PRODUCT REPORT

Sports Jerseys and Team Shirts of Man-made Fibres

HS Code 6110.30 | Export market guide: Pakistan to Canada | October 2026

Key facts at a glance

Indicator	Value	Source
Canada's imports of jerseys, pullovers and similar of man-made fibres (HS 611030), 2025	USD 852.85 million (+4.9% vs 2024)	Trade Data Online
Canada's imports from Pakistan, 2025	USD 4.83 million (0.57% share; +15.1% vs 2024)	Trade Data Online
Pakistan's trend in Canada	Peak of USD 6.14 million in 2018; January–July 2026 −3.4% on January–July 2025	Trade Data Online
Largest supplier to Canada	China: USD 285.80 million, 33.5% share (2025)	Trade Data Online
Pakistan's world exports, FY2025-26	USD 31.9 million / 5.25 million pieces to 76 destinations (USA takes 38.4%)	TIPP
Canadian import duty	MFN 18%. Pakistan pays 18% (no GPT for apparel); duty-free for LDCs such as Bangladesh and Cambodia, and for Vietnam (CPTPP)	CBSA Customs Tariff 2026
Key product rules	Bilingual fibre-content label with dealer identity; textile flammability; general product safety	Competition Bureau; Health Canada
Origin marking	Knitted garments must be marked with the country of origin (e.g. "Made in Pakistan")	CBSA Memorandum D11-3-1
Quebec labelling (Bill 96)	All product text in French; descriptive words in trademarks must also be in French since 1 June 2025	Charter of the French Language / OQLF
Major Canadian importers (2024)	165 importers account for 80% of imports (CAD 1.24 billion); 3 account for 19%. From Pakistan: 23 importers account for 80% of CAD 6.75 million	Canadian Importers Database

Trade values from Trade Data Online and TIPP are in US dollars. Canadian Importers Database data and retail prices are in Canadian dollars. Pakistan's data follows its fiscal year (July–June); Canada's data follows the calendar year. HS 6110.30 covers all knitted upper-body garments of man-made fibres (sweaters, sweatshirts, hoodies, fleece pullovers and cardigans as well as sports jerseys), so the import figures are much wider than team jerseys alone.

1. Introduction

HS 6110.30 covers "Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, knitted or crocheted" made "of man-made fibres" (polyester, nylon, acrylic and similar). In Canada's 2026 Customs Tariff the tariff item is 6110.30.00 (unit of measure: number), with statistical suffixes that separate acrylic, brushed or fleeced, spandex-containing and other garments, each for men's/boys' and women's/girls' wear. Sports jerseys and team shirts of polyester (hockey jerseys, soccer and goalkeeper jerseys, long-sleeve practice and training jerseys, reversible practice jerseys and many sublimated team tops) fall here, together with synthetic sweatshirts, hoodies, fleece pullovers and sweaters. Pakistan reports exports under one national line, 6110.3000 "of manmade fibres".

Products outside this code, which exporters should classify separately:

- The same garments of cotton (HS 6110.20) or of wool or fine animal hair (HS 6110.11–6110.19).
- T-shirts and singlets: HS 6109. Short-sleeve team shirts can fall in 6109 or 6110 depending on design (for example collar, opening and fit).
- Track suits (jacket and trousers sold together): HS 6112; woven (not knitted) garments: HS 6201–6211; some special sportswear such as cycling jerseys may fall in HS 6114.

Classification of a specific garment should be confirmed with the Canadian importer or a customs broker, or by an advance ruling from CBSA.

Canada has a large team-sport market. Hockey, soccer, basketball, baseball, lacrosse and recreational leagues buy practice and game jerseys every season, and fans buy licensed replica jerseys of NHL, CFL, MLS and international teams. Buyers include team-uniform makers and distributors (Gamewear Group, T. Litzen Sports, Augusta Sportswear), licensed fan-apparel companies (Fanatics, Outerstuff), global brands (adidas, Nike, Under Armour, Puma), sporting goods retailers (Decathlon, Sport Chek) and blank and promotional apparel wholesalers (Gildan, SanMar, Stormtech).

Pakistan, and Sialkot in particular, is a well-known maker of sublimated team uniforms, hockey and soccer jerseys and other sportswear. TDAP's directory of exporters of knitted apparel (HS 61) lists about 770 companies, concentrated in Karachi, Sialkot, Faisalabad and Lahore. TIPP shows that Pakistan's exports of synthetic jerseys and pullovers more than doubled from FY2021-22 to USD 31.9 million in FY2025-26.

