PRODUCT REPORT

Synthetic Socks and Hosiery

HS Code 6115.96 | Export market guide: Pakistan to Canada | October 2026

Key facts at a glance

Indicator	Value	Source
Canada's imports of knitted synthetic socks and hosiery (HS 611596), 2025	USD 153.57 million (+16.9% vs 2024)	Trade Data Online
Canada's imports from Pakistan, 2025	USD 7.47 million (4.86% share; +92.8% vs 2024; +580.0% vs 2020)	Trade Data Online
Pakistan's rank among suppliers	2nd in 2025, after China (11th in 2020)	Trade Data Online
Pakistan in 2026 so far	January–August 2026: USD 4.17 million (−7.8%), while total imports fell 22.1%; share 5.07%	Trade Data Online
Largest supplier to Canada	China: USD 114.43 million, 74.5% share (2025)	Trade Data Online
Pakistan's world exports, FY2025-26	USD 78.2 million to 56 destinations; Canada 2nd market (USD 4.5 million)	TIPP
Canadian import duty	MFN 16%. Pakistan pays 16% (no GPT for hosiery); duty-free for LDCs, CPTPP, CUSMA, EU, Korea and other FTA origins	CBSA Customs Tariff 2026
Key product rules	Bilingual fibre-content label with dealer identity (may be a band or card for hosiery); textile flammability; general product safety	Competition Bureau; Health Canada
Origin marking	Socks should 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)	Top 10 importers hold 49.84% of imports (CAD 206.1 million). From Pakistan: 8 importers account for 79.96% of CAD 6.1 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.

1. Introduction

HS 6115.96 covers "Panty hose, tights, stockings, socks and other hosiery", knitted or crocheted, "of synthetic fibres", other than graduated compression hosiery, sheer tights and panty hose. In practice the code is mostly polyester, nylon and acrylic socks: sport and performance socks, no-show and ankle socks, thermal and novelty socks. In Canada's 2026 Customs Tariff the tariff item is 6115.96.00 (unit: pairs), with statistical suffixes for men's or boys' (10) and women's or girls' (30) socks containing spandex.

Products outside this code, which exporters should classify separately:

- Socks in which cotton predominates by weight (HS 6115.95), and wool socks (HS 6115.94).
- Graduated compression hosiery for medical use (HS 6115.10), and sheer panty hose and tights of synthetic fibres (HS 6115.21 and 6115.22).
- Socks with applied soles, which may be footwear (Chapter 64).

Whether a sock is "of synthetic fibres" depends on the fibre that predominates by weight; many "performance" socks are in fact cotton-rich and fall in 6115.95. Classification should be confirmed with the Canadian importer or a customs broker, or by an advance ruling from CBSA.

In Canada synthetic socks are sold by sportswear brands (Nike, Adidas, Under Armour, Puma, Asics), sporting-goods and outdoor chains (Decathlon, Mark's, Arc'teryx), mass merchants and discount chains (Walmart, Winners, Dollarama), fashion chains and online marketplaces, and by team-sports suppliers. Most of them buy from China.

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 61, tariff item 6115.96.00: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/html/00/ch61-eng.html

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 611596, major Canadian importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=611596&lang=eng

2. Pakistan's Exports (Production)

The Trade Information Portal of Pakistan (TIPP) reports exports under one national tariff line, 6115.9600 "of synthetic fibres". The table shows exports by fiscal year (July–June).

Pakistan's exports of knitted synthetic socks and hosiery (PCT 6115.9600)

Fiscal year	World (USD million)	World (million units)	Unit value (USD/unit)	Canada (USD million)	Canada rank / share	Destinations
FY2021-22	61.56	124.2	0.50	0.60	8th / 1.0%	48
FY2022-23	60.14	102.1	0.59	0.84	6th / 1.4%	50
FY2023-24	53.86	71.3	0.76	1.25	5th / 2.3%	52
FY2024-25	69.04	67.7	1.02	2.54	3rd / 3.7%	59
FY2025-26	78.18	102.9	0.76	4.48	2nd / 5.7%	56
FY2026-27 (Jul–Sep)	25.20	35.4	0.71	1.75	2nd / 6.9%	49

Quantities are in units as declared to TIPP (pairs, dozens or packs are not always used consistently), so unit values are only indicative. FY2026-27 covers July–September 2026 only. In FY2025-26 the largest markets were the United States (USD 56.7 million), Canada (4.5), the Netherlands (4.4), Germany (1.9) and the United Kingdom (1.8).

