

Jute Market Report for September 2026

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Bangladesh

Raw Jute: Jute growers across the country have started the new crop year with renewed optimism as market prices remain significantly higher than last year. With yields also reported to be satisfactory in many areas, farmers are hopeful of recovering their rising production costs and earning a reasonable profit from the current crop.

Compared with last year, growers in several markets are receiving around Tk 300 to Tk 400 more per maund (40 kg). Market sources and growers report raw jute prices of around Tk 4,000 to Tk 4,500 per maund ($\approx$ USD 810–915/mt) in some producing areas, while better-quality fibre is fetching to around Tk 4,800 per maund ($\approx$ USD 975/mt). The price variation largely depends on fibre quality, color, strength, cleanliness and other market characteristics. Higher prices for superior-quality jute are encouraging farmers to pay greater attention to harvesting, retting, washing, drying and grading practices, as quality improvements can now translate into a more meaningful return at the farm level.

However, rising production costs remain a major concern. Farmers have faced higher expenses for labor, fertilizer, irrigation and transportation, while power cuts and fertiliser shortages have added to their costs. Growers say the current jute prices are helping offset these additional expenses and giving them a better chance of making a reasonable return.

The improved market is also encouraging farmers to consider increasing jute cultivation next year. Many growers say that if remunerative prices continue through the current season, they will have greater confidence in allocating more land to jute. A sustained price improvement could therefore provide an important boost to future production.

The stronger market, however, is putting buyers under increasing pressure. Buyers are having to pay considerably more to secure supplies, particularly for good-quality fibre, while competition among purchasers is making it harder to negotiate lower prices. The current situation has consequently strengthened the position of growers in the marketplace.

A similar price trend is being seen in Meshta fibre. In some markets, Meshta is currently selling for around Tk 4,400 to Tk 5,400 per maund (= approx. USD 895–1100/mt), while better-quality fibre can command prices of up to Tk 5,800 per maund (= approx. USD 1180/mt). The firm prices for both jute and Meshta indicate that growers are currently benefiting from a stronger fibre market compared with the previous season. For buyers, meanwhile, the higher prices mean that procurement costs are rising, particularly when they seek premium-quality fibre suitable for higher-value applications.

Overall, the opening phase of the new crop year has brought a positive change in the outlook for jute growers. Higher prices compared with last year, satisfactory yields and strong values for quality fibre are providing farmers with better prospects of recovering their cultivation costs and earning a reasonable return.

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Reports from major producing areas, including Sharsha, Sariakandi and Khulna, confirm favourable crop conditions, with good yields and, in some areas, increased acreage. Combined with higher market prices, the strong crop is improving farm returns and providing further incentive for growers to maintain or expand jute cultivation. Sources: BSS News | The Business Standard & Dhaka Tribune

The current market, however, is less comfortable for buyers, who are facing higher procurement costs and stronger competition for quality fibre. With jute now selling at around Tk 4,000-Tk 4,500 per maund in some markets and premium grades reaching Tk 4,800, while Meshta is trading at Tk 4,400-Tk 5,400 and premium fibre at up to Tk 5,800, growers are entering the season with considerably greater bargaining strength. If remunerative prices continue, the improved returns could encourage farmers to expand jute cultivation next year, strengthening the prospects of the country's jute-growing community.

Local Demand: According to local market sources, the absence of significant carryover stocks from the previous crop year has contributed to increased activity in the local raw jute market. With limited old-season stocks available, local solvent jute yarn and twine spinning mills have remained active in securing raw jute supplies to meet both immediate production needs and future requirements.

The limited availability of carryover stocks has also encouraged mills, traders, and stockists to maintain adequate inventories amid concerns over potential price increases and possible supply shortages. Market participants are therefore continuing to purchase raw jute as a precaution against tighter availability in the coming period.

Overall, market activity remains firm, supported by regular industrial demand and efforts by mills and other market participants to strengthen their inventories. The combination of limited carryover stocks, steady consumption demand, and concerns over future availability is expected to remain an important factor influencing raw jute market conditions in the near term.

Local raw jute market situation: Solvent jute yarn and twine spinning mills remained active buyers in the local raw jute market, making regular purchases to meet their production requirements and maintain adequate stocks. Raw jute traders and stockists also continued to procure available supplies, supported by expectations of sustained demand and limited availability.

