PRODUCT REPORT

Men's Knitted Cotton Trousers and Shorts

HS Code 6103.42 | Export market guide: Pakistan to Canada | October 2026

Key facts at a glance

Indicator	Value	Source
Canada's imports of men's and boys' knitted cotton trousers and shorts (HS 610342), 2025	USD 150.74 million (+16.4% vs 2024)	Trade Data Online
Canada's imports from Pakistan, 2025	USD 11.41 million (7.57% share; +61.2% vs 2024; +365.9% vs 2020)	Trade Data Online
Pakistan's rank among suppliers	5th in 2025, after Cambodia, Vietnam, Bangladesh and China	Trade Data Online
Pakistan in 2026 so far	January–August 2026: USD 6.42 million (−7.8%); total imports −2.6%	Trade Data Online
Largest supplier to Canada	Cambodia: USD 32.01 million, 21.2% share (2025)	Trade Data Online
Pakistan's world exports, FY2025-26	USD 95.4 million / 15.8 million pieces to 84 destinations; Canada 13th market	TIPP
Canadian import duty	MFN 18%. Pakistan pays 18% (no GPT for apparel); duty-free for LDCs such as Cambodia and Bangladesh, for Vietnam (CPTPP), and CUSMA and EU origins	CBSA Customs Tariff 2026
Key product rules	Bilingual permanent fibre-content label with dealer identity; textile flammability (brushed fleece tested more strictly); general product safety	Competition Bureau; Health Canada
Origin marking	Apparel must be marked with the country of origin (e.g. "Made in Pakistan")	CBSA Memorandum D11-3-1
Quebec labelling (Bill 96)	All product text in French; descriptive words in trademarks must also be in French since 1 June 2025	Charter of the French Language / OQLF
Major Canadian importers (2024)	62 importers account for 80.4% of imports (CAD 192.9 million). From Pakistan: 11 importers account for 79.8% of CAD 11.4 million	Canadian Importers Database

Trade values from Trade Data Online and TIPP are in US dollars. Canadian Importers Database values and retail prices are in Canadian dollars. Pakistan's data follows its fiscal year (July–June); Canada's data follows the calendar year. HS 6103.42 includes knitted cotton sweatpants, joggers, lounge pants and shorts for men and boys.

1. Introduction

HS 6103.42 covers men's or boys' "Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts", knitted or crocheted, "of cotton". In Canada's 2026 Customs Tariff the tariff item is 6103.42.00 (unit: number), with statistical suffixes for men's (10) and boys' (20). In practice it is mostly cotton fleece and French-terry sweatpants and joggers, jersey lounge pants and knitted shorts.

Products outside this code, which exporters should classify separately:

- Women's and girls' knitted cotton trousers and shorts (HS 6104.62).

- Men's knitted trousers of synthetic fibres (HS 6103.43), such as polyester track pants, and woven cotton trousers and jeans (HS 6203.42).
- Tracksuits sold as a set (HS 6112), swimwear (HS 6112.31) and underwear (HS 6107).

Whether a garment is "of cotton" depends on the fibre that predominates by weight; a cotton-rich fleece jogger (for example 77% cotton, 23% polyester) stays in 6103.42. Classification should be confirmed with the Canadian importer or a customs broker, or by an advance ruling from CBSA.

In Canada these garments are sold by sportswear brands (Nike, Adidas), apparel chains (Zara, Urban Outfitters, H&M, Gap), off-price and department stores (Winners, Walmart, Costco), workwear and casual chains (Mark's) and motorsports and outdoor brands.

Pakistan has a large knitwear industry, concentrated in Karachi, Faisalabad and Lahore, based on its own cotton yarn and fleece fabric. TIPP shows exports of men's knitted cotton trousers of USD 95.4 million in FY2025-26 to 84 destinations.

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 61, tariff item 6103.42.00: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/html/00/ch61-eng.html

[2] TDAP, Readymade garments sector report (RMG 2022): https://tdap.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/RMG2022.pdf

[3] Canadian Importers Database, HS 610342, major Canadian importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=610342&lang=eng

2. Pakistan's Exports (Production)

The Trade Information Portal of Pakistan (TIPP) reports exports under one national tariff line, 6103.4200 "of cotton". The table shows exports by fiscal year (July–June).

