

SECTOR STUDY | 13th OCTOBER 2026

Jute

Research Team

Aiza Khalid | Supervising Senior Research
Aisha Yousaf | Associate Research Analyst



Jute

Contents

Contents	Page
Introduction	1
Global	
Overview	2
Pricing	3
Local	
Introduction	4
Overview	5
Production	6
Raw Jute Import	7
Jute Products Exports	8
Jute Export Destinations	9
Business Risk	10
Business Risk Margins & Cost Breakup	11

Contents	Page
Financial Risk Sector Borrowings	12
Duty Structure	14
Rating Chart	15
SWOT Analysis	16
Outlook & Future Prospects	17
Bibliography	18

Sector Highlights

FY26 at a Glance

~17,000 MT

Jute goods production

(FY25: ~30,000 MT)

~7,319 MT

Raw jute imports

(FY25: ~23,527 MT)

~9.8%

Gross profit margin

(FY25: ~10.3%)

~18.9x

Interest coverage

(FY25: ~6.8x)

Demand and Supply

- Production fell ~43.3% in FY26 as raw jute supply tightened.
- Bangladesh restricted raw jute exports from September 2025.
- Sacking demand weakened after the government exited wheat procurement.

Pricing and Costs

- The average raw jute import price rose ~15.6% to PKR~252,357/MT in FY26 and further to PKR~380,435/MT in 3MFY27.
- Raw materials made up ~77.1% of sector costs (FY25: ~78.9%).
- Sacks and bags export prices rose ~35.8% to PKR~395,833/MT in FY26.

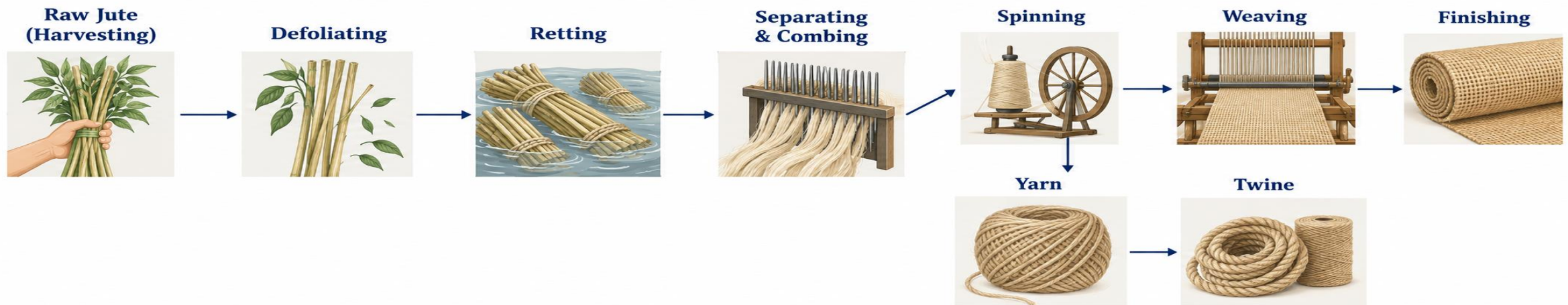
Financial Profile

- Operating margin fell to ~1.6% (FY25: ~2.4%).
- Net margin rose to ~13.8% on non-operating income.
- Leverage remained very low and fell to ~8.0% (FY25: ~9.9%) as working capital needs eased.

Bottom line: FY26 was a supply-constrained year, with core margins at their lowest in five years and earnings supported by non-operating income.

Introduction

- Jute, also known as the 'Golden Fibre', is a natural fibre extracted from the bark of the white Jute plant. Jute is a rain-fed crop, which commonly thrives in tropical lowland areas with significant humidity levels.
- Raw Jute, which is the Sector's main raw material, can be processed and manufactured into a variety of products. These include yarn, twines, Hessian Cloth and Sacking Bags. Hessian cloth is commonly used in the manufacturing of carpets. Jute is environment-friendly, especially in comparison to other materials used in packaging. It is 100% biodegradable and recyclable in nature. Moreover, it is also carbon-neutral, where one hectare of Jute plants can consume ~15 MT of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and release ~11 MT of oxygen during its growing season.
- The most common products made from Jute are Sacking Bags used for packaging of wheat, potatoes, rice and many other food or agricultural products largely due to its breathability, optimizing shelf life of edible commodities. The value chain of Jute production is as follows:



Global | Overview

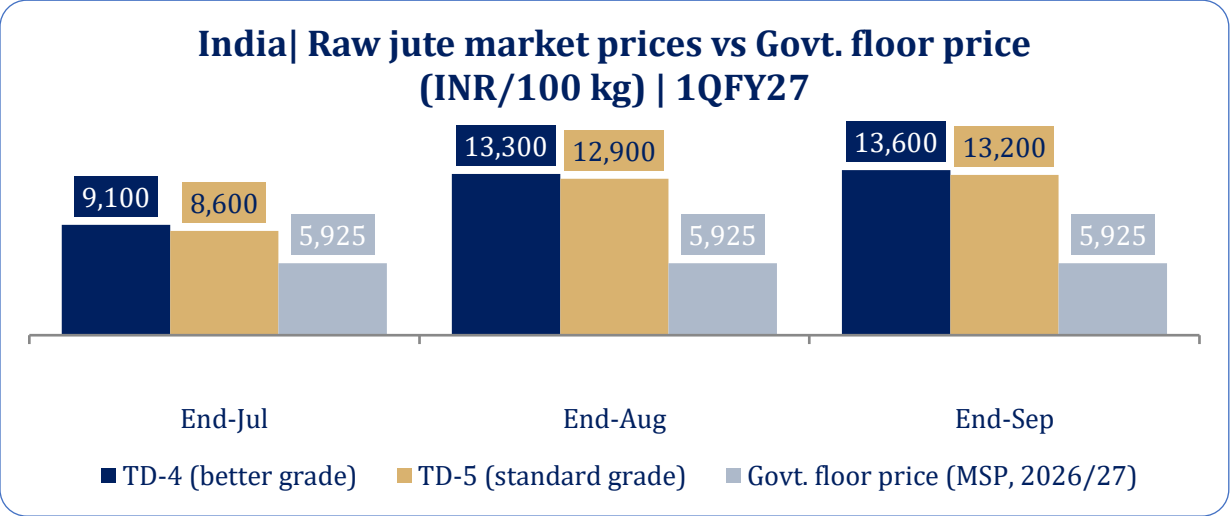
- Global production of jute and allied fibres fell ~5.5% YoY to ~2,935 thousand MT in FY25 (FY24: ~3,105 thousand MT), the second consecutive annual decline. India and Bangladesh together accounted for ~96.4% of output (FY24: ~96.6%). In September 2025, Bangladesh made raw jute exports conditional on government approval to protect domestic supply, limiting availability for import-dependent markets such as Pakistan.
- Global exports of jute, kenaf and allied fibre products came down to ~712 thousand MT in FY25 (FY24: ~734 thousand MT). Although Bangladesh’s raw jute exports declined, its exports of finished jute products edged up to ~575 thousand MT (FY24: ~571 thousand MT). This reflects tight fibre supply and elevated domestic prices, which led mills to absorb more raw jute locally for conversion into higher-value products.
- India was the largest importer of raw Jute in FY25, followed by Nepal, China and Pakistan, with Bangladesh the dominant supplier to all four. Pakistan’s imports declined amid elevated Bangladeshi raw Jute prices and weaker domestic demand. Towards the close of FY25, India restricted raw Jute imports from Bangladesh through its land ports.
- Going forward, global Jute output is expected to remain range-bound, with trade flows shaped by elevated raw Jute prices and trade restrictions. Recovering demand for Bangladeshi finished Jute goods offers some support against substitution by synthetic packaging.

Country	World Production of Jute & Allied Fibres ('000 MT)			World Exports of Products of Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres (000 MT)		
	FY23	FY24	FY25*	FY23	FY24	FY25*
India	1,638	1,620	1,314	84	73	76
Bangladesh	1,533	1,380	1,515	587	571	575
Pakistan	63	41	29	36	10	9
China	37	34	35	3	2	3
R.O.W	7	30	49	51	78	42
World	3,278	3,105	2,935	761	734	712

*latest available

Source: FAOSTAT, UN Comtrade, Business Standard, imarc, PES

Global | Pricing



Bangladesh, change in price vs previous month	Jul-26	Aug-26	Sep-26
Raw jute (local market)	-USD~50-60/tonne	+USD ~60-80/tonne*	+USD 40-60/tonne
Yarn and twine (export)	-USD 50-80/tonne	+USD 40-80/tonne	+USD 70-90/tonne
Hessian cloth (export)	-2-3%	+1%	+6-7%
Sacking bags (export)	-3-4%	Flat	+7-8%
Carpet backing cloth (export)	-2-3%	Flat	+5-6%

