PRODUCT REPORT

Plastic Caps, Lids and Closures

HS Code 3923.50 | Export market guide: Pakistan to Canada | October 2026

Key facts at a glance

Indicator	Value	Source
Canada's imports of plastic stoppers, lids, caps and closures (HS 392350), 2025	USD 493.61 million (USD 493.66 million in 2024, practically unchanged)	Trade Data Online
Canada's imports from Pakistan, 2025	USD 25,103 (0.005% share; +51.8% vs USD 16,535 in 2024; USD 41,254 in 2023); 44th of 87 supplying countries	Trade Data Online
Pakistan in 2026 so far	January–August 2026: USD 21,453 (+8.8% on the same months of 2025), while total imports were −2.6%	Trade Data Online
Largest suppliers, 2025	United States 73.5%, China 11.7%, Mexico 3.5%; top three 88.7%. India (also GPT) 0.5%, USD 2.52 million	Trade Data Online
Pakistan's world exports of HS 392350	USD 2.83 million in 2024 and USD 2.23 million in 2025, to 17–18 countries; UAE, UK and Afghanistan took 63.3% in 2024. Canada not among reported partners since 2021	UN Comtrade (Pakistan-reported)
Canadian import duty	Tariff item 3923.50.90: MFN 6.5%; Pakistan 3% under the General Preferential Tariff (GPT); free for CUSMA, CETA, CPTPP, UK and least developed countries. 3923.50.10 (perfume caps, paint-can spouts, vaccine closures): free for all	CBSA Customs Tariff 2026
Key rules for closures	Food contact (Food and Drug Regulations B.23.001; voluntary Letter of No Objection); child-resistant packages for certain drugs (C.01.031), consumer chemicals (SOR/2001-269) and cannabis; tamper-evident (security) packaging for self-service drugs (A.01.065); drug GMP approval of packaging materials	Health Canada
Canada's plastics policy	The single-use plastics ban does not cover caps or closures; tethered caps are not required in Canada (unlike the EU since July 2024); importers of plastic packaging over 1,000 kg a year report to the Federal Plastics Registry	ECCC; SOR/2022-138
Quebec labelling (Bill 96)	Closures sold to manufacturers for filling are exempt; retail packs and printed text on consumer closures sold in Quebec must be in French	Charter of the French Language / OQLF
Major Canadian importers (2024)	245 importers account for 80.5% of imports (CAD 550.1 million of CAD 683.7 million); the top 25 hold 39.8%. The CID does not publish an importer list for Pakistan (no report available)	Canadian Importers Database

Trade values from Trade Data Online and UN Comtrade are in US dollars. Canadian Importers Database values and wholesale prices are in Canadian dollars. All trade data in this report is by calendar year (January–December), including Pakistan's exports, which are taken from UN Comtrade because the TIPP dashboard (Pakistan fiscal years, July–June) was not accessible.

1. Introduction

HS 3923.50 covers "stoppers, lids, caps and other closures" of plastics, within heading 39.23 (articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics; stoppers, lids, caps and other closures, of plastics). In Canada's 2026 Customs Tariff there are two tariff items:

- **3923.50.10** caps to be employed by perfume manufacturers in the bottling of perfume; flexible plastic spouts of 57 mm diameter for making lids for gallon paint cans; and closures for vaccines, toxoids, bacterins, toxins, serums, glandular extracts or antibiotics, to be employed in the manufacture of such products (duty-free).
- **3923.50.90** all other plastic closures, with three statistical suffixes: 10 "lids for cups", 40 "bottle caps" and 90 "other" (for example jar lids, flip-top and disc-top caps, child-resistant and tamper-evident caps, dispensing closures, stoppers and plugs).

Related code, also covered in this report: 3923.30 carboys, bottles, flasks and similar articles of plastics (3923.30.90, with suffixes for polyethylene bottles, PET bottles up to and over 2 litres and other bottles). Closures are often bought together with bottles from the same supplier.

Products outside 3923.50, which exporters should classify separately:

- Stoppers, caps and lids of base metal, including crown corks, screw caps and pouring stoppers (HS 8309), and closures of cork (HS 4503) or rubber (HS 4016).
- Spray pumps, lotion pumps and trigger sprayers, which are classified as mechanical appliances (heading 84.24) rather than as closures; and complete packages of plastic boxes, bags and bottles (other subheadings of 39.23).

Classification of a specific product (for example a pump, a dropper assembly or a closure sold with its bottle) should be confirmed with the Canadian importer or a customs broker, or by an advance ruling from the CBSA.

Uses in Canada

- **Pharmaceutical closures:** child-resistant (push-and-turn and squeeze-and-turn) caps, tamper-evident and induction-seal caps, vial and bottle closures for prescription and over-the-counter drugs, natural health products and cannabis. Importers on the CID list include drug makers and contract packagers such as Apotex, Teva Canada, Sun Pharma, PCI Pharma Services, Ropack, Odan Laboratories, Jones Healthcare Group and Trillium Health Care Products.
- **Food and beverage closures:** bottle caps for water, soft drinks, juice and dairy, jar lids, cup lids for coffee and foodservice, and dispensing caps for sauces and condiments. This is the largest group of importers in the CID, including Coca-Cola Canada Bottling, Pepsi Bottling Group, Refresco, Agropur, Saputo, Lactalis, Nestlé and Starbucks, with foodservice distributors such as Sysco and Gordon Food Service.
- **Cosmetics and personal-care closures:** disc-top, flip-top and fine-mist closures, jar lids and decorative caps for creams, lotions, shampoos and perfumes, imported by cosmetics makers and contract fillers such as Groupe Marcelle, L'Oréal Canada, Estée Lauder, DECIEM, Cosmetica Laboratories, KDC/One and Apollo Health and Beauty Care.
- **Household, chemical and industrial closures:** child-resistant caps for household chemicals and caps and plugs for paints, cleaners, sealants, drums and automotive fluids.

Canada also has its own closure and container makers and distributors (for example Bericap in Burlington, Richards Packaging, Berlin Packaging, TricorBraun and Roy + Leclair), which both manufacture locally and import ranges they do not make.

Production in Pakistan

TDAP describes packaging as Pakistan's 5th-largest industry after textiles, and notes that 40–50% of its raw materials are imported. TDAP's list of Pakistani exporters of plastics and articles thereof (HS 39) has about 737 entries, mostly in Karachi, with others in Lahore, Sialkot, Faisalabad, Peshawar and other cities; several are packaging companies. Pakistan's exports of plastic closures are small: USD 2.83 million in 2024 (Section 2).

Pakistan's own pharmaceutical, beverage, edible-oil and personal-care industries are the main domestic users of closures (inference).