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 61, tariff item 6110.30.00: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/html/00/ch61-eng.html

[2] TDAP, Exporters of Pakistan sector: Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (HS 61): https://tdap.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Chapter-61-Articles-of-apparel-and-clothing-accessories.pdf

[3] TDAP, Product report: Readymade garments: https://tdap.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/1.2-RMG-REPORT.pdf

[4] Canadian Importers Database, HS 611030, major Canadian importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=611030&lang=eng

2. Pakistan's Exports (Production)

The Trade Information Portal of Pakistan (TIPP) reports exports of these garments under one national tariff line, 6110.3000 "of manmade fibres". The table shows Pakistan's exports to the world by fiscal year (July–June). For trade with Canada, this report uses Canada's import figures (Section 3), which record USD 4.83 million of these garments from Pakistan in 2025.

Pakistan's exports of jerseys and pullovers of man-made fibres to the world (PCT 6110.3000)

Fiscal year	Value (USD)	Quantity (pieces)	Unit value (USD/piece)	Destinations
FY2021-22	13,480,371	1,742,076	7.74	50
FY2022-23	9,090,505	1,369,563	6.64	39
FY2023-24	12,730,616	2,135,946	5.96	39
FY2024-25	18,966,785	2,827,926	6.71	62
FY2025-26	31,864,817	5,247,476	6.07	76
Change FY26 vs FY25	+68.0%	+85.6%		
Change FY26 vs FY22	+136.4%	+201.2%		
FY2026-27 (Jul 2026 onward, partial)	9,722,470	1,530,765	6.35	39

Quantities are in units ("u") as recorded by TIPP; a small FY2025-26 shipment recorded in kg is excluded from the quantity but included in the value. In FY2025-26 the largest markets were the United States (USD 12.24 million), Germany (4.79), the United Kingdom (4.35), Ireland (2.38), Canada (1.25) and Saudi Arabia (1.12). TIPP records smaller direct shipments to Canada than Canada records as imports of Pakistani origin (USD 4.83 million in 2025); part of the difference is probably due to goods reaching Canada through third countries or being classified differently, but this is inferred. Canada's figures are used for trade with Canada.

Insight: Pakistan's exports of synthetic jerseys and pullovers are small but growing quickly: up 68.0% in FY2025-26 to USD 31.9 million, and the number of destinations has almost doubled since FY2022-23 (39 to 76). The average value of about USD 6 per piece is higher than for T-shirts, reflecting team jerseys and heavier garments. Canada is consistently one of Pakistan's top markets for this product in TIPP data (5th in FY2025-26).

References

[1] Trade Information Portal of Pakistan (TIPP), Export Trade Data dashboard, PCT 6110.3000, filtered by fiscal year (FY2021-22 to FY2026-27), all countries, values in USD and quantities; data accessed 5 October 2026: https://tipp.gov.pk/index.php?r=site/display&id=305

3. Canada's Imports (Consumption)

Canada's imports of jerseys, pullovers and similar of man-made fibres (HS 611030), USD million

From	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2020–25
World	**590.55**	**895.65**	**758.58**	**813.09**	**852.85**	**+44.4%**
China	207.04	310.92	257.96	284.39	285.80	+38.0%
Cambodia	94.42	113.96	92.24	94.84	116.90	+23.8%
Vietnam	46.15	77.78	65.12	79.29	101.41	+119.8%
Bangladesh	65.67	109.15	83.94	86.97	100.91	+53.7%
Indonesia	21.16	41.39	29.60	36.63	38.23	+80.7%
Honduras	20.99	36.20	42.84	45.38	37.57	+79.0%
India	1.36	2.87	3.02	3.29	3.69	+170.7%
Pakistan	3.45	5.18	4.89	4.20	4.83	+40.2%

2020 is shown as a benchmark year. 2025 values are the sum of the 12 monthly values in Trade Data Online, because the annual 2025 column had not yet been filled in when the data was accessed. Year to date: total imports in January–July 2026 were USD 377.81 million, −8.2% on January–July 2025 (USD 411.41 million). Imports from Pakistan were USD 2,630,812, −3.4% on USD 2,722,781, a 0.7% share. Pakistan ranked 20th among Canada's suppliers in 2024. Imports from Pakistan peaked at USD 6.14 million in 2018.

Insight: Canada imports about USD 850 million a year of synthetic jerseys, pullovers and similar garments, one of its largest apparel categories. 2025 was up +4.9%, but January–July 2026 is down 8.2%. Imports from Pakistan have stayed between USD 4.2 million and USD 5.2 million a year since 2022 (USD 4.83 million in 2025, +15.1%), a share of about 0.5–0.6%. In January–July 2026 they fell 3.4%, less than the market, so Pakistan's share edged up to 0.7%.

Where demand is: imports by province, 2024 (USD)

Province	2022	2023	2024	Share 2024
Ontario	443,377,499	397,371,054	422,326,750	51.9%
British Columbia	233,771,655	177,695,727	208,786,977	25.7%
Quebec	187,633,303	153,227,249	149,749,374	18.4%
Nova Scotia	13,353,899	13,311,002	11,918,883	1.5%

Province	2022	2023	2024	Share 2024
Alberta	10,039,677	8,536,433	10,330,941	1.3%
Manitoba	6,360,181	6,806,607	8,899,416	1.1%

Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec account for 96.0% of imports. The main hubs are the Greater Toronto Area, Metro Vancouver and Montréal, where most importers and distribution centres are located. Provincial figures show the province of clearance, not necessarily where the product is sold.

