PRODUCT REPORT

Cotton Socks and Hosiery

HS Code 6115.95 | Export market guide: Pakistan to Canada | October 2026

Key facts at a glance

Indicator	Value	Source
Canada's imports of knitted cotton socks and hosiery (HS 611595), 2025	USD 114.06 million (+15.3% vs 2024)	Trade Data Online
Canada's imports from Pakistan, 2025	USD 17.71 million (15.53% share; +42.6% vs 2024; +125.0% vs 2020)	Trade Data Online
Pakistan's rank among suppliers	2nd every year since 2021, after China	Trade Data Online
Pakistan in 2026 so far	January–August 2026: USD 10.01 million (−9.2%), while total imports fell 21.7%; share 16.82%	Trade Data Online
Largest supplier to Canada	China: USD 49.14 million, 43.1% share (2025)	Trade Data Online
Pakistan's world exports, FY2025-26	USD 431.5 million to 76 destinations; Canada 6th market (USD 13.2 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 41.3% of imports (CAD 155.2 million). From Pakistan: 13 importers account for 80.0% of CAD 19.7 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 6115.95 covers "Panty hose, tights, stockings, socks and other hosiery", knitted or crocheted, "of cotton", other than graduated compression hosiery and sheer tights. In practice the code is mostly cotton socks: crew, ankle, sport, dress and work socks for men, women and children. In Canada's 2026 Customs Tariff the tariff item is 6115.95.00 (unit: pairs), with statistical suffixes for men's or boys' socks containing spandex (10) and women's or girls' (20).

Products outside this code, which exporters should classify separately:

- Socks of synthetic fibres (HS 6115.96), such as polyester or nylon sport socks, and of wool (HS 6115.94).
- Graduated compression hosiery for medical use (HS 6115.10) and panty hose and tights (HS 6115.21–6115.29).
- Socks with applied soles, which may be footwear (Chapter 64).

Whether a sock is "of cotton" depends on the fibre that predominates by weight; a typical cotton-rich sock (for example 80% cotton, 18% polyester, 2% spandex) stays in 6115.95. Classification should be confirmed with the Canadian importer or a customs broker, or by an advance ruling from CBSA.

In Canada socks are sold mainly by mass merchants and discount chains (Walmart, Winners, Costco, Dollarama), apparel and workwear chains (H&M, Mark's, Gap), sportswear brands (Nike, Adidas) and children's-wear brands. Hosiery makers in Quebec and Ontario such as Lamour and Renfro Canada import socks to complement their own production, and medical suppliers buy non-slip hospital socks.

Pakistan is one of the world's main sock exporters, with large knitting clusters in Karachi, Lahore and Faisalabad based on its own cotton yarn. TIPP shows exports of cotton socks of USD 431.5 million in FY2025-26, mainly to the United States and Europe.

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 61, tariff item 6115.95.00: 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 611595, major Canadian importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=611595&lang=eng

2. Pakistan's Exports (Production)

The Trade Information Portal of Pakistan (TIPP) reports exports under one national tariff line, 6115.9500 "of cotton". The table shows exports by fiscal year (July–June).

Pakistan's exports of knitted cotton socks and hosiery (PCT 6115.9500)

Fiscal year	World (USD million)	World (million units)	Unit value (USD/unit)	Canada (USD million)	Canada rank / share	Destinations
FY2021-22	359.16	1,320.11	0.27	6.98	6th / 1.9%	68
FY2022-23	326.54	1,151.29	0.28	6.89	8th / 2.1%	70
FY2023-24	422.27	1,461.09	0.29	7.21	7th / 1.7%	66
FY2024-25	425.17	1,444.57	0.29	10.42	7th / 2.5%	70
FY2025-26	431.52	1,415.36	0.30	13.16	6th / 3.0%	76
FY2026-27 (Jul–Sep)	109.01	346.12	0.31	2.39	7th / 2.2%	58

Quantities are in units as declared to TIPP (usually pairs). FY2026-27 covers July–September 2026 only. In FY2025-26 the largest markets were the United States (USD 167.5 million), the Netherlands (65.2), Belgium (56.7), the United Kingdom (40.7) and Germany (27.3); Canada ranked 6th.

