PRODUCT REPORT

Men's and Boys' Cotton Trousers and Shorts

HS Code 6203.42 | Export market guide: Pakistan to Canada | October 2026

Key facts at a glance

Indicator	Value	Source
Canada's imports of men's cotton trousers and shorts (HS 620342), 2025	USD 473.06 million (+5.5% vs 2024)	Trade Data Online
Canada's imports from Pakistan, 2025	USD 39.87 million (8.43% share; +21.5% vs 2024)	Trade Data Online
Pakistan's rank among suppliers	3rd in 2025 (5th in 2024), behind Bangladesh and China	Trade Data Online
Pakistan in 2026 so far	January–August 2026: USD 26.99 million (+7.7%) while total imports fell 10.0%; share 9.10%	Trade Data Online
Largest supplier to Canada	Bangladesh: USD 198.38 million, 41.9% share (2025)	Trade Data Online
Pakistan's world exports, FY2025-26	USD 784.0 million / 100.6 million pieces to 100 destinations (USA takes 26.7%)	TIPP
Canadian import duty	MFN 17%. Pakistan pays 17% (no GPT for apparel); duty-free for LDCs such as Bangladesh and Cambodia, for Vietnam (CPTPP) and Mexico (CUSMA)	CBSA Customs Tariff 2026
Key product rules	Bilingual permanent fibre-content label with dealer identity; textile flammability; 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)	124 importers account for 80.5% of imports (CAD 662.5 million). From Pakistan: 12 importers account for 78.8% of CAD 52.5 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 6203.42 includes cotton jeans (denim trousers), chinos, cargo and work trousers, and cotton shorts.

1. Introduction

HS 6203.42 covers men's or boys' "trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts", "of cotton", that are not knitted or crocheted (woven). In Canada's 2026 Customs Tariff the tariff item is 6203.42.00 (unit: number), with statistical suffixes for denim bib and brace overalls (10), denim trousers and breeches for men (41) and boys (42), other trousers for men (61) and boys (62), and shorts for men (81) and boys (82). The code therefore covers cotton jeans, chinos and khakis, cargo and work pants, and cotton shorts.

Products outside this code, which exporters should classify separately:

- Women's or girls' cotton trousers and shorts: HS 6204.62.
- Knitted cotton trousers and shorts (for example jogging pants and fleece shorts): HS 6103.42; trousers of synthetic fibres: HS 6203.43.

- Track suits and ski suits: HS 6211 or 6112; swimwear: HS 6211; suits and ensembles: HS 6203.1x and 6203.2x.

Classification of a specific garment 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 department and discount stores (Walmart, Costco, Winners, Simons), apparel chains (Gap and Old Navy, American Eagle, H&M, Zara, Uniqlo, Reitmans' Hyba and RW&CO), denim brands (Levi's, Silver Jeans Co., Parasuco, Mavi, Guess), workwear retailers (Mark's, Carhartt, Dickies) and menswear specialists (Harry Rosen, Moores). Jeans and chinos are year-round staples; shorts are a spring-summer category.

Pakistan is one of the world's leading makers of denim and woven cotton bottoms, using locally grown cotton, its own spinning and weaving mills, and large denim and garment-washing plants in Karachi, Lahore and Faisalabad. TDAP lists men's cotton trousers (HS 620342) among Pakistan's main readymade-garment exports, and reports that Pakistan's apparel exports passed USD 5 billion in 2019, supported by about 700,000 stitching machines and 11.3 million spindles. TIPP shows exports of these trousers reached USD 784 million in FY2025-26.

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 62, tariff item 6203.42.00: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/html/00/ch62-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 620342, major Canadian importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=620342&lang=eng

2. Pakistan's Exports (Production)

The Trade Information Portal of Pakistan (TIPP) reports exports of these garments under a single national tariff line, PCT 6203.4200 "of cotton". The table shows Pakistan's exports to the world and to Canada by fiscal year (July–June).

