PRODUCT REPORT

Printed Cotton Fabric

HS Code 5208.52 | Export market guide: Pakistan to Canada | October 2026

Key facts at a glance

Indicator	Value	Source
Canada's imports of printed plain-weave cotton fabric (HS 520852), 2025	USD 24.63 million (+0.7% vs 2024; −31.9% vs 2020)	Trade Data Online
Canada's imports from Pakistan, 2025	USD 4.85 million (19.69% share; +23.8% vs 2024)	Trade Data Online
Pakistan's rank among suppliers	2nd in 2024 and 2025, after Korea (3rd in 2020)	Trade Data Online
Pakistan in 2026 so far	January–August 2026: USD 3.51 million (+12.7%), a 19.95% share; total imports +5.9%	Trade Data Online
Largest supplier to Canada	Korea: USD 12.71 million, 51.6% share (2025)	Trade Data Online
Pakistan's world exports, FY2025-26	USD 70.0 million to 51 destinations; Canada 5th market	TIPP
Canadian import duty	Free from all origins (MFN, GPT and all FTAs)	CBSA Customs Tariff 2026
Key product rules	Fabric sold to consumers by the metre needs fibre content and dealer identity on the bolt; fabric for manufacturing is exempt from consumer labelling	Competition Bureau
Quebec labelling (Bill 96)	French rules apply to fabric sold at retail in Quebec; fabric for processing is exempt	Charter of the French Language / OQLF
Major Canadian importers (2024)	10 importers account for 78.75% of imports (CAD 33.5 million). From Pakistan: 7 importers account for 76.98% of CAD 5.4 million	Canadian Importers Database

Trade values from Trade Data Online and TIPP are in US dollars. Canadian Importers Database values are in Canadian dollars. Pakistan's data follows its fiscal year (July–June); Canada's data follows the calendar year.

1. Introduction

HS 5208.52 covers woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more cotton by weight and weighing not more than 200 g/m², that are printed, in plain weave, and weigh more than 100 g/m². In Canada's 2026 Customs Tariff the tariff item is 5208.52.00 (unit: kg), with statistical suffixes for printcloths and sheetings, not napped or brushed (10), and other (90). The CBSA tariff wording is used here; the Canadian Importers Database title for this code describes it differently.

This is the typical weight of printed quilting cotton, printed lawn and poplin for shirts, dresses and children's wear, and printed fabric for home sewing and crafts. Products outside this code, which exporters should classify separately:

- Printed plain-weave cotton of 100 g/m² or less: HS 5208.51; printed cotton of 3- or 4-thread twill: HS 5208.53; other printed weaves: HS 5208.59.
- Cotton fabric over 200 g/m²: HS 5209; cotton fabric with less than 85% cotton: HS 5210 and 5211.

In Canada, most imports go to fabric wholesalers that supply quilting and sewing shops and fabric chains, and to converters that sell fabric to apparel and home-textile makers. Canada's own apparel production is small, so much of the demand comes from home sewing and quilting (inferred from the importer list).

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 52, tariff item 5208.52.00: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/html/00/ch52-eng.html

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 520852, major Canadian importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=520852&lang=eng

2. Pakistan's Exports (Production)

The Trade Information Portal of Pakistan (TIPP) reports exports under one national tariff line, 5208.5200 "Plain weave, weighing more than 100 g/m²" (printed). The table shows exports by fiscal year (July–June).

Pakistan's exports of printed plain-weave cotton fabric (PCT 5208.5200)

Fiscal year	World (USD million)	World (tonnes)	Unit value (USD/kg)	Canada (USD million)	Canada (tonnes)	Canada rank / share	Destinations
FY2021-22	88.4	10,079	8.77	0.65	54	12th / 0.7%	54
FY2022-23	68.7	7,752	8.87	0.66	63	8th / 1.0%	44
FY2023-24	87.4	10,562	8.28	0.63	57	11th / 0.7%	54
FY2024-25	77.9	9,503	8.20	1.07	130	6th / 1.4%	47
FY2025-26	70.0	7,785	8.99	1.17	139	5th / 1.7%	51
FY2026-27 (Jul–Sep)	17.3	1,960	8.82	0.44	50	6th / 2.6%	35

Quantities are in kilograms as recorded by TIPP, shown here in tonnes. FY2026-27 covers July–September 2026 only. In FY2025-26 the largest markets were the United States (USD 50.2 million), Italy (3.0), Brazil (2.3), Türkiye (1.3) and Canada (1.2).