> **Insight:** Pakistan's cotton sock exports rose from USD 359.2 million in FY2021-22 to USD 431.5 million in FY2025-26. Direct exports to Canada almost doubled over the same period, from USD 7.0 million to USD 13.2 million, and Canada's share of Pakistan's exports rose from 1.9% to 3.0%. The average value was USD 0.30 per unit (USD 0.58 for shipments to Canada), so Canada buys higher-value socks than Pakistan's average.

References

[1] Trade Information Portal of Pakistan (TIPP), Export Trade Data dashboard, PCT 6115.9500, 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 cotton socks and hosiery (HS 611595), USD million

From	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024–25
Total imports	**68.50**	**92.02**	**96.31**	**98.95**	**114.06**	**+15.3%**
China	33.09	48.34	49.67	46.96	49.14	+4.6%
India	0.31	0.20	0.15	0.16	6.58	new / small base
Vietnam	1.21	6.04	8.72	9.39	6.09	−35.2%
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	0.49	1.11	1.25	1.48	4.73	+219.8%
Honduras	2.26	1.97	6.80	6.61	4.66	−29.5%
Türkiye	1.86	3.63	3.88	4.42	4.28	−3.1%
Pakistan	7.872	11.904	10.133	12.421	17.713	+42.6%

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 59.52 million (−21.7% on the same months of 2025, USD 76.03 million); imports from Pakistan were USD 10,012,847 (−9.2% on USD 11,027,687), a 16.82% share.

Pakistan in Canada's imports

Indicator	2016	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Imports from Pakistan (USD million)	6.78	7.87	10.76	11.90	10.13	12.42	17.71
Share of Canada's imports	7.92%	11.49%	12.11%	12.94%	10.52%	12.55%	15.53%
Rank among suppliers	3rd	3rd	2nd	2nd	2nd	2nd	2nd

Insight: Canada imported USD 114.06 million of cotton socks in 2025 (+15.3%). Imports from Pakistan grew much faster than the market: +125.0% between 2020 and 2025 against +66.5%, reaching USD 17.71 million. Pakistan moved from 3rd to 2nd place in 2021 and has stayed there. In January–August 2026 imports from Pakistan fell 9.2%, much less than the market (−21.7%), so Pakistan's share rose to 16.82%.

Where demand is: imports by province (USD)

Province	2022	2023	2024	Share 2024
Ontario	43,429,600	48,304,270	48,774,784	49.3%
Quebec	24,248,184	24,525,192	23,571,918	23.8%
British Columbia	20,729,237	20,133,379	23,234,276	23.5%
Alberta	2,129,856	2,043,514	2,427,453	2.5%
Manitoba	833,062	911,716	878,911	0.9%
New Brunswick	31,044	47,712	40,558	0.0%
Saskatchewan	39,243	49,954	16,434	0.0%

Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia together accounted for 96.6% 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 611595, 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=%7C611595&lang=eng

[2] Trade Data Online, HS 611595, 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=%7C611595&lang=eng

[3] Trade Data Online, HS 611595, 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=%7C611595&lang=eng

4. Import Market Analysis

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

Supplier	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
China	48.3%	52.5%	51.6%	47.5%	43.1%
India	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	5.8%
Vietnam	1.8%	6.6%	9.1%	9.5%	5.3%
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	0.7%	1.2%	1.3%	1.5%	4.1%
Honduras	3.3%	2.1%	7.1%	6.7%	4.1%
Türkiye	2.7%	3.9%	4.0%	4.5%	3.8%
Pakistan	11.49%	12.94%	10.52%	12.55%	15.53%

- **China (43.1%)** is the dominant supplier and pays the same 16% as Pakistan. Its share has fallen from 52.5% in 2022.
- **Pakistan (15.53%)** is the second supplier and grew +42.6% in 2025, the strongest gain among the large suppliers.
- **India (5.8%)** jumped from USD 0.16 million in 2024 to USD 6.58 million in 2025 and also pays 16%.
- **Vietnam (5.3%), Cambodia (4.1%) and Honduras (4.1%)** enter duty-free. Vietnam fell 35.2% in 2025.
- **Market concentration:** the top three suppliers held 64.4% of imports in 2025. The Canadian Importers Database shows the top 10 importers holding 41.3% of CAD 155.2 million in 2024. From Pakistan, 13 importers account for 80.0% of CAD 19.7 million, and the top three for 55.9%.