References

[1] Trade Data Online (ISED / Statistics Canada), Canadian imports, HS 611030, all countries (detailed), complete years, USD; accessed 5 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=%7C611030&lang=eng

[2] Trade Data Online, HS 611030, monthly trends August 2024 – July 2026, used to total calendar 2025 and January–July 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=24%7CMonthly+Trends&currency=US&productType=HS6&hSelectedCodes=%7C611030&lang=eng

[3] Trade Data Online, HS 611030, 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=%7C611030&lang=eng

4. Import Market Analysis

Supplier shares of Canada's imports of synthetic jerseys and pullovers (%)

Supplier	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
China	35.1	34.7	34.0	35.0	33.5
Cambodia	16.0	12.7	12.2	11.7	13.7
Vietnam	7.8	8.7	8.6	9.8	11.9
Bangladesh	11.1	12.2	11.1	10.7	11.8
Indonesia	3.6	4.6	3.9	4.5	4.5
Honduras	3.6	4.0	5.6	5.6	4.4
India	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Pakistan	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6

- **China (33.5%)** is the leading supplier and pays the same 18% duty as Pakistan. Its imports fell 12.7% in January–July 2026, cutting its share to 31.1%.
- **Cambodia, Vietnam and Bangladesh** together supplied 37.4% of imports in 2025, all duty-free. Vietnam grew fastest (+27.9% in 2025 and +4.0% in January–July 2026).
- **Indonesia, Honduras and Sri Lanka** supply brand programs; Honduras enters duty-free, while Indonesia and Sri Lanka pay 18% like Pakistan.
- **Pakistan (0.57%)** is a small supplier, but larger than India (USD 3.69 million in 2025).
- **Market concentration:** the top three suppliers held 59.1% of imports in 2025. The Canadian Importers Database lists 165 major importers that together account for 80% of imports (CAD 1.24 billion in 2024), and the top 3 importers alone for 19%. For goods from Pakistan, 23 importers account for 80% of CAD 6.75 million, and the top 3 for 37%.

Insight: The overall category is a large, price-driven market for sweaters, sweatshirts and fleece, dominated by China and duty-free Asian suppliers. Pakistan's realistic opening is the team-sport segment: sublimated

> hockey, soccer and practice jerseys for team-uniform companies, clubs and leagues, where Sialkot's experience, customisation and small runs count. Canadian team-wear importers such as Gamewear Group and T. Litzen Sports already buy from Pakistan.

References

[1] Trade Data Online, HS 611030 (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=%7C611030&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 611030, major importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=611030&lang=eng

[3] Canadian Importers Database, HS 611030, major importers of goods from Pakistan (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=611030&countryCode=527

[4] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 61: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/html/00/ch61-eng.html

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
No danger to health or safety	It is prohibited to manufacture, import, advertise or sell a consumer product that is a danger to human health or safety. Sports jerseys are consumer products, so this general rule applies even where there is no product-specific standard.	Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (CCPSA), ss. 7–8
Flammability of textiles	Textile products sold in Canada, including clothing, must meet the flame-spread limits of the Textile Flammability Regulations, tested under method CAN/CGSB-4.2 No. 27.5. Raised-fibre surfaces such as brushed or fleeced fabrics are tested more strictly than plain surfaces. Plain polyester knits usually pass, but buyers may ask for a test report.	Textile Flammability Regulations (SOR/2016-194); Health Canada industry guide
Children's hoodies and tops with drawstrings	Health Canada considers children's upper outerwear with drawstrings at the hood or neck (for example hooded sweatshirts and jackets) a danger because of the risk of strangulation, and such products have been recalled. Children's hooded garments should be made without hood or neck drawstrings.	Health Canada notice under the CCPSA (ss. 7–8)
Records and traceability	Importers and sellers must keep documents showing from whom they got the product and to whom they sold it, so it can be traced in a recall.	CCPSA, s. 13
Incident reporting	An importer that learns of an incident or defect that caused or could cause serious harm must report it to Health Canada within two days, and to its supplier.	CCPSA, s. 14
No forced labour in the supply chain	Goods mined, manufactured or produced wholly or in part by forced labour are prohibited from entering Canada. CBSA can detain such goods, and importers are expected to carry out due diligence on their supply chains, including yarn and fabric suppliers.	Customs Tariff, tariff item 9897.00.00; CBSA Memorandum D9-1-6

5.2 Packaging requirements

- There is no Canadian packaging standard for sports jerseys. Garments are usually shipped folded in individual polybags, packed by size and colour in export cartons.

- If the packaging hides the country-of-origin marking on the garment, the packaging itself must also be marked with the country of origin (CBSA Memorandum D11-3-1).
- Each carton should carry the style, size, colour and order or lot number, so the importer can meet the CCPSA traceability and recall requirements.

