of India's growing agri-food import demand.

Key demographics and economic indicators[1]

Country name: Republic of India
Head of State: Droupadi Murmu
Head of Government: Narendra Modi
Government Type: Federal parliamentary constitutional republic
Capital: New Delhi
Legislature: Parliament (Upper and Lower House)
Judiciary: Supreme Court, headed by the Chief Justice of India, 25 High Courts, and trial courts.
Economic indicators: India is the 6th largest economy in the world in terms of GDP ($4.2 trillion).
Population: 1.48 billion people (estimate 2026)
GDP growth: 7.8 per cent (2025)[2]
GDP per capita: $12,801 (PPP, 2026 est.)
GDP per capita rank: 148th (nominal, 2026 estimated)
Inflation: 3.5 per cent (April 2025 to April 2026)

[1] Wikipedia.org
[2] India GDP Annual Growth Rate

India’s Global Agri-food Imports

India's agri-food import market expanded significantly between 2021 and 2025, growing from $36.2 billion to $52.7 billion. This sustained growth reflects rising incomes, rapid urbanization, changing consumer preferences, and increasing demand for food and agricultural inputs. For reliable exporting jurisdictions such as Canada, India's growing dependency on imported agricultural products presents substantial long-term market opportunities.

Table 1 – Top-10 Indian Global Imports in Canadian Dollars (2021-2025)

Description	Total $ 2021-2025	%	2021 $	2022 $	2023 $	2024 $	2025 $	CAGR %
Total	225,963,984,059	100.00	36,225,165,410	44,759,359,320	42,775,205,775	49,476,203,409	52,728,050,145	9.84
Palm oil	62,518,503,086	27.67	11,985,783,913	15,251,995,289	11,853,258,621	11,862,993,407	11,564,471,856	-0.89
Soybean oil	34,132,269,811	15.11	5,937,954,818	7,933,892,828	5,430,211,682	5,758,179,311	9,072,031,172	11.18
Pulses	22,416,779,167	9.92	2,631,982,921	2,556,208,958	4,166,897,841	7,047,805,677	6,013,883,770	22.95
Sunflower oil	21,504,658,169	9.52	3,064,134,675	3,961,657,280	4,567,390,066	5,075,490,845	4,835,985,303	12.08
Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts	11,091,264,196	4.91	1,454,407,658	2,476,906,163	1,845,462,793	2,291,085,290	3,023,402,292	20.07
Other nuts	10,663,998,156	4.72	1,688,825,727	1,988,133,389	1,994,603,402	2,232,226,756	2,760,208,882	13.07
Cane or beet sugar	6,582,890,318	2.91	229,692,173	326,542,393	1,846,023,438	2,459,608,117	1,721,024,197	65.45
Animal feed	3,831,503,160	1.70	741,276,599	743,353,850	672,966,888	732,928,399	940,977,424	6.15
Liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	3,544,554,423	1.57	370,239,197	711,616,155	771,078,528	786,893,557	904,726,986	25.03
Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens	2,943,978,947	1.30	512,379,700	395,686,311	581,743,599	652,516,388	801,652,949	11.84

Source: Global Trade Tracker – July 2026

India's import profile remains heavily concentrated in bulk commodities when measured by volume. Total agri-food imports reached approximately 142.9 million tonnes during the period, with palm oil accounting for nearly 30 per cent of total import volume, making it the country's largest imported commodity. Pulses represented the second-largest category at approximately 15 per cent of total imports, followed by soybean oil (14.5 per cent) and sunflower oil (9.5 per cent). Together with sugar, these commodities comprised most India's import volumes, underscoring the country's continued reliance on imported staple foods and processing inputs to meet domestic demand.

Pulses were one of India’s fastest-growing import categories. Pulse imports increased from $2.6 billion in 2021 to $6.0 billion in 2025, while volumes more than doubled from 2.6 million tonnes to 6.6 million tonnes. This represented a 22.9 per cent compound annual growth rate (CAGR) in value. Growth was driven mainly by peas and chickpeas. Pea imports rose from only $53,783 in 2021 to $669.8 million in 2025, peaking at $1.9 billion in 2024. Chickpea imports also grew rapidly, increasing from $206.4 million to $1.52 billion over the same period. Lentils remained one of India’s largest pulse imports but grew at a more moderate pace. These trends are especially relevant for Manitoba because peas are one of the province’s principal pulse crops. Continued growth in India’s pea demand could create favourable export opportunities for Manitoba producers and exporters, particularly if domestic Indian production remains unable to meet demand.