> **Insight:** Canada's sock market is led by China, and Pakistan is the clear number two with a rising share. Because most of the market pays the same 16% duty, Pakistan competes mainly on price, quality and reliability. Its buyer base is narrow (a few retailers, brands and hosiery makers), so widening it is the main opportunity.

References

[1] Trade Data Online, HS 611595 (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=%7C611595&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 611595, major importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=611595&lang=eng

[3] Canadian Importers Database, HS 611595, major importers of goods from Pakistan (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=611595&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. Cotton 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-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 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: "80% cotton, 18% polyester, 2% spandex / 80 % coton, 18 % polyester, 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

Label element	Requirement
	French (for example "Made in Pakistan / Fabriqué au Pakistan"), legibly and where the 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 23.8% of Canada's imports of cotton socks in 2024, and two importers of Pakistani socks are Montréal hosiery makers (Lamour and Rilora Knitting). 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 cotton socks and hosiery	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 "cushioned sole", "moisture-wicking", "seamless toe" 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 "Crew Sock", "Ankle Sock" or "Work Sock") 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 knitted cotton socks and hosiery	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 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 "Crew Socks / Chaussettes mi-mollet"). 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 cotton socks and hosiery; general safety, flammability and labelling rules apply.	Health Canada
Flammability	Fabric must meet the Textile Flammability Regulations (test	Textile Flammability

Aspect	Requirement	Authority / reference
	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.	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); 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 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 (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
6115.95.00 (suffixes 10, 20)	Other hosiery, knitted or crocheted, of cotton (suffixes for men's or boys' and women's or girls'). 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 cotton 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 and Bangladesh), from Vietnam and other CPTPP members, from the United States and Mexico (CUSMA), from the European Union (Italy, Portugal) and the United Kingdom, from Korea, and from other free-trade partners such as Honduras, Colombia and Peru. China, India, Türkiye, El Salvador and Sri Lanka pay 16%, like Pakistan. GST/HST is also payable at import.

> **Insight:** The 16% duty puts Pakistan at a disadvantage against duty-free suppliers, but in socks the duty-free group is small: Cambodia, Honduras, Vietnam, Colombia, Italy, the United States, Portugal, Peru, Korea and France together held about 22.9% of Canada's imports in 2025. Most of the market (led by China) pays 16%, as Pakistan does, so Pakistan competes on an equal duty footing for most of the trade.

References

[1] CBSA, Customs Tariff 2026, Chapter 61, tariff item 6115.95.00: 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 23.8% of Canada's imports in 2024.
- **Replenishment programs:** basic 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 cotton socks reach Canadian consumers through the channels below. The company examples are taken from the Canadian Importers Database list of importers of HS 611595 from Pakistan (2024).

Channel	Role	Examples of importers buying from Pakistan (CID, 2024)
Mass merchants and off-price stores	Private-label and branded multipacks	Walmart Canada (Mississauga, ON); Winners (Mississauga, ON)
Apparel and sportswear brands	Branded socks sold in own stores and through retailers	H&M (Toronto, ON); Nike Canada (Toronto, ON); Gymshark (UK)
Hosiery makers and sock	Import to complement	Lamour (Montréal, QC); Rilora Knitting (Saint-Léonard, QC);

Channel	Role	Examples of importers buying from Pakistan (CID, 2024)
brands	Canadian production and sell to retailers	Renfro Canada (Mississauga, ON)
Children's wear	Socks within children's clothing ranges	The Genuine Canadian Corp. (Carter's and OshKosh B'gosh, Mississauga, ON)
Health care	Non-slip patient socks for hospitals and long-term care	Medline Canada (Mississauga, ON)

For a Pakistani exporter, the most practical entry routes are: (1) Canadian hosiery makers and sock brands that already import, which know the labelling rules and sell to many retailers; (2) private-label multipack programs for mass merchants and workwear chains; and (3) international brands already buying socks from Pakistan for the United States and Europe.