> **Insight:** The United States takes about 70% of Pakistan's exports of this fabric. Canada has risen from 12th to 5th place since FY2021-22, and its share of exports from 0.7% to 1.7%. TIPP records less trade with Canada (USD 1.2 million in FY2025-26) than Canada records from Pakistan (USD 4.85 million in 2025); part of the gap is probably fabric declared under other cotton-fabric lines at export (inferred).

References

[1] Trade Information Portal of Pakistan (TIPP), Export Trade Data dashboard, PCT 5208.5200, filtered by fiscal year (FY2021-22 to FY2026-27), all countries, values in USD and quantities in kg; data accessed 9 October 2026: https://tipp.gov.pk/index.php?r=site/display&id=305

3. Canada's Imports (Consumption)

Canada's imports of printed plain-weave cotton fabric (over 100 g/m²) (HS 520852), USD million

From	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024–25
Total imports	**36.16**	**34.16**	**25.75**	**24.46**	**24.63**	**+0.7%**
Korea, South	17.38	16.88	13.14	12.62	12.71	+0.8%
China	5.78	4.74	3.75	2.77	2.92	+5.5%
Japan	3.58	4.56	2.11	2.51	1.48	−41.0%
India	1.12	0.97	0.89	0.68	0.93	+35.9%
Indonesia	2.11	1.49	1.20	0.96	0.65	−32.1%
United States	0.96	0.36	0.41	0.34	0.42	+24.3%
Pakistan	4.316	4.204	3.378	3.917	4.850	+23.8%

2020 is shown as a benchmark year. 2025 values are the sum of the 12 monthly values in Trade Data Online, because the annual 2025 column had not yet been filled in when the data was accessed. Year to date: total imports in January–August 2026 were USD 17.59 million (+5.9% on the same months of 2025, USD 16.61 million); imports from Pakistan were USD 3,508,798 (+12.7% on USD 3,113,915), a 19.95% share.

Pakistan in Canada's imports

Indicator	2016	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Imports from Pakistan (USD million)	1.81	4.32	5.90	4.20	3.38	3.92	4.85
Share of Canada's imports	6.42%	11.94%	12.75%	12.31%	13.12%	16.01%	19.69%
Rank among suppliers	5th	3rd	3rd	4th	3rd	2nd	2nd

Insight: Canada's imports of this fabric have fallen from USD 46.3 million in 2021 to USD 24.63 million in 2025, but Pakistan has grown against the trend: USD 4.85 million in 2025 (+23.8%), lifting its share from 11.94% in 2020 to 19.69%. In January–August 2026 imports from Pakistan grew a further +12.7%, to a 19.95% share.

Where demand is: imports by province (USD)

Province	2022	2023	2024	Share 2024
Ontario	13,369,308	10,591,862	9,044,326	37.0%
British Columbia	13,277,890	7,948,460	8,300,652	33.9%
Quebec	6,440,786	6,655,837	6,329,008	25.9%
Alberta	599,554	218,869	490,223	2.0%
Manitoba	375,563	183,727	148,664	0.6%
New Brunswick	95,757	128,282	125,734	0.5%
Saskatchewan	4,918	18,516	21,596	0.1%

Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec together accounted for 96.8% of imports in 2024. Provincial figures show the province where goods were cleared, which is usually where the importer or its distribution centre is located, not necessarily where the product is sold.