INR~13,600

India raw jute price, TD-4 grade, end-Sep (end-Jul: IRs 9,100)

~9-10mn bales

India 2026/27 crop estimate (~1.6-1.8mn tonnes)

USD~884mn

Bangladesh jute exports FY26 (FY25: USD 820mn)

USD~445/MT

Highest Indian anti-dumping duty on Bangladeshi jute yarn

Key takeaways

- India is the world's largest jute producer and consumer and sets the tone for regional prices. India's TD-4 rose ~49% from end-Jul to end-Sep. It trades at ~2.3x the Government floor price (MSP) of IRs 5,925 (2025/26: IRs 5,650).
- Bangladesh reversed July's softening. Thin carryover stocks pushed mills and stockists to rebuild inventory. Raw jute trades at Tk ~4,000-4,800/maund, Tk ~300-400 above last year.
- Supply is mixed. India expects a larger crop on ~21% higher acreage. Bangladesh output eased to ~8.7mn bales in FY26 (FY25: ~8.9mn). Raw jute exports have needed Govt. approval since Sep-25.
- Demand is steady. Indian Govt B-Twill (large, heavy-duty jute sacks used to pack foodgrains) orders were ~340,000 bales in Sep. Carded fibre demand from India, Pakistan and China keeps Bangladeshi mills at full capacity.
- Going forward, prices are expected to stay firm until new-crop arrivals scale up. India's revised anti-dumping duties and elevated freight are the key risks.

Local | Introduction

- Pakistan’s nominal GDP expanded to PKR ~126.9 trillion in FY26, reflecting an ~11.3% YoY increase, a noticeable acceleration from the ~8.3% growth recorded in FY25. The services sector remained the primary driver of the economy, contributing ~58.4% to total GDP, whereas industrial activities accounted for ~18.1%, down from ~20.2% in FY25.
- Within the industrial domain, manufacturing constituted the largest portion, making up ~65.3% of all industrial output. The textile industry, classified as a core component of Large-Scale Manufacturing (LSM), maintained a significant presence, accounting for an ~18.6% weight in the Quantum Index of Manufacturing (QIM) for FY26.
- The jute sector makes a modest contribution to Pakistan’s economy; its overall economic significance has declined amid falling production and competitiveness.

Pakistan Economy FY26				
Agriculture (23.5 %)		Industrial (18.1%)		Services (58.4%)
Crops (32.8%)	Livestock & Others (67.2%)	Manufacturing (65.3%)		Wholesale Retail & Trade (30.5%)
		LSM (67.5%)		Transportation & Storage (18.0%)
		Textile (18.6%)		Real Estate Activities (10.1%)
		Jute (0.3%)		Others (41.4%)

Local | Overview

- **Structure:** Pakistan's Jute Sector operates as an oligopoly, dominated by a few mills that collectively shape supply. Around five mills are operational, with the two largest players (Sargodha Jute Mills Limited and Thal Limited) holding ~72% of total production capacity.
- **Supply:** The Sector depends entirely on imported raw Jute procured from Bangladesh as its exclusive source for raw material. Jute is a Kharif crop, with a cultivation period of ~120-150 days. It is sown during the months of Mar-May and harvested from Jun-Sep. As of 9MFY25*, there were a total of 10 units installed in Pakistan's Jute Sector, with ~25,060 spindles installed (9MFY24: ~25,060 spindles), while ~61.4% of the installed spindles are operational (SPLY: ~67.3%). Similarly, the number of looms installed stand at ~1,186 units as of 9MFY25 (SPLY: ~1,186 units) out of which ~54.0% are operational (SPLY: ~64.3%).
- **Demand:** The demand for processed Jute products in the country is largely derived from the Agricultural Sector. Sacking Bags, which make up the largest product segment, are most commonly used for packaging of wheat, rice and potatoes as well as many other Food and Agricultural products. Meanwhile, Hessian Cloth is used as a raw material in the carpet making industry. Moreover, a range of new products have been developed with high value-addition such Jute geo-textiles, paper pulp, handicrafts, fashion accessories and home textiles. According to information from the Pakistan Jute Mills Association (PJMA), Pakistan has succeeded in extending its activities as a Jute product supplier to countries including Tanzania, Egypt, Sudan, the UK, and the UAE.