Broader import trends reinforce the importance of food security commodities in India’s import basket. In addition to pulses, soybean oil imports increased steadily and reached their highest level in 2025. Maize imports surged in 2024, likely reflecting stronger demand from the livestock feed and industrial sectors. Animal feed preparations also recorded moderate but consistent growth. Together, these trends point to increasing demand driven by population growth, dietary diversification, and expansion in India’s livestock and food-processing industries.

Not all commodities followed the same pattern. Although palm oil remained India's largest import by volume, imports declined after peaking in 2023. Soybean imports fell sharply in 2025 after several years of relatively stable volumes. Cereal imports, such as barley and oats, also fluctuated in response to domestic production levels, market conditions, and policy measures. These shifts suggest India's import structure is evolving as the country adjusts to changing supply and demand conditions.

Table 2 – Top-10 Indian Global Imports in Kilograms (2021-2025)

Description	*Total (KG) 2021 - 2025*	*%*	*2021 KG*	*2022 KG*	*2023 KG*	*2024 KG*	*2025 KG*
Total	142,911,630,751	100.00	23,041,395,997	24,620,123,340	28,344,819,541	34,519,740,780	32,385,551,093
Palm oil	42,775,294,833	29.93	8,174,701,210	9,169,392,206	9,348,539,442	8,620,384,790	7,462,277,185
Pulses	22,098,762,702	15.46	2,601,933,662	2,419,204,866	3,633,289,773	6,874,914,790	6,569,419,611
Soybean oil	20,722,394,420	14.50	3,522,869,949	3,912,173,663	3,502,887,498	4,148,690,620	5,635,772,690
Sunflower oil	13,513,284,504	9.46	1,856,784,383	1,913,324,172	3,109,706,529	3,740,484,860	2,892,984,560
Cane or beet sugar	9,308,318,641	6.51	427,967,430	497,129,866	2,235,189,533	3,364,485,420	2,783,546,392
Coconuts, Brazil nuts /cashew nuts	6,060,317,864	4.24	884,798,090	1,381,980,698	1,192,344,476	1,213,460,310	1,387,734,290
Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens	2,645,322,292	1.85	499,843,658	456,407,949	522,582,540	562,926,880	603,561,265
Apples, pears and quinces	2,445,645,990	1.71	461,088,848	424,317,083	498,868,355	546,366,300	515,005,404
Other nuts	1,955,307,422	1.37	326,036,723	374,596,667	402,600,831	423,513,610	428,559,591
Oilcake and other solid residues	2,014,424,061	1.41	568,921,331	363,688,035	309,130,492	387,168,710	385,515,493

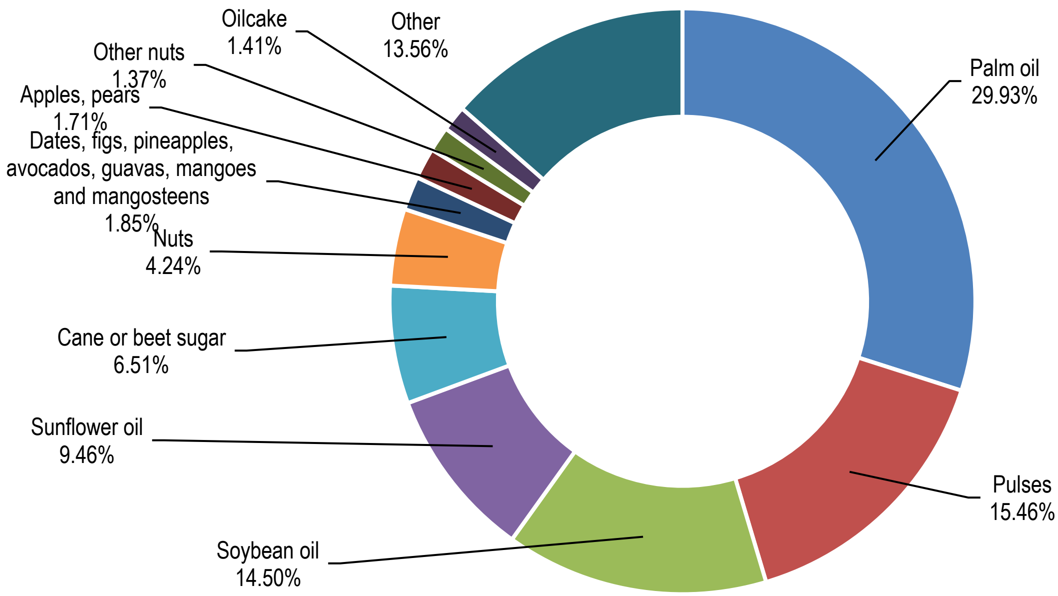
Source: Global Trade Tracker – July 2026