References

[1] Trade Data Online (ISED / Statistics Canada), Canadian imports, HS 520852, all countries (detailed), complete years, USD; accessed 12 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=%7C520852&lang=eng

[2] Trade Data Online, HS 520852, 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=%7C520852&lang=eng

[3] Trade Data Online, HS 520852, 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=%7C520852&lang=eng

4. Import Market Analysis

Supplier shares of Canada's imports of printed plain-weave cotton fabric (%)

Supplier	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Korea, South	48.1%	49.4%	51.0%	51.6%	51.6%
China	16.0%	13.9%	14.6%	11.3%	11.9%
Japan	9.9%	13.4%	8.2%	10.3%	6.0%
India	3.1%	2.8%	3.5%	2.8%	3.8%
Indonesia	5.8%	4.4%	4.7%	3.9%	2.7%
United States	2.7%	1.1%	1.6%	1.4%	1.7%
Pakistan	11.94%	12.31%	13.12%	16.01%	19.69%

- **Korea (51.6%)** has held about half the market for a decade, mainly printed quilting cotton supplied to Canadian fabric wholesalers.
- **Pakistan (19.69%)** is second and the fastest-growing large supplier (+23.8% in 2025).
- **China (11.9%) and Japan (6.0%)** have lost share; Japan fell 41.0% in 2025.
- **India (3.8%) and Indonesia (2.7%)** are smaller suppliers.
- **Market concentration:** the top three suppliers held 83.2% of imports in 2025. The Canadian Importers Database lists 10 major importers for 78.75% of imports (CAD 33.5 million in 2024); the top three hold 43.82%. From Pakistan, seven importers account for 76.98% of CAD 5.4 million, and the top three for 46.43%.
- **Regional demand:** Ontario cleared 37.0% of imports in 2024, British Columbia 33.9% and Quebec 25.9%.

> **Insight:** All suppliers enter duty-free, so Pakistan has won share on price, print quality and reliability. The buyers are a small group of fabric wholesalers and converters, most of which already buy from Pakistan; growth will come from taking more of their Korean and Chinese programs.

References

[1] Trade Data Online, HS 520852 (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=%7C520852&lang=eng

[2] Trade Data Online, HS 520852, imports by province: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/tdo/runRpt.html?grouped=GROUPED&searchType=KS_CS&areaCodes=&naArea=9998&countryList=ALL&toFromCountry=CDN&reportType=TI&timePeriod=5%7CComplete+Years&currency=US&productType=HS6&hSelectedCodes=%7C520852&lang=eng

[3] Canadian Importers Database, HS 520852, major importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=520852&lang=eng

[4] Canadian Importers Database, HS 520852, major importers of goods from Pakistan (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=520852&countryCode=527

5. Quality, Packaging and Labelling Requirements

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

5.1 Quality requirements

Requirement	What it means for Pakistani exporters	Authority / legal basis
Classification	The fabric must contain 85% or more cotton by weight, be plain weave, printed, and weigh more than 100 g/m² but not more than 200 g/m². Weight and composition should be	CBSA Customs Tariff, Chapter 52

Requirement	What it means for Pakistani exporters	Authority / legal basis
	shown on the invoice or specification sheet.	
Flammability	Textile products sold to consumers in Canada, including fabric sold by the metre, must meet the Textile Flammability Regulations. Plain-woven cotton normally passes; napped or brushed fabrics are tested more strictly under method CAN/CGSB-4.2 No. 27.5.	Canada Consumer Product Safety Act; Textile Flammability Regulations (SOR/2016-194)
General safety	Consumer textile products must not be a danger to human health or safety; Health Canada can order recalls.	Canada Consumer Product Safety Act, ss. 7–8
No forced labour	Goods made wholly or partly with forced labour are prohibited from entering Canada. Buyers increasingly ask for the source of cotton and yarn.	Customs Tariff item 9897.00.00; CBSA Memorandum D9-1-6

5.2 Packaging requirements

- There is no Canadian packaging standard for fabric. Printed cotton is normally shipped on rolls or folded bolts (often 15-yard or 10-metre bolts for quilting shops), wrapped in polybags and packed by design and colourway.
- Each roll or bolt should carry the design number, colourway, lot and length, so the importer can match reorders and trace lots.

5.3 Labelling requirements

Label element	Requirement
Fabric sold to consumers (piece goods)	Fabric sold by the metre to consumers is a consumer textile article. The fibre content (for example "100% cotton / 100 % coton") and the dealer's identity (name and address or CA number) must be shown in English and French, normally on a label on the bolt or roll end.
Fabric sold to manufacturers	Fabric sold to a manufacturer for making into other products is not a consumer textile article, so the consumer labelling rules do not apply; the finished product made from it must be labelled.
CA identification number	A Canadian dealer may use a CA number from the Competition Bureau instead of its name and address.
Country of origin	Required on customs documents. Piece goods are not among the goods listed in the Marking of Imported Goods Order (inferred from the Order's list), so marking on the bolt is not mandatory.