Pakistan's exports of men's knitted cotton trousers and shorts (PCT 6103.4200)

Fiscal year	World (USD million)	World (million pieces)	Unit value (USD/piece)	Canada (USD million)	Canada rank / share	Destinations
FY2021-22	75.54	14.02	5.39	0.61	14th / 0.8%	74
FY2022-23	67.32	11.77	5.72	0.61	16th / 0.9%	69
FY2023-24	84.64	15.67	5.40	0.59	15th / 0.7%	73
FY2024-25	103.00	20.00	5.15	0.89	13th / 0.9%	70
FY2025-26	95.44	15.83	6.03	0.77	13th / 0.8%	84
FY2026-27 (Jul–Sep)	23.20	3.42	6.78	0.01	41th / 0.0%	56

Quantities are in units (pieces) as recorded by TIPP. FY2026-27 covers July–September 2026 only. In FY2025-26 the largest markets were the United States (USD 24.1 million), Spain (14.2), Germany (11.8), the United Kingdom (9.8) and Italy (9.0); Canada ranked 13th. TIPP records far smaller direct shipments to Canada (USD 0.77 million in FY2025-26) than Canada records from Pakistan (USD 11.41 million in calendar 2025). The gap is probably due to goods declared in Pakistan under other knitwear codes, goods shipped through the United States, and fiscal-year timing (inferred). Canada's figures are used for trade with Canada.

> **Insight:** Pakistan exports about USD 65–105 million a year of men's knitted cotton trousers and shorts, mainly to the United States and Europe, at an average of USD 6.03 per piece. Canada's own data shows that it is a much larger market for these Pakistani garments than TIPP suggests.

References

[1] Trade Information Portal of Pakistan (TIPP), Export Trade Data dashboard, PCT 6103.4200, filtered by fiscal year (FY2021-22 to FY2026-27), all countries, values in USD and quantities; 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 men's and boys' knitted cotton trousers and shorts (HS 610342), USD million

From	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024–25
Total imports	**100.61**	**184.02**	**124.37**	**129.50**	**150.74**	**+16.4%**
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	26.53	33.50	22.55	30.21	32.01	+6.0%
Vietnam	14.45	25.43	23.03	22.48	31.80	+41.4%
Bangladesh	16.91	38.80	22.67	24.26	29.61	+22.0%
China	16.82	30.95	16.07	14.22	14.81	+4.2%
Indonesia	3.93	6.93	7.29	6.06	6.78	+11.8%
India	2.52	6.13	2.40	2.20	4.08	+85.6%
Pakistan	2.450	8.840	6.165	7.081	11.414	+61.2%

2020 is shown as a benchmark year. 2025 values are the sum of the 12 monthly values in Trade Data Online, because the annual 2025 column had not yet been filled in when the data was accessed. Year to date: total imports in January–August 2026 were USD 91.59 million (−2.6% on the same months of 2025, USD 94.06 million); imports from Pakistan were USD 6,423,330 (−7.8% on USD 6,965,946), a 7.01% share.

Pakistan in Canada's imports

Indicator	2016	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Imports from Pakistan (USD million)	2.41	2.45	6.44	8.84	6.16	7.08	11.41
Share of Canada's imports	4.02%	2.44%	4.30%	4.80%	4.96%	5.47%	7.57%
Rank among suppliers	5th	7th	5th	5th	6th	5th	5th

Insight: Canada imported USD 150.74 million of men's knitted cotton trousers and shorts in 2025 (+16.4%). Imports from Pakistan grew more than four-fold from USD 2.45 million in 2020 to USD 11.41 million in 2025 (+365.9%), and Pakistan's share rose from 2.44% to 7.57%. Pakistan has been the 5th supplier in most years. In January–August 2026 imports from Pakistan fell 7.8%, against −2.6% for the market.