When measured by value, India's import profile is more diversified. Total agri-food imports reached approximately $226 billion between 2021 and 2025, increasing at a 9.8 per cent CAGR. While palm oil remained the largest import category, accounting for approximately $62.5 billion, or 28 per cent of total import value, it was followed by soybean oil (15 per cent), pulses (10 per cent), and sunflower oil (nine per cent). Although these commodities continue to dominate India's agricultural imports, the value data highlights the growing importance of higher-value products.

Higher-value products are also growing quickly. Imports of coconuts, Brazil nuts, and cashew nuts exceeded $11 billion over the period and recorded a 20 per cent CAGR. Other categories, including cocoa products, coffee, processed fruit products, and alcoholic beverages, also expanded as rising incomes and urbanization increased demand for more diverse and premium food products. Among major commodity groups, pulses grew by 23 per cent, while soybean oil and sunflower oil grew by 11 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively. Sugar imports also expanded rapidly, recording a 65 per cent CAGR.

Overall, India's import market has a dual structure. The country continues to rely on large-volume imports of staple commodities such as edible oils and pulses to support food security. At the same time, demand for processed foods, specialized ingredients, and consumer-oriented products is increasing. This combination of volume-driven food security needs and rising demand for higher-value products creates a range of opportunities for Canadian exporters, including Manitoba's pulse sector.

Graph 1 – Percentage Distribution of India's Top 10 Imports by Volume (2021–2025)



Source: Global Trade Tracker – July 2026

Canada's Top Agri-Food Exports to India

Canada's exports to India over the 2021–2025 period reached $3.71 billion, reflecting steady expansion with 9.8 per cent CAGR. Pulses are almost the exclusive export from Canada to India of agri-food products, representing 97.1 per cent of the total in value for the period. This confirms Canada's strong but narrow export position in the Indian market.

Table 3 – Top 10 Canadian Exports to India in Canadian Dollars (2021-2025)

Description	*Total $ 2021-2025*	*%*	*2021 $*	*2022 $*	*2023 $*	*2024 $*	*2025 $*	*CAGR %*
Total	**3,713,499,062**	**100.00**	**428,910,354**	**418,268,686**	**819,201,764**	**1,424,447,296**	**622,670,962**	**9.77**
Pulses	3,605,283,391	97.09	406,287,952	394,628,180	799,307,849	1,404,645,229	600,414,181	10.26
Other sugars	32,581,938	0.88	7,188,716	6,792,923	5,909,150	6,464,439	6,226,710	-3.53
Animal feed	19,179,094	0.52	5,128,074	4,192,386	2,789,840	3,646,281	3,422,513	-9.61
Glycerol	8,097,019	0.22	1,727,297	2,678,051	2,050,946	811,540	829,185	-16.76
Food preparations	7,745,123	0.21	1,488,348	1,551,020	1,124,949	1,871,696	1,709,110	3.52
Fruits and nuts prepared or preserved	3,647,113	0.10	520,544	544,481	950,503	488,169	1,143,416	21.74
Oilcake	3,624,233	0.10	384,772	550,446	888,211	795,730	1,005,074	27.13
Crustaceans	3,205,753	0.09	856,189	60,724	440,103	883,235	965,502	3.05
Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water	3,428,128	0.09	878,770	502,427	526,602	660,178	860,151	-0.53
Forage products	3,513,415	0.09	389,421	1,249,547	861,429	367,307	645,711	13.48

Source: Global Trade tracker – July 2026

Saskatchewan is the dominant Prairie Province exporter to India, accounting for most Prairie shipments. Over the same period, the province exported approximately $2.95 billion in goods to India, representing close to 80 per cent of Canada's total exports to that market. While growth was more moderate than the national average with a CAGR of about 2.9 per cent, export value remained consistently high and peaked at around $1.02 billion in 2024.