The importer is legally responsible for compliance, so the exporter should agree the bolt or roll label with the buyer before shipping.

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

Quebec cleared 25.9% of Canada's imports of this fabric in 2024, and three importers from Pakistan (Crown Textiles, J. N. Harper and Suzi Textiles) are based in Montréal. Fabric sold to manufacturers for processing falls under the Charter's exception for products for incorporation or processing. 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 printed cotton fabric	Legal basis
Everything on the product must be in French	Every inscription on the product, its container or wrapping, and documents supplied with it (bolt labels, pattern sheets and swatch cards) must be in French. This includes claims printed on the product or its packaging, such as "100% cotton", "quilting	Charter s. 51

Rule	What it means for printed cotton fabric	Legal basis
	cotton" or "pre-washed".	
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 "Quilt Shop Collection" or "Cotton Prints") 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. 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: Fabric sold to Quebec manufacturers can usually keep English roll labels under the processing exception. Bolts sold to quilting and sewing shops in Quebec need French labels, with French at least as prominent as English.

References

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

[2] 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

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

[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, Canada Consumer Product Safety Act: https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/consumer-product-safety/legislation-guidelines/acts-regulations/canada-consumer-product-safety-act.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] CBSA, Memorandum D11-3-1, Marking of Imported Goods: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/publications/dm-md/d11/d11-3-1-eng.html

[9] 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

[10] 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

[11] 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

[12] Office québécois de la langue française, Loi sur la langue officielle et commune du Québec, le français (Bill 96) – legislative changes: https://www.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca/charte/changementslegislatifs/

6. Technical and Safety Standards

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

Aspect	Requirement	Authority / reference
Product definition	85% or more cotton, printed, plain weave, over 100 g/m² and not more than 200 g/m².	CBSA Customs Tariff, Chapter 52
Flammability	Fabric sold to consumers must meet the Textile Flammability Regulations (method CAN/CGSB-4.2 No. 27.5).	Textile Flammability Regulations (SOR/2016-194)
Product safety	Consumer textiles must not be a danger to health; importers must keep records, report incidents and recall unsafe goods.	Canada Consumer Product Safety Act
Labelling	Bilingual fibre content and dealer identity for fabric sold to consumers.	Textile Labelling Act and Regulations; Competition Bureau
Forced labour	Goods made wholly or partly with forced labour are prohibited.	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).	Pakistan Single Window
Customs accounting	The importer needs a CBSA business number and import-export account and uses the CARM Client Portal to account for imports and pay GST/HST (duty is free).	CBSA

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 52: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/html/00/ch52-eng.html

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

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

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

[5] CBSA, Memorandum D9-1-6: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/publications/dm-md/d9/d9-1-6-eng.html

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

[7] 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
5208.52.00 (suffixes 10, 90)	Woven fabrics of cotton, 85% or more cotton, not more than 200 g/m², printed,	Free	Free	All countries

Tariff item	Description	MFN	GPT (Pakistan)	Duty-free access
	plain weave, more than 100 g/m² (printcloths and sheetings not napped or brushed; other). Unit: kg			

Printed cotton fabric enters Canada duty-free from all countries, so no supplier has a tariff advantage and no proof of origin is needed for duty purposes. There are no trade remedy measures on this fabric. GST/HST is payable at import.

> **Insight:** With no duty, the importer chooses on design, print quality, colour fastness, price per metre and minimum order size. Pakistan already competes on equal terms with Korea and China.

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 52, tariff item 5208.52.00: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/html/00/ch52-eng.html

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

8. Non-Tariff Barriers

- **Design-led buying:** quilting-fabric wholesalers buy seasonal collections from designers and expect fast strike-offs, small runs per colourway and consistent colour between lots.
- **Minimum order quantities:** Canadian wholesalers often need small quantities per design, which large Pakistani mills may not accept.
- **Quality and testing:** buyers ask for test reports on colour fastness, shrinkage and fibre content, and for flammability where fabric is sold to consumers.
- **Labelling for retail bolts:** fabric for quilt and sewing shops must carry bilingual fibre content and dealer identity, and French labels for Quebec.
- **Forced-labour due diligence:** buyers increasingly ask for proof of where the cotton and yarn came from.

