

Report on Market for “Sports goods”

1. Introduction: (HS: 9506)

HS 9506 is the most relevant category of sports goods for Pakistan in Italy. The following table shows that Pakistan is exporting mainly these HS Code to Italy:

HS Codes	Products Description
95061	HS Codes of Snow-skis and other snow-ski equipment:
95062	HS Codes of Water-skis, surf-boards, sailboards and other water-sport equipment:
95063	HS Codes of Golf clubs and other golf equipment:
95065	HS Codes of Tennis, badminton or similar rackets, whether or not strung:
950659	HS Codes of Other :
95066	HS Codes of Balls, other than golf balls and table-tennis balls:
950662	HS Codes of Inflatable :
950669	HS Codes of Other :
950691	HS Codes of Articles and equipment for general physical exercise, gymnastics or athletics :
950699	HS Codes of Other :

This study includes articles and equipment for general physical exercise, gymnastics, athletics, other sports, including table tennis, or outdoor games. Sports good is any object used for sport or exercise and this category includes: balls, flying discs, goals, nets, rackets, rods and tackle, sticks, bats and clubs, wickets and bases.

Moreover, we must consider the player equipment, which can be divided into:

1. Footwear: such as boards for surfing, skateboarding, wakeboarding and snowboarding; skates for sports like roller skating and ice skating; skis for skiing and water skiing; football boots; cricket spikes; golf shoes; track spikes; running/walking shoes.
2. Protective equipment: often worn for contact sports or sports where there is a danger of injury through collision of players or other objects.
3. Training equipment: such as swiss balls, weights, chin-up bars, equipment for the gym; weight lifting belts and bench shirts for weight training and powerlifting.

Pakistan as per data of Trade map is exporting mainly following items to Italy;

Product code	Product label	Italy's imports from Pakistan		
		Value 2014	in 2015	Value 2016
'950662	Inflatable balls	8671	7372	6768
'950699	Articles and equipment for sport and outdoor games n.e.s; swimming and paddling pools	2105	1670	1815
'950691	Articles and equipment for general physical exercise, gymnastics or athletics	348	207	223
'950632	Golf balls	74	61	203
'950659	Badminton and similar rackets, whether or not strung (other than tennis rackets and table-tennis ...)	295	161	194
'950669	Balls (excluding inflatable, tennis balls, golf balls, and table-tennis balls)	576	417	190
'950619	Ski equipment for winter sports (other than skis and ski-fastenings [ski-bindings])	205	347	176
'950300	Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys; dolls' carriages; dolls; other toys; ...	94	186	130
'950651	Tennis rackets, whether or not strung (excluding table-tennis bats)	51	262	118
'950490	Tables for casino games, automatic bowling alley equipment, and other funfair, table or parlour ...	0	6	6
'950420	Billiards of all kinds and accessories	0	0	4
'950661	Tennis balls (excluding table tennis balls)	0	0	3

Source: ITC Trade Map

Pakistan is at 17 number in matter of supplying sports goods. The number one supplier is China, Netherland, Germany , Spain, Czech Republic, UK Austria etc. The main competitors from Asia are Vietnam and Thailand apart from China.

2. **Production:**

The main Italian manufacturers of sports goods are the following:

- a. *Sport System Srl*: is a leader in the market for the design, manufacture, installation and marketing in Italy and abroad of equipment and articles for gymnastics, athletics, individual and team sports.
- b. *Prince Sports INDUSTRIES*: reliable manufacturer and supplier of a wide range of sporting goods, clothing and sports equipment.
- c. *Facci Snc di Facci Nicola & C.*: produces sporting goods and sports equipment for basketball, football, athletics, fitness, boxing, volleyball and beach volley.
- d. *D&S Srl*: is the number one market for sports equipment and protective equipment.