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 39 (PDF), heading 39.23, tariff items 3923.30.10, 3923.30.90, 3923.50.10 and 3923.50.90 with statistical suffixes: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/01-99/ch39-2026-eng.pdf

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 392350, major Canadian importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=392350&lang=eng

[3] TDAP, Packaging Sector of Pakistan (brief): https://tdap.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Packaging-Sector-of-Pakistan-brief-converted.pdf

[4] TDAP, Exporters of Pakistan sector: Plastics and articles thereof (HS 39): https://tdap.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Chapter-39-Plastics-and-articles-thereof.pdf

2. Pakistan's Exports (Production)

The table shows Pakistan's exports of plastic stoppers, lids, caps and closures (HS 392350) by calendar year, as reported by Pakistan to UN Comtrade, for the world, the main markets and Canada.

Pakistan's exports of HS 392350, USD thousand

Partner	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024–25
World	**2,163.1**	**2,497.8**	**2,649.7**	**2,832.3**	**2,230.5**	**−21.2%**
United Arab Emirates	496.9	966.6	891.9	716.8	368.4	−48.6%
United Kingdom	540.6	599.2	742.5	623.2	562.4	−9.7%
Afghanistan	168.5	127.4	127.3	454.1	378.2	−16.7%
Hungary	–	–	–	261.4	–	–
Germany	60.8	10.1	–	223.9	222.4	−0.7%
United States	254.4	244.6	243.2	198.0	239.2	+20.8%
Australia	106.1	199.9	193.7	165.4	136.6	−17.4%
New Zealand	109.7	201.9	203.8	133.6	146.1	+9.3%
Papua New Guinea	–	–	60.7	29.6	73.7	+149.1%
Canada	0.5	–	–	–	–	–

Source: UN Comtrade, exports reported by Pakistan (calendar years). The TIPP dashboard was not accessible for this report. Data was read through the World Bank WITS copy of UN Comtrade on 15 October 2026, because the Comtrade preview API returned errors; the partner values add up to the world totals. Quantities (net weight): 453, 366, 559, 532, 390 tonnes in 2021–2025. Pakistan exported to 21, 16, 20, 17, 18 countries in 2021–2025. Pakistan reports exports to Canada only in 2021 (USD 470, 57 kg), while Canada's own data records USD 41,254 in 2023, USD 16,535 in 2024 and USD 25,103 in 2025 from Pakistan (Section 3); such mirror gaps are common for very small, irregular shipments. "–" = no exports reported.

Related code: plastic bottles (HS 392330), 2024

Code	Canada imports 2024 (USD m)	Canada imports 2025 (USD m)	From Pakistan 2024 (USD)	From Pakistan 2025 (USD)	Pakistan world exports 2024 (USD m)	Pakistan world exports 2025 (USD m)
3923.50 Stoppers, lids, caps and other closures (main code)	493.7	493.6	16,535	25,103	2.83	2.23
3923.30 Carboys, bottles, flasks and similar articles (related)	509.8	n/a	663	n/a	0.79	n/a

Canada's imports: Trade Data Online (3923.50: 2025 = sum of the 12 monthly values; 3923.30: complete years to 2024 only, monthly data not extracted). Pakistan's exports: UN Comtrade, Pakistan-reported, via WITS. In 2024 Pakistan's plastic bottle exports (USD 0.79 million, 416 tonnes, 33 countries) went mainly to the United States (USD 0.41 million), Kenya and the UAE; Pakistan reported USD 26,060 to Canada, while Canada recorded USD 663 from Pakistan. Canada imported USD 509.8 million of plastic bottles in 2024, 81.5% from the United States and 11.2% from China.

Insight: Pakistan's closure exports grew from USD 2.16 million in 2021 to USD 2.83 million in 2024 (+30.9%), then fell 21.2% to USD 2.23 million in 2025. The United Arab Emirates (25.3% in 2024), the United Kingdom (22.0%) and Afghanistan (16.0%) are the main markets, with steady sales to the United States, Australia and New Zealand. The average export value was USD 5.32/kg in 2024 (USD 5.73/kg in 2025), but it ranged from about USD 3.35/kg to Afghanistan and USD 4.12/kg to the United States up to USD 7.85/kg to the UK and USD 9.98/kg to the UAE, which suggests simpler commodity caps for regional markets and more specialised closures for the UK and Gulf (inference). Canada does not appear as a market in Pakistan's data since 2021.

References

[1] UN Comtrade, exports reported by Pakistan (reporter 586), HS 392350 and 392330, 2021–2025, USD (UN Comtrade Plus); accessed 15 October 2026: https://comtradeplus.un.org/

[2] World Bank WITS, UN Comtrade data: Pakistan exports of HS 392350 by partner, 2024: https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/PAK/year/2024/tradeflow/Exports/partner/ALL/product/392350

[3] World Bank WITS, UN Comtrade data: Pakistan exports of HS 392350 by partner, 2025: https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/PAK/year/2025/tradeflow/Exports/partner/ALL/product/392350

[4] World Bank WITS, UN Comtrade data: Pakistan exports of HS 392350 by partner, 2021 (Canada listed): https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/PAK/year/2021/tradeflow/Exports/partner/ALL/product/392350

[5] World Bank WITS, UN Comtrade data: Pakistan exports of HS 392330 by partner, 2024: https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/PAK/year/2024/tradeflow/Exports/partner/ALL/product/392330

[6] Trade Data Online, Canadian imports, HS 392330, complete years, USD: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/tdo/runRpt.html?grouped=GROUPED&searchType=KS_CS&areaCodes=&naArea=9999&countryList=DET&toFromCountry=CDN&reportType=TI&timePeriod=10%7CComplete+Years&currency=US&productType=HS6&hSelectedCodes=%7C392330&lang=eng

[7] Trade Information Portal of Pakistan (TIPP), for further detail by fiscal year (not accessible from this environment): https://tipp.gov.pk/index.php?r=site/display&id=305

3. Canada's Imports (Consumption)

Canada's imports of plastic stoppers, lids, caps and closures (HS 392350), USD million

From	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024–25
Total imports	**417.06**	**547.59**	**492.12**	**493.66**	**493.61**	**–0.01%**
United States	316.83	421.45	368.93	373.75	362.99	–2.9%
China	50.00	58.41	49.92	54.43	57.62	+5.9%
Mexico	8.01	14.33	13.47	14.09	17.26	+22.5%
Germany	4.44	7.32	8.90	6.03	7.68	+27.3%
Spain	5.02	6.98	8.38	7.18	7.65	+6.6%
Italy	4.70	5.47	5.17	5.68	6.68	+17.5%
France	4.65	4.50	6.79	6.14	5.97	–2.8%
India	0.53	0.62	1.10	1.40	2.52	+80.6%
Pakistan (USD thousand)	0.1	3.4	41.3	16.5	25.1	+51.8%

Suppliers are listed in order of their 2025 imports, with India added for comparison; Pakistan is shown in USD thousand. 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; the monthly total for 2025 (USD 493.61 million) compares with USD

493.66 million in 2024 (−0.01%). Year to date: total imports in January–August 2026 were USD 329.17 million (−2.6% on the same months of 2025, USD 337.92 million); imports from Pakistan were USD 21,453 (+8.8% on USD 19,719).