5.3 Labelling requirements

Label element	Requirement
Fibre content	Shown by generic fibre name (for example "polyester", "elastane/spandex"), with the percentage by mass, in order of predominance. Fibres making up less than 5% may be shown as "other fibre(s)". For example: "100% polyester / 100 % polyester" or "88% polyester, 12% elastane / 88 % polyester, 12 % élasthanne".
Dealer identity	The full name and postal address of the Canadian dealer (importer, brand or retailer), or a CA identification number issued by the Competition Bureau. A Pakistani maker can only use the importer's CA number with the importer's agreement.
Bilingual information	Fibre content must appear in both English and French. Dealer identity may appear in either language.
Permanent label	Apparel must carry the fibre content and dealer identity on a label that is permanently attached, legible and durable for the life of the garment (it must survive at least 10 cleanings), and that is placed where the consumer can easily find it.
Country of origin	Knitted garments and apparel made substantially of textile fibres are listed in the Marking of Imported Goods Order. Goods from Pakistan must be marked in English or French (for example "Made in Pakistan / Fabriqué au Pakistan"), legibly, permanently and where the buyer can easily see it.
Care instructions and size	Care labelling is voluntary in Canada, but if care information is given it must be accurate; most buyers ask for the care symbols of the national standard CAN/CGSB-86.1. Size labelling is not regulated.

Garments imported for further processing in Canada (for example blank jerseys or T-shirts to be printed or embroidered by the importer) may be labelled in Canada after import, provided Health Canada's and the Competition Bureau's rules are met before sale; country-of-origin marking is still required at import. The importer is legally responsible for compliance, so the exporter should agree label content with the buyer before production.

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

Quebec is Canada's third-largest market for these garments (18.4% of imports in 2024) and home to several major importers, including Gamewear Group (hockey jerseys), Gildan, Decathlon and Attraction. 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 sports jerseys	Legal basis
Everything on the product must be in French	Every inscription on the garment, its packaging and documents supplied with it (hang tags, care labels, size charts, warranty cards) must be in French. This includes performance and marketing claims printed on the garment or tag, such as "moisture-wicking", "breathable mesh", "lightweight" or "pro fit".	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	Charter s. 51 (amended 2022, c. 14, s. 42); OQLF guidance

Rule	What it means for sports jerseys	Legal basis
	must not have to make any extra effort to get the information in French.	
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 "Practice Jersey", "Hockey Jersey" or "Team Series") must also appear in French on the product or on a medium permanently attached to it. The brand name itself may stay in English.	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. 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), 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: Use one fully bilingual label set for all of Canada: a permanent sewn-in label with fibre content in English and French, the dealer's name and address or CA number, and "Made in Pakistan", plus hang tags with French at least as large and visible as the English. Translate every descriptive word, including words inside logos (for example "Practice Jersey / Chandail d'entraînement", "Hockey Jersey / Chandail de hockey"). Team names, player names and club crests on jerseys are not product inscriptions in the same sense, but the importer should confirm any printed text with the licence holder. Outer export cartons can stay in English only.

References

[1] 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

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

[3] Health Canada, Guidance on mandatory reporting under section 14 of the CCPSA: https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/consumer-product-safety/legislation-guidelines/acts-regulations/canada-consumer-product-safety-act/industry/guide-mandatory-reporting-section-14.html

[4] Textile Flammability Regulations (SOR/2016-194): https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2016-194/index.html

[5] Health Canada, Industry guide to the flammability of textile products: https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/consumer-product-safety/reports-publications/industry-professionals/industry-guide-flammability-textile.html

[6] Health Canada, Notice of danger to human health or safety and risk mitigation for children's upper outerwear with drawstrings: https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/consumer-product-safety/legislation-guidelines/guidelines-policies/information-regulated-parties-enforcement-approach-general-prohibitions/notice-danger-human-health-safety-risk-mitigation-childrens-upper-outerwear-drawstrings.html

[7] Health Canada (Recalls and safety alerts), Various children's upper outerwear with drawstrings recalled due to strangulation hazard: https://recalls-rappels.canada.ca/en/alert-recall/various-children-s-upper-outerwear-drawstrings-recalled-due-strangulation-hazard

[8] CBSA, Memorandum D9-1-6, Goods manufactured or produced by prison or forced labour (tariff item 9897.00.00): https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/publications/dm-md/d9/d9-1-6-eng.html

[9] CBSA, Memorandum D11-3-1, Marking of Imported Goods (Schedule I, items 5(8) knitted garments and 5(10) apparel): https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/publications/dm-md/d11/d11-3-1-eng.html

[10] Competition Bureau Canada, Guide to the Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations: https://competition-bureau.canada.ca/en/guide-textile-labelling-and-advertising-regulations

[11] Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations (C.R.C., c. 1551): https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._1551/FullText.html