References

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

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

[3] CBSA, Memorandum D9-1-6: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/publications/dm-md/d9/d9-1-6-eng.html

[4] Canadian Importers Database, HS 520852, major importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=520852&lang=eng

9. Distribution Channels

Imported printed cotton fabric reaches Canadian users through the channels below. The examples are from the Canadian Importers Database lists of major importers of HS 520852 (2024).

Channel	Role	Examples (CID, 2024)
Quilting and craft fabric wholesalers	Design and import printed cotton collections and sell them to quilt shops and fabric chains	From Pakistan: Northcott Silk (Concord, ON); Mook Fabrics (Medicine Hat, AB); International Textiles (Richmond, BC). Others: Trend-Tex Fabrics (Port Coquitlam, BC)
Fabric converters and jobbers	Import fabric and sell it to apparel and home-textile makers	From Pakistan: Crown Textiles (Montréal, QC); J. N. Harper (Mont-Royal, QC); Suzi Textiles (Montréal, QC). Others: Cador Textile (Toronto, ON); Eugene Textiles (Saint-Laurent, QC)
Apparel and home-textile	Use fabric in their own products	Rose E. Dee International (Toronto, ON)

Channel	Role	Examples (CID, 2024)
makers		

For a Pakistani mill, the practical routes are: (1) quilting-fabric wholesalers, which design collections and need reliable printing partners; and (2) Montréal and Toronto converters, which buy printed cotton for Canadian apparel and home-textile makers.

References

[1] Canadian Importers Database, HS 520852, major Canadian importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=520852&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 520852, major importers of goods from Pakistan (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=520852&countryCode=527

10. Pricing

Level	Basis	Price	Source
Export (FOB Pakistan), all markets	Average value of exports of PCT 5208.5200, FY2025-26	USD 8.99 per kg (FY2021-22: USD 8.77)	TIPP
Export (FOB Pakistan), to Canada	Average value of exports to Canada, FY2025-26	USD 8.43 per kg (FY2021-22: USD 12.21)	TIPP
Export (FOB Pakistan), to Canada	Average value of exports to Canada, July–September 2026	USD 8.89 per kg	TIPP

Retail prices are not shown, because this report covers fabric traded in bulk; quilt-shop prices depend on the design collection rather than the fabric itself. Export unit values are calculated from TIPP value and quantity. At about 120–150 g/m², one kilogram is roughly 5–7 square metres of fabric (inferred from the weight range of the code). A Canadian importer adds freight, brokerage and its own margin.

References

[1] TIPP, Export Trade Data, PCT 5208.5200 (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's share is rising

- Integrated cotton textile industry: Pakistan spins, weaves and prints its own cotton, which keeps costs competitive.
- Strong growth: imports from Pakistan rose +23.8% in 2025 and +12.7% in January–August 2026 while the market was flat.
- Established buyers: seven importers, including the main quilting-fabric wholesalers, already buy from Pakistan.

What limits further growth

- Korea's position: Korean printers hold about half the market, with long relationships with Canadian wholesalers.
- A shrinking market: Canada's imports of this fabric fell by almost half between 2021 and 2025.
- Small runs: wholesalers need many designs in small quantities.

References

[1] Trade Data Online, HS 520852 (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=%7C520852&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 520852, importers of goods from Pakistan: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=520852&countryCode=527

12. Recommendations

- **Become a printing partner for quilting wholesalers.** Offer digital and rotary printing with fast strike-offs and small minimums per colourway.
- **Approach the remaining large importers.** Trend-Tex Fabrics, Cador Textile and Eugene Textiles are major importers not on the Pakistan list.
- **Supply retail-ready bolts.** Bolts with bilingual fibre-content and dealer labels can go straight to quilt and sewing shops.
- **Provide test reports.** Colour fastness, shrinkage, fibre content and flammability reports help win new buyers.
- **Offer certified cotton.** Organic and traceable cotton help with buyers' forced-labour due diligence.