Pakistan in Canada's imports of HS 392350

Indicator	2016	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Imports from Pakistan (USD)	5,506	54	1,530	3,423	41,254	16,535	25,103
Share of Canada's imports	0.002%	0.000%	0.000%	0.001%	0.008%	0.003%	0.005%
Rank among supplying countries	46th	66th	55th	55th	42nd	45th	44th

Ranks are among supplying countries with recorded imports in each year (re-imports excluded). Imports from Pakistan arrive in small, irregular lots: in 2025 they were spread over 11 of the 12 months, the largest being USD 5,810 (July) and USD 5,616 (March).

Insight: Canada imports about USD 490–550 million of plastic closures a year, so the market is large and stable: imports were USD 493.61 million in 2025, +18.4% on 2020. Pakistan's sales are tiny, USD 25,103 in 2025 (0.005% of the market, 44th of 87 supplying countries), and look like samples or occasional small orders rather than regular supply. India, which pays the same 3% GPT duty, grew +80.6% in 2025 to USD 2.52 million, which shows that a South Asian supplier can win Canadian business in this product.

Where demand is: imports by province (USD)

Province	2022	2023	2024	Share 2024
Ontario	399,057,448	363,316,808	361,015,464	73.1%
Quebec	54,279,781	49,275,244	47,186,808	9.6%
British Columbia	49,854,336	40,413,777	44,162,211	8.9%
Manitoba	23,816,745	18,389,120	19,374,107	3.9%
Alberta	10,237,733	11,546,186	12,127,548	2.5%
Saskatchewan	6,594,464	6,489,003	7,484,702	1.5%
New Brunswick	2,371,237	1,764,862	2,001,889	0.4%

Ontario cleared 73.1% of imports in 2024, Quebec 9.6% and British Columbia 8.9%; together the three accounted for 91.6%. Ontario is home to most of Canada's beverage bottlers, drug makers, contract packagers and packaging distributors (Greater Toronto, Burlington, London), and Quebec has a strong pharmaceutical, cosmetics and dairy base around Montréal. Provincial figures show the province where goods were cleared, not necessarily where they are used.

References

[1] Trade Data Online (ISED / Statistics Canada), Canadian imports, HS 392350, all countries (detailed), complete years, USD; accessed 15 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=%7C392350&lang=eng

[2] Trade Data Online, HS 392350, 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=%7C392350&lang=eng

[3] Trade Data Online, HS 392350, 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=%7C392350&lang=eng

4. Import Market Analysis

Supplier shares of Canada's imports of HS 392350 (%)

Supplier	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
United States	76.0%	77.0%	75.0%	75.7%	73.5%
China	12.0%	10.7%	10.1%	11.0%	11.7%
Mexico	1.9%	2.6%	2.7%	2.9%	3.5%
Germany	1.1%	1.3%	1.8%	1.2%	1.6%
Spain	1.2%	1.3%	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%
Italy	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%
France	1.1%	0.8%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%
India	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
Pakistan	0.000%	0.001%	0.008%	0.003%	0.005%

- **The United States (73.5%)** dominates and enters duty-free under CUSMA. Closures are bulky and often supplied just in time to filling lines, so plants in the US (and in Canada) that ship by truck have a strong advantage; the United States and Mexico together supplied 77.0% of imports in 2025.
- **China (11.7%)** is the main overseas supplier and pays the 6.5% MFN duty. Its imports grew +5.9% in 2025 and +8.6% in January–August 2026.
- **Mexico, Germany, Spain, Italy and France** each supply USD 6–17 million a year, duty-free under CUSMA or CETA; European suppliers are strong in cosmetics, perfume, wine and spirits and pharmaceutical closures.
- **India (0.5%)** pays the same 3% GPT duty as Pakistan and has grown from USD 0.53 million in 2020 to USD 2.52 million in 2025.
- **Pakistan (0.005% in 2025)** ranks 44th with USD 25,103.
- **Tariff position:** Pakistan's 3% GPT rate is 3.5 points below China's MFN rate of 6.5%, but 3 points above the duty-free rate for the United States, Mexico, the European Union, the United Kingdom, CPTPP members such as Vietnam and Japan, and least developed countries.
- **Market concentration:** the top three supplying countries held 88.7% of imports in 2025. On the buyer side the market is spread out: 245 importers account for 80.5% of imports and the 25 largest for 39.8% (CID, 2024, CAD 683.7 million in total). Importers include beverage, dairy and food companies, drug makers, cosmetics firms, chemical companies and packaging distributors. The CID lists Pakistan as an origin for this code but publishes no importer report for it (no data or confidentiality).

Insight: The market is large but dominated by North American supply. Pakistan cannot compete in high-volume beverage caps, which are produced close to bottling lines. Realistic openings are smaller, specialised runs where an Asian supplier can compete on price and the 3.5-point duty edge over China counts: stock caps and jar lids sold through packaging distributors, closures for cosmetics and personal care, and, with the right quality system, child-resistant and tamper-evident closures for contract packagers of drugs and natural health products.

