Jute Market Report for June 2026

30th June 2026

Bangladesh

Raw Jute: The government has not fully withdrawn the ban on raw jute exports. Instead of an unconditional repeal, the Ministry of Commerce, in coordination with the Ministry of Textiles and Jute, continues to regulate exports through a system of conditional allotments.

Stakeholders in the raw jute baling sector report that these restrictive export measures have significantly disrupted the supply chain. The limitations imposed have resulted in substantial financial losses for traders and stockiests. With export channels constrained over an extended period, large volumes of raw jute have accumulated in warehouses and local trading hubs.

The situation has been further exacerbated by inadequate storage infrastructure and prolonged holding periods, leading to a noticeable deterioration in the quality of stored jute. In many cases, the stock is degrading rapidly, with portions already showing signs of spoilage and rot. This has intensified the economic challenges faced by the sector.

The surplus supply in the domestic market, combined with restricted access to international buyers, has placed downward pressure on prices. Consequently, traders are experiencing severe financial strain due to unsold inventory, rising storage costs, and declining product value. These factors not only reduce individual profitability but also undermine the overall competitiveness of the jute sector in global markets.

While export restrictions are often implemented to ensure sufficient raw material supply for domestic industries, the lack of timely policy adjustments and effective market-balancing mechanisms has further deepened the crisis.

New crop: First arrivals of early crop White Jute and Meshta/Kenaf fibre were reported during the month under review; however, due to the relatively small quantities available and an overheated market situation, buyers showed limited interest in placing orders. As is typically observed at this stage of the season, market participants are expected to become more active in procuring new crop fibre once harvesting gains momentum, which for White Jute and Meshta/Kenaf is anticipated during the second half of July.

Based on past experience, it is likely that stockists will enter the market aggressively at the very beginning of the season, purchasing fibre on a larger scale and thereby creating an artificial shortage during the initial weeks following harvest. Consequently, prices for both Meshta and White Jute are expected to remain elevated during this early period.

At present, Tossa jute growers are optimistic about achieving a favorable crop outcome this year, supported by generally conducive weather conditions observed so far. Overall crop conditions remain satisfactory; however, such optimism should be approached with caution, as weather patterns over the next six to eight weeks will be critical in determining the final yield.

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Despite existing challenges, farmers continue to express confidence that favorable weather and fair market prices will enable jute to sustain its contribution to the rural economy. While current reports regarding the upcoming Tossa jute crop suggest the potential for a strong 2026/27 season, it is important to recognize that similar optimism has been seen in previous years, sometimes followed by less favorable outcomes.

Local Demand: During the month under review, local demand for raw jute (both higher and lower grade varieties) from jute yarn and twine spinning mills, composite jute mills, and raw jute processing units remained slightly subdued, resulting in a softer domestic market.

Local price: Due to subdued local demand, prices of raw jute (both higher and lower qualities) declined by approximately USD 40.00 per mton during the month under review.

Raw Jute exports Figure: Due to the government-imposed restrictions on raw jute exports, export data has not been available since November 2025 to date. The export ban, introduced in September 2025, requires prior approval for shipments and has significantly limited regular export reporting.

Weather Condition: The overall weather conditions during the month under review were quite favourable for crop development. Throughout the month under review, the entire country experienced a good balance of sunshine and moderate rainfall.

Jute Yarn and Twine: Export demand from key importing markets such as Turkey, several European countries, China, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Uzbekistan, the USA, Africa, and the Middle East for jute yarns and twines of both higher and lower qualities remained steady during the month under review. However, actual business has remained relatively limited. This is primarily because buyers expect the arrival of the new jute crop to put downward pressure on prices in the coming days. As a result, only those buyers with urgent requirements were placing orders.

Meanwhile, due to the ongoing export restrictions on raw jute, India remained comparatively active in the market, continuing to place orders for both carded jute fibres and jute yarn. On the supply side, mills were reportedly willing to sell at at lower or heavily reduced prices in order to clear stocks, with prices hovering near lower levels.

Export price: Due to reduced purchasing activity from international buyers, export prices for jute yarns and twines of both higher and lower qualities decreased on an average by about USD 40.00-50.00 per mton during the month under review.