(Source: Europages)

3. Total production of sports goods in Italy in Value

2013	2014	2015	2016
Euros 26,664,600	Euros 34,407,300	Euros 23,375,700	Euros 20,462,300

Source: ISTAT, ATECO code chapter 141910 related to production sold of sport goods

4. Import market Analysis (whether dependent on local production or import or both)

The following data are referred to the single period 2015-2016 (temporary data):

Imports of Italy from Pakistan – Source: Istat – Coeweb

HS Code	Name of the product	2015	2016	% Change
9506	Articles and equipment for general physical exercise, gymnastics, athletics, other sports, including table tennis, or outdoor games, not specified or included elsewhere in this chapter; swimming pools and wading pools	9.511.164 €	8.754.887 €	(0,08) %

Imports of Italy from Worldwide – Source: Istat – Coeweb

HS Code	Name of the product	2015	2016	% Change
9506	Articles and equipment for general physical exercise, gymnastics, athletics, other sports, including table tennis, or outdoor games, not specified or included elsewhere in this chapter; swimming pools and wading pools	478.305.465 €	543.827.821 €	0,14 %

The analysis reveal that imports of sports goods in Italy is increasing over years.

5. Specific quality/ packaging/ labelling requirements

There are no explicit labelling or packaging requirements, regarding sports goods. However, proper packing is often arranged with Palletization or Crating, if required.

Certainly, the correct quality control of the products is an indispensable aspect, in order to maintain reliability and the competitiveness of sports goods.

6. Import Tariff (Source: TARIC Tariffs)

Sports goods from Pakistan are GSP Plus covered items and face no duty. Whereas, other countries face duty ranging from 3.7% to 2.7 /% and there is no duty on cricket equipment. VAT is 22% .

7. **Non-Tariff Barriers (if any)**

The main requirements and custom procedures to import sports goods from non EU countries are the following:

- a. Terms of payment and terms of delivery: have to be agreed between overseas buyers along with other terms and conditions, in order to receive the export order followed by the purchase order.
- b. After quality check (QC), proper packing: has to be arranged with Palletization or Crating if required. Type of container is decided if export shipment of sports goods is on FCL basis, otherwise LCL if mode of shipment of sports goods is by sea.
- c. Export invoice, export packing list, certificate of origin (GSP – Generalized System of Preference) and other documents: have to be prepared, based on the purchased order to export sports goods.
- d. Unilateral trade agreement, multilateral trade agreement or bilateral trade agreement: which simplifies documentation and other formalities and process for export of sports goods between countries.

(Source: <http://howtoexportimport.com/Guidelines-to-export-Toys-Games-and-Sports>)

EU regulation compliance is mandatory for sports goods as follows;

7.1 General Product Safety Requirements:

Products on the European Union (EU) market for consumers or likely to be used by them, including all products that provide a service and excluding second-hand products that have antique value or that need to be repaired, must comply with the provisions laid down by Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L-11 15/01/2002) (CELEX 32001L0095) designed to protect consumer health and safety.

The General Product Safety Directive (GPSD) establishes the following common provisions concerning particularly:

- General safety requirement
- Additional manufacturer and distributor obligations
- Market surveillance

7.2 General Safety Requirement

Producers are obliged to place only safe products on the market. When the manufacturer is not established in the EU, this obligation applies to his representative in the EU or, in the absence of a representative, to the importer.

A safe product is one which poses no threat or only a reduced threat in accordance with the nature of its use and which is acceptable in view of maintaining a high level of protection for the human health and safety, taking into account the following points:

- the characteristics of the product, including its composition, packaging, instructions for assembly and for installation and maintenance;
- the effect on other products, where it is reasonably foreseeable that it will be used with other products;
- the presentation of the product, the labelling, any warnings and instructions for its use and disposal and any other indication or information regarding the product;
- the categories of consumers at risk when using the product, in particular children and the elderly.

The General Product Safety Directive establishes the regulatory scheme to determine compliance with the general safety requirement in which the European Standards (CEN) adopted to define the appropriate safety specifications are considered.

7.3 Additional manufacturer and distributor obligations

In addition to the basic requirement to place only safe products on the market, producers must inform consumers of the risks associated with the products they supply particularly, when such risks are not obvious. They must take measures to be informed of risks posed by the products and take the appropriate measures to prevent such risks (e.g. withdraw products from the market, warning consumers, recall products which have already been supplied to consumers, etc).

The obligations on producers apply to any professional in the supply chain who may affect the safety characteristics of a product. In particular, they are obliged to monitor the safety of products and provide the necessary documents ensuring that the products can be traced.

Manufacturers or the distributors must not supply products that they know or should presume to be dangerous. If they discover that a product is dangerous, it must be notified to the competent authorities of the Member States and, if necessary, cooperate with them on the action taken to avoid the risks for consumers.