References

[1] Trade Data Online, HS 392350 (shares calculated from import values), USD: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/tdo/runRpt.html?grouped=GROUPED&searchType=KS_CS&areaCodes=&naArea=9999&countryList=DET&toFromCountry=CDN&reportType=TI&timePeriod=10%7CComplete+Years&currency=US&productType=HS6&hSelectedCodes=%7C392350&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 392350, major importers and market concentration (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=392350&lang=eng

[3] Canadian Importers Database, HS 392350, major importers by country of origin (Pakistan: no report available): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=392350&lang=eng

[4] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 39 (PDF): https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/01-99/ch39-2026-eng.pdf

5. Quality, Packaging and Labelling Requirements

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

5.1 Quality requirements

Requirement	What it means for Pakistani exporters	Authority / legal basis
Food-contact safety (food and beverage closures)	Section B.23.001 of the Food and Drug Regulations prohibits the sale of food in packages that may impart any harmful substance to the food. The food seller (manufacturer or distributor) is responsible, so bottlers and food companies require closures, liners and colourants made from food-grade materials, with resin specifications and migration test evidence.	Food and Drugs Act and Regulations, Division 23; Health Canada
Letters of No Objection (voluntary)	A closure maker or resin supplier can ask Health Canada's Food Directorate for a voluntary chemical-safety assessment of a finished package or formulated material (for example a resin or colour concentrate). A favourable opinion is a Letter of No Objection for the stated use. It is not a legal approval, has no expiry date and stays valid only while composition and use are unchanged. Health Canada publishes lists of polymers for which letters have been issued.	Health Canada, Packaging materials
Child-resistant packages for drugs	Drugs containing ASA, acetaminophen, salicylic acid, more than 5% alkyl salicylates, or more than 250 mg of iron or 120 mg of fluoride per package, and nicotine vaping products, must be sold in a child-resistant package if meant only for children (otherwise at least one package size must be child-resistant). Prescription drugs, hospital packs and some dosage forms are exempt.	Food and Drug Regulations C.01.029, C.01.031, C.01.031.2
What "child-resistant" means (drugs)	A package that, in an acceptable test, at least 85% of children cannot open before a demonstration and 80% after, and that at least 90% of adults can open (and reclose); or that meets CAN/CSA-Z76.1, EN 28317 / ISO 8317 or US 16 CFR 1700.15. Test panels: at least 200 children and 100 adults.	Food and Drug Regulations C.01.001(2)–(3)
Tamper-evident (security) packaging for drugs	A drug for human use (mouthwash, or a drug to be ingested, inhaled, inserted or used in the eye) sold in a self-service display must be in a security package; lozenges are exempt. The label must draw attention to the security feature unless it is self-evident and part of the container. Tamper-evident bands and induction seals are common ways to meet this.	Food and Drug Regulations A.01.065
Drug GMP: approval of packaging materials	No lot of packaging material may be used to package a drug until the drug maker's quality control unit approves it; materials are quarantined, sampled and tested before use. Canadian drug fabricators and contract packagers will therefore qualify a closure supplier (specifications, certificates of analysis, lot traceability and change notification) before buying.	Food and Drug Regulations C.02.014; Health Canada GUI-0001
Child-resistant containers for consumer chemicals	Products classified as toxic (and certain corrosive products) must be in child-resistant containers that need a tool to open or pass the child test protocol of CSA-Z76.1, ISO 8317 or 16 CFR 1700.20. The container must keep its child resistance for the product's useful life, be compatible with the product, and	Consumer Chemicals and Containers Regulations, 2001 (SOR/2001-269), ss. 9–14, 40, 47

Requirement	What it means for Pakistani exporters	Authority / legal basis
	records (dimensions, opening torque, closure compatibility, test results) must be kept for three years. Containers over 5 L are generally exempt.	
Cannabis products	The immediate container must be opaque or translucent, have a security feature showing it has not been opened, and be child-resistant as defined in the Food and Drug Regulations.	Cannabis Regulations (SOR/2018-144), s. 108(1)
General product safety (consumer closures sold at retail)	It is prohibited to manufacture, import, advertise or sell a consumer product that is a danger to human health or safety; importers must keep traceability records.	Canada Consumer Product Safety Act, ss. 7–8, 13

5.2 Packaging requirements

- There is no Canadian standard for the shipping packaging of closures. Buyers usually specify closures packed in sealed polyethylene liners inside corrugated cartons, with a fixed count per carton and cartons palletised and stretch-wrapped.
- Pharmaceutical and food buyers normally require clean, dust-free packing (often double bagging), lot or batch numbers on every bag and carton, and a certificate of analysis or conformance for each lot, so the closures can be traced and released by their quality unit.
- Solid-wood pallets and crates must be ISPM 15 treated and marked, or plastic or presswood pallets used (CFIA D-98-08).

5.3 Labelling requirements

Label element	Requirement
Closures sold to fillers (most trade)	Closures shipped in bulk to bottlers, drug makers and cosmetics companies are not prepackaged consumer products, so the consumer-labelling rules apply to the finished product, not to the closure. Cartons should show the item code, description, resin, colour, quantity, lot number, date of manufacture and "Made in Pakistan".
Country of origin	Plastic closures are not listed in the Marking of Imported Goods Order (only metal caps for containers are), so origin marking on the goods is not mandatory; the origin must still be shown on the invoice and proof of origin to claim the GPT rate.
Retail packs of closures (consumer)	Where closures are sold to consumers (for example packs of replacement jar or bottle lids), the label needs the product identity and net quantity (count) in English and French, and the name and address of the Canadian dealer.
Information on the finished product	Child-resistant chemical containers need opening (and closing) directions and, for single-use containers, a statement that they are not child-resistant once opened; drugs in non-child-resistant packs must state that a child-resistant pack is available; security features on self-service drugs must be pointed out on the label. These are the filler's responsibility, but text moulded or printed on the closure must match.
Bilingual information	Any text printed or moulded on a consumer closure (for example "Push down and turn / Appuyer et tourner") should be in English and French, and must be in French for Quebec (Section 5.4).

The importer or the brand owner that fills the closure is responsible for the label of the finished product, so the exporter should agree carton marks and any closure text with the buyer before production.

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

Quebec cleared 9.6% of Canada's imports of plastic closures in 2024, and is home to many importers (pharmaceutical firms such as Delpharm, Odan and Ropack; cosmetics makers such as Groupe Marcelle and L'Oréal Canada; dairy companies). Closures sold to these companies for incorporation in their products, not at retail, fall under the Charter's exceptions, but text on closures that reaches Quebec consumers does not. 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 plastic closures	Legal basis
Everything on the product must be in French	Every inscription on the product, its container or wrapping, and documents supplied with it (instruction leaflets, technical data sheets supplied with retail packs and warranty cards) must be in French. This includes claims printed on the product or its packaging, such as "child-resistant", "tamper-evident", "BPA-free" or "leak-proof".	Charter s. 51
French must not be less prominent	Another language may appear, but it must not be given greater prominence than the French or be available on more favourable terms. The OQLF explains this as meaning the other language must not be more visible than the French, and the consumer must not have to make any extra effort to get the information in French.	Charter s. 51 (amended 2022, c. 14, s. 42); OQLF guidance
Trademarks: descriptive words must be in French (in force 1 June 2025)	A registered trademark may stay in another language only if no French version is registered with the Canadian Intellectual Property Office. Any generic or descriptive words inside the trademark (for example "Flip Cap", "Easy Open" or "Safety Cap") 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 closures sold to fillers, English-only carton marks are acceptable. Any word or instruction moulded or printed on the closure itself, which the consumer sees, should be bilingual with French at least as prominent (for example "Push down & turn / Appuyer et tourner"), or replaced with symbols. Retail packs of lids or caps sold in Quebec need fully French packaging.