The supply of high-grade Meshta, White jute, and other superior-quality fibres remained relatively tight in the local market. However, the limited quantities of good-quality fibre available were actively purchased by local buyers, resulting in higher prices for these grades. Buying interest was particularly firm for quality lots suitable for mill consumption.

Local price: Strong and sustained demand from domestic jute yarn mills and stockists, particularly for premium-quality fibre, pushed raw jute prices higher by approximately BDT 200–300 per 40 kg (≈ USD 40–60/mt) during the month under review.

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Raw Jute exports figure: Due to government export restrictions on raw jute, no export data has been available since November 2025. The restrictions, originally introduced in September 2025, require exporters to obtain prior government approval for raw jute shipments. Therefore, current export statistics are not directly comparable with previous, unrestricted periods.

Weather Condition: Bangladesh experienced generally warm, humid and intermittently rainy weather during September 2026, with rainfall varying considerably across regions. While some areas received moderate to heavy rainfall, others recorded below-normal precipitation. Overall, the month was characterized by elevated temperatures, high humidity and uneven monsoon rainfall across the country.

Jute Yarn and Twine: During the month under review, export demand for jute yarns and twines of both higher and lower qualities showed an upward trend in most of the regular importing markets. Demand remained encouraging from key destinations such as Turkey, Europe, the USA, Indonesia, Malaysia, Uzbekistan, and other countries in the Middle East. In addition to these traditional markets, increased interest was also observed from several other international destinations, particularly China, Vietnam, and other Asian countries. The overall market sentiment was therefore relatively positive, with buyers showing continued interest in sourcing jute yarns and twines to meet their respective requirements.

However, despite the improvement in demand, elevated raw material prices continued to put pressure on production costs. Producers and exporters therefore had to adjust their selling prices accordingly in order to maintain viable margins. This, in turn, led many buyers to remain cautious and refrain from committing to large-volume orders. Instead, most buyers opted for smaller, more frequent purchases and adopted a wait-and-see approach in anticipation of greater price stability.

Thus, while underlying export demand remained firm across several major and emerging markets, high raw material costs and the resulting increase in product prices continued to constrain order volumes during the month under review.

Export price: Due to the further increase in raw material costs, coupled with steady demand in international markets, mill prices for jute yarns and twines increased by approximately USD 70.00-90.00 per mton, depending on the count and quality of the product, during the month under review.

Local demand: During the month under review, increased demand was observed for Sacking and Hessian quality jute yarn and twine –primarily for packaging purposes– in the domestic market.

Situation of local mills: In response to significant demand for carded fibres from key international markets, including India, Pakistan, and China, as well as other overseas destinations, most mills have continued to operate at full capacity. This trend has been observed across mills regardless of their financial position; both financially sound producers and those struggling with financial difficulties are maintaining production.

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Jute Goods: During the month under review, export demand for both Hessians and Sackings showed an overall improvement, with regular and increased enquiries received from buyers across Europe, African countries, Australia, the USA, China, Vietnam, and other established importing markets. The rise in demand was reflected across various qualities and varieties, while purchasing patterns continued to differ according to market requirements and shipment schedules.

India continued to remain an active and important market, particularly for unstitched Binola and B-Twill fabrics. Regular buying interest from Indian importers contributed to maintaining a stable level of export activity during the month.

Demand from other countries, including South Korea, the U.A.E., Indonesia, China, and Vietnam, also continued at a steady level, with buyers maintaining their regular procurement requirements. Overall, the export market for Hessians and Sackings remained active during the period, with encouraging demand from both established and developing markets.

Local demand for Hessian and sacking products, mainly used for packaging purposes, increased during the month under review.

Demand for Jute CBC (Carpet Backing Cloth) from major importing markets, including Europe, the UK, Australia, Japan, South Korea, and Turkey, remained at a regular and stable level during the month under review.