Pakistan's exports of men's cotton trousers and shorts (PCT 6203.4200)

Fiscal year	World (USD million)	World (million pieces)	Unit value (USD/piece)	Canada (USD million)	Canada rank / share	Destinations
FY2021-22	522.37	65.37	7.99	11.24	10 / 2.1512%	97
FY2022-23	616.38	72.49	8.50	11.55	10 / 1.8738%	88
FY2023-24	610.84	75.05	8.14	14.84	10 / 2.4292%	94
FY2024-25	658.84	81.72	8.06	10.13	14 / 1.5369%	91
FY2025-26	784.00	100.55	7.80	14.07	11 / 1.7951%	100
FY2026-27 (Jul–Sep)	218.82	26.57	8.24	3.08	11 / 1.4071%	77

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 209.1 million), Spain (90.2), the Netherlands (81.6), Germany (61.7) and Italy (54.3); Canada ranked 11th. TIPP records smaller direct shipments to Canada (USD 14.07 million in FY2025-26) than Canada records from Pakistan (USD 39.87 million in calendar 2025). The gap is probably due to goods shipped through the United States or third-country distribution centres, and to classification and fiscal-year timing, but this is inferred. Canada's figures are used for trade with Canada.

Insight: Pakistan's world exports of men's cotton trousers grew +50.1% between FY2021-22 and FY2025-26, to USD 784.0 million and 100.6 million pieces. The average value was USD 7.80 per piece (USD 7.99 in FY2021-22), and shipments direct to Canada averaged USD 9.06 per piece, slightly above the world average. Pakistan

supplies demanding EU and US buyers, so its mills and laundries already meet the quality, wash and compliance standards Canadian brands expect.

References

[1] Trade Information Portal of Pakistan (TIPP), Export Trade Data dashboard, PCT 6203.4200, 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 cotton trousers and shorts (HS 620342), USD million

From	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024–25
Total imports	**346.95**	**549.09**	**461.12**	**448.31**	**473.06**	**+5.5%**
Bangladesh	127.06	217.04	166.95	170.57	198.38	+16.3%
China	42.11	59.28	47.56	47.46	40.45	−14.8%
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	21.18	26.98	26.67	34.36	36.93	+7.5%
Mexico	34.50	42.45	40.12	33.76	28.97	−14.2%
Vietnam	19.96	33.73	32.11	24.74	25.08	+1.4%
Italy	6.04	10.58	12.15	12.64	12.47	−1.3%
India	7.38	14.82	9.81	8.47	11.59	+36.9%
Pakistan	21.154	39.906	35.372	32.817	39.866	+21.5%

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 296.53 million (−10.0% on the same months of 2025, USD 329.65 million); imports from Pakistan were USD 26,991,355 (+7.7% on USD 25,051,128), a 9.10% share.

Pakistan in Canada's imports

Indicator	2016	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Imports from Pakistan (USD million)	19.08	21.15	24.96	39.91	35.37	32.82	39.87
Share of Canada's imports	3.90%	6.10%	5.88%	7.27%	7.67%	7.32%	8.43%
Rank among suppliers	5th	5th	5th	4th	4th	5th	3rd

Insight: Canada imports close to half a billion US dollars a year of men's cotton trousers and shorts: USD 473.06 million in 2025 (+5.5%). Pakistan is a major, fast-growing supplier: imports from Pakistan rose from USD 21.2 million in 2020 to USD 39.87 million in 2025 (+88.5%), and Pakistan moved up to 3rd place with 8.43% of the market. In January–August 2026 the market fell 10.0%, but imports from Pakistan rose +7.7%, lifting its share to 9.10%.

Where demand is: imports by province (USD)

Province	2022	2023	2024	Share 2024
Ontario	279,914,368	241,158,258	222,941,236	49.7%
British Columbia	98,860,008	81,640,622	102,074,354	22.8%
Quebec	129,580,721	95,597,278	89,865,008	20.0%
Nova Scotia	15,100,873	19,914,000	15,303,800	3.4%

Province	2022	2023	2024	Share 2024
Alberta	12,257,068	11,006,076	13,208,051	2.9%
Manitoba	12,835,126	11,175,099	4,664,353	1.0%
Saskatchewan	419,518	393,509	207,200	0.0%

Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec together accounted for 92.5% 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 620342, 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=%7C620342&lang=eng

[2] Trade Data Online, HS 620342, 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=%7C620342&lang=eng

[3] Trade Data Online, HS 620342, 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=%7C620342&lang=eng

4. Import Market Analysis

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

Supplier	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Bangladesh	36.6%	39.5%	36.2%	38.0%	41.9%
China	12.1%	10.8%	10.3%	10.6%	8.6%
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	6.1%	4.9%	5.8%	7.7%	7.8%
Mexico	9.9%	7.7%	8.7%	7.5%	6.1%
Vietnam	5.8%	6.1%	7.0%	5.5%	5.3%
Italy	1.7%	1.9%	2.6%	2.8%	2.6%
India	2.1%	2.7%	2.1%	1.9%	2.5%
Pakistan	6.10%	7.27%	7.67%	7.32%	8.43%