[12] Competition Bureau Canada, CA identification number: https://competition-bureau.canada.ca/en/contact-competition-bureau-canada/ca-identification-number

[13] 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

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

[15] 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

[16] 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	Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (CCPSA). There is no mandatory Canadian product standard specific to sports jerseys; general safety, flammability and labelling rules apply.	Health Canada
Flammability	Fabric must meet the Textile Flammability Regulations (test method CAN/CGSB-4.2 No. 27.5). Children's sleepwear has separate, stricter rules, so garments should not be marketed as sleepwear unless they meet them.	Textile Flammability Regulations (SOR/2016-194)
Children's garments with drawstrings	Health Canada has assessed children's upper outerwear (such as hooded track jackets and sweatshirts) with drawstrings at the hood or neck as a danger to health or safety because of strangulation risk, and products have been recalled. Design children's track tops without hood or neck drawstrings.	Health Canada, CCPSA s. 7–8 enforcement notice
Product safety obligations	Importer must keep traceability records, report serious incidents within two days, and carry out recalls if ordered.	CCPSA, ss. 13–14, 31–32
Textile labelling	Bilingual fibre content and dealer identity (name and address or CA number) on a permanent label.	Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations; Competition Bureau
Origin marking	Garments marked "Made in Pakistan" (English or French), legible and permanent.	CBSA D11-3-1
Forced labour	Goods made wholly or partly with forced labour are prohibited. Be ready to show the source of yarn, fabric and dyeing/printing.	Customs Tariff item 9897.00.00; CBSA D9-1-6
Export clearance in Pakistan	The Goods Declaration and export documents are filed electronically through Pakistan Single Window (PSW), which links customs, banks and other government agencies.	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	CBSA

Aspect	Requirement	Authority / reference
	pay duties and taxes (18% duty plus GST/HST).	

References

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

[2] 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

[3] Textile Flammability Regulations (SOR/2016-194): https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2016-194/index.html

[4] Health Canada, Notice of danger to human health or safety and risk mitigation for children's upper outerwear with drawstrings: https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/consumer-product-safety/legislation-guidelines/guidelines-policies/information-regulated-parties-enforcement-approach-general-prohibitions/notice-danger-human-health-safety-risk-mitigation-childrens-upper-outerwear-drawstrings.html

[5] Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations (C.R.C., c. 1551): https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._1551/FullText.html

[6] CBSA, Memorandum D11-3-1, Marking of Imported Goods: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/publications/dm-md/d11/d11-3-1-eng.html

[7] 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

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

[9] 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 access
6110.30.00	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibres (statistical suffixes by fibre type and by men's/boys' or women's/girls'). Unit: number	18%	Not available (18% applies)	Free: LDCT, CPTPT, UST/MXT, CEUT, UKT, HNT, JT, PT, COLT, KRT, CIAT, CT, CRT, PAT, UAT, IT, NT, SLT, CCCT

Pakistan pays the full MFN rate of 18% on sports jerseys, because Canada's General Preferential Tariff (GPT) does not cover most apparel, including this tariff item. The same goods enter Canada duty-free from least developed countries under the LDCT (including Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar, Haiti and Madagascar), from Vietnam and other CPTPP members, from the United States and Mexico (CUSMA), from the European Union and the United Kingdom, and from other free-trade partners such as Honduras, Jordan, Peru, Colombia and Korea. China, India, Sri Lanka and Türkiye pay 18%, like Pakistan. GST/HST is also payable at import.

> **Insight:** The 18% duty is Pakistan's biggest disadvantage in this market. Cambodia, Vietnam and Bangladesh, which together supplied 37.4% of Canada's imports in 2025, pay no duty. To arrive at the same duty-paid cost, a Pakistani supplier's price must be about 15% lower than a duty-free competitor's (1 ÷ 1.18 = 0.85), so it must compete on fabric cost, speed, small minimum orders and specialised products rather than on price alone.

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 61, tariff item 6110.30.00: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/html/00/ch61-eng.html