During the month under review, export prices developed as follows:

Hessians:	increased by approx. 6-7 %
Sacking:	increased by approx. 7-8 %
CBC:	increased by approx. 5-6 %

Miscellaneous (1): BB extends loan restructuring facility for raw jute exporters:

“Bangladesh Bank (BB) has extended the deadline for raw jute exporters to apply for loan restructuring facilities, allowing distressed exporters additional time to regularise their classified loans. Under a new directive issued to managing directors and chief executive officers of all scheduled banks, the facility will cover loans classified as Sub-standard (SS), Doubtful (DF) and Bad/Loss (B/L) as of September 30, 2026.

Exporters seeking the facility will have to submit applications to their respective banks by September 30, 2026, along with a 2 percent down payment of the total outstanding loan amount. The central bank has also extended the deadline for banks to settle and dispose of applications received under the facility until December 31, 2026.

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The latest decision effectively gives raw jute exporters additional time to address financial difficulties and regularize their accounts amid sector-specific operational and financial complexities.

The directive was issued under Section 45 of the Bank Company Act, 1991, with reference to coordination with the Financial Institutions Division of the Ministry of Finance.

The central bank said the provisions of BRPD Circular No. 21 issued on October 13, 2021; BRPD Circular No. 27 issued on July 7, 2022; and BRPD Circular No. 06 issued on February 22, 2023 will continue to apply, with all other terms and conditions remaining unchanged."

Source: The Daily Star, Bangladesh, 27 September 2026.

Miscellaneous (2): India slaps new anti-dumping duties on Bangladesh jute goods:

"India has imposed anti-dumping duties of up to \$445 per tonne on jute products from Bangladesh, including jute yarn/twine, even as overall shipments to the country have declined in recent years, according to a notification by its finance ministry.

The development follows a mid-term review by India's Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR), which three months ago concluded that Bangladeshi exporters continued to dump jute products in India, injuring the domestic industry.

The DGTR initiated the review in June 2025 following an appeal by the Indian Jute Mills Association and the AP Mesta Twine Mills Association, which sought to determine whether the anti-dumping duties on jute products from Bangladesh and Nepal needed to be enhanced.

It sought responses from 54 millers in Bangladesh and 36 in Nepal. Of them, 38 Bangladeshi and five Nepali mills responded.

India had earlier imposed anti-dumping duties, ranging from \$19 to \$352 per tonne, on jute yarn/twine, hessian fabric and jute sacking bags from Bangladesh and Nepal. The duties were later expanded to cover jute sacking cloth from Bangladesh, leading to a slump in shipments to what was one of the country's largest markets for jute goods.

In its latest measure, issued on September 24, India's finance ministry listed 36 Bangladeshi jute goods makers and imposed duties on jute yarn/twine, sacking bags and hessian fabrics, with rates starting from \$59 per tonne.

Of the listed firms, Asha Jute Industries Ltd, which exports jute yarn/twine, faces the lowest duty at \$59 per tonne, according to the notification.

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Seventeen Bangladeshi firms face a duty of \$120 per tonne on jute sacking bags. Six producers – AM Jute Industries, Bonanza Jute Composite, Lovely Jute Mills, Nawhata Jute Mills, Poddar Agro Industries and Ranu Agro Industries– were exempted from duties across all product categories they export. Two additional producers –Natore Jute Mills and Janata Jute Mills– secured a zero rate for sacking bags and hessian fabric.

Jute yarn/twine shipments by any producer outside the 36 listed firms will attract a duty of \$445 per tonne, the notification said.

In its mid-term review report, the DGTR said demand in India fell by 20 percent during the investigation period, while imports from Bangladesh and Nepal declined by only 13 percent. This indicated that foreign producers were gaining market share at the expense of Indian mills, it said.

According to the report, Bangladesh's jute goods exports to India fell 18 percent year-on-year to 1.17 lakh tonnes in fiscal year 2024-25.

Tapash Pramanik, chairman of the Bangladesh Jute Spinners Association (BJSA), termed the latest measure “one-sided” and “coercive”. “The rates of subsidies which they took into account for imposing anti-dumping duty on our exports have reduced significantly over the years. They consider that we get a lot of subsidies, which is not the reality,” he said.

At present, the government provides 3-5 percent subsidy on yarn/twine and jute sacking, he added. Tapash said jute goods exports to India had declined, but overall shipments of natural fibre-based products were unlikely to decline further.