Local | Production & Capacity Utilization

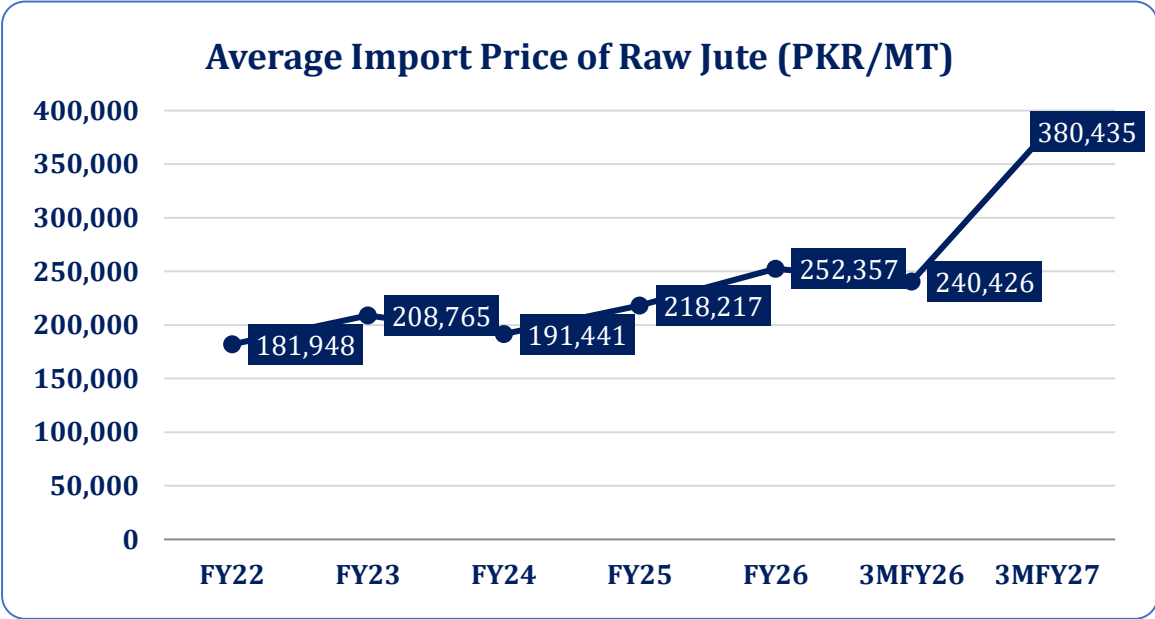
- During FY26, total production of jute goods declined by ~43.3% to ~17,000 MT (FY25: ~30,000 MT). Hessian Cloth recorded the steepest fall of ~53.8% to ~6,000 MT (FY25: ~13,000 MT). Sacking Bags declined by ~35.7% to ~9,000 MT (FY25: ~14,000 MT). Other goods fell to ~2,000 MT (FY25: ~3,000 MT).
- Raw-jute availability remained a key constraint for the domestic jute industry during FY26, following a sharp reduction in Bangladesh’s exports. Bangladesh’s raw-jute exports declined ~64.6% YoY by 4MFY26, following a domestic crop shortfall and the government’s September 2025 decision to place raw jute on the conditional export list. The resulting supply tightness pushed raw-jute export prices up by USD~60–70/MT in September 2025. This increased procurement costs for Pakistani jute mills and constrained raw-material availability.
- The decline in FY26 continues a three-year downward trend, with production falling ~73.0% from its FY23 peak of ~63,000 MT. Production declined by ~34.9% in FY24 and a further ~26.8% in FY25. The initial decline was mainly due to weaker demand, particularly for Sacking Bags, as production fell ~81.3% to ~9,000 MT in FY26 from ~14,000 MT in FY25. This was largely driven by the Punjab Food Department’s withdrawal from wheat procurement, while PASSCO did not procure wheat in 2025 and is now being wound up. As a result, jute mills lost their largest institutional buyer of jute sacks.