Where demand is: imports by province (USD)

Province	2022	2023	2024	Share 2024
Ontario	93,503,039	64,815,463	57,147,603	44.1%
British Columbia	52,648,947	31,174,859	50,915,654	39.3%
Quebec	32,345,560	20,460,854	15,920,317	12.3%
Nova Scotia	3,972,343	6,638,222	3,698,798	2.9%
Alberta	1,341,716	1,002,801	1,502,117	1.2%
Manitoba	201,667	257,109	295,394	0.2%
Saskatchewan	5,665	11,622	9,026	0.0%

Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec together accounted for 95.7% 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 610342, all countries (detailed), complete years, USD; accessed 9 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=%7C610342&lang=eng

[2] Trade Data Online, HS 610342, 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=%7C610342&lang=eng

[3] Trade Data Online, HS 610342, 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=%7C610342&lang=eng

4. Import Market Analysis

Supplier shares of Canada's imports of men's knitted cotton trousers and shorts (%)

Supplier	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	26.4%	18.2%	18.1%	23.3%	21.2%
Vietnam	14.4%	13.8%	18.5%	17.4%	21.1%
Bangladesh	16.8%	21.1%	18.2%	18.7%	19.6%
China	16.7%	16.8%	12.9%	11.0%	9.8%
Indonesia	3.9%	3.8%	5.9%	4.7%	4.5%
India	2.5%	3.3%	1.9%	1.7%	2.7%
Pakistan	2.44%	4.80%	4.96%	5.47%	7.57%

- **Cambodia (21.2%), Vietnam (21.1%) and Bangladesh (19.6%)** are the three largest suppliers and all enter duty-free.
- **China (9.8%)** pays the same 18% as Pakistan and has lost share every year since 2022.
- **Pakistan (7.57%)** is the 5th supplier and grew +61.2% in 2025, the fastest growth among the five largest suppliers.
- **Market concentration:** the top three suppliers held 62.0% of imports in 2025. The Canadian Importers Database lists 62 major importers for 80.4% of imports (CAD 192.9 million in 2024); the top 10 hold 43.3%. From Pakistan, 11 importers account for 79.8% of CAD 11.4 million, and the top three for 46.0%.

> **Insight:** Pakistan is the fastest-growing large supplier and is taking share from China among dutiable suppliers. Its buyers are mainly sportswear and fashion brands; the 18% duty against duty-free Cambodia, Vietnam and Bangladesh makes value-added fleece and quick, smaller runs the best way to keep growing.

References

[1] Trade Data Online, HS 610342 (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=%7C610342&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 610342, major importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=610342&lang=eng

[3] Canadian Importers Database, HS 610342, major importers of goods from Pakistan (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=610342&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
No danger to health or safety	It is prohibited to manufacture, import, advertise or sell a consumer product that is a danger to human health or safety. Men's knitted cotton trousers are consumer products, so this general rule applies even where there is no product-specific standard.	Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (CCPSA), ss. 7–8
Flammability of textiles	Textile products sold in Canada must meet the flame-spread limits of the Textile Flammability Regulations. Plain-surface cotton garments normally pass, but brushed or napped cotton surfaces (for example flannel or fleece-backed fabrics) are tested more strictly, and buyers may ask for a test report under method CAN/CGSB-4.2 No. 27.5.	Textile Flammability Regulations (SOR/2016-194); Health Canada industry guide
Records and traceability	Importers and sellers must keep documents showing from whom they got the product and to whom they sold it, so it can be traced in a recall.	CCPSA, s. 13
Incident reporting	An importer that learns of an incident or defect that caused or could cause serious harm must report it to Health Canada within two days, and to its supplier.	CCPSA, s. 14
No forced labour in the supply chain	Goods mined, manufactured or produced wholly or in part by forced labour are prohibited from entering Canada. CBSA can detain such goods, and importers are expected to carry out due diligence on their supply chains, including cotton, yarn, fabric and dyeing or washing units.	Customs Tariff, tariff item 9897.00.00; CBSA Memorandum D9-1-6

5.2 Packaging requirements

- There is no Canadian packaging standard for men's and boys' knitted cotton trousers, joggers and shorts. Garments are usually shipped folded in individual polybags, packed by style, size and colour in export cartons.
- If the packaging hides the country-of-origin marking on the product, the packaging itself must also be marked with the country of origin (CBSA Memorandum D11-3-1).
- Each carton should carry the style, size, colour and order or lot number, so the importer can meet the CCPSA traceability and recall requirements.