Alberta exported approximately $673 million to India over the same period and recorded the strongest growth among Prairie provinces, with a CAGR of roughly 96 per cent. Export values increased sharply from just over $10 million in 2021 to more than $391 million in 2024, before easing to $158 million in 2025. This rapid growth suggests a diversification of Alberta's export base to India.

Overall, Prairie exports to India are highly concentrated in Saskatchewan, with Alberta emerging as a fast-growing secondary exporter. Manitoba continues to represent a relatively small but volatile participant. During the period 2021-2025, pulses represented 97.1 per cent of the value of Canada's exports to India (Table 3).

The export trajectory across all Canadian provinces shows a common pattern of rapid growth through 2024 followed by a decline in 2025, suggesting sensitivity to global commodity cycles and fluctuations in Indian import demand. Excessive monsoon rainfall and flooding in India's key pulse-growing regions may reduce domestic output and increase demand for imported pulses from global markets.

Manitoba's Top Agri-Food Exports to India

Compared to other Canadian provinces, Manitoba's agri-food exports to India were relatively small, totaling about $1.69 million between 2021-2025. Despite the modest export value, Manitoba recorded a CAGR of 78 per cent, driven by substantial increases from a very low base. Exports rose from $48,159 in 2021 to over $1.1 million in 2024, before declining to about $483,000 in 2025.

Peas dominated exports, accounting for nearly 95 per cent of total exports and a CAGR of 91.3 per cent between 2021 and 2025, highlighting a concentrated but growing export opportunity.

Table 4 – Manitoba Exports to India in Canadian Dollars (2021-2025)

Description	Total $	%	2021 $	2022 $	2023 $	2024 $	2025 $	CAGR %
Total	1,687,762	100.00	48,159	1,179	55,109	1,100,717	482,598	77.92
Peas	1,598,295	94.70	34,544	-	-	1,100,717	463,034	91.34
Peptones	42,081	2.49	-	-	42,081	-	-	
Animal products	26,643	1.58	13,615	-	13,028	-	-	-2.18
Animal feed	19,564	1.16	-	-	-	-	19,564	
Oilseeds	1,179	0.07	-	1,179	-	-	-	

Source: Global Trade Tracker – July 2026

Supply Chain Dynamics

India's retail sector combines modern and traditional formats. Organized retail includes supermarkets, hypermarkets, and e-commerce platforms, while unorganized retail consists of local shops, street vendors, and traditional markets.

Efficient supply chains are essential to both formats, but infrastructure challenges continue to affect distribution. Limited transportation networks and poor road connectivity in rural areas increase costs and hinder market access. These constraints are significant given that more than 75 per cent of India's population lives outside major urban centres and relies heavily on small retailers.
Although India's logistics network continues to improve, transportation and communication infrastructure remains less developed than in many advanced economies. As a result, businesses are increasingly forming strategic partnerships with distributors, logistics providers, and retail chains to improve efficiency and reach[3].

Distribution Channels

As of 2025, India's food retail landscape remains highly fragmented and dominated by traditional retail, with convenience and small-format stores accounting for roughly 70 per cent of food sales, followed by supermarkets and hypermarkets at about 18 per cent, and food and beverage specialty stores at roughly 10 per cent.

[3] globalbizresearch.org

The packaged food and grocery sector is led by large domestic players such as Adani Wilmar, ITC, Nestlé India, and regional brands, but competition remains intense with strong local presence across categories. On the demand side, the food service sector continues to expand at an estimated 8–10 per cent annually, driven primarily by restaurants, which represent over 80 per cent of food consumption by value within food service channels, while cafés, bars, and institutional food service account for smaller, but growing, segments.

Canada-India Trade Relation Implications

India is a priority partner in Canada's trade diversification strategy, which aims to expand exports beyond the U.S. and increase bilateral trade with India to $70 billion annually by 2030.[4] Following renewed political engagement, both countries recently agreed to advance negotiations toward a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), covering goods, services, investment, agriculture, digital trade, and sustainable development.

In 2025, Canada–India merchandise trade totalled $10.9 billion, with Canadian exports at $3.9 billion (down 26.5 per cent year-over-year) and imports from India at $7 billion (up 18.9 per cent). Export declines were led by metal ores, forestry, agri-food, and energy products, while import growth was driven by consumer goods, machinery, chemicals, and electronics.