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

8. Non-Tariff Barriers

- **Brand-controlled supply chains and compliance audits:** most imports are made to order for brands and retailers that choose factories through sourcing programs. They require social-compliance audits, chemical-safety commitments (restricted substances lists) and test reports before placing orders.
- **Forced-labour due diligence:** Canada prohibits imports of goods made with forced labour, and large Canadian companies must report each year on the steps they take to prevent forced and child labour in their supply chains. Buyers increasingly ask for proof of where the polyester yarn and fabric came from.
- **Labelling and flammability:** garments without a correct bilingual fibre-content label, dealer identity or "Made in Pakistan" marking must be relabelled before sale, at the importer's cost.
- **Quebec French-language rules (Bill 96):** hang tags, labels and printed claims on products sold in Quebec must be in French, with French at least as prominent as any other language. Since 1 June 2025, descriptive words inside trademarks must also be translated. Quebec accounted for 18.4% of Canada's imports in 2024.
- **Licensed products:** replica jerseys of professional teams (NHL, CFL, MLS and European football clubs) can only be made under licence. Licensees such as Fanatics, Outerstuff and adidas control production and choose approved factories, so Pakistani makers can only enter this segment as a licensee's approved supplier.
- **Seasonal team orders:** hockey and soccer clubs order uniforms for fixed season start dates (late summer for hockey, spring for soccer). Late delivery means a lost order, which favours suppliers with short, reliable lead times.
- **Synthetic fabric supply:** Pakistan's garment industry is built mainly on cotton. A TDAP report on readymade garments identified high duties on man-made fibre in Pakistan as a constraint on competitiveness in synthetic products, so many makers of polyester sportswear depend on imported fabric, which adds cost and lead time.
- **Logistics:** shipments from Karachi to Toronto or Montréal involve transhipment and long transit times, while Asian competitors ship directly to Vancouver. This matters for seasonal and replenishment orders.

References

[1] 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

[2] Public Safety Canada, Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act: guidance for entities: https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/cntrng-crm/frcd-lbr-cndn-spply-chns/prpr-rprt-en.aspx

[3] Competition Bureau Canada, Guide to the Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations: https://competition-bureau.canada.ca/en/guide-textile-labelling-and-advertising-regulations

[4] CBSA, Memorandum D11-3-1, Marking of Imported Goods: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/publications/dm-md/d11/d11-3-1-eng.html

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

[6] TDAP, Product report: Readymade garments (synthetic fibre constraints, pp. 31–37): https://tdap.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/1.2-RMG-REPORT.pdf

9. Distribution Channels

Imported synthetic jerseys reach Canadian users through the channels below. The company examples are taken from the Canadian Importers Database lists of major importers of HS 611030 (all origins, and goods from Pakistan).

Channel	Role	Examples of major importers (CID, 2024)
Team-uniform makers and distributors	Supply custom jerseys to hockey, soccer and other clubs, leagues and schools, usually through	Gamewear Group (Laval, QC); T. Litzen Sports (Dundas, ON); Augusta Sportswear Canada (Kitchener, ON); Sannico Sports (Montréal, QC); Spirit Apparel (Toronto,

Channel	Role	Examples of major importers (CID, 2024)
	sporting goods dealers	ON); Lug Sports Group (Toronto, ON)
Licensed fan apparel	Replica and fan jerseys of professional teams under league licences	Fanatics Majestic Canada (Halifax, NS); Fanatics Retail Group Canada (Vancouver, BC); Outerstuff Canada (Aurora, ON); Bauer Hockey (Mississauga, ON)
Global sportswear brands	Branded football, training and fan jerseys	Adidas Canada (Concord, ON); Nike Canada (Toronto, ON); Under Armour Canada (Unionville, ON); Puma Canada (Toronto, ON)
Blank, promotional and souvenir apparel	Blank and decorated jerseys, pullovers and sweatshirts for decorators, corporate and souvenir markets	Gildan (Montréal, QC); SanMar Canada (Vancouver, BC); Stormtech (Burnaby, BC); Attraction (Lac-Drolet, QC); Choko Motorsports (Uxbridge, ON)
Retailers	Own-brand and branded sportswear and sweaters	Decathlon Canada (Montréal, QC); Winners (TJX Canada; Mississauga, ON); Zara Canada (Montréal, QC); Cabela's (Winnipeg, MB)

For a Pakistani exporter, the most practical entry routes are: (1) team-uniform makers and distributors, which already buy sublimated jerseys from Pakistan; (2) promotional and souvenir apparel companies; and (3) private-label programs for sporting goods retailers. Licensed replica jerseys and global brand programs are possible only as an approved factory of the licensee or brand, usually through sourcing offices outside Canada.

References

[1] Canadian Importers Database, HS 611030, major Canadian importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=611030&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 611030, major importers of goods from Pakistan (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=611030&countryCode=527

10. Pricing

Level	Product / basis	Price	Source
Retail (entry level)	Kipsta Soccer Shirt – Essential 100 (adult)	CAD 10.00	decathlon.ca
Retail (store brand)	Kipsta Short-Sleeved Soccer Jersey, Viralto Classic	CAD 19.00	decathlon.ca
Retail (brand, team jersey)	adidas Tiro 24 Jersey (women's)	CAD 23 on sale (regular CAD 45)	adidas.ca
Retail (licensed replica)	adidas Real Madrid 26/27 Home Jersey (men's)	CAD 120	adidas.ca
Export (FOB Pakistan), all markets	Average value per piece of Pakistan's exports of PCT 6110.3000, FY2025-26	USD 6.07 per piece (FY2021-22: USD 7.74)	TIPP

Retail prices were checked on 5 October 2026 and change often. Team-sport jerseys retail from about CAD 10–20 for store-brand training jerseys to CAD 120 or more for licensed replicas. Custom team jerseys are sold to clubs by quotation through team-uniform companies (for example Gamewear's 100% polyester ProLite practice jerseys), so their prices are not published. Export unit values are calculated from TIPP value and quantity. A Canadian importer adds the 18% duty, freight, brokerage and its margin, so FOB prices need to be a fraction of the retail price.