5.3 Labelling requirements

Label element	Requirement
Fibre content	Shown by generic fibre name, with the percentage by mass, in order of predominance. Fibres making up less than 5% may be shown as "other fibre(s)". For example: "100% cotton / 100 % coton" or "77% cotton, 23% polyester / 77 % coton, 23 % polyester".
Dealer identity	The full name and postal address of the Canadian dealer (importer, brand or retailer), or a CA identification number issued by the Competition Bureau. A Pakistani maker can only use the importer's CA number with the importer's agreement.
Bilingual information	Fibre content must appear in both English and French. Dealer identity and country of origin may appear in either language.
Type of label	Apparel is a Schedule I article that needs a permanent label: the fibre content and dealer identity must be on a label that is permanently attached, legible and durable for the life of the garment (it must survive at least 10 cleanings), and placed where the consumer can easily find it.
Country of origin	Apparel is listed in the Marking of Imported Goods Order, so goods from Pakistan must be marked in English or French (for example "Made in Pakistan / Fabriqué au Pakistan"),

Label element	Requirement
	legibly, permanently and where the buyer can easily see it.
Care instructions and size	Care labelling is voluntary in Canada, but if care information is given it must be accurate; most buyers ask for the care symbols of the national standard CAN/CGSB-86.1. Size labelling is not regulated.

Garments imported for further processing or relabelling in Canada may be labelled in Canada after import, provided the labelling rules are met before sale; country-of-origin marking is still required at import. The importer is legally responsible for compliance, so the exporter should agree label content with the buyer before production.

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

Quebec cleared 12.3% of Canada's imports of these garments in 2024, and several importers of Pakistani knitted trousers are based in Montréal (Zara Canada, Ideal Imports, RPP Program). 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 men's and boys' knitted cotton trousers, joggers and shorts	Legal basis
Everything on the product must be in French	Every inscription on the product, its container or wrapping, and documents supplied with it (hang tags, care labels, size charts and warranty cards) must be in French. This includes claims printed on the product or its packaging, such as "brushed fleece", "French terry", "relaxed fit" or "organic cotton".	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 "Fleece Jogger", "Lounge Pant" or "Sweat Short") 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

Rule	What it means for men's and boys' knitted cotton trousers, joggers and shorts	Legal basis
Enforcement	The Office québécois de la langue française (OQLF) handles complaints and works with businesses to bring products into compliance. The Charter provides penal fines, which are doubled for a second offence and tripled for later offences.	Charter ss. 205–207

Insight: Use one fully bilingual label set for all of Canada: a permanent sewn-in label with fibre content in English and French, the dealer's name and address or CA number, and "Made in Pakistan", plus hang tags with French at least as large and visible as the English. Translate every descriptive word, including words inside logos (for example "Fleece Jogger / Jogging en molleton", "Lounge Pant / Pantalon détente"). Outer export cartons can stay in English only.

References

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[8] Competition Bureau Canada, Guide to the Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations (Appendices C–E: permanent, non-permanent and exempt articles): https://competition-bureau.canada.ca/en/guide-textile-labelling-and-advertising-regulations

[9] 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

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

[11] 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

[12] 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

[13] 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

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

6. Technical and Safety Standards

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

Aspect	Requirement	Authority / reference
Legal framework	Canada Consumer Product Safety Act (CCPSA). There is no mandatory Canadian product standard specific to men's and boys' knitted cotton trousers, joggers and shorts; general safety, flammability and labelling rules apply.	Health Canada

Aspect	Requirement	Authority / reference
Flammability	Fabric must meet the Textile Flammability Regulations (test method CAN/CGSB-4.2 No. 27.5). Children's sleepwear has separate, stricter rules, so garments should not be marketed as sleepwear unless they meet them.	Textile Flammability Regulations (SOR/2016-194)
Product safety obligations	Importer must keep traceability records, report serious incidents within two days, and carry out recalls if ordered.	CCPSA, ss. 13–14, 31–32
Textile labelling	Bilingual fibre content and dealer identity (name and address or CA number) on a permanent label.	Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations; Competition Bureau
Origin marking	Garments marked "Made in Pakistan" (English or French), legible and permanent.	CBSA D11-3-1
Forced labour	Goods made wholly or partly with forced labour are prohibited. Be ready to show the source of cotton, yarn, fabric and dyeing or washing units.	Customs Tariff item 9897.00.00; CBSA D9-1-6
Export clearance in Pakistan	The Goods Declaration and export documents are filed electronically through Pakistan Single Window (PSW), which links customs, banks and other government agencies.	Pakistan Single Window
Customs accounting	The importer needs a CBSA business number and import-export account and must use the CARM Client Portal to account for and pay duties and taxes (18% duty plus GST/HST).	CBSA