Local demand: Local demand for Sacking and Hessian quality jute yarn and twine, primarily for packaging purposes, remained weak during the month under review.

Situation of local mills: In light of the significant increase in demand for carded fibres, particularly from India, Pakistan, and China, mills that were temporarily shut down last month for the Eid holidays have begun to resume operations. Notably, a few financially stronger mills reportedly either resumed production earlier or had continued operating without suspension, maintaining full capacity throughout the period.

Jute Goods: During the month under review, regular inquiries were noted for both Hessians and Sackings from buyers in Europe, Australia, the USA, and various African countries, particularly for sacking-quality materials. However, actual business transactions progressed at a slower pace. A similar trend was observed in other importing countries such as Iran, China, and Vietnam during the month under review.

India, as usual, continued its purchases of unstitched Binola and B-Twill fabrics.

Local demand for Hessians and Sackings for packaging purposes remained sluggish throughout the month under review.

During the month under review, demand for Jute CBC (carpet backing cloth) remained subdued across mayor importing markets, including Europe, Japan, New Zealand, and USA during the month under review, reflecting weak buying interest in these key regions.

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

Hessians:	decreased by approx. 2 %
Sacking:	decreased by approx. 2-3 %
CBC:	decreased by approx. 2 %

Miscellaneous (1): India is reportedly considering the continuation of existing anti-dumping duties on imports of jute products from Bangladesh. We quote from *The Daily Star* dd 19th June 2026:

"Indian authorities are expected to recommend the continuation of anti-dumping duties on Bangladesh's jute products despite a decline in overall shipments in recent years, raising concerns among local millers.

The development comes as India's Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) released the findings of its mid-term review of anti-dumping duties on jute goods exported from Bangladesh and Nepal. The Indian authority released its findings on Wednesday, suggesting that Bangladeshi exporters continued to dump jute products, causing injury to the domestic industry.

The neighbouring country 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. It later expanded the scope of the duties to include jute sacking cloth from Bangladesh, leading to a slump in overall shipments of jute goods to India.

India was one of the largest export markets for Bangladesh's jute and jute goods, and the punitive measure affected shipments from the country.

The DGTR initiated a mid-term review in June 2025 following an appeal by the Indian Jute Mills Association and the AP Mesta Twine Mills Association to examine the need to enhance anti-dumping duties on jute products exported from Bangladesh and Nepal.

It sought responses from 54 millers in Bangladesh and 36 in Nepal. Some 38 jute mills responded from Bangladesh and five from Nepal. The DGTR sampled responses from 10 Bangladeshi producers for detailed examination and concluded that three local exporters dumped jute goods in India by selling the products at prices lower than those in their domestic market.

The Indian authority said that while demand in India declined by 20 percent during the investigation period, imports from Bangladesh and Nepal fell by only 13 percent, indicating that foreign producers were gaining market share at the expense of Indian mills.

The DGTR report said Indian producers had reportedly been forced to reduce their prices to compete with low-priced imports, leading to negligible returns on capital. It found varying dumping margins — the difference between the normal value of a product and its export price — among Bangladeshi millers, ranging from 5 percent to 55 percent.

For Nepalese producers, it found dumping margins ranging from 20 percent to 30 percent and suggested that interested parties submit their comments on the findings by June 24, 2026.

According to the DGTR report, Bangladesh's jute goods exports to India fell by 18 percent year on year to 1.17 lakh tonnes in 2024-25, down from 1.43 lakh tonnes in the previous year.

Mostafa Abid Khan, a former member of the Bangladesh Trade and Tariff Commission, said the mid-term review suggested that the Indian authorities were likely to seek higher anti-dumping duties on jute goods from Bangladesh despite a decline in Bangladeshi exports during the 2024–25 investigation period. The matter warranted careful consideration by the Indian government, he added. […]

Source: The Daily Star dd June 19, 2026, read full article: "*India seeks to continue anti-dumping duties on Bangladesh's jute products*"

Miscellaneous (2): The Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC) has launched a four-year programme to expand domestic jute seed production with the aim of reducing its dependence on imported seeds from India. Under the initiative, annual seed production is expected to gradually increase to around 5,000 mtons by 2029/30, supported by the establishment of new contract farming zones. The programme is expected to improve seed availability and quality while strengthening the long-term sustainability and competitiveness of the country's jute sector.