References

[1] Decathlon Canada, Soccer Shirt – Essential 100: https://www.decathlon.ca/en/p/soccer-shirt-essential-100/348588/c59c188m8817153

[2] Decathlon Canada, Short-Sleeved Soccer Jersey, Viralto Classic: https://www.decathlon.ca/en/p/short-sleeved-soccer-jersey-viralto-classic/362131/c227c382m8932802

[3] adidas Canada, Tiro 24 Jersey: https://www.adidas.ca/en/tiro-24-jersey/IJ7675.html

[4] adidas Canada, Real Madrid 26/27 Home Jersey: https://www.adidas.ca/en/real-madrid-26-27-home-jersey/JZ7206.html

[5] Gamewear Group, GW5500 ProLite Single Tone Practice Jersey (100% polyester): https://www.gamewear.com/gw5500

[6] TIPP, Export Trade Data, PCT 6110.3000 (values and quantities used to calculate unit values): https://tipp.gov.pk/index.php?r=site/display&id=305

11. Reasons for Pakistan's Low/High Share

Why Pakistan has a foothold

- Team-sport specialists: Sialkot makes sublimated hockey, soccer and practice jerseys in small runs with custom names and numbers, which suits Canadian team-uniform companies.
- Established buyers: 23 Canadian importers bought these garments from Pakistan in 2024, including team-wear companies (Gamewear Group, T. Litzen Sports, Sannico Sports, Spirit Apparel) and retailers (Winners, Zara, Cabela's).
- Growing exports: Pakistan's world exports of this product grew 136% from FY2021-22 to FY2025-26.

Why Pakistan's share is still small

- Duty disadvantage: Pakistan pays 18% while Cambodia, Bangladesh and Vietnam pay nothing.
- Category mix: most of the category is sweaters, sweatshirts and fleece made in very large volumes in China and Southeast Asia, where Pakistan is not a major supplier.
- Licensing: replica jerseys of professional teams are controlled by licensees who use established factories elsewhere.
- Synthetic fabric and logistics: dependence on imported polyester fabric and long transit times to Canada.

References

[1] Trade Data Online, HS 611030 (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=%7C611030&lang=eng

[2] TIPP, Export Trade Data, PCT 6110.3000 (destinations and growth): https://tipp.gov.pk/index.php?r=site/display&id=305

[3] Canadian Importers Database, HS 611030, importers of goods from Pakistan: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=611030&countryCode=527

[4] TDAP, Product report: Readymade garments: https://tdap.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/1.2-RMG-REPORT.pdf

12. Recommendations

- **Focus on team-uniform companies.** Approach Canadian team-wear makers and distributors (see Sections 9 and 14) with sublimated hockey, soccer, basketball and practice jerseys, offering custom designs, small minimum orders and fast sampling.
- **Plan around the sports seasons.** Quote hockey orders early in the year for late-summer delivery and soccer orders in autumn and winter for spring delivery.
- **Offset the duty with service.** Offer finished, decorated jerseys (names, numbers, crests) so the importer saves on local decoration, and quote duty-paid landed cost.
- **Seek approval from licensees.** For replica and fan jerseys, seek factory approval from licensees and brands (for example through their sourcing offices) rather than selling licensed designs directly.
- **Get compliance-ready.** Obtain a recognised social-compliance audit, keep yarn and fabric origin records for forced-labour due diligence, and supply bilingual permanent labels and "Made in Pakistan" marking (Sections 5 and 6).

Trade shows (Canada)

Show	Dates	Location	Focus
Apparel Textile Sourcing (ATS) Canada	September 2027 (dates to be announced; the 2026 show was 23–25 September)	Toronto, ON	Sourcing show where international factories meet Canadian apparel brands and retailers; private label, activewear and outdoor pavilion
Apparel Textile Sourcing Montréal	2027 date to be announced (2026 event: 28 September)	Montréal, QC	One-day sourcing event for Quebec apparel buyers
TOPS+ 2027 (Promotional Product Professionals of Canada)	9–25 February 2027 (Vancouver 9 Feb; Calgary 11 Feb; Winnipeg 18 Feb; Laval 23 Feb; Toronto 25 Feb)	Five Canadian cities	Canada's main travelling promotional-products show, where distributors source branded and decorated apparel

References

[1] Apparel Textile Sourcing (official website): https://www.appareltextilesourcing.com/

[2] Promotional Product Professionals of Canada, TOPS+ 2027 (official website): https://pppc.ca/events/tops/

[3] Canadian Importers Database, HS 611030, major importers of goods from Pakistan: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=611030&countryCode=527

13. Pakistani Exporters

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

- Pakistan Exporters Directory (TDAP), search by HS code 6110.
- TDAP list of exporters of articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted (HS 61): about 770 companies, concentrated in Karachi, Sialkot, Faisalabad and Lahore. Sialkot firms specialise in sportswear and team uniforms.