References

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

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

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

[4] 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

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

[6] 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

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

[8] 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
6103.42.00 (suffixes 10, 20)	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, knitted or crocheted, of cotton (men's; boys'). Unit: number	18%	Not available (18% applies)	Free: LDCT, CPTPT, UST/MXT, CEUT, UKT, CCCT, CIAT, CT, CRT, IT, NT, SLT, PT, COLT, JT, PAT, HNT, KRT, UAT

Pakistan pays the full MFN rate of 18% on men's knitted cotton trousers and shorts, because Canada's General Preferential Tariff (GPT) does not cover this tariff item. The same goods enter Canada duty-free from least developed countries under the LDCT (Cambodia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia), from Vietnam, Malaysia and other CPTPP members, from the United States and Mexico (CUSMA), from the European Union (Portugal, Italy), from

Jordan and Honduras under their free-trade agreements, and from the United Kingdom. China, Indonesia, India and Türkiye pay 18%, like Pakistan. GST/HST is also payable at import.

> **Insight:** The 18% duty is Pakistan's main disadvantage. Duty-free suppliers held about 67.4% of Canada's imports in 2025, led by Cambodia, Vietnam and Bangladesh. To reach the same duty-paid cost, a Pakistani price must be about 15% lower than a duty-free competitor's (1 ÷ 1.18 = 0.85). Among suppliers that pay 18%, Pakistan is second only to China, ahead of Indonesia, India and Türkiye.

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 61, tariff item 6103.42.00: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/html/00/ch61-eng.html

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

8. Non-Tariff Barriers

- **Brand-controlled supply chains and compliance audits:** most imports are made to order for brands and retailers that choose factories through sourcing programs. They require social-compliance audits, chemical-safety commitments (restricted substances lists) and test reports before placing orders.
- **Forced-labour due diligence:** Canada prohibits imports of goods made with forced labour, and large Canadian companies must report each year on the steps they take to prevent forced and child labour in their supply chains. Buyers increasingly ask for proof of where the cotton, yarn and fabric came from.
- **Labelling:** garments without a correct bilingual fibre-content label, dealer identity or "Made in Pakistan" marking must be relabelled before sale, at the importer's cost.
- **Quebec French-language rules (Bill 96):** hang tags, labels and printed claims on products sold in Quebec must be in French, with French at least as prominent as any other language. Since 1 June 2025, descriptive words inside trademarks must also be translated. Quebec accounted for 12.3% of Canada's imports in 2024.
- **Brushed fleece flammability:** raised-surface cotton fleece is tested more strictly under the Textile Flammability Regulations, and buyers often ask for a test report.
- **Logistics:** shipments from Karachi to Toronto or Montréal involve transhipment and long transit times, while Asian competitors ship directly to Vancouver. This matters for seasonal and replenishment orders.

References

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

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

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

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

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

9. Distribution Channels

Imported men's knitted cotton trousers and shorts reach Canadian consumers through the channels below. The company examples are taken from the Canadian Importers Database list of importers of HS 610342 from Pakistan (2024).

Channel	Role	Examples of importers buying from Pakistan (CID, 2024)
Sportswear brands	Branded joggers, sweatpants and shorts	Nike Canada (Toronto, ON); Adidas Canada (Concord, ON)

Channel	Role	Examples of importers buying from Pakistan (CID, 2024)
Fashion chains	Own-brand joggers and lounge pants	Zara Canada (Montréal, QC); URBN (Urban Outfitters; Toronto, ON); Hugo Boss Canada
Off-price retail	Branded and private-label at discount	Winners (Mississauga, ON)
Specialty and motorsports brands	Branded casual and riding apparel	Joe Rocket Canada (Windsor, ON)
Apparel importers and wholesalers	Wholesale to retailers	INA International (Calgary, AB); Ideal Imports and RPP Program (Montréal, QC)

For a Pakistani exporter, the most practical entry routes are: (1) international sportswear and fashion brands already buying from Pakistan for the US and Europe; (2) Canadian-owned brands and wholesalers that buy directly from factories; and (3) off-price and mass retailers buying private-label fleece.