References

[1] Health Canada, Packaging materials (Food and Drug Regulations B.23.001; Letters of No Objection): https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/food-nutrition/food-safety/packaging-materials.html

[2] Food and Drug Regulations (C.R.C., c. 870), C.01.001 definition of child resistant package: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._870/page-43.html

[3] Food and Drug Regulations, C.01.028–C.01.031 cautionary statements and child resistant packages: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._870/page-49.html

[4] Food and Drug Regulations, C.01.031.2 exemptions: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._870/page-50.html

[5] Food and Drug Regulations, A.01.065 security packaging: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._870/page-2.html

[6] Health Canada, Good manufacturing practices guide for drug products (GUI-0001), C.02.014: https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/compliance-enforcement/good-manufacturing-practices/guidance-documents/gmp-guidelines-0001/document.html

[7] Consumer Chemicals and Containers Regulations, 2001 (SOR/2001-269): https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2001-269/FullText.html

[8] Cannabis Regulations (SOR/2018-144), s. 108: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2018-144/page-13.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] CFIA, D-98-08: Entry requirements for wood packaging material into Canada: https://inspection.canada.ca/en/plant-health/invasive-pests-and-plants/directives/forest-products/98-08

[11] Marking of Imported Goods Order (C.R.C., c. 535), Schedule (Hardware, item 1): https://lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._535/FullText.html

[12] Competition Bureau Canada, What must be on the label (prepackaged non-food consumer products): https://competition-bureau.canada.ca/en/labelling/prepackaged-non-food-consumer-products/what-must-be-label

[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, 5, 6, 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 Ontario, Government of Québec and Government of Pakistan).

Aspect	Requirement	Authority / reference
Product standard	There is no general mandatory Canadian standard for plastic closures. Dimensions (neck finish such as 28/400 or 38 mm), torque, liner, resin and colour are set by the buyer's specification, except where child resistance is required.	Buyer specification
Food contact	The closure and liner must not make food harmful (B.23.001). A Health Canada Letter of No Objection is voluntary but helps sales to food and beverage companies.	Health Canada
Pharmaceutical closures	Child-resistant packages for listed drugs (CSA-Z76.1, ISO 8317 or 16 CFR 1700.15, or the regulatory test); security (tamper-evident) packages for self-service drugs; closures approved by the drug maker's quality control before use.	Food and Drug Regulations C.01.001, C.01.031, A.01.065, C.02.014
Household chemical closures	Child-resistant containers for toxic and certain corrosive consumer chemicals (CSA-Z76.1, ISO 8317 or 16 CFR 1700.20); records kept for three years.	SOR/2001-269
Cannabis closures	Child-resistant, with a security feature; container opaque or translucent.	Cannabis Regulations, s. 108
Single-use plastics ban	Prohibits six items: checkout bags, cutlery, foodservice ware, ring	Single-use Plastics

Aspect	Requirement	Authority / reference
	carriers, stir sticks and straws. Foodservice ware covers lidded containers, cups and similar items made with expanded or extruded polystyrene foam, PVC, carbon-black pigmented plastic or oxo-degradable plastic. Caps, lids sold as closures, stoppers and bottle closures are not covered.	Prohibition Regulations (SOR/2022-138)
Tethered caps	No federal or provincial requirement for caps to remain attached to beverage containers was found in Canadian legislation (checked 15 October 2026); the SOR/2022-138 regulations contain no provision on caps.	Laws checked: SOR/2022-138; ECCC
Federal Plastics Registry	Producers that manufacture, import or place plastic packaging on the Canadian market must report the packaging category, resin type, recycled content and kilograms each year (2024 data due in 2025, 2025 data in 2026, 2026 data in 2027); those placing less than 1,000 kg a year are exempt. Only Canadian residents report; foreign suppliers are asked to give importers resin data, and ECCC provides a letter for requesting it.	CEPA s. 46 notice (Canada Gazette, 20 April 2024, amended 14 March 2026); ECCC
Provincial packaging EPR	In Ontario, producers (brand owners and importers) are responsible for the Blue Box program for packaging, including plastics.	Government of Ontario
Trade remedies	No anti-dumping or countervailing measures apply to plastic closures (CBSA list of measures in force, checked 15 October 2026).	CBSA (SIMA)
Export clearance in Pakistan	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 (3% GPT for Pakistan with proof of origin) and GST/HST.	CBSA

References

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

[2] Food and Drug Regulations, C.01.001 (child resistant package): https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._870/page-43.html

[3] Food and Drug Regulations, A.01.065 (security packaging): https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._870/page-2.html

[4] Consumer Chemicals and Containers Regulations, 2001 (SOR/2001-269): https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2001-269/FullText.html

[5] Cannabis Regulations (SOR/2018-144), s. 108: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2018-144/page-13.html

[6] Single-use Plastics Prohibition Regulations (SOR/2022-138): https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2022-138/FullText.html

[7] Environment and Climate Change Canada, Federal Plastics Registry: https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/managing-reducing-waste/reduce-plastic-waste/federal-plastics-registry.html

[8] Government of Ontario, Producer responsibility for Ontario's waste diversion programs (Blue Box): https://www.ontario.ca/page/producer-responsibility-ontarios-waste-diversion-programs

[9] CBSA, Measures in force (Special Import Measures Act): https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/mif-mev/menu-eng.html

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

[11] 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
3923.50.90	Stoppers, lids, caps and other closures, of plastics: other (10 lids for cups; 40 bottle caps; 90 other)	6.5%	3%	Free: CCCT, LDCT, UST, MXT, CIAT, CT, CRT, IT, NT, SLT, PT, COLT, JT, PAT, HNT, KRT, CEUT, UAT, CPTPT, UKT
3923.50.10	Caps for perfume bottling; 57 mm flexible spouts for gallon paint-can lids; closures for vaccines, toxoids, serums, antibiotics etc., to be employed in their manufacture	Free	Free	Free under all tariff treatments
3923.30.90 (related)	Carboys, bottles, flasks and similar articles of plastics: other	6.5%	3%	Free: same FTA and LDCT list

Pakistan is a beneficiary of Canada's General Preferential Tariff (GPT), so most plastic closures from Pakistan pay 3% instead of the 6.5% MFN rate, provided the importer claims the GPT with proof of origin and the goods meet the GPT rules of origin and are shipped on a through bill of lading. Closures for perfume bottling and for vaccine and antibiotic manufacture (3923.50.10) are duty-free from all origins. No surtax, anti-dumping or countervailing duty applies to plastic closures (CBSA list of SIMA measures in force, checked 15 October 2026). GST/HST is payable at import.