Trade shows

Show	Dates	Location	Focus
Apparel Textile Sourcing (ATS) Canada	2027 dates to be announced (the 2026 show was 23–25 September)	Toronto, ON	Sourcing show for apparel brands, fabric buyers and converters
Apparel Textile Sourcing Montréal	2027 date to be announced (2026 event: 28 September)	Montréal, QC	One-day sourcing event for Quebec apparel makers and fabric converters

References

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

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 520852, major importers: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=520852&lang=eng

13. Pakistani Exporters

Canadian buyers looking for Pakistani suppliers of printed woven cotton fabric (plain weave, over 100 g/m²) can use these official sources:

- Pakistan Exporters Directory (TDAP), search by HS code 5208.
- TDAP sector information on textiles; most cotton fabric exporters are integrated mills in Faisalabad, Karachi and Lahore.

TIPP data shows that Pakistani exporters shipped printed cotton fabric to 51 destinations in FY2025-26.

References

[1] Pakistan Exporters Directory (TDAP), search by HS code: https://pakistanexportersdirectory.gov.pk/searchbyhscode?product_code=5208

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

[3] TIPP, Export Trade Data, PCT 5208.5200, 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 printed woven cotton fabric (plain weave, over 100 g/m²) (HS 520852). 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=520852&lang=eng**.

Company	City, Province	Postal code	Phone	Website
INTERNATIONAL TEXTILES LTD.	Richmond, British Columbia	V6X 1V4	604-270-7593	internationaltextiles.ca
LA CIE J N HARPER LTEE / J N HARPER CO LTD	Mont-Royal, Quebec	H4P 2L1	514-736-3000	jnharper.com
MOOK FABRICS LTD.	Medicine Hat, Alberta	T1B 4E5	403-526-2043	mookfabrics.com
NORTHCOTT SILK INC	Concord, Ontario	L4K 3T5	905-760-0072 †	northcott.net
SUZI TEXTILES GROUP INC. / GROUPE TEXTILES SUZI INC.	Montréal, Quebec	H2N 2E8	514-731-6840 †	suziq.ca
CADOR TEXTILE IMPORTING LIMITED	Toronto, Ontario	M8Z 2Z4	1-800-628-7418 * †	cadortextiles.com
EUGENE TEXTILES 2003 INC. (CAMELOT FABRICS)	Saint-Laurent, Quebec	H4S 1T4	1-800-361-4120 *	camelot.ca
ROSE E. DEE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	Toronto, Ontario	M6M 1Y6	416-658-2222	rose-e-dee.com
TREND-TEX FABRICS INC.	Port Coquitlam, British Columbia	V3C 6G1	604-941-4620 *	trendtexfabrics.com

*The first five companies imported printed cotton fabric from Pakistan in 2024; the other four are major importers from all origins. Contact details and websites checked on 12 October 2026. * Phone number taken from the company's own website, because YellowPages.ca had no current listing (Eugene Textiles trades as Camelot Fabrics, which its website describes as a division of Eugene Textiles; its YellowPages.ca listing, 514-382-2400, is marked closed). † YellowPages.ca or the company website gives a different address from the CID, so confirm before contacting (Cador Textile: 1021 Langford Dr, Gravenhurst, ON, P1P 1R1; Northcott Silk: 100 Courtland Ave, Concord, L4K 3T6, with Northcott Home & Fashion at 101 Courtland Ave, 905-669-7030; Suzi Textiles: 9500 rue Meilleur, Montréal, H2N 2B7). The J N Harper and Northcott websites block automated checks but are linked from their YellowPages.ca listings. Crown Textiles (Montréal), which also imports from Pakistan, is not listed because no company website could be confirmed (514-271-7776 on YellowPages.ca), and Checker Distributors has a US address. 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 520852, major Canadian importers (all countries, 2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=520852&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 520852, major importers by country of origin: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=520852

[3] YellowPages.ca business search (phone numbers and websites), accessed 12 October 2026: https://www.yellowpages.ca/

[4] YellowPages.ca, business listings (searched 12 October 2026): https://www.yellowpages.ca/

[5] Cador Textiles, company website: https://www.cadortextiles.com/

[6] Camelot Fabrics, company website: https://camelot.ca/

[7] Trend-Tex Fabrics, company website: https://www.trendtexfabrics.com/

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