References

[1] Canadian Importers Database, HS 611595, major Canadian importers (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=611595&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 611595, major importers of goods from Pakistan (2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=611595&countryCode=527

10. Pricing

Level	Product / basis	Price	Source
Retail (multipack)	Denver Hayes Women's 5 Pack Freshtech Crew Socks (69% cotton)	CAD 15.99 (CAD 3.20 per pair)	marks.com
Retail (multipack)	Matrix Men's 3 Pack Quarter Sport Socks (76% cotton)	CAD 11.99 (CAD 4.00 per pair)	marks.com
Retail (multipack)	Denver Hayes Men's 5-Pack Casual Crew Socks (80% cotton)	CAD 22.99 (CAD 4.60 per pair)	marks.com
Retail (multipack)	Shambhala Women's 3PK Cushioned Cotton Low Cut Sport Socks (70% cotton)	CAD 16.99 (CAD 5.66 per pair)	marks.com
Retail (multipack)	Denver Hayes Women's 2PK Cotton Rib Crew Socks (94% cotton)	CAD 11.99 (CAD 6.00 per pair)	marks.com
Retail (work socks)	Dakota WorkPro Series Men's 3 Pack Cotton Blend Work Socks (85% cotton)	CAD 19.99 (CAD 6.66 per pair)	marks.com
Export (FOB Pakistan), all markets	Average value per unit, PCT 6115.9500, FY2025-26	USD 0.30 per unit (FY2021-22: USD 0.27)	TIPP
Export (FOB Pakistan), to Canada	Average value per unit of direct exports to Canada, FY2025-26	USD 0.58 per unit	TIPP

Retail prices are regular prices, checked on 9 October 2026, and change often. Cotton-rich socks sell in multipacks at about CAD 3.20–6.70 per pair. Export unit values are calculated from TIPP value and quantity. A Canadian importer will add the 16% duty, freight, brokerage and its own and the retailer's margins.

References

[1] Mark's, Denver Hayes Women's 5 Pack Freshtech Crew Socks: https://www.marks.com/en/pdp/denver-hayes-women-s-5-pack-freshtech-crew-socks-13417519f.html

[2] Mark's, Matrix Men's 3 Pack Quarter Sport Socks: https://www.marks.com/en/pdp/matrix-men-s-3-pack-quarter-sport-socks-79901793f.html

[3] Mark's, Denver Hayes Men's 5-Pack Casual Crew Socks: https://www.marks.com/en/pdp/denver-hayes-men-s-5-pack-casual-crew-socks-78388721f.html

[4] Mark's, Shambhala Women's 3PK Cushioned Cotton Low Cut Sport Socks: https://www.marks.com/en/pdp/shambhala-women-s-3pk-cushioned-cotton-low-cut-sport-socks-75992813f.html

[5] Mark's, Denver Hayes Women's 2PK Cotton Rib Crew Socks: https://www.marks.com/en/pdp/denver-hayes-women-s-2pk-cotton-rib-crew-socks-75994225f.html

[6] Mark's, Dakota WorkPro Series Men's 3 Pack Cotton Blend Work Socks: https://www.marks.com/en/pdp/dakota-workpro-series-men-s-3-pack-cotton-blend-work-socks-with-cushioned-sole-77896724f.html

[7] TIPP, Export Trade Data, PCT 6115.9500 (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 has a strong position

- Strong growth: imports from Pakistan rose +125.0% between 2020 and 2025, against +66.5% for the whole market, and held up better than the market in 2026.
- Cotton and knitting base: Pakistan spins its own cotton yarn and has large, specialised sock knitting clusters, which gives competitive prices for cotton-rich socks.
- Equal duty with the leader: China, India and Türkiye pay the same 16%, and duty-free suppliers held only about 22.9% of the market in 2025.