7.4 Market surveillance

Nominated authorities in the Member States are in charge of checking that the products meet the applicable safety requirements. They may take appropriate measures to impose marketing restrictions, require product withdrawal from the market or recall products when there is evidence that there is any danger.

The Directive also sets up a system for Rapid exchange of information (RAPEX-system) among Member States authorities and the Commission on measures adopted to prevent, restrict or impose specific conditions on the marketing or use of products posing serious risks.

Restriction on the use of certain chemical substances in toys

The placing on the EU market of toys containing certain chemical substances, groups of substances or mixtures are prohibited or severely restricted, in order to protect human health and environment.

Directive 2009/48/EC on safety of toys (OJ L-170 30/06/2009)([CELEX 32009L0048](#)) restricts a number of chemical substances in toys. [Annex II, part III, point 3](#) of the Directive provides that chemicals classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction (CMRs) shall not be used in toys or their parts, unless certain controlled derogations listed under points 4 to 7 apply.

Toys shall not contain 55 allergenic fragrances listed under point 11, while a further 11 allergenic fragrances shall be labelled if they exceed a certain limit. Furthermore, point 13 sets limits for 19 metallic "elements" in toy materials.

According to provisions listed on [Annex XVII](#) to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (REACH Regulation) (OJ L-396 30/12/2006)([CELEX 32006R1907](#)) the main chemical substances, groups of substances or mixtures which are not allowed in toys are:

- [Benzene](#) in toys or parts of toys.
- [Creosote](#) in toys.
- [Azodyes](#) which may release one or more of the aromatic amines listed in [Appendix 8](#), in textile or leather toys and toys which include textile or leather garments.
- Phthalates:
 - [Bis \(2-ethylhexyl\) phthalate \(DEHP\), dibutyl phthalate \(DBP\) and benzyl butyl phthalate \(BBP\)](#) in toys.
 - [Di-'isononyl' phthalate \(DINP\), di-'isodecyl' phthalate \(DIDP\) and di-n-octyl phthalate \(DNOP\)](#) in toys which can be placed in the mouth by children.
- [Liquid substances or mixtures which are regarded as dangerous](#) in accordance with Directive 1999/45/EC or Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 in games or any article intended to be used as such, even with ornamental aspects.
- [Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons compounds](#) in toys, including activity toys, and childcare articles if any of their rubber or plastic components come into direct as well as prolonged or short-term repetitive contact with the skin or the oral cavity.

All manufactures and importers of chemical substances must identify and manage the risks linked to the substances they manufacture and market in the EU.

The [European Chemicals Agency \(ECHA\)](#) manages and coordinates the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction processes of chemical substances to ensure consistency in management of chemicals across the EU.

Cosmetic toys, such as play cosmetic for dolls, have to comply with Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 on cosmetic products (OJ L-342 22/12/2009) ([CELEX 32009R1223](#)).

7.5 Legislation

- Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals

(REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L-396 30/12/2006)([CELEX 32006R1907](#)).

- Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on the safety of toys (OJ L-170 30/06/2009)([CELEX 32009L0048](#))
- Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products (OJ L-342 22/12/2009) ([CELEX 32009R1223](#))

The compliance of EU regulations are maintained in Italy by the following agencies;

7.6 Competent authorities / competent bodies

- *Istituto Superiore di Sanita - ISS* (Higher Institute for Health)
Centro Nazionale sostanze chimiche (National Centre of chemicals)
 Viale Regina Elena, 299
 I-00161 Roma
 Tel: (+39) 06 4990 6701 / 06 4990 4343
 Fax: (+39) 06 4938 4347
 E-mail: rosa.draisici@iss.it
 Website: <http://www.iss.it/cnsc/>
- *Ministero della Salute* (Ministry of Health)
Direzione Generale della Prevenzione Sanitaria (Directorate General for Sanitary Prevention)
Ufficio IV - Prevenzione del rischio chimico, fisico e biologico (Office IV - Prevention of chemical, physical and biological risk)
Sicurezza Chimica (Chemical Safety)
 Viale Giorgio Ribotta, 5
 I-00144 Roma
 Tel: (+39) 06 5994 3209 / 06 5994 2878
 Fax: (+39) 06 5994 3278
 E-mail: dgprev@postacert.sanita.it / segr.dgprev@sanita.it
 Website: http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/temi/p2_4.jsp?lingua=italiano&tema=Ambiente%20e%20salute&area=Sicurezza%20chimica

7.7 Technical standards for toys

The placing of toys on the European Union (EU) market is subject to their compliance with essential safety requirements laid down in Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L-170 30/06/2009) ([CELEX 32009L0048](#)) in order to protect the health and safety of consumers.