India's strong economic fundamentals, including a large and growing middle class, rapid urbanization, and sustained GDP growth, continue to create long-term commercial opportunities for Canadian exporters. However, until a CEPA is finalized, exporters remain subject to India's tariff regime,[5] which is frequently adjusted to balance consumer inflation and domestic farm income objectives.

Market Access Regulations

India's import and export activities are governed by the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.

Before importing goods, businesses must obtain an Import-Export Code (IEC) from the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). The IEC is linked to the importer's Permanent Account Number (PAN) and is required for customs clearance and foreign currency transactions.

Certain products classified as restricted, canalized, or prohibited require additional approvals from the DGFT or other government authorities. Importers must also identify the relevant Indian Trade Classification–Harmonized System (ITC-HS) code and submit the required customs documentation, including a Bill of Entry and Business Identification Number (BIN).

Food imports are subject to additional requirements administered by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). Imported food products must display the FSSAI logo and licence number and comply with packaging and labelling regulations. Required information must be clearly visible and provided in English or Hindi.

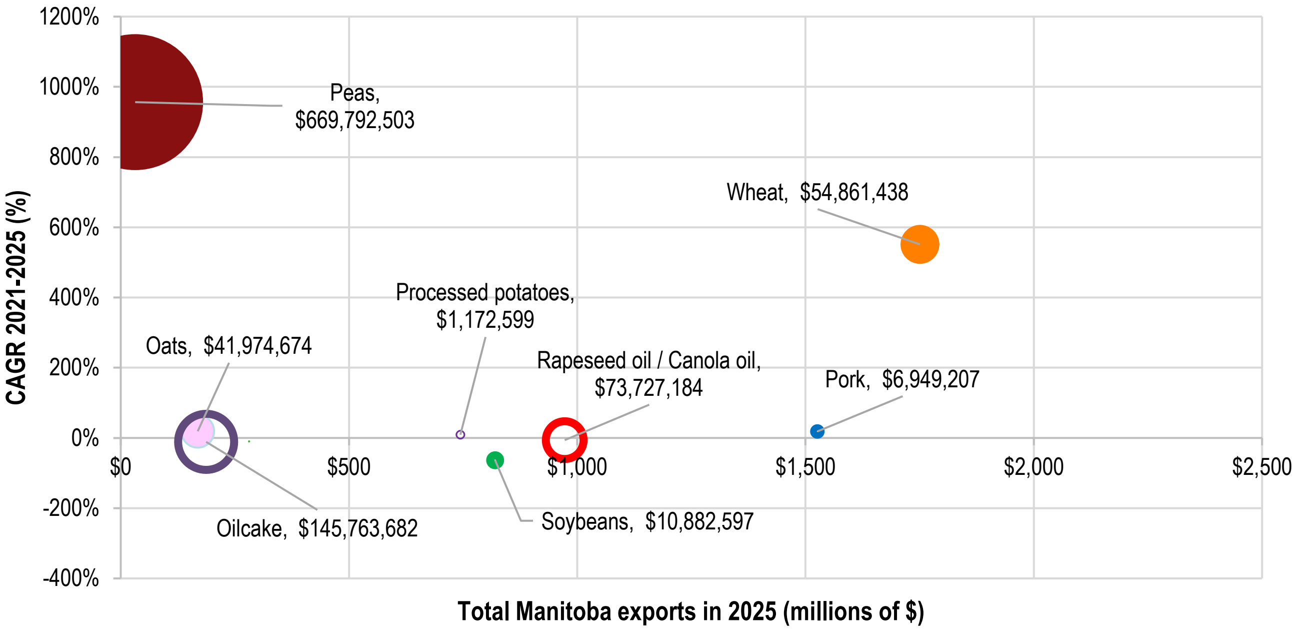
Packaged foods must also indicate whether they are vegetarian or non-vegetarian. Products containing animal-derived ingredients, including eggs, are classified as non-vegetarian, while milk and dairy products are considered vegetarian. Non-vegetarian products must display a brown symbol within a square prominently on the package near the product name or brand.

Opportunities for Manitoba's Agri-Food Exports in India

Graph 2 helps explain market attractiveness and trade opportunities by combining three important dimensions into a single visualization: Manitoba's global export value in 2025 (x-axis), the growth rate of India's imports between 2021 and 2025 (y-axis), and the size of India's import market (bubble size).