TIPP data shows that Pakistani exporters shipped sports jerseys under this code to 76 destinations in FY2025-26, so there is a base of active exporters.

References

[1] Pakistan Exporters Directory (TDAP), search by HS code: https://pakistanexportersdirectory.gov.pk/searchbyhscode?product_code=6110

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

[3] TDAP, Exporters of Pakistan sector: Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (HS 61): https://tdap.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Chapter-61-Articles-of-apparel-and-clothing-accessories.pdf

[4] TIPP, Export Trade Data, PCT 6110.3000, FY2025-26 (destinations): https://tipp.gov.pk/index.php?r=site/display&id=305

14. List of Canadian Importers

The table below lists major Canadian importers of sports jerseys (HS 611030). 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=611030&lang=eng**.

Company	City, Province	Postal code	Phone	Website
ADIDAS CANADA LIMITED	Concord, Ontario	L4K 5B2	905-761-9900	adidas.ca
ATTRACTION INC.	Lac-Drolet, Quebec	G0Y 1C0	819-549-2477 *	attraction.com

Company	City, Province	Postal code	Phone	Website
CABELA'S RETAIL CANADA ULC	Winnipeg, Manitoba	R2J 4G5	204-786-8966 †	cabelas.ca
CHOKO MOTORSPORTS INC	Uxbridge, Ontario	L9P 0C7	905-642-1010 †	choko.com
DECATHLON CANADA INC.	Montréal, Quebec	H1N 2C6	438-341-1188	decathlon.ca
GAMEWEAR GROUP INC.	Laval, Quebec	H7P 2J9	514-272-2020 *	gamewear.com
GILDAN ACTIVEWEAR INC.	Montréal, Quebec	H3A 3J2	514-938-1553	gildan.com
LEVI STRAUSS & CO. CANADA INC.	Toronto, Ontario	M9W 5Y1	416-675-1222	levi.com/CA
NIKE CANADA CORP	Toronto, Ontario	M5V 3C7	416-581-1585	nike.com/ca
OUTERSTUFF CANADA ULC	Aurora, Ontario	L4G 3H1	905-812-0036 †	outerstuff.com
PUMA CANADA INC.	Toronto, Ontario	M9W 0C8	905-891-5453 †	ca.puma.com
SANMAR CANADA	Vancouver, British Columbia	V6P 3G1	1-800-663-7965	sanmarcanada.com
STORMTECH PERFORMANCE APPAREL LTD.	Burnaby, British Columbia	V5C 4E2	604-254-3644	stormtech.ca
T. LITZEN SPORTS LIMITED	Dundas, Ontario	L9H 5E2	905-628-3344	tlitzen.com
UNDER ARMOUR CANADA ULC	Unionville, Ontario	L6G 0E7	905-479-1968	underarmour.ca
WINNERS DIVISION OF WINNERS MERCHANTS INT. LP.	Mississauga, Ontario	L5R 0G1	905-501-0930 †	winners.ca
ZARA CANADA INC	Montréal, Quebec	H3B 4G7	514-695-1839 †	zara.com/ca

*Contact details and websites checked on 5 October 2026. * Phone number taken from the company's own website, because YellowPages.ca had no matching listing (Attraction: attraction.com contact page, head office at the CID address; Gamewear Group: gamewear.com, which gives a Montréal distribution address). † YellowPages.ca or the company website lists a different address from the CID (Cabela's: 580 Sterling Lyon Parkway, Winnipeg; Choko: Stouffville, ON; Outerstuff Canada: 6551B Mississauga Road, Mississauga; Puma: 1250 South Service Road, Mississauga; Winners: 650 Matheson Blvd W, Mississauga; Zara: Pointe-Claire, QC), so confirm before contacting. Attraction, Cabela's, Choko, Gamewear Group, Levi Strauss, T. Litzen Sports, Winners and Zara are among the importers that bought these garments from Pakistan in 2024. Several other importers from Pakistan (for example Sannico Sports, Spirit Apparel, Lug Sports Group and Lago Marketing) are not listed because a phone number and working website could not both be confirmed. 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 611030, major Canadian importers (all countries, 2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=611030&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 611030, major importers by country of origin: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=611030

[3] YellowPages.ca business search (phone numbers and websites), accessed 5 October 2026: https://www.yellowpages.ca/

[4] Attraction, Contact page: https://www.attraction.com/en/contact/

[5] Gamewear Group, company website: https://gamewear.com/

[6] Outerstuff, company website (Outerstuff Canada ULC address): https://www.outerstuff.com/

[7] T. Litzen Sports, company website: https://www.tlitzen.com/

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