Product scope

The Directive applies to toys, defined as "products designed or intended, whether or not exclusively, for use in play by children under 14 years of age". Nevertheless, the products listed in [Annex I](#) are not regarded as toys.

The following toys are excluded from the scope of the Directive:

- playground equipment intended for public use
- automatic playing machines, whether coin operated or not, intended for public use
- toy vehicles equipped with combustion engines
- toy steam engines
- slings and catapults

7.8 Essential safety requirements

The general safety requirements provide that toys must be designed and manufactured in such a way that they do not endanger the safety and health of users or third parties when they are used as intended or in a foreseeable way, bearing in mind the behaviour of children.

7.9 Traceability requirements

Manufacturers must identify their toys by using a type, batch, serial or model number and indicating on the toy their name, registered trade name or registered trade mark and the contact address. If not possible, the information must be included on the packaging or an accompanying document.

If importers place a toy on the market, they must also indicate their name, registered trade name or registered trade mark and the contact address.

7.10 Warnings

General warnings which specify user limitations must be provided with the toy where appropriate for safe use. In addition, certain categories of toys listed in Part B of [Annex V](#) must be provided with specific warnings.

The manufacturer shall mark the warnings in a clearly visible, easily legible and understandable and accurate manner. Warnings must be preceded by the words "Warning" or "Warnings" and shall be marked on the toy, an affixed label or the packaging. If appropriate, warnings should also be included in the instructions.

Within its territory, a Member State may stipulate that the warnings shall be written in a language or languages easily understood by consumers.

7.11 Harmonised standards

Harmonised standards are technical specifications that enable to meet the essential requirements. Products manufactured according to these harmonised standards benefit from a presumption of conformity with the essential requirements.

Harmonised standards are developed by the European Standardisation bodies: CEN (European Committee for Standardization) and CENELEC (European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization). These bodies are independent organisations whose mission is to develop respectively voluntary technical and electrotechnical standards, in order to promote free trade in the single European Market. The standards are published in the Official Journal of the European Communities and transposed into national legislation in the form of national standards with identical characteristics.

A list of harmonised standards can be found at: http://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/european-standards/harmonised-standards/toys/index_en.htm

7.12 Conformity assessment

Before placing the toy on the market, manufacturers must carry out safety assessments addressing the physical, chemical, mechanical, electrical, flammability, hygienic and radioactivity hazards of a toy in order to identify potential risks.

Besides, manufacturers must apply one of the following conformity assessment procedures in order to ensure that the toy fulfills the safety provisions of the Directive:

a) Self-verification: In cases where harmonised standards cover all relevant safety aspects of a toy, the manufacturer shall ensure conformity of the production with the harmonised standards.

b) Third party verification: For toys which do not conform, in whole or in part, to the harmonised standards, the manufacturer must apply for an EC type-examination certificate, which is a document issued by a third party (notified body) certifying that a model of a toy satisfies the essential requirements. Notified bodies are organisations designated by each Member State and notified to the Commission and the other Member States, that are in charge of assessing manufacturer's conformity to the essential requirements when a third party is required.

In both cases a) and b), manufacturers must complete and keep for ten years an EC Declaration of Conformity certifying the compliance of the toy with all the applicable safety provisions. The manufacturer must also compile and keep for ten years technical documentation containing all relevant data listed in Annex IV.

Importers must keep a copy of these documents for ten years after the toy has been placed on the market.

7.13 CE marking

All toys marketed in the EU must bear a CE marking which must be affixed visibly, legibly and indelible to the toy, to an affixed label or to the packaging. It symbolises the manufacturer's declaration of conformity of the product with the essential requirements laid down in the Directive.

7.14 Market surveillance

The competent authorities of the Member States check that toys placed on their markets comply with the requirements laid down in the Directive. In case they find that a toy does not comply with the essential

safety requirements, they must restrict or forbid the placing on the market of this product, or even remove it from the market where other corrective measures have failed.