- **Bangladesh (41.9%)** dominates and enters duty-free as a least developed country. It grew +16.3% in 2025 but fell 11.0% in January–August 2026.
- **China (8.6%)** pays the same 17% as Pakistan and is losing ground (−14.8% in 2025, −24.1% in 2026 so far). Pakistan was only USD 0.6 million behind China in 2025 and is ahead of it in 2026.
- **Cambodia (7.8%), Vietnam (5.3%) and Mexico (6.1%)** enter duty-free (LDCT, CPTPP and CUSMA). Mexico mainly supplies US-brand jeans programs and is declining.
- **Pakistan (8.43%)** is the largest duty-paying supplier after China, ahead of India (2.5%), Türkiye (2.0%) and Indonesia (2.3%).
- **Market concentration:** the top three suppliers held 58.9% of imports in 2025. On the buyer side the market is spread out: the Canadian Importers Database lists 124 major importers that together account for 80.5% of imports (CAD 662.5 million in 2024), and the top 10 hold only 33%. For goods from Pakistan, buying is more concentrated: 12 importers account for 78.8% of CAD 52.5 million, and the top three for 40.3%.

> **Insight:** Pakistan has already won a solid position in Canada's cotton trousers market, mainly in denim and casual bottoms for international brands and chains. The next gains are most likely to come from China's declining share and from Canadian buyers looking to diversify away from heavy dependence on Bangladesh.

References

[1] Trade Data Online, HS 620342 (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=%7C620342&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 620342, major importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=620342&lang=eng

[3] Canadian Importers Database, HS 620342, major importers of goods from Pakistan (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=620342&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 cotton trousers and shorts 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' cotton trousers 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 "98% cotton, 2% elastane / 98 % coton, 2 % élasthanne".
Dealer identity	The full name and postal address of the Canadian dealer (importer, brand or retailer), or a CA identification number issued by the Competition Bureau. A Pakistani maker can only use the importer's CA number with the importer's agreement.
Bilingual information	Fibre content must appear in both English and French. Dealer identity 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"), 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 20.0% of Canada's imports of these trousers in 2024, and Montréal is the base of several importers that buy from Pakistan (Bestseller, Centric, Guess, Zara, Roadrunner Apparel). 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' cotton trousers 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 "stretch", "slim fit", "stain resistant" or "100% 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 "Flex Chino", "Work Pant" or "Cargo 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

Rule	What it means for men's and boys' cotton trousers and shorts	Legal basis
If a French version of the trademark is registered	It must be used on products sold in Quebec.	Charter s. 51.1; OQLF guidance
Transition period (until 1 June 2027)	Products with trademarks whose descriptive words are not in French may still be sold until 1 June 2027 if they were made before 1 June 2025 and no French version of the trademark had been filed by 26 June 2024. New production for Canada should already comply.	OQLF, Marques de commerce sur les produits
Exceptions useful to exporters	Inscriptions may be only in another language on containers used in international transport (export cartons), and on products for incorporation or processing that are not sold at retail in Quebec. The name of a firm established only outside Quebec may stay in its original language.	Regulation C-11, r. 9, ss. 3(2), 3(4), 7(1)
Displays count as advertising	Shelf displays and point-of-sale material are treated as commercial advertising, where French must be clearly predominant.	OQLF guidance
Enforcement	The Office québécois de la langue française (OQLF) handles complaints and works with businesses to bring products into compliance. The Charter provides penal fines, which are doubled for a second offence and tripled for later offences.	Charter ss. 205–207