> **Insight:** On the same factory price, a Pakistani closure costs about 3.3% less duty-paid than a Chinese one (1.03 ÷ 1.065 = 0.967), but 3% more than closures from the United States, Mexico, the European Union, the United Kingdom or Vietnam, which enter duty-free. Because closures are low in value per container load, the duty difference matters less than freight and lead time. Exporters should always supply GPT proof of origin, or the importer pays 6.5%.

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 39, tariff item 3923.50.90: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/html/00/ch39-eng.html

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

[3] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 39 (PDF), heading 39.23: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/01-99/ch39-2026-eng.pdf

[4] CBSA, Memorandum D11-4-4: Rules of Origin respecting the GPT and LDCT: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/publications/dm-md/d11/d11-4-4-eng.html

[5] CBSA, Measures in force (Special Import Measures Act): https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/mif-mev/menu-eng.html

8. Non-Tariff Barriers

- **Supplier qualification:** drug makers, contract packagers and food and beverage companies approve closure suppliers through audits, sample trials and quality agreements before ordering; this can take many months and requires a documented quality system (inference).
- **Regulatory evidence:** buyers will ask for child-resistance certificates to CSA-Z76.1, ISO 8317 or 16 CFR 1700, food-contact compliance (and if possible a Health Canada Letter of No Objection) and resin declarations. Pakistani suppliers without these documents are shut out of the pharmaceutical and food segments.
- **Compatibility with filling lines:** closures must match the bottle neck finish and the customer's capping machines and torque settings; Canadian fillers usually buy closures and bottles as matched systems from North American or European suppliers (inference).
- **Freight and lead time:** closures are light but bulky, and buyers often order frequently in small lots; long transit times from Karachi make it harder to compete with US plants that deliver by truck (inference).

- **Plastics policy and reporting:** Canada's single-use plastics ban does not cover closures, and the Federal Court of Appeal upheld the listing of plastic manufactured items as toxic in January 2026, keeping the ban in place. Importers must report plastic packaging to the Federal Plastics Registry and pay provincial EPR fees, so they will ask suppliers for resin and weight data and favour recyclable mono-material closures (PP or PE, no PVC liners).
- **Tethered caps (EU vs Canada):** the EU has required caps and lids to stay attached to single-use plastic beverage containers of up to 3 litres since 3 July 2024 (Directive 2019/904, Art. 6). Canada has no such rule, so standard (non-tethered) beverage caps can be sold in Canada, but an exporter serving both markets needs two product lines.
- **Quebec French-language rules (Bill 96):** any text on closures and retail packs reaching Quebec consumers must be in French, with French at least as prominent as any other language. Quebec cleared 9.6% of imports in 2024.

References

[1] Food and Drug Regulations, C.01.001 (child resistant package): https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._870/page-43.html

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

[3] Environment and Climate Change Canada, Federal Plastics Registry: https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/managing-reducing-waste/reduce-plastic-waste/federal-plastics-registry.html

[4] CP24 (The Canadian Press), Court of Appeal rules decision underlying feds' plastic ban reasonable (30 January 2026): https://www.cp24.com/news/canada/2026/01/30/court-of-appeal-rules-decision-underlying-feds-plastic-ban-reasonable/

[5] European Union (EUR-Lex), Directive (EU) 2019/904 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, Articles 6 and 17: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32019L0904

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

9. Distribution Channels

Imported plastic closures reach Canadian users through the channels below. The company examples are taken from the Canadian Importers Database list of major importers of HS 392350 (2024).

Channel	Role	Examples of major importers (CID, 2024)
Packaging distributors and stock-closure suppliers	Hold stock of standard bottles, jars and closures and sell to small and mid-sized fillers; source from many countries	Richards Packaging (Mississauga, ON); Berlin Packaging Canada (Toronto, ON); TricorBraun Canada (Woodbridge, ON); Bunzl Canada (Burlington, ON); Dorfin (Saint-Laurent, QC); Imperial Dade Canada (Saint-Laurent, QC)
Closure and container manufacturers in Canada	Make closures and containers locally and import ranges or components they do not make	Bericap (Burlington, ON); Roy + Leclair (Lévis, QC); Pretium Canada (Saint-Laurent, QC); IPL Plastics (Saint-Damien-de-Buckland, QC); Polytainers (Toronto, ON); Peel Plastic Products (Brampton, ON)
Pharmaceutical makers and contract packagers	Buy qualified child-resistant, tamper-evident and vial closures for drugs and natural health products	Apotex (Toronto, ON); Teva Canada (Toronto, ON); PCI Pharma Services (Burlington, ON); Ropack (Anjou, QC); Odan Laboratories (Pointe-Claire, QC); Jones Healthcare Group (London, ON); Trillium Health Care Products (Brockville, ON)
Cosmetics and personal-care makers	Decorative, dispensing and jar closures for creams, lotions, hair care and perfume	Groupe Marcelle (Lachine, QC); L'Oréal Canada (Montréal, QC); Cosmetica Laboratories (Toronto, ON); Apollo Health and Beauty Care (Toronto, ON); KDC/One (Knowlton, QC); Empack Spraytech (Brampton, ON)
Food, beverage and foodservice	Bottle caps, jar lids, cup lids and dispensing caps, bought on contract by large brand owners and distributors	Coca-Cola Canada Bottling, Refresco Canada, Agropur, Saputo, Lactalis, Nestlé Canada, Starbucks Coffee Canada; Sysco Canada, Gordon Food Service; A-1 Bags & Supplies (Mississauga, ON)

For a Pakistani exporter, the most practical entry routes are: (1) packaging distributors that stock standard closures and look for alternative Asian sources, such as Richards Packaging, Berlin Packaging, TricorBraun and Dorfin; (2) cosmetics and personal-care fillers in Ontario and Quebec for decorative and dispensing closures; and (3) only after obtaining child-resistance certification and GMP-ready documentation, contract packagers of drugs and natural health products. High-volume beverage caps are supplied mainly from plants in North America and are not a realistic first target.