According to Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L-218 13/08/2008) ([CELEX 32008R0765](#)), Member States' authorities in charge of external border controls shall also control the conformity of the product at the points of entry into the EU.

7.15 Legislation

- Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on the safety of toys (OJ L-170 30/06/2009) ([CELEX 32009L0048](#))
- Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93 (OJ L-218 13/08/2008) ([CELEX 32008R0765](#))
- Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 on general product safety (OJ L-11 15/01/2002) ([CELEX 32001L0095](#))

7.16 Competent authority / competent bodies in Italy

Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico (Ministry of Economic Development)
Direzione generale per il mercato, la concorrenza, il consumatore, la vigilanza e la normativa tecnica (Directorate General for Market, Competition, Consumers, Surveillance and Technical Rules)

Via Sallustiana, 53
I-00187 Roma
Tel: (+39) 06 4705 5309 / 06 4705 5500
Fax: (+39) 06 4821 706
E-mail: dgmccvnt.segreteria@mise.gov.it / urp@sviluppoeconomico.gov.it
Website: <http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/>

7.17 Standardisation bodies

General standardisation

Ente Nazionale Italiano di Unificazione - UNI (Italian National Standardisation Body)
Commissione Sicurezza (Commission for Safety)

Via Sannio, 2
I-20137 Milano
Tel: (+39) 02 700241
Fax: (+39) 02 7002 4375
E-mail: uni@uni.com / normazione@uni.com
Website: <http://www.uni.com/>

Standardisation in the electrotechnical field

Comitato Elettrotecnico Italiano - CEI (Italian Electro-Technical Committee)

Via Saccardo, 9
 I-20134 Milano
 Tel: (+39) 02 21 006 1
 Fax: (+39) 02 2100 6210
 E-mail: info@ceiweb.it
 Website: <http://www.ceinorme.it/it>

8 Import value and volume (last 5 years)

The following data are referred to the year Jan/Dec 2012-2015.

Import Value of Italy from Pakistan and world in HS 9506 (€)	Pakistan	World	Pakistan's %
2016 (provisional)	8.754.887	543.827.821	1,61 %
2015	9.511.164	478.305.465	1,99 %
2014	9.292.580	444.109.707	2,09 %
2013	7.420.523	392.238.287	1,89 %
2012	7.702.336	415.497.474	1,85 %

(Source: ISTAT – Coeweb)

Import Volume of Italy from Pakistan and world in HS 9506 (Kg)	Pakistan	World
2016 (provisional)	964.420	87.480.136
2015	1.053.115	71.389.212
2014	1.185.244	69.196.335
2013	961.277	61.934.123
2012	910.733	65.438.424

(Source: ISTAT – Coeweb)

9 Distribution channels

The main sports goods' distributors in Italy are:

- a. *Sport Alliance*: has direct relationships with the best international brands of clothing and sporting goods.
- b. *E-Sporting.com*: retailers of sporting goods.
- c. *TOP Sport*: boasts the distribution of the world's relief brands, such as Adidas, Reebok, Puma, Asics, Freddy.
- d. *Amar Sport*: specialized in the commercialization of sporting goods.

(Source: EuroPages; Fornitori.it)

10 Prices (Retail and wholesale)

An estimation of the wholesale's price can be done by calculating the ratio between the value of the imported product and its volume (regarding the single period 2015-2016 – provisional data): 454,18 €/kg, for 2015; 563,89 €/Kg, for 2016.