Why the share is still limited

- China's scale: China supplies over 40% of Canada's socks, including synthetic blends, fashion and novelty socks and fast replenishment.
- Few buyers: only 13 Canadian importers bought cotton socks from Pakistan in 2024, and the top three took 55.9% of the value.
- Duty-free competition in some segments: Vietnam, Cambodia and Honduras supply socks duty-free for large brands.

References

[1] Trade Data Online, HS 611595 (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=%7C611595&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 611595, importers of goods from Pakistan: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=611595&countryCode=527

[3] TIPP, Export Trade Data, PCT 6115.9500: https://tipp.gov.pk/index.php?r=site/display&id=305

12. Recommendations

- **Widen the buyer base.** Approach discount and mass-merchant chains, workwear retailers (Mark's), sporting-goods chains (Sport Chek, Decathlon) and promotional-products distributors, which buy socks but are not yet buying from Pakistan.
- **Work with Canadian hosiery companies.** Lamour, Rilora and Renfro Canada already import from Pakistan and can take full programs for their retail customers.
- **Offer retail-ready multipacks.** Supply bilingual bands or header cards with bar codes, so that socks can go straight to the shelf.
- **Add value.** Organic and recycled cotton, cushioned work and hiking socks, bamboo-cotton blends, and non-slip hospital socks command higher prices than basic crews.
- **Be compliance-ready.** Hold a recognised social-compliance audit, keep cotton 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 611595, major importers of goods from Pakistan: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=611595&countryCode=527

13. Pakistani Exporters

Canadian buyers looking for Pakistani suppliers of knitted cotton socks and hosiery 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 cotton socks to 76 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 6115.9500, 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 cotton socks and hosiery (HS 611595). 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=611595&lang=eng**.

Company	City, Province	Postal code	Phone	Website
H&M HENNES & MAURITZ INC.	Toronto, Ontario	M5G 1Z3	416-673-6495	hm.com/en_ca
MANUFACTURE DE BAS CULOTTES LAMOUR INC / LAMOUR GLOBAL INC.	Montréal, Quebec	H2N 1A4	514-381-7687	lamour.com
MEDLINE CANADA, CORPORATION	Mississauga, Ontario	L4W 5G2	1-800-268-2848 * †	medline.ca
NIKE CANADA CORP	Toronto, Ontario	M5V 3C7	416-581-1585	nike.com/ca
RENFRO CANADA CORP.	Mississauga, Ontario	L5T 2N6	905-795-8913	renfro.com

Company	City, Province	Postal code	Phone	Website
THE GENUINE CANADIAN CORP.	Mississauga, Ontario	L5N 2W3	519-624-6574 †	cartersoshkosh.ca
WAL-MART CANADA CORP / LA COMPAGNIE WAL-MART DU CANADA	Mississauga, Ontario	L5N 1P9	905-564-5982 †	walmart.ca
WINNERS DIVISION OF WINNERS MERCHANTS INT. LP.	Mississauga, Ontario	L5R 0G1	905-501-0930 †	winners.ca

*All eight companies imported cotton socks and hosiery 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 at the CID address (Medline Canada: toll-free number on medline.ca). † YellowPages.ca or the company website gives a different address from the CID, so confirm before contacting (Medline Canada: postal code L4W 5G1 on its website; The Genuine Canadian Corp., the Canadian arm of Carter's and OshKosh B'gosh: listed in Cambridge, Ontario; Walmart Canada: 6800 Maritz Dr, Mississauga, L5W 1W2; Winners: 650 Matheson Blvd, Mississauga, L5R 3T2). Rilora Knitting (Saint-Léonard) also imports from Pakistan but no phone number or website could 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 611595, major Canadian importers (all countries, 2024): https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/productReport.html?hsCode=611595&lang=eng

[2] Canadian Importers Database, HS 611595, major importers by country of origin: https://ised-isde.canada.ca/app/ixb/cid-bdic/exportingCountries.html?hsCode=611595

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

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

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

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

[7] Medline Canada, company website: https://www.medline.ca/

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