[4] Canada-India relations
[5] https://www.tariffinder.ca/en/search/export

Graph 2 – Selected agri-food imports of India in 2025 ($) vs associated India's CAGR for 2021-2025



Peas

Indian demand for pulses continues to expand. Indian pulse imports grew at a 23 per cent CAGR between 2021 and 2025, reaching 6.6 million tonnes valued at approximately $6 billion in 2025. Total pulse consumption in India increased by five per cent in 2025 to 35 million tonnes, with beans recording the strongest growth at seven per cent to 5.3 million tonnes. Looking ahead, pulse consumption is projected to grow at a four per cent CAGR between 2026 and 2030, reaching 42 million tonnes. Canada supplied approximately 10 per cent of India's pulse imports by value in 2025, providing a strong foundation for future growth.

Pulses remain a staple of Indian diets, serving as an affordable and essential source of protein in traditional foods such as dal, curries, dosas, and snacks. Demand is also being driven by evolving consumer preferences, as health-conscious urban consumers increasingly incorporate lentils, chickpeas, and beans into high-protein meals, salads, and convenient ready-to-cook products. The growing popularity of value-added pulse products is further strengthening long-term demand.

These trends present a compelling opportunity for Manitoba, particularly in dry peas, given the category's growing importance in India and the exceptional growth it has experienced over the past five years. Peas accounted for 11.5 per cent of India's total pulse imports between 2021 and 2025 and recorded the strongest growth among all pulse categories. Pea imports increased from virtually zero in 2021 to $669.8 million in 2025, peaking at $1.9 billion in 2024 and achieving an exceptional compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 956.4 per cent over the period. As one of Canada's leading dry pea-producing provinces, Manitoba is well positioned to capitalize on India's increasing reliance on imported peas to supplement domestic production and meet growing demand.

Wheat

India's wheat imports increased significantly between 2021 and 2025, reaching a value of $54 million in 2025 and recording a 550 per cent CAGR. However, this growth reflects a relatively small import market, and future imports are expected to remain limited at around 50,000 tonnes[6] due to adequate domestic supplies and relatively weak market prices. Import tariffs on wheat and wheat products have remained unchanged since 2019, with imports also subject to a Social Welfare Surcharge equivalent to 10 per cent of the base duty.

For Manitoba, the opportunity in wheat is likely to be targeted rather than volume driven. While India is expected to remain largely self-sufficient in wheat, periodic production shortfalls, quality requirements, or regional shortages may create demand for imports. Manitoba's reputation for producing high-quality milling wheat positions the province to serve niche market segments that require consistent quality

[6] USDA - 2026-04-02 - Grain and Feed Annual – Report # IN2026-0019

specifications, particularly in food processing and specialty applications. However, the overall opportunity is expected to remain limited due to India's strong domestic production and low long-term import requirements.

Canola Oil

India remains heavily reliant on imported vegetable oils despite modest growth in domestic rapeseed/canola oil production and a decline in imports between 2021 and 2025. Imports continue to account for approximately 60 per cent of the country's consumption, driven by population growth, rising incomes, and increasing consumer demand for healthier oils as alternatives to palm oil. Supply risks in competing oils, particularly palm and sunflower oil, could further strengthen demand for canola oil.

Given these market conditions, Manitoba is well positioned to expand canola oil exports to India. Strong demand, Manitoba's reputation for high-quality canola, and India's temporary reduction in import duties on crude edible oils are expected to support imports and improve canola's competitiveness in the market.

Oilcake

Oilcake imports reached $146 million in 2025. While imports declined between 2021 and 2025, with a CAGR of -11 per cent, domestic consumption of canola (rapeseed) oilcake in India is expected to grow in the coming years.[7] This outlook is supported by its competitive price and strong nutritional profile, making it increasingly widely used in poultry and dairy feed, particularly in major livestock-producing states in India. Growth is further driven by the feed industry's shift toward higher-protein rations to meet rising nutritional requirements associated with a growing population and expanding livestock sector. With India's GDP projected to grow at nearly seven per cent over 2026–2027, sustained demand for animal protein is expected to underpin continued increases in rapeseed/canola meal consumption.