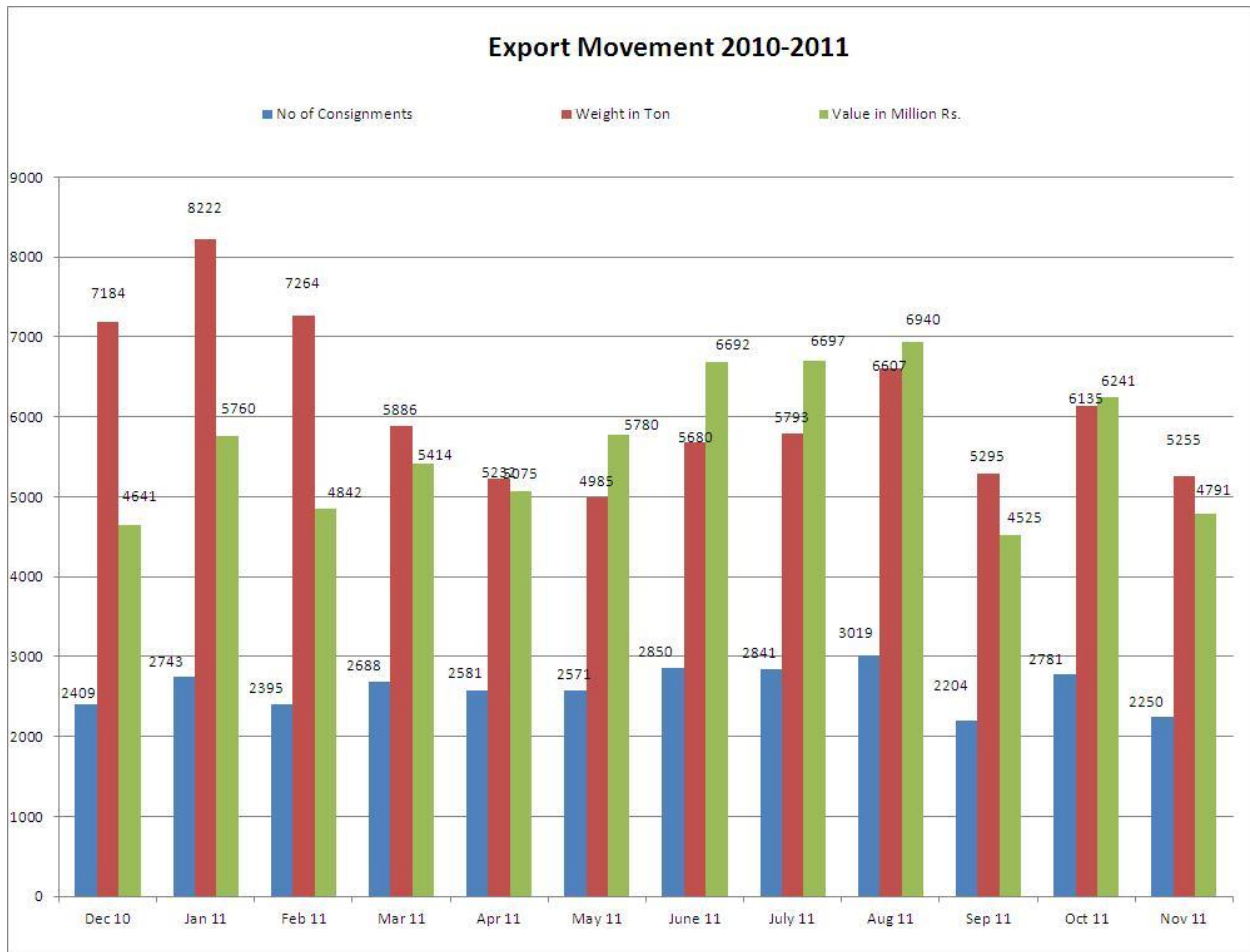
11 Exports of the product from Pakistan to Host Country and Comparison with competitors in the market

Pakistan has been well known all over the world for its superior quality of sports goods. All the goods come from Sialkot, the well-known city of Pakistan for its value added products, where more than 3000 small and medium sized units operate. The goods being produced in Sialkot include football, volley ball, hockey sticks, cricket bats, all kind of sports gloves, sportswear, sports kit and fitness articles, footballs, hockey ball, hockey sticks, cricket bats and rackets are mostly handmade and reputed excellent in international market. Adidas, Nike, Micassa, Puma, Mitre, Select, Umbro, Lotto, Diadora, Decathlon, Wilsons, etc, are some of the world renowned brands sourcing a large portion of their supplies of sports goods from Sialkot. According to the federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS), sports goods worth US\$261.148 million were exported in the year 2011. It is interesting to note that gloves made the major contribution in this enhancement. The export of gloves increased by 23.26% during the last year and gloves of approximate value of US\$101.086million were exported. Footballs, which have been always the major contributors, saw a decrease of 2.23%. Footballs worth US\$117.805million were exported. Other sports goods contributed almost US\$42.257million and also went up by 7.85%.