> **Insight:** Canada has become the 2nd market for Pakistan's synthetic socks. Direct exports to Canada grew from USD 0.60 million in FY2021-22 (8th market) to USD 4.48 million in FY2025-26, and Canada's share of these exports rose from 1.0% to 5.7%. It rose again to 6.9% in the first quarter of FY2026-27.

References

[1] Trade Information Portal of Pakistan (TIPP), Export Trade Data dashboard, PCT 6115.9600, 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 synthetic socks and hosiery (HS 611596), USD million

From	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024–25
Total imports	**112.25**	**161.15**	**137.50**	**131.40**	**153.57**	**+16.9%**
China	80.61	118.00	99.46	101.12	114.43	+13.2%

From	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024–25
Türkiye	3.58	8.01	10.16	5.05	6.88	+36.2%
United States	5.39	8.21	6.33	5.47	5.54	+1.4%
Vietnam	6.95	8.63	5.40	3.26	5.47	+67.6%
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	1.11	1.09	0.87	1.30	3.07	+136.9%
El Salvador	1.26	1.13	1.78	1.60	1.40	−12.6%
Pakistan	1.099	2.793	2.539	3.876	7.471	+92.8%

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 82.25 million (−22.1% on the same months of 2025, USD 105.54 million); imports from Pakistan were USD 4,167,576 (−7.8% on USD 4,521,394), a 5.07% share.

Pakistan in Canada's imports

Indicator	2016	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Imports from Pakistan (USD million)	1.56	1.10	2.07	2.79	2.54	3.88	7.47
Share of Canada's imports	1.25%	0.98%	1.48%	1.73%	1.85%	2.95%	4.86%
Rank among suppliers	8th	11th	6th	5th	5th	4th	2nd

Insight: Canada imported USD 153.57 million of synthetic socks in 2025 (+16.9%). Imports from Pakistan rose almost sevenfold from USD 1.10 million in 2020 to USD 7.47 million in 2025 (+580.0%), and nearly doubled in 2025 alone (+92.8%), lifting Pakistan from 11th to 2nd place. In January–August 2026 imports from Pakistan fell 7.8%, much less than the market (−22.1%), so Pakistan's share rose to 5.07%.

Where demand is: imports by province (USD)

Province	2022	2023	2024	Share 2024
Ontario	83,674,996	73,588,703	71,204,830	54.2%
British Columbia	37,571,178	32,753,693	33,813,293	25.7%
Quebec	34,998,840	27,653,146	22,282,657	17.0%
Alberta	995,672	882,729	2,309,235	1.8%
Manitoba	1,729,881	1,397,171	1,411,469	1.1%
Saskatchewan	191,531	192,366	200,367	0.2%
Nova Scotia	1,966,414	1,005,754	109,300	0.1%

Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec together accounted for 96.9% 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 611596, all countries (detailed), complete years, USD; accessed 10 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=%7C611596&lang=eng

[2] Trade Data Online, HS 611596, 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=%7C611596&lang=eng

[3] Trade Data Online, HS 611596, 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=%7C611596&lang=eng

4. Import Market Analysis

Supplier shares of Canada's imports of knitted synthetic socks and hosiery (%)

Supplier	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
China	71.8%	73.2%	72.3%	77.0%	74.5%
Türkiye	3.2%	5.0%	7.4%	3.8%	4.5%
United States	4.8%	5.1%	4.6%	4.2%	3.6%
Vietnam	6.2%	5.4%	3.9%	2.5%	3.6%
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	1.0%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	2.0%
El Salvador	1.1%	0.7%	1.3%	1.2%	0.9%
Pakistan	0.98%	1.73%	1.85%	2.95%	4.86%

- **China (74.5%)** dominates and pays the same 16% as Pakistan. Its imports fell 27.3% in January–August 2026.
- **Pakistan (4.86%)** became the 2nd supplier in 2025, with the fastest growth among the large suppliers (+92.8%).
- **Türkiye (4.5%)** also pays 16%; its imports fell 49.0% in January–August 2026.
- **United States (3.6%), Vietnam (3.6%) and Cambodia (2.0%)** enter duty-free. Cambodia grew +174.4% in January–August 2026.
- **Market concentration:** the top three suppliers held 83.9% of imports in 2025. The Canadian Importers Database lists 67 major importers for 80.37% of CAD 206.1 million in 2024; the top 10 hold 49.84%. From Pakistan, 8 importers account for 79.96% of CAD 6.1 million, and the top three for 59.43%.
- **Regional demand:** Ontario cleared 54.2% of imports in 2024, British Columbia 25.7% and Quebec 17.0%.