References

[1] Canadian Importers Database, HS 610342, major Canadian importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=610342&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 610342, major importers of goods from Pakistan (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=610342&countryCode=527

10. Pricing

Level	Product / basis	Price	Source
Retail (house brand)	Denver Hayes Men's Jersey Solid Lounge Pant (100% cotton)	CAD 36.99	marks.com
Retail (house brand)	Denver Hayes Men's French Terry Jogger Pants (100% cotton)	CAD 39.99	marks.com
Retail (house brand)	Denver Hayes Super Soft Fleece Jogger Sweatpants (77% cotton)	CAD 49.99	marks.com
Retail (clearance)	WindRiver Men's Heavyweight Jogger Original Fleece Sweatpants (100% cotton)	CAD 39.98 (was CAD 59.99)	marks.com
Retail (brand, clearance)	Levi's Men's Fleece Sweatpants (80% cotton)	CAD 39.98 (was CAD 69.95)	marks.com
Export (FOB Pakistan), all markets	Average value per piece, PCT 6103.4200, FY2025-26	USD 6.03 per piece (FY2021-22: USD 5.39)	TIPP
Export (FOB Pakistan), to Canada	Average value per piece of direct exports to Canada, FY2025-26	USD 5.98 per piece	TIPP

Retail prices are regular prices unless stated, checked on 9 October 2026, and change often. House-brand cotton joggers and lounge pants retail at about CAD 37–60, and brands such as Levi's at about CAD 70. Export unit values are calculated from TIPP value and quantity. A Canadian importer will add the 18% duty, freight, brokerage and its own and the retailer's margins.

References

[1] Mark's, Denver Hayes Men's Jersey Solid Lounge Pant: https://www.marks.com/en/pdp/denver-hayes-men-s-jersey-solid-lounge-pant-85717490f.html

[2] Mark's, Denver Hayes Men's French Terry Jogger Pants: https://www.marks.com/en/pdp/denver-hayes-men-s-french-terry-jogger-pants-84293941f.html

[3] Mark's, Denver Hayes Super Soft Fleece Jogger Sweatpants: https://www.marks.com/en/pdp/denver-hayes-super-soft-fleece-jogger-sweatpants-78328623f.html

[4] Mark's, WindRiver Men's Heavyweight Jogger Original Fleece Sweatpants: https://www.marks.com/en/pdp/windriver-men-s-heavyweight-jogger-original-fleece-sweatpants-78404790f.html

[5] Mark's, Levi's Men's Fleece Sweatpants: https://www.marks.com/en/pdp/levi-s-men-s-fleece-sweatpants-86403154f.html

[6] TIPP, Export Trade Data, PCT 6103.4200 (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 the share is growing

- Strong growth: imports from Pakistan rose +365.9% between 2020 and 2025, against +49.8% for the whole market.
- Cotton and fleece base: Pakistan spins its own cotton yarn and knits fleece and French terry, which supports competitive prices for cotton joggers and sweatpants.
- Global brand programs: sportswear and fashion brands that buy from Pakistan for the US and Europe also supply Canada from Pakistan.

Why the share is still limited

- Duty disadvantage: Pakistan pays 18% while Cambodia, Vietnam and Bangladesh pay nothing; duty-free suppliers held about 67.4% of the market in 2025.
- Few buyers: only 11 importers bought these garments from Pakistan in 2024.
- 2026 slowdown: imports from Pakistan fell 7.8% in January–August 2026.