Insight: Use one fully bilingual label set for all of Canada: a permanent sewn-in label with fibre content in English and French, the dealer's name and address or CA number, and "Made in Pakistan", plus hang tags with French at least as large and visible as the English. Translate every descriptive word, including words inside logos (for example "Stretch Chino / Chino extensible", "Relaxed Fit / Coupe ample"). 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' cotton trousers and shorts; general safety, flammability and labelling rules apply.	Health Canada
Flammability	Fabric must meet the Textile Flammability Regulations (test method CAN/CGSB-4.2 No. 27.5). Children's sleepwear has separate, stricter rules, so garments should not be marketed as sleepwear unless they meet them.	Textile Flammability Regulations (SOR/2016-194)
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 (17% 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
6203.42.00 (suffixes 10, 41, 42, 61, 62, 81, 82)	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, of cotton (suffixes for denim trousers, other trousers and shorts). Unit: number	17%	Not available (17% 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 17% on cotton trousers and shorts, because Canada's General Preferential Tariff (GPT) does not cover most apparel, including this tariff item. The same goods enter Canada duty-free from least developed countries under the LDCT (including Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar, Haiti, Lesotho, Madagascar and Ethiopia), from Vietnam and other CPTPP members, from the United States and Mexico (CUSMA), from the European Union and the United Kingdom, and from other free-trade partners such as Jordan, Honduras, Peru, Colombia and Korea. China, India, Türkiye, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Egypt pay 17%, like Pakistan. GST/HST is also payable at import.

> **Insight:** The 17% duty is Pakistan's main disadvantage. Bangladesh alone, which pays no duty, supplied 41.9% of Canada's imports in 2025, and duty-free suppliers (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Mexico, Vietnam and Italy) together held 63.7%. To arrive at the same duty-paid cost, a Pakistani price must be about 15% lower than a duty-free competitor's (1 ÷ 1.17 = 0.85). Pakistan has nevertheless overtaken duty-paying China and India, which shows it competes well on denim and cotton twill.

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 62, tariff item 6203.42.00: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/html/00/ch62-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 20.0% of Canada's imports in 2024.
- **Denim washing and chemicals:** brands audit laundries for water treatment and chemical management (for example restricted substances in dyes and finishes). Laundries without wastewater treatment or chemical inventories are often excluded from brand programs.
- **Seasonality and fit:** shorts are bought for a short spring-summer window, and Canadian buyers expect North American size grading, tall and big sizes, and reliable fit across repeat orders.
- **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 cotton trousers and shorts reach Canadian consumers through the channels below. The company examples are taken from the Canadian Importers Database lists of major importers of HS 620342 (all origins, and goods from Pakistan).

Channel	Role	Examples of major importers (CID, 2024)
Apparel chains and fast fashion	Import own-brand jeans, chinos and shorts for their store networks and online shops	Gap Canada and Old Navy Canada (Brampton, ON); American Eagle Outfitters Canada (Mississauga, ON); Zara Canada and Bestseller (Montréal, QC); H&M (Toronto, ON); Uniqlo Canada; Reitmans Canada
Denim and fashion brands	Design in Canada or abroad and import for wholesale and own stores	Levi Strauss & Co. Canada (Toronto, ON); Western Glove Works (Silver Jeans Co.; Winnipeg, MB); Parasuco Jeans (Saint-Laurent, QC); Guess? Canada (Montréal, QC); Mavi Jeans (Vancouver, BC); Kontoor Canada (Wrangler, Lee)
Department, discount and warehouse stores	Large volume private-label and branded programs	Walmart Canada; Costco Wholesale Canada; Winners (TJX); La Maison Simons; Loblaws (Joe Fresh)
Workwear and menswear specialists	Work pants, cargo pants and dress chinos	Mark's Work Wearhouse (Calgary, AB); Williamson-Dickie Canada; Carhartt; Moores and Harry Rosen (Toronto, ON)
Importers and wholesalers buying from Pakistan	Brands and private-label suppliers already sourcing these garments from Pakistan	A.B.F.I. Inc. (Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, QC); Roadrunner Apparel (Lachine, QC); Centric Canada (Montréal, QC); plus Gap, Old Navy, American Eagle, Levi Strauss, Guess, Zara and Bestseller

For a Pakistani exporter, the most practical entry routes are: (1) Montréal and Toronto private-label importers and wholesalers that supply Canadian chains (such as A.B.F.I. and Roadrunner Apparel); (2) Canadian denim brands such as Western Glove Works and Parasuco, which design in Canada and source abroad; and (3) international brands already buying from Pakistan for other markets, which can add their Canadian volume to existing orders. Orders from global chains are usually placed through regional sourcing offices outside Canada.