> **Insight:** China supplies three-quarters of the market, so even a small shift of sourcing away from China is large for Pakistan. Pakistan has already moved to second place, mainly through sportswear brands and Quebec sock companies; the opportunity is to reach the many other brands and retailers that import synthetic socks.

References

[1] Trade Data Online, HS 611596 (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=%7C611596&lang=eng

[2] Trade Data Online, HS 611596, 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=%7C611596&lang=eng

[3] Canadian Importers Database, HS 611596, major importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=611596&lang=eng

[4] Canadian Importers Database, HS 611596, major importers of goods from Pakistan (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=611596&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. Synthetic socks 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 synthetic knits normally pass, but raised-fibre surfaces such as brushed or fleeced 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 yarn, fabric and dyeing or printing units.	Customs Tariff, tariff item 9897.00.00; CBSA Memorandum D9-1-6

5.2 Packaging requirements

- There is no Canadian packaging standard for socks. They are usually sold in multipacks held by a printed paper band, header card or polybag, packed by style, size and colour in export cartons. The band or card normally carries the fibre content, dealer identity, size and origin.
- 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: "85% polyester, 13% nylon, 2% spandex / 85 % polyester, 13 % nylon, 2 % spandex".
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	Socks are consumer textile articles worn on the person (Schedule I), but hosiery is also listed in Schedule III of the Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations. For Schedule III articles the label does not have to be permanent: the fibre content and dealer identity may be given on a band, card or package label that stays on the article until it is sold, and the English and French text may be on two separate labels.
Country of origin	Knitted garments and wearing apparel are listed in the Marking of Imported Goods Order (hosiery is not named separately), so socks from Pakistan should be marked in English or French (for example "Made in Pakistan / Fabriqué au Pakistan"), legibly and where the

Label element	Requirement
	buyer can easily see it, usually on the band or package.
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 17.0% of Canada's imports of synthetic socks in 2024, and four of the eight importers of Pakistani synthetic socks are based in the Montréal area. 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 knitted socks and hosiery of synthetic fibres	Legal basis
Everything on the product must be in French	Every inscription on the product, its container or wrapping, and documents supplied with it (bands, header cards, packaging and size charts) must be in French. This includes claims printed on the product or its packaging, such as "moisture-wicking", "anti-blister", "cushioned" or "odour control".	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 "Sport Sock", "No Show" or "Thermal") 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	Charter ss. 205–207

Rule	What it means for knitted socks and hosiery of synthetic fibres	Legal basis
	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.	

Insight: Use one fully bilingual band or header card for all of Canada: fibre content in English and French, the dealer's name and address or CA number, the size range and "Made in Pakistan", with French at least as large and visible as the English. Translate every descriptive word, including words inside logos (for example "Sport Socks / Chaussettes de sport"). 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 knitted socks and hosiery of synthetic fibres; general safety, flammability and labelling rules apply.	Health Canada
Flammability	Fabric must meet the Textile Flammability Regulations (test method CAN/CGSB-4.2 No. 27.5). Children's sleepwear has	Textile Flammability Regulations (SOR/2016-194)

Aspect	Requirement	Authority / reference
	separate, stricter rules, so garments should not be marketed as sleepwear unless they meet them.	
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); for hosiery the label may be a band, card or package label rather than a sewn-in label.	Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations; Competition Bureau
Origin marking	Socks marked "Made in Pakistan" (English or French), usually on the band or package.	CBSA D11-3-1
Forced labour	Goods made wholly or partly with forced labour are prohibited. Be ready to show the source of yarn, fabric and dyeing or printing 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 (16% 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
6115.96.00 (suffixes 10, 30)	Other hosiery, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibres (suffixes for men's or boys' and women's or girls' containing spandex). Unit: pairs	16%	Not available (16% applies)	Free: LDCT, CPTPT, UST/MXT, CEUT, UKT, CCCT, CIAT, CT, CRT, IT, NT, SLT, PT, COLT, JT, PAT, HNT, KRT, UAT; AUT and NZT 16%

Pakistan pays the full MFN rate of 16% on synthetic socks, 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 (including Cambodia, Bangladesh and Myanmar), from Vietnam and other CPTPP members, from the United States and Mexico (CUSMA), from the European Union and the United Kingdom, from Korea, and from other free-trade partners. China, Türkiye, El Salvador, the Philippines, Indonesia and India pay 16%, like Pakistan. GST/HST is also payable at import.