(Source: pakbiz.com)

Pakistan exports sports goods to 90 countries. However, the principal importing countries are Germany, USA, UK, France and Italy. Others were Spain, Netherlands, Hong Kong, Denmark, Canada, Belgium, Dubai and Chile.

Moreover, Pakistan sports goods industry is facing many competitors like Taiwan, India and South Korea. In view of strong competitors, government must provide more facilities to modernize and mechanize the industry for the improvement in quality and consequently in export.



(Source: dostpakistan.pk)

12 Reasons of Pakistan's low/high share

Sports goods industry is one of the major industry, in Pakistan, which earn huge amount of foreign exchange. That is the reason why it has government support for its development and it is able to export about 75% of its production.

Pakistan's sports goods enjoy a world-wide recognition mainly because of the care that goes into their designing, manufacturing and selecting of the finest raw materials, design, manufacturing and shipping.

There are two more important reasons of sports goods' demand:

- The first one is the low price, compared to the international market
- The second one is the durability of the products and the good workmanship.

13 Recommendations

- Mostly Sports good industry in Pakistan is suffering from supply side issues like lack of R& D, high cost of utilities, no support from Government, lack of skilled labour, no technological upgradation etc. Now a days there is more demand of thermos based footballs, light steel or mixed metal tennis/badminton rackets. Pakistan industry is more wood based. The global market for hand-stitched footballs stands at around 45-50 million units per year, but the mechanised variety sells at least twice as many. It is a growing market, while the traditional stuff, with all its positive attributes, is, at best, a stagnant commodity which is bound to go down further in the years ahead.
- The important market side issue child labour problem that is linked with sector and hence there is need to improve the image of the country.
- There is need of more frequent interaction with local businesses in Italy through delegations and exhibitions taking place in Europe. It may be noted that there is no good sport good fair in Italy.
- Non-compliance with strict international standards for product quality, workplace, labour safety, gender discrimination and environmental protection, etc. (The investment and cost needed to comply with these standards is hard to be managed by small players)
- TDAP may consider inviting distributors and retailers of sports in a delegation from Italy giving them airfare/local hospitality and giving them tour of the sector

14 List of importers in host country (address, phone number, email)

Lists of italian companies operating in Surgical goods' sector (Source: EasyBusiness by Kompass)					
Company's Name	City	Adress	Web site/email adress	Teleph one numbe r	Principal activities
SPORTLAB, Srl	Montebelluna (TV)	Via Feltrina Sud 201	http://sportlab.net/	0423 622009	Sportswear and footwear trade

OGS INTERNATIONAL, Srl	Fiumicino (RM)	Via Montanari 173	---	06 65002 995	Import/export sports goods
VELO EUROPE, Srl	Cavenago Di Brianza (MB)	Via dei Chiosi 11	---	02 95335 213	Import/export sports goods
TIME ITALIA, Srl	Ravenna (RA)	Via San Mama 10	---	0544 21211 9	Import/export sports goods
FUTURA SPORT, Srl Uninominale	Carasco (GE)	Via Cantur li 61	---	0185 33645 4	Import/export sports goods
NOV. ITA., Srl	Moncalieri (TO)	Region e Carpic e 37	http://nov-ita.com/	011- 64677 43	Import/export sports goods
SPOT ITALIA, Srl	Seregno (MB)	Via Cristof oro Colom bo 16/24	---	0362 32836 7	Import/export different goods
MITSUBISHI ITALIA, SpA	Milano (MI)	Largo Toscan ini 1	http://www.mitsubishicorp.com/jp/en/network/europe/italy.html	02 67133 1	Import/export different goods
SARBA INTERNATIONAL, Srl	Piacenza (PC)	Via Croce 3	http://sarbaint.it/en/home.html	0523 32362 6	Import/export different goods
MAGNETOR , Srl	Milano (MI)	Via Gonza ga Mauriz io 5	http://www.magnetor.it/	02 72001 524	Import/export different goods
KALLITEA TRADE & CONSULTING, Srl	Milano (MI)	Via Pacini 40	http://www.kalliteatc.com/en/index_en.html		Import/export different goods
INTERSCA MBI, Srl	Milano (MI)	Piazza IV Novem bre 1	http://interscambiosrl.com/		Import/export different goods
FAMOR ITALIA, Srl	Livorno (LI)	Via Bocch erini 8	---	0586 0999	Import/export

					different goods
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