References

[1] Canadian Importers Database, HS 620342, major Canadian importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=620342&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 620342, major importers of goods from Pakistan (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=620342&countryCode=527

10. Pricing

Level	Product / basis	Price	Source
Retail (shorts,	Denver Hayes Men's Stretch Chino	CAD 19.88 (was CAD 26.98)	marks.com

Level	Product / basis	Price	Source
clearance)	9.5 Inch Casual Short (Mark's house brand)		
Retail (value jeans)	Denver Hayes Men's Value Stretch Straight Fit Jeans	CAD 49.99	marks.com
Retail (house-brand chino)	Denver Hayes Men's Stretch 5 Pocket Slim Chino Pants	CAD 59.99	marks.com
Retail (house-brand khaki)	Denver Hayes Men's Flat Front Relaxed Khaki with 360° Flextech Waist	CAD 69.99	marks.com
Retail (workwear brand)	Carhartt Men's Relaxed Straight Rigby Dungarees (cotton canvas)	from CAD 84.99	marks.com
Retail (denim brand)	Levi's Men's 514 Straight Fit Twill Pant	CAD 89.95	marks.com
Export (FOB Pakistan), all markets	Average value per piece of Pakistan's exports of PCT 6203.4200, FY2025-26	USD 7.80 per piece (FY2021-22: USD 7.99)	TIPP
Export (FOB Pakistan), to Canada	Average value per piece of direct exports to Canada, FY2025-26	USD 9.06 per piece	TIPP

Retail prices are regular prices unless stated, checked on 9 October 2026, and change often (Mark's was running a buy-one-get-one-50%-off offer). House-brand cotton trousers retail at about CAD 50–70 and branded jeans and chinos at about CAD 85–90. Export unit values are calculated from TIPP value and quantity. A Canadian importer will add the 17% duty, freight, brokerage and its own and the retailer's margins, so the FOB price is typically a small fraction of the shelf price.

References

[1] Mark's, Denver Hayes Men's Stretch Chino 9.5 Inch Casual Short: https://www.marks.com/en/pdp/denver-hayes-men-s-stretch-chino-9-5-inch-casual-short-82653598f.html

[2] Mark's, Denver Hayes Men's Value Stretch Straight Fit Jeans: https://www.marks.com/en/pdp/denver-hayes-men-s-value-stretch-straight-fit-jeans-12593164f.html

[3] Mark's, Denver Hayes Men's Stretch 5 Pocket Slim Chino Pants: https://www.marks.com/en/pdp/denver-hayes-men-s-stretch-5-pocket-slim-chino-pants-12499187f.html

[4] Mark's, Denver Hayes Men's Flat Front Relaxed Khaki with 360° Flextech Waist Pants: https://www.marks.com/en/pdp/denver-hayes-men-s-flat-front-relaxed-khaki-with-360-flextech-waist-pants-75989920f.html

[5] Mark's, Carhartt Men's Relaxed Straight Rigby Dungarees: https://www.marks.com/en/pdp/carhartt-men-s-relaxed-straight-rigby-dungarees-14008761f.html

[6] Mark's, Levi's Men's 514 Straight Fit Twill Pant: https://www.marks.com/en/pdp/levi-s-men-s-514-straight-fit-twill-pant-83128675f.html

[7] TIPP, Export Trade Data, PCT 6203.4200 (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 has grown

- Strong growth: imports from Pakistan rose +88.5% between 2020 and 2025, against +36.3% for the whole market, and grew another +7.7% in January–August 2026 while the market fell.
- Vertical cotton and denim industry: Pakistan grows cotton and has spinning, weaving, denim and laundry capacity under one roof, which gives cost and lead-time advantages over China and India in denim and twill bottoms.

- Established buyers: Gap, Old Navy, American Eagle, Levi Strauss, Guess, Zara and Bestseller all imported these garments from Pakistan in 2024 (Canadian Importers Database).
- Competitor decline: China's and Mexico's shares have fallen since 2020 as brands moved sourcing out of China.

Why the share is still limited

- Duty disadvantage: Pakistan pays 17% while Bangladesh, Cambodia, Vietnam and Mexico pay nothing; duty-free suppliers held 63.7% of the market in 2025.
- Few direct Canadian relationships: most orders come through global brands' sourcing offices, and only 12 importers account for almost 80% of imports from Pakistan.
- Distance and logistics: transit from Karachi to Canadian ports takes longer than from East Asia, which is a drawback for replenishment and fast-fashion programs.