References

[1] Canadian Importers Database, HS 392350, major Canadian importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=392350&lang=eng

10. Pricing

Level	Product / basis	Price	Source
Wholesale (stock closures, Canada)	Disc-top caps 24/410, case of 150	CAD 0.28 per cap (0.25 for 3+ cases)	Uline Canada
Wholesale (pharmaceutical type)	Child-resistant caps, polypropylene with PE foam liner, 33/400, 38/400, 53/400	CAD 0.29, 0.32 and 0.67 per cap (case); bulk packs CAD 0.24, 0.26 and 0.55	Uline Canada
Wholesale (tamper-evident)	Tamper-evident LDPE caps, 38 mm (DBJ, ratchet, 38/400; ISS)	CAD 0.13 per cap (0.11 for 3+ cases); ISS CAD 0.18	Uline Canada
Wholesale (food and pharma, induction seal)	Induction-seal caps, white PP with foil liner, 24/410 to 120/400	CAD 0.16–1.23 per cap (case); bulk CAD 0.11–1.06	Uline Canada
Export (FOB Pakistan), all markets	Average value of Pakistan's exports of HS 392350, 2024 (2025)	USD 5.32 per kg (USD 5.73)	UN Comtrade
Export (FOB Pakistan), by market, 2024	UAE; United Kingdom; United States; Afghanistan	USD 9.98; 7.85; 4.12; 3.35 per kg	UN Comtrade

Wholesale prices were checked on 15 October 2026 (CAD, before tax, small-lot catalogue prices) and change often; the country of origin is not shown. Large fillers buy closures by the hundreds of thousands under contract at much lower prices than these catalogue prices. Consumer retail pages for replacement lids (Canadian Tire, Walmart.ca, Amazon.ca) could not be read from this environment, and most closures are not sold at retail. Export unit values are calculated from UN Comtrade value and net weight (calendar years) and vary with closure type and weight; a 28 mm cap weighs only a few grams, so USD 5–10 per kg corresponds to roughly USD 0.01–0.05 per cap (inference). A Canadian importer adds the 3% GPT duty, freight, brokerage and its own margin.

References

[1] Uline Canada, Disc Top Caps: https://www.uline.ca/BL_3663/Disc-Top-Caps

[2] Uline Canada, Child Resistant Caps: https://www.uline.ca/BL_2807/Child-Resistant-Caps

[3] Uline Canada, Tamper Evident Caps: https://www.uline.ca/BL_2806/Tamper-Evident-Caps

[4] Uline Canada, Induction Seal Caps: https://www.uline.ca/BL_2809/Induction-Seal-Caps

[5] UN Comtrade, Pakistan exports of HS 392350, 2024 and 2025 (values and net weight used for unit values), via WITS: https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/PAK/year/2024/tradeflow/Exports/partner/ALL/product/392350

11. Reasons for Pakistan's Low/High Share

Why Pakistan has a foothold

- An existing export base: Pakistan exports USD 2–3 million of closures a year to 17–18 countries, including demanding markets such as the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, Australia and New Zealand.
- Small but regular Canadian imports: Canada recorded imports from Pakistan in every year since 2016, with USD 41,254 in 2023 and USD 25,103 in 2025, and +8.8% in January–August 2026.
- Tariff preference: Pakistan pays 3% under the GPT, against 6.5% for China, the main overseas supplier.

Why Pakistan's share is still small

- North American supply: the United States and Mexico supply about 77% of imports duty-free, with fast truck delivery to filling lines.
- Qualification barriers: food, beverage and pharmaceutical buyers require certified, audited suppliers with child-resistance and food-contact documentation, which few Pakistani closure makers offer for North America (inference).
- Freight and lead times: closures are bulky and ordered often; long, indirect shipping routes from Karachi raise landed costs and inventory needs.
- Low visibility: Pakistan's closure exports go mainly to the Gulf, the UK and Afghanistan, and Canadian buyers rarely consider Pakistan as a source, while India has grown its sales to USD 2.5 million (inference on visibility).

References

[1] Trade Data Online, HS 392350 (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=%7C392350&lang=eng

[2] UN Comtrade, Pakistan exports of HS 392350 (via WITS): https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/PAK/year/2024/tradeflow/Exports/partner/ALL/product/392350

[3] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 39 (PDF): https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/01-99/ch39-2026-eng.pdf

12. Recommendations

- **Start with packaging distributors.** Offer standard neck finishes (24/410, 28/400, 38/400, 53/400), disc-top and flip-top caps, jar lids and tamper-evident caps to stock-closure distributors such as Richards Packaging, Berlin Packaging, TricorBraun, Bunzl and Dorfin, which sell to many small fillers.
- **Target cosmetics and personal care.** Decorative and dispensing closures for creams, lotions and hair care (Groupe Marcelle, Cosmetica, Apollo, KDC/One) value design and short runs more than the lowest price, which suits Pakistani moulders.
- **For pharmaceutical closures, certify first.** Before approaching drug makers and contract packagers, obtain child-resistance test certificates to ISO 8317 / CSA-Z76.1 and 16 CFR 1700 from an accredited laboratory, operate a quality system suitable for pharmaceutical packaging (for example ISO 15378), keep full lot traceability, and offer tamper-evident and induction-seal options.
- **Prepare food-contact documentation.** For food and beverage closures, use food-grade PP and PE with supplier declarations and migration test reports; consider asking Health Canada for a Letter of No Objection for a key closure line.
- **Support the importer's plastics reporting.** Provide resin type, weight per closure and recycled content for each item so the importer can report to the Federal Plastics Registry and provincial EPR programs; offer mono-material, recyclable closures.
- **Use the GPT and pair closures with bottles.** Supply GPT proof of origin with every shipment, and offer matched closure-and-bottle sets (HS 3923.50 with 3923.30) to reduce the buyer's qualification work.

Trade shows

Show	Dates	Location	Focus
PACK EXPO International	18–21 October 2026	McCormick Place, Chicago, USA	North America's largest packaging show, attended by Canadian buyers of containers and closures
SIAL Canada	27–29 April 2027	Enercare Centre, Toronto, ON	Food and beverage trade show; meeting food and beverage brand owners and distributors
Advanced Design & Manufacturing Toronto (includes PACKEX Canada and PLASTEX Toronto)	9–11 November 2027	Toronto Congress Centre, Toronto, ON	Packaging, plastics processing and automation; meeting packaging buyers and converters

References

[1] PACK EXPO International (official website): https://www.packexpointernational.com/

[2] SIAL Canada (official website): https://sialcanada.com/

[3] Advanced Design & Manufacturing Toronto (PACKEX Canada, PLASTEX Toronto), official website: https://admtoronto.com/

[4] Food and Drug Regulations, C.01.001 (child resistant package standards): https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._870/page-43.html

[5] Environment and Climate Change Canada, Federal Plastics Registry: https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/managing-reducing-waste/reduce-plastic-waste/federal-plastics-registry.html

[6] CBSA, Memorandum D11-4-4: Rules of Origin respecting the GPT and LDCT: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/publications/dm-md/d11/d11-4-4-eng.html

13. Pakistani Exporters

Canadian buyers looking for Pakistani suppliers of plastic caps, lids and closures can use these official sources:

- TDAP list of exporters of plastics and articles thereof (HS 39): about 737 entries, mostly in Karachi, with others in Lahore, Sialkot, Faisalabad and Peshawar, including packaging companies such as Packages Limited, Metro Packages, Perfect Packaging and Converpak Packages Industries (Karachi export processing zones), Cherat Packaging (Peshawar), Rehman Ishaque Packages (Faisalabad) and Vision Foods & Packaging (Multan). The list gives names and addresses only, not products.
- Pakistan Exporters Directory (TDAP), search by HS code 3923. When checked on 15 October 2026 the search returned no companies for 3923 or for chapter 39, so buyers should use the HS 39 list or contact TDAP.