> **Insight:** The 16% duty matters less than it seems in this market: duty-free suppliers (the United States, Vietnam, Cambodia, Italy, Bangladesh, Germany, Korea, Slovenia, Myanmar and the United Kingdom) together held only about 12.0% of Canada's imports in 2025. China, with 74.5% of the market, pays the same 16% as Pakistan.

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 61, tariff item 6115.96.00: 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 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 17.0% of Canada's imports in 2024.
- **Replenishment programs:** basic sport socks are sold all year in multipacks, and retailers expect steady replenishment, consistent sizing and colour, and retail-ready packaging with bar codes.
- **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 synthetic socks reach Canadian consumers through the channels below. The Pakistan examples are taken from the Canadian Importers Database list of importers of HS 611596 from Pakistan (2024); the others are major importers from all origins.

Channel	Role	Examples (CID, 2024)
Sportswear brands	Branded sport and performance socks sold in own stores and through retailers	From Pakistan: Under Armour Canada (Markham, ON). Others: Nike, Adidas, Puma, Asics, Lululemon
Sock companies and	Import to complement	From Pakistan: Lamour (Montréal, QC); Rilora Knitting

Channel	Role	Examples (CID, 2024)
hosiery makers	Canadian production and sell to retailers	(Saint-Léonard, QC); Renfro Canada (Mississauga, ON)
Team-sports and licensed apparel	Socks for hockey, soccer and team uniforms	From Pakistan: Gamewear Group (Laval, QC). Others: Bauer Hockey, Fanatics
Wholesalers and importers	Sell to discount chains and independent stores	From Pakistan: A.Y.K. International (Anjou, QC)
Mass merchants, outdoor and discount chains	Private-label and branded multipacks	Walmart, Winners, Dollarama, Decathlon, Mark's, Mountain Warehouse

For a Pakistani exporter, the most practical entry routes are: (1) Canadian sock companies and wholesalers that already import from Pakistan; (2) sportswear and team-sports brands that buy performance socks; and (3) private-label multipack programs for mass merchants and outdoor chains.

References

[1] Canadian Importers Database, HS 611596, major Canadian importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=611596&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 611596, major importers of goods from Pakistan (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=611596&countryCode=527

10. Pricing

Level	Product / basis	Price	Source
Retail (multipack)	Columbia Men's 6 Pack Sport Crew Sock (97% polyester)	CAD 26.00 (CAD 4.33 per pair)	marks.com
Retail (multipack)	adidas Athletic Cushioned Crew Socks, 6 pack (100% polyester)	CAD 32.00 (CAD 5.33 per pair)	marks.com
Retail (multipack)	Shambhala Women's 3 Pack No Show Sport Socks (98% polyester)	CAD 17.99 (CAD 6.00 per pair; buy one, get one free offer)	marks.com
Retail (single pair)	WindRiver Women's Twist Knit Thermal T-Max Heat Crew Socks (91% acrylic)	CAD 13.99	marks.com
Export (FOB Pakistan), all markets	Average value per unit, PCT 6115.9600, FY2025-26	USD 0.76 per unit (indicative)	TIPP

Retail prices are regular prices, checked on 9 October 2026, and change often. Synthetic sport socks sell in multipacks at about CAD 4–6 per pair, and single thermal pairs at about CAD 14. Export unit values are calculated from TIPP value and quantity; because units are not always declared consistently, they are indicative only. A Canadian importer will add the 16% duty, freight, brokerage and its own and the retailer's margins.

References

[1] Mark's, Columbia Men's 6 Pack Sport Crew Sock: https://www.marks.com/en/pdp/columbia-men-s-6-pack-sport-crew-sock-61381230f.html

[2] Mark's, adidas Athletic Cushioned Crew Socks, 6 pack: https://www.marks.com/en/pdp/adidas-athletic-cushioned-crew-socks-6-pack-85730406f.html

[3] Mark's, Shambhala Women's 3 Pack No Show Sport Socks: https://www.marks.com/en/pdp/shambhala-women-s-3-pack-bogo-free-no-show-sport-socks-72074757f.html

[4] Mark's, WindRiver Women's Twist Knit Thermal T-Max Heat Crew Socks: https://www.marks.com/en/pdp/windriver-women-s-twist-knit-thermal-t-max-heat-crew-socks-72074949f.html

[5] TIPP, Export Trade Data, PCT 6115.9600 (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

- Rapid growth: imports from Pakistan rose +580.0% between 2020 and 2025, against +36.8% for the whole market, and held up better than the market in 2026.
- Sock manufacturing base: Pakistan's sock knitters already make large volumes of sport socks for US and European brands, so they can supply the same styles to Canada.
- Equal duty with the leader: China and Türkiye pay the same 16%, and duty-free suppliers held only about 12.0% of the market in 2025.