Pork

In 2025, India imported approximately $7 million worth of pork. Although pork remains a niche protein in India, consumption has grown steadily, with total sales increasing from 425,800 tonnes in 2020 to 574,600 tonnes in 2025, a 6.2 per cent CAGR. Market value grew even faster, rising from $2.2 billion to $3.5 billion over the same period, 10.0 per cent CAGR. Despite this growth, pork consumption remains modest compared to poultry (5.3 million tonnes) and beef/veal (2.7 million tonnes). Looking ahead, pork sales are forecast to reach 664,200 tonnes by 2030, growing at a more moderate 2.9 per cent CAGR, reflecting continued but slower market expansion.[8] Pork is not currently a major market opportunity in India due to its limited market size and cultural consumption constraints.

Soybeans

India's soybean sector is undergoing a period of contraction, with production forecast to decline from 12.58 million tonnes in 2024/25 to 10.35 million tonnes in 2026/27 as lower profitability encourages farmers to shift acreage to other crops. Harvested area, crushing volumes, and domestic consumption are also projected to decrease, while ending stocks are expected to fall by more than 50 per cent, indicating tighter domestic supplies. Although soybean imports are expected to remain stable at 200,000 tonnes, declining production and inventories may increase the need for supplemental imports during periods of market tightness.[9] For Manitoba, the opportunity is driven less by growth in Indian demand and more by the potential for supply shortfalls in a large and strategically important soybean market. As domestic production weakens, reliable exporters may be better positioned to supply processors seeking consistent access to soybeans and soybean products.

Processed Potatoes

India's growing potato processing industry presents opportunities for Manitoba exporters. The sector is expected to grow at a 9.9 per cent CAGR through 2029[10], driven by rising household consumption and demand from restaurants and food manufacturers. Key growth segments include frozen potato products, chips, snacks, and dehydrated potatoes.

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[7] USDA - 2026-03-31 - Oilseeds and Products Annual – Report # IN2026-0012
[8] Euromonitor-Meat in India-March 2026
[9] USDA - Oilseeds and Products Annual Report IN2026-0012 – March 31, 2026
[10] Euromonitor International - Vegetable, Potato and Fruit Products in India – October 2025

While India remains largely self-sufficient in fresh potato production, demand for processed potato products continues to outpace growth in domestic processing capacity. Manitoba's strong potato production base and processing expertise position the province to capitalize on opportunities in value-added potato products, ingredients, and partnerships with India's growing food processing industry.

Conclusion

India presents Manitoba with its strongest opportunity in pulses, particularly dry peas, where rapid import growth, large-scale consumption, and Canada's existing market presence align well with Manitoba's production strengths. Wheat offers a more limited, niche opportunity linked to quality needs or periodic supply gaps, while canola oil and other value-added products may provide longer-term potential where Indian demand is shaped by food security, health-conscious consumers, and growth in processed food markets. Manitoba's best positioning is as a reliable supplier of high-quality commodities and ingredients that support India's staple food needs and evolving consumer demand.

Key Contact Organizations

High Commission of Canada in India / Canadian Trade Commissioner Service
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Email: delhi@international.gc.ca
E-Mail: india.commerce@international.gc.ca

List of Importers

Consumer Marketing Private Limited
M B 1 E Madhban Road, Shakarpur,
New Delhi, Delhi 110092
India
cmipl.net

AAK India Private Limited
14th Floor, Quantum, Central Avenue
Hiranandani Business Park
Hiranandani Estate
Ghodbunder Road, Thane W- 400607,
Maharashtra
India
Tel.:1-800-266-6363
info.in@aak.com

Cargill India Private Limited
9A, Vishwakarma Road, DLF Phase 3, Sector 24
Gurugram, Haryana 122010
India
Tel: 011-0124 235 8939
cargill.co.in

Nataraj Oil Mills Private Limited
16, Chennai - Trichy Highway Alandur
Uthangudi, Tamil Nadu 625107
India
Tel: 011-0452 242 4989
https://nataraj-oil-mills-private-limited.business.site

K.T.V. Health Food Private Limited
48/310, Thambu Chetty Street
Chennai 600001.
India
Tel: 1-800-258-0789, 011-044 6628 6500
Email:info@sunlandsunfloweroil.com

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www.nationmaster.com

www.canada.ca

www.bestfoodimporters.com

Others:

Catsnet

Euromonitor

Global Trade Tracker

Contact us

www.manitoba.ca/agriculture/

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Available in alternate formats upon request.

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