Bangladesh fetched \$1.16 billion from jute and jute goods exports in FY21, according to the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB). Shipments later declined to \$820 million in FY25. Exports recovered 8 percent year-on-year to \$884 million in FY26.”

Source: The Daily Star, Bangladesh, 27 September 2026.

Miscellaneous (3): India imposes anti-dumping duty of up to \$445 on Bangladesh jute products. The measure covers jute yarn/twine, hessian fabric, jute sacking bags and jute sacking cloth.

“India has revised anti-dumping duties on jute products imported from Bangladesh, with the highest rate set at \$445 per tonne for jute yarn and twine produced by manufacturers not specifically listed in the new duty schedule.

The revised rates were notified by India's Ministry of Finance on 24 September following a mid-term review by the Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR). The measure covers jute yarn/twine, hessian fabric, jute sacking bags and jute sacking cloth.

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The new duty structure varies by producer. Asha Jute Industries Ltd, for example, will face a duty of \$59 per tonne on jute yarn/twine, while several Bangladeshi producers have been granted zero-duty treatment for specific products.

Six Bangladeshi producers – AM Jute Industries, Bonanza Jute Composite, Lovely Jute Mills, Nawhata Jute Mills, Poddar Agro Industries and Ranu Agro Industries – have been granted zero-duty treatment across the product categories covered by their exports. Natore Jute Mills and Janata Jute Mills have also received zero-duty treatment for jute sacking bags and hessian fabric.

For producers outside the specified list, the duty will be \$445 per tonne on jute yarn/twine, \$88 on hessian fabric and \$283 on jute sacking bags. The notification also requires exporters seeking producer-specific rates to provide documentation identifying the manufacturer.

The review was initiated in June 2025 following applications from the Indian Jute Mills Association and the AP Mesta Twine Mills Association, which sought a reassessment of the existing anti-dumping duties on jute products from Bangladesh and Nepal. The DGTR sought information from 54 Bangladeshi mills, of which 38 responded.

The DGTR's final findings, issued on 25 June, recommended re-quantifying the duties for the remaining period of the existing measure. According to the review, demand for jute products in India declined by 20% during the period under consideration, while imports from Bangladesh and Nepal fell by 13%. The DGTR said this resulted in foreign suppliers increasing their market share relative to Indian producers.

Bangladesh's jute goods exports to India fell 18% year-on-year to 1,17,000 tonnes in fiscal 2024-25, according to the review.

The revised notification replaces the earlier duty structure imposed on jute products from Bangladesh and Nepal and will apply for the remaining period of the existing anti-dumping measure.”

Source: The Business Standard, Bangladesh, 01 October 2026.

Maritime Transport: The container shortage and sharp freight rate increases described in our last report have shown some signs of easing, particularly on Europe-bound routes, as shipping lines gradually resume services via the Suez Canal. Nevertheless, freight rates from Chattogram remain volatile, with significant differences between carriers and services, while transit times continue to vary. At the same time, higher fuel prices and increased inland container handling charges in Bangladesh are adding further pressure to exporters' logistics costs. Overall, although the extreme capacity constraints seen in August appear to have eased to some extent, shipping costs remain elevated and continue to pose a challenge for Bangladesh's exporters.

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India

Raw Jute: Market prices quoted by the Jute Balers Association (JBA) further increased during the month under review. At the end of September, prices were ruling at approximately IRs 13,600 per 100 kg for TD-4 and IRs 13,200 per 100 kg for TD-5. Mills were actively purchasing raw jute to meet production requirements for government orders and also to replenish their inventories. As a result, raw jute prices are holding firm, as expected, and this trend is likely to continue until the mills have built up inventories of more than 500,000 bales.

The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for raw jute, TD-3 grade, for the 2026/27 season has been increased by approximately 5 % to IRs 5,925 per 100 kg, compared with IRs 5,650 during the previous season.

Due to prevailing market prices being substantially above the MSP level, no significant price-support purchases by the Jute Corporation of India (JCI) were reported during the month under review.