Why the share is still small

- China's scale: China supplies about three-quarters of Canada's synthetic socks, including fashion, novelty and fast-replenishment programs.
- Few buyers: only eight Canadian importers bought synthetic socks from Pakistan in 2024, and the top three took 59.43% of the value.
- Synthetic yarn: Pakistan's textile base is strongest in cotton, so polyester and nylon socks depend more on imported yarn (inferred).

References

[1] Trade Data Online, HS 611596 (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=%7C611596&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 611596, importers of goods from Pakistan: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=611596&countryCode=527

[3] TIPP, Export Trade Data, PCT 6115.9600: https://tipp.gov.pk/index.php?r=site/display&id=305

12. Recommendations

- **Widen the buyer base.** Approach the sportswear brands, outdoor chains and discount retailers on the CID list (for example Decathlon, Mark's, Dollarama and Bauer Hockey) that buy synthetic socks but do not yet buy from Pakistan.
- **Work with Canadian sock companies.** Lamour, Rilora and Renfro Canada already import from Pakistan and can take full programs for their retail customers.
- **Target team sports.** Hockey, soccer and team-uniform socks are a niche where Pakistan already sells through Gamewear Group.
- **Offer retail-ready multipacks.** Supply bilingual bands or header cards with bar codes, so that socks can go straight to the shelf.
- **Be compliance-ready.** Hold a recognised social-compliance audit, keep yarn traceability records, and supply bilingual labels with "Made in Pakistan" (Sections 5 and 6).

Trade shows (Canada)

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 where international 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 611596, major importers of goods from Pakistan: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=611596&countryCode=527

13. Pakistani Exporters

Canadian buyers looking for Pakistani suppliers of knitted socks and hosiery of synthetic fibres can use these official sources:

- Pakistan Exporters Directory (TDAP), search by HS code 6115.
- TDAP sector information on readymade garments and hosiery; most sock exporters are in Karachi, Lahore and Faisalabad.

TIPP data shows that Pakistani exporters shipped synthetic socks to 56 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=6115

[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 6115.9600, 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 knitted socks and hosiery of synthetic fibres (HS 611596). 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=611596&lang=eng**.

Company	City, Province	Postal code	Phone	Website
A.Y.K. INTERNATIONAL INC.	Anjou, Quebec	H1J 1S8	514-279-4648	aykinc.com
GAMEWEAR GROUP INC.	Laval, Quebec	H7P 2J9	514-272-2020 * †	gamewear.com
MANUFACTURE DE BAS CULOTTES LAMOUR INC	Montréal, Quebec	H2N 1A4	514-381-7687	lamour.com
RENFRO CANADA CORP.	Mississauga, Ontario	L5T 2N6	905-795-8913	renfro.com
UNDER ARMOUR CANADA ULC	Unionville, Ontario	L6G 0E7	905-479-1968	underarmour.ca

*All five companies imported synthetic socks from Pakistan in 2024. Contact details and websites checked between 9 and 10 October 2026. * Phone number taken from the company's own website, because YellowPages.ca had no listing (Gamewear Group: toll-free 1-800-555-6510 also given). † The company website gives a different address from the CID, so confirm before contacting (Gamewear Group: 380 rue Deslauriers, Montréal, QC, H4N 1V8). Rilora Knitting (Saint-Léonard) also imports from Pakistan but no phone number or website could be confirmed; Royce Too LLC and Value Village Stores are listed by the CID with US addresses. 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 611596, major Canadian importers (all countries, 2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=611596&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 611596, major importers by country of origin: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=611596

[3] YellowPages.ca business search (phone numbers and websites), accessed 10 October 2026: https://www.yellowpages.ca/

[4] YellowPages.ca, business listings (searched 9–10 October 2026): https://www.yellowpages.ca/

[5] A.Y.K. International, company website: https://www.aykinc.com/

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

[7] Lamour, company website: https://www.lamour.com/

[8] Renfro Brands, company website: https://www.renfro.com/

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