Source: Dhaka Tribune dd June 21, 2026, read full article: "*BADC moves to end dependence on imported jute seeds*"

Miscellaneous (3): Bangladesh's industrial sector, especially the garment industry, remains under pressure from ongoing power shortages, higher energy and input costs, and intermittent production disruptions. In addition, subdued global demand has led to reduced order placements from international buyers. Overall, production and exports continue to decline amid cost and supply-side constraints.

Source: The Economist dd June 29, 2026

Maritime Transport: Global container shipping continue to face challenges from geopolitical tensions and regional disruptions. Although shipping through the Strait of Hormuz has continued, carriers remain cautious, with higher insurance costs, occasional schedule adjustments, and regional equipment imbalances contributing to longer transit times on some routes. Overall booking activity remains stable, while market participants continue to closely monitor developments in the region.

India

Raw Jute: Following the directive from the Jute Commissioner to liquidate stocks by 5 May 2026, there is currently no open trading. As a result, the Jute Balers Association (JBA) is not publishing official market prices.

Therefore, only indicative price levels are available: For the TD-5 variety, a notional price of around IRs 18,000 per 100 kg is being quoted.

For the upcoming crop, unofficial indicative prices are reported at around….

…. IRs 13,000 per 100 kg for delivery around August 10th
…. IRs 12,000 per 100 kg for delivery around August 20th
…. IRs 11,000 per 100 kg for delivery around August 30th

An official JBA quotation is not yet available.

The minimum support price for season 2026-27 is IRs 5,925 per 100 kgs.

Local supplies of raw jute to Indian jute mills were ruling around 192,000 bales during the month of May (compared to 237,000 bales in April). At the end of May, raw jute stock with jute mills were 296,000 bales.

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Crop 2025/26: In our last report, based on available statistics and on the end-April stock level, the total crop volume was estimated to be at around 5.8 million bales. Based on the end-May stock level however, the crop seems to be lower and may be around 5.5 million bales.

New Crop (2026/27): Sowing has been completed, with seed distribution reportedly around 25% higher year-on-year. Overall, the area under cultivation is expected to exceed 600,000 hectares. Plant growth is very satisfactory and appears ready for harvest.

In Assam, crop height ranges from 10 to 12 feet, with similar conditions reported in North Bengal, although some excess rainfall has temporarily disrupted normal field activities. According to weather reports, these conditions are expected to ease by 7 July. In South Bengal as well, plant growth is very strong, at around 8 feet.

Harvesting is expected to start at any time, with deliveries likely to begin after mid-July.

Weather: Despite above-average rainfall in localized areas such as Kolkata, India as a whole experienced a significant rainfall deficit in June following a delayed and weak onset of the southwest monsoon. While the dry conditions have delayed the sowing of several kharif crops, past experience suggests that below-normal rainfall does not necessarily result in lower agricultural output, thanks to improved irrigation and better farming practices. Nevertheless, monsoon developments during July will remain crucial for crop progress and market sentiment. Temperatures are likely to remain high due to the El Niño effect, as is the case globally.

Source: Times of India dd June 28 – July 1, 2026.

Jute Goods: Situation during the month under review presented itself as follows: Prices for Hessians remained unchanged at IRs 219,000 per mton amid very limited trading activity. Selective mills are asking for a premium of 2 % to the prices quoted by ”standard mills”.

Prices of Sackings also remained almost unchanged and are now at IRs 221,400 per mton (higher than Hessians) at the time when this report was published. Price from selective mills is the same, as there were no domestic buyers for Sackings except for mandatory government orders during the month under review.

B-Twills: No definite information is available, but reportedly the Indian government ordered around 280,000 bales of B-twill sacks during the month under review. Order volume for July is expected to be 250.000 bales.

CBC: There is no specific news at this time and apparently also no new orders worth mentioning.

Jute goods production of IJMA jute mills and jute mills reporting to IJMA for May 2026 were 62,200 mtons in total of which 1,400 mtons were jute yarns/twines. ■

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