References

[1] Trade Data Online, HS 620342 (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=%7C620342&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 620342, importers of goods from Pakistan: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=620342&countryCode=527

[3] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 62: https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/trade-commerce/tariff-tarif/2026/html/00/ch62-eng.html

12. Recommendations

- **Target China's shrinking share.** Pakistan now matches China in this market; Canadian importers still buying cotton bottoms from China are natural targets for denim, chino and cargo programs.
- **Work with Canadian denim brands and private-label importers.** Western Glove Works, Parasuco and Montréal's apparel importers design in Canada and need reliable woven cotton factories; offer development samples and small first orders.
- **Extend global brand programs to Canada.** Exporters already supplying US and EU brands should ask those brands to include their Canadian volume and Canadian labelling in existing orders.
- **Offset the 17% duty with value.** Offer sustainable cotton (organic, BCI or recycled), water-saving washes, stretch and performance finishes, and fast sampling. Ask buyers to compare duty-paid landed cost rather than FOB price alone.
- **Be compliance-ready.** Hold a recognised social-compliance audit, keep cotton traceability records, manage chemicals and wastewater in laundries, and supply bilingual permanent 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 620342, major importers of goods from Pakistan: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=620342&countryCode=527

13. Pakistani Exporters

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

- Pakistan Exporters Directory (TDAP), search by HS code 6203.
- TDAP sector information on readymade garments, including woven bottoms and denim; most exporters are in Karachi, Lahore and Faisalabad.

TIPP data shows that Pakistani exporters shipped these garments to 100 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=6203

[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 6203.4200, 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' cotton trousers and shorts (HS 620342). 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=620342&lang=eng**.

Company	City, Province	Postal code	Phone	Website
AMERICAN EAGLE OUTFITTERS CANADA CORPORATION	Mississauga, Ontario	L5W 1Y6	289-562-8000	ae.com/ca
BESTSELLER WHOLESALE CANADA INC.	Montréal, Quebec	H2P 1H4	514-381-2923	bestseller.com
GUESS? CANADA CORPORATION	Montréal, Quebec	H1Z 4K2	514-593-4107	guesscanada.com
HARRY ROSEN INC	Toronto, Ontario	M5S 1M2	416-935-9200	harryrosen.com
LA MAISON SIMONS INC	Québec, Quebec	G1R 3V9	418-694-3630	simons.ca
LES JEANS PARASUCO INC.	Saint-Laurent, Quebec	H4N 1V8	514-334-0888	parasuco.com
LEVI STRAUSS & CO. CANADA INC.	Toronto, Ontario	M9W 5Y1	416-675-1222	levi.com/CA
MARK'S WORK WEARHOUSE LTD.	Calgary, Alberta	T2C 3E7	403-255-9220 †	marks.com
MOORES THE SUIT PEOPLE CORP.	Toronto, Ontario	M9W 5W7	416-798-8082 †	mooresclothing.ca
REITMANS CANADA LIMITED	Toronto, Ontario	M5V 3J7	514-385-2600 †	reitmanscanadalimited.com
WESTERN GLOVE WORKS LTD.	Winnipeg, Manitoba	R3A 0S4	204-788-4249	westerngloveworks.ca

Company	City, Province	Postal code	Phone	Website
ZARA CANADA INC	Montréal, Quebec	H3B 4G7	514-695-1839 †	zara.com/ca

Contact details and websites checked on 9 October 2026. † YellowPages.ca lists the company at a different address from the CID (Mark's: 1035 64 Ave SE, Calgary, T2H 2J7; Moores head office: 129 Carlingview Dr, Etobicoke, M9W 5E7; Reitmans head office: 250 rue Sauvé O, Montréal, H3L 1Z2; Zara Canada: 6815 Route Transcanadienne, Pointe-Claire, H9R 1C4), so confirm before contacting. American Eagle, Bestseller, Guess, Levi Strauss and Zara are among the importers that bought these garments from Pakistan in 2024. Other importers from Pakistan (for example A.B.F.I. Inc., Roadrunner Apparel, Centric Canada, Gap Canada and Old Navy Canada) are not listed because a phone number and working website could not both be confirmed. The CID gives company names and addresses only, not contact persons or import values; the importer is not necessarily the end user of the product.

References

[1] Canadian Importers Database, HS 620342, major Canadian importers (all countries, 2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=620342&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 620342, major importers by country of origin: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=620342

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

[4] Western Glove Works (Silver Jeans Co.), company website: https://www.westerngloveworks.ca/

[5] Reitmans (Canada) Limited, corporate website: https://www.reitmanscanadalimited.com/

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