Annual Production of Jute Goods					
(000’MTs)	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26
Sacking Bags	37	48	26	14	9
Hessian Cloth	14	11	11	13	6
Others	7	4	3	3	2
Total	58	63	41	30	17

Local | Raw Jute Imports

- During FY26, Pakistan's raw jute imports contracted sharply by ~68.9% to ~7,319 MT (FY25: ~23,527 MT). Import value declined by ~64.0% to PKR~1,847mn (FY25: PKR~5,134mn), or USD~6.5mn (FY25: USD~18.4mn). The average import price rose by ~15.6% to PKR~252,357/MT (FY25: PKR~218,217/MT). In USD terms, the price increased by ~13.6% to USD~888/MT (FY25: USD~782/MT). ~75.6% of FY26 imports arrived in 3MFY26; only ~1,783 MT was imported in Oct-25 to Jun-26 after the Bangladesh export restriction.
- During 3MFY27, imports declined by ~91.7% to ~460 MT (3MFY26: ~5,536 MT). Import value fell by ~86.9% to PKR~175mn (3MFY26: PKR~1,331mn), or USD~0.6mn (3MFY26: USD~4.7mn). The average import price increased by ~58.2% to PKR~380,435/MT (3MFY26: PKR~240,426/MT), the highest level in the past 5 years. In USD terms, the price rose by ~61.1% to USD~1,368/MT (3MFY26: USD~849/MT).
- The contraction reflects supply constraints in Bangladesh, Pakistan's main source of raw jute. Tight availability and elevated prices have since curtailed purchases by local mills.

Year	Quantity	Value		Average Import Price	
	(MT)	PKR mn	USD mn	PKR/MT	USD/MT
FY22	56,857	10,345	58.6	181,948	1,031
FY23	67,219	14,033	57.4	208,765	854
FY24	37,620	7,202	25.4	191,441	675
FY25	23,527	5,134	18.4	218,217	782
FY26	7,319	1,847	6.5	252,357	888
3MFY26	5,536	1,331	4.7	240,426	849
3MFY27	460	175	0.6	380,435	1,368



Note: HS Codes for Raw Jute include 5303.1090, 5303.1010 and 5303.9000

Local | Jute Products Exports

- **Jute sacks & bags:** FY26 exports declined ~8.7% YoY to ~4,800 MT, while export value rose ~23.9% to PKR~1,900mn as average prices increased ~35.8% to PKR~395,833/MT. Exports were heavily front-loaded, with 3MFY26 accounting for ~75.4% of annual volumes. In 3MFY27, exports collapsed ~97.9% to just ~76 MT, broadly mirroring the ~97.9% decline in raw-jute imports and highlighting the impact of constrained raw-material availability.
- **Hessian cloth:** FY26 exports fell ~51.8% to ~2,100 MT, broadly in line with the ~53.8% decline in local production,. Export value fell by ~44.3%. In 3MFY27, exports declined by ~34.8% to ~491 MT, with higher prices partly offsetting the volume decline.
- Pakistan's jute exports are expected to remain under pressure in FY27, primarily due to continued constraints in raw-jute availability. Raw-jute imports have virtually ceased in 3MFY27, while Bangladesh's export restrictions remain in place and its raw-jute exports were still suspended as of September 2026