References

[1] Trade Data Online, HS 610342 (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=%7C610342&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 610342, importers of goods from Pakistan: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=610342&countryCode=527

[3] TIPP, Export Trade Data, PCT 6103.4200: https://tipp.gov.pk/index.php?r=site/display&id=305

12. Recommendations

- **Grow with existing brand customers.** Exporters supplying Nike, Adidas, Zara or Urban Outfitters elsewhere should ask to supply their Canadian volumes.
- **Approach Canadian brands and retailers.** Mark's, Roots, Canadian Tire, Walmart and Costco sell large volumes of cotton joggers and lounge pants.
- **Offset the 18% duty with value.** Offer heavyweight and garment-dyed fleece, organic or recycled cotton, and small minimum orders with quick sampling.
- **Sell joggers with matching tops.** Coordinated fleece sets (hoodie and jogger) help win whole programs; note that sets sold together may be classified as tracksuits (HS 6112).
- **Be compliance-ready.** Hold a recognised social-compliance audit, keep cotton traceability records, test brushed fleece for flammability, and supply bilingual permanent labels with "Made in Pakistan" (Sections 5 and 6).

Trade shows (Canada)

Show	Dates	Location	Focus
Apparel Textile Sourcing	2027 dates to be announced	Toronto, ON	Sourcing show where international

Show	Dates	Location	Focus
(ATS) Canada	(the 2026 show was 23–25 September)		factories meet Canadian apparel brands, retailers and private-label importers
Apparel Textile Sourcing Montréal	2027 date to be announced (2026 event: 28 September)	Montréal, QC	One-day sourcing event for Quebec apparel brands and importers

References

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

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 610342, major importers of goods from Pakistan: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=610342&countryCode=527

13. Pakistani Exporters

Canadian buyers looking for Pakistani suppliers of men's and boys' knitted cotton trousers, joggers and shorts can use these official sources:

- Pakistan Exporters Directory (TDAP), search by HS code 6103.
- TDAP sector information on readymade garments and knitwear; most knitwear exporters are in Karachi, Faisalabad and Lahore.

TIPP data shows that Pakistani exporters shipped these garments to 84 destinations in FY2025-26, so there is a large base of active exporters.

References

[1] Pakistan Exporters Directory (TDAP), search by HS code: https://pakistanexportersdirectory.gov.pk/searchbyhscode?product_code=6103

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

[3] TDAP, Readymade garments sector report (RMG 2022): https://tdap.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/RMG2022.pdf

[4] TIPP, Export Trade Data, PCT 6103.4200, 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 men's and boys' knitted cotton trousers, joggers and shorts (HS 610342). 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=610342&lang=eng**.

Company	City, Province	Postal code	Phone	Website
JOE ROCKET CANADA INC.	Windsor, Ontario	N8W 5B1	519-966-3045 †	joerocket.com
NIKE CANADA CORP	Toronto, Ontario	M5V 3C7	416-581-1585	nike.com/ca
URBN CANADA RETAIL, INC.	Toronto, Ontario	M5K 0A1	416-240-7939 †	urbanoutfitters.com/en-ca
WINNERS DIVISION OF WINNERS MERCHANTS INT. LP.	Mississauga, Ontario	L5R 0G1	905-501-0930 †	winners.ca
ZARA CANADA INC	Montréal, Quebec	H3B 4G7	514-695-1839 †	zara.com/ca

All five companies imported knitted cotton trousers or shorts from Pakistan in 2024. Contact details and websites checked between 5 and 10 October 2026. † YellowPages.ca or the company website gives a different address from the CID, so confirm before contacting (Joe Rocket: 3357 Walker Rd, Windsor, N8W 5J7; URBN (Urban Outfitters, Anthropologie): distribution centre at 105 Iron St, Toronto, M9W 5L9; Winners: 650 Matheson Blvd, Mississauga, L5R 3T2; Zara Canada: 6815 Route Transcanadienne, Pointe-Claire, H9R 1C4). Other importers from Pakistan, such as Adidas Canada, INA International (Calgary), Ideal Imports (Montréal) and RPP Program (Montréal), are not listed because a phone number and a working website could not both be confirmed. The CID gives company names and addresses only, not contact persons or import values; the importer is not necessarily the end user of the product.

References

[1] Canadian Importers Database, HS 610342, major Canadian importers (all countries, 2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=610342&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 610342, major importers by country of origin: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=610342

[3] YellowPages.ca business search (phone numbers and websites), accessed 9 October 2026: https://www.yellowpages.ca/

[4] YellowPages.ca, business listings (searched 5–10 October 2026): https://www.yellowpages.ca/

[5] Joe Rocket, company website: https://www.joerocket.com/

[6] Urban Outfitters Canada, company website: https://www.urbanoutfitters.com/en-ca/

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