UN Comtrade data shows that Pakistani exporters shipped plastic closures to 17 countries in 2024 and 18 in 2025, and plastic bottles (HS 3923.30) to 33 countries in 2024, so there is a base of active exporters.

References

[1] TDAP, Exporters of Pakistan sector: Plastics and articles thereof (HS 39): https://tdap.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Chapter-39-Plastics-and-articles-thereof.pdf

[2] Pakistan Exporters Directory (TDAP), search by HS code 3923: https://pakistanexportersdirectory.gov.pk/searchbyhscode?product_code=3923

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

[4] UN Comtrade, Pakistan exports of HS 392350 by partner, 2024 (via WITS): https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/PAK/year/2024/tradeflow/Exports/partner/ALL/product/392350

14. List of Canadian Importers

The table below lists major Canadian importers of plastic caps, lids and closures (HS 392350). 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=392350&lang=eng**.

Company	City, Province	Postal code	Phone	Website
A-1 BAGS & SUPPLIES INC	Mississauga, Ontario	L5T 2Z5	905-676-9950 †	a1cashandcarry.com
ALPHA POLY CORPORATION	Brampton, Ontario	L6T 4B3	905-789-6770	alphapoly.com
APOLLO HEALTHCARE CORP. (Apollo Health & Beauty Care)	Toronto, Ontario	M3J 0H2	416-758-3700	apollocorp.com
BERICAP INC	Burlington, Ontario	L7L 6C5	905-632-4484	bericap.com
BERLIN PACKAGING CANADA CORPORATION	Toronto, Ontario	M6N 3N2	1-800-561-1354	berlinpackaging.com
BUNZL CANADA INC.	Burlington, Ontario	L7L 0E8	905-637-4040	bunzlch.ca
CONGLOM INC.	Saint-Laurent, Quebec	H4S 2C3	514-333-6666	conglom.com
COSMETICA LABORATORIES INC.	Toronto, Ontario	M1L 2M5	416-615-2400	cosmeticalabs.com
DORFIN INC.	Saint-Laurent, Quebec	H4R 2H6	514-335-0333	dorfin.com
EMPACK SPRAYTECH INC.	Brampton, Ontario	L6T 4H6	905-792-3826	empack.ca
GROUPE MARCELLE INC.	Lachine, Quebec	H8T 1A1	514-631-7710	groupemarcelle.com
IPL PLASTICS (IPL North America Inc.)	Saint-Damien-de-Buckland, Quebec	G0R 2Y0	418-789-2880	iplschoeller.com
JONES HEALTHCARE GROUP, INC.	London, Ontario	N5V 5H3	519-681-7490 †	joneshealthcaregroup.com
LES EMBALLAGES MULTI DESIGN INC	Anjou, Quebec	H1J 1M1	514-352-5959	multidesign.ca
ODAN LABORATORIES LTD.	Pointe-Claire, Quebec	H9R 2Y6	514-428-1628	odanlab.com
PCI PHARMA SERVICES CANADA, INC.	Burlington, Ontario	L7L 5J8	905-639-5254	pci.com
PEEL PLASTIC PRODUCTS LIMITED	Brampton, Ontario	L6W 3J3	905-456-0322	peelplastics.com
POLYTAINERS INC.	Toronto, Ontario	M8Z 2R5	416-239-1974	polytainersinc.com
PRETIUM CANADA PACKAGING ULC	Saint-Laurent, Quebec	H4S 1R2	514-336-8210	pretiumpkg.com
RICHARDS PACKAGING INC	Mississauga, Ontario	L5T 2M7	905-670-8267	richardspackaging.com
ROPACK INC.	Anjou, Quebec	H1J 1T7	514-353-7000	ropack.com

Company	City, Province	Postal code	Phone	Website
ROY + LECLAIR EMBALLAGE INC.	Lévis, Quebec	G6C 1M9	418-838-8001	royleclair.com
TRICORBRAUN CANADA, INC.	Woodbridge, Ontario	L4H 3R6	416-213-7474 †	tricorbraun.com
TRILLIUM HEALTH CARE PRODUCTS INC.	Brockville, Ontario	K6V 5W5	613-342-3204	trilliumhcp.com

Contact details and websites checked on 15 October 2026. Phone numbers are from YellowPages.ca. † YellowPages.ca lists the company at a different address from the CID (A-1 Bags & Supplies: 6400 Kennedy Road, Mississauga, L5T 2X5; Jones Healthcare Group: listed as Jones Packaging, 4350 Castleton Road, London, N6N 0A3; TricorBraun Canada: 7050 Woodbine Avenue, Markham, L3R 4G8), so confirm before contacting. Where the YellowPages.ca website was missing or redirected, the working company domain is given (Berlin Packaging, Cosmetica, IPL, A-1). Websites for Bericap, Berlin Packaging, PCI Pharma Services, Pretium, TricorBraun and IPL are group sites. Couriers, non-resident importers, large brand owners and companies whose phone number and working website could not both be confirmed (for example Portola Packaging Canada, Plastube, Ampak, Korex Canada, Viva Healthcare Packaging, Contract Pharmaceuticals) are not shown. The CID gives company names and addresses only, not contact persons or import values, and does not show which importers buy from Pakistan.

References

[1] Canadian Importers Database, HS 392350, major Canadian importers (all countries, 2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=392350&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 392350, major importers by country of origin: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=392350

[3] YellowPages.ca business search (phone numbers and websites), accessed 15 October 2026: https://www.yellowpages.ca/

[4] Cosmetica Laboratories, company website (address and phone): https://www.cosmeticalabs.com/

[5] Berlin Packaging, company website: https://www.berlinpackaging.com/

[6] IPL Schoeller (formerly IPL Plastics), company website: https://www.iplschoeller.com/

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