Crop 2026/27: As mentioned in our last report, the outlook for the Indian jute crop 2026/27 has improved considerably compared with the previous season. Early trade estimates indicate raw jute production of approximately 9–10 million bales of 180 kg each, equivalent to around 1.62–1.80 million metric tons. Official jute bodies have not yet published a final crop estimate, meaning that these figures should still be regarded as industry estimates.

The positive crop outlook is further supported by an early estimate that the total area under jute cultivation is expected to exceed 600,000 hectares in the current season. While this points towards a significant expansion in acreage compared with the previous season and could support improved raw jute availability, the estimate remains preliminary and should therefore be treated with some caution at this stage.

Nevertheless, the final crop size and, in particular, the availability of higher-quality fibre will depend on actual yields as well as weather and retting conditions during the harvesting period. These factors will therefore have to be closely monitored over the coming weeks.

Plant development has generally been reported as satisfactory, with average plant heights of approximately 10 to 12 feet. No major stem-related problems have been reported which could significantly affect overall crop volume.

However, excessive rainfall in parts of North Bengal may have negatively affected fibre quality.

Harvesting of the new crop remained in full swing during the month under review, with improved weather conditions resulting in increased deliveries.

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Deliveries to Indian jute mills during August amounted to approximately 618,000 bales (including around 21,000 bales of imported raw jute), compared with approximately 371,000 bales during the preceding month. At the end of August, raw jute stocks held by IJMA mills amounted to approximately 195,000 bales. Carry-forward stocks are still estimated at approximately 115,000 bales.

Weather: India's 2026 southwest monsoon ended with rainfall around 13% below normal for the June–September period, making it the first deficient monsoon since 2015. Rainfall was unevenly distributed across the country, with some regions experiencing prolonged dry spells, while parts of eastern, northeastern, central and northern India received heavy rainfall towards the end of the season. The late-season rains helped to reduce the overall national deficit from around 15% to approximately 12–13%.

West Bengal, however, was among the wetter regions. Kolkata recorded 1,718.9 mm of rainfall during the June–September period, around 28% above its normal monsoon rainfall. Several low-pressure systems over the Bay of Bengal contributed to continued monsoon activity in the region, with September particularly wet at 589.2 mm compared with a normal 311 mm.

The monsoon subsequently began to withdraw, with rainfall and its intensity gradually declining. Despite the overall rainfall deficit in parts of the country, Kharif acreage remained above the five-year average, while better winter rainfall is currently expected.

Source: **Times of India** – various articles: *Monsoon withdrawal may begin this weekend: IMD* | *Monsoon deficit at 13%, officially-a drought-year* | *In El Nino year, Kol logs 28% surplus-monsoon-rain* | *Why first monsoon drought in 11 years left India dry, and wet*

Jute Goods: Prices for Hessians increased further to approximately IRs 210,000 per metric ton. Selective mills were asking for premiums of around 2.5 % over prices quoted by standard mills.

Prices for Sackings remained unchanged at approximately IRs 170,000 per metric ton at the time when this report was published, with selective mills asking for premiums of around 3-5 %. There were only few domestic buyers for Sackings except for mandatory government orders during the month under review.

B-Twills: Government demand remained an important supporting factor for the Indian jute industry. Government orders for B-Twill bags amounted to approximately 340,000 bales for September, slightly lower than the expected 350,000 bales. Order volume for October is expected to be 300,000 bales.

The delivery backlog is estimated at around 100,000 bales. Mills are therefore carrying orders equivalent to, or even exceeding, their available production capacity for October, with the Puja festival holidays further limiting production time.



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CBC: The market for Jute Carpet Backing Cloth (JCBC) remained quiet during the month under review, with no significant new orders reported.

Market assessment: Raw jute prices are expected to remain firm in the near term, driven by mill inventory requirements and substantial Government demand for B-Twill bags. The combination of relatively low mill stocks and strong procurement requirements is expected to continue supporting prices until larger volumes of the new crop reach the market. Future price developments will therefore largely depend on the volume and pace of new crop arrivals.

Bangladesh imports: Demand for imported Sacking Cuttings from Bangladesh reportedly picked up during the month under review, while demand for jute yarn remained steady.

Jute goods production of IJMA jute mills and jute mills reporting to IJMA for August 2026 were 98,100 mtons in total of which 3,000 mtons were jute yarns/twines. ■

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