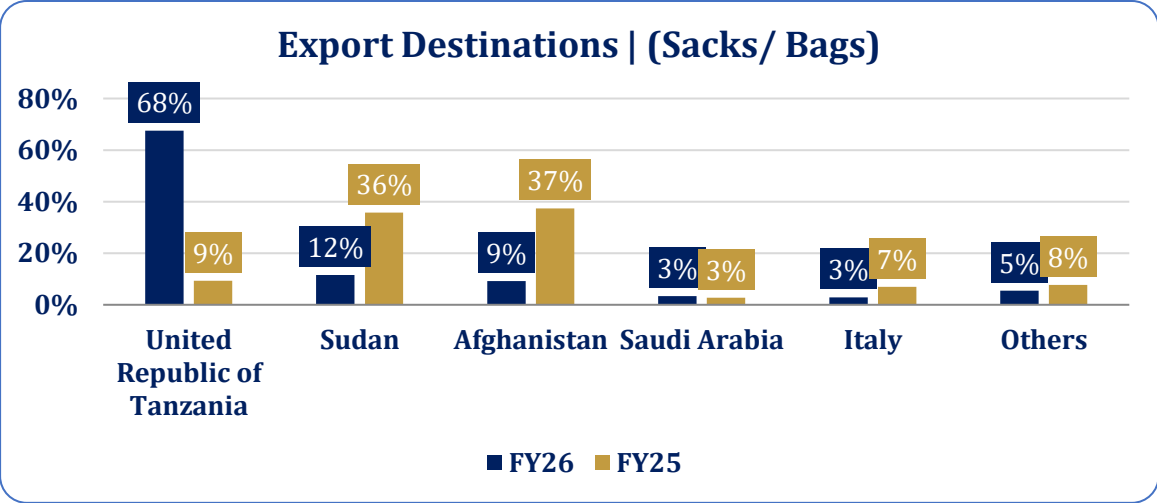
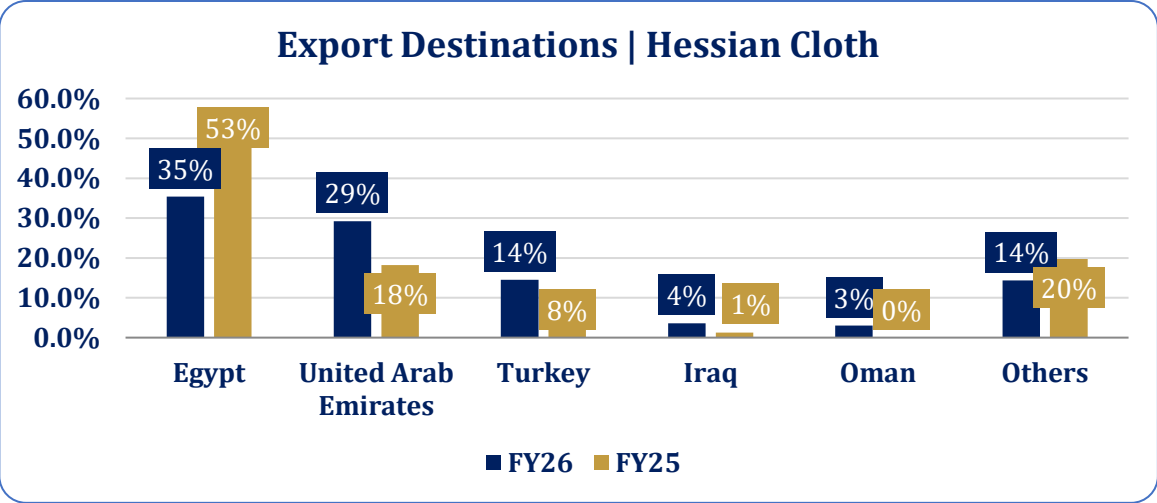
Jute Exports	Quantity	Value	Avg. Exchange Rate	Value	Average Export Price		Jute Exports (Hessian Cloth)	Quantity	Value	Avg. Exchange Rate	Value	Average Export Price	
(Sacks/Bags)	MT	PKR mn	USD/PKR	USD mn	PKR/MT	USD/MT		MT	PKR mn	USD/PKR	USD mn	PKR/MT	USD/MT
FY22	4,031	1,184	178	6.7	293,724	1,650	FY22	6,194	1,822	178	10.2	294,156	1,652
FY23	4,560	1,931	248	7.8	423,465	1,708	FY23	32,258	1,532	248	6.2	47,492	192
FY24	3,492	1,032	283	3.6	295,533	1,044	FY24	6,799	1,903	283	6.7	279,894	989
FY25	5,260	1,533	279	5.5	291,445	1,045	FY25	4,358	1,974	279	7.1	452,960	1,624
FY26	4,800	1,900	281	6.6	395,833	1,375	FY26	2,100	1,100	281	3.8	523,810	1,864
3MFY26	3,618	1,246	283	4.4	344,389	1,216	3MFY26	753	364	283	1.3	483,400	1,720
3MFY27	76	70.3	278	0.3	925,000	3,327	3MFY27	491	299	278	1.1	608,961	2,190

Note: HS Codes – 6305.1000 (Sacks/Bags) and 5310.910 (Hessian Cloth), respectively.

Source: PSW, SBP

Local | Jute Products Exports

- During FY26, Egypt remained the largest destination for Pakistan's hessian cloth exports, though its share declined to ~35.4% (FY25: ~53.2%). The share of the United Arab Emirates increased to ~29.2% (FY25: ~18.2%), while Turkey's share nearly doubled to ~14.5% (FY25: ~7.7%). Iraq and Oman accounted for ~3.6% and ~3.0%, respectively (FY25: ~1.3% and nil).
- The destination mix for sacks and bags shifted significantly during FY26. Tanzania emerged as the largest market with a share of ~68% (FY25: ~9%). For the 2025/2026 season, Tanzania recorded a production of ~617,683 MT of raw cashew nuts, an increase of nearly ~17% compared to the previous season. The raw nuts are bagged in jute sacks for auction and export, so a larger crop means more sacks. Shipments to Sudan, historically Pakistan's largest market, declined as the ongoing conflict, disrupted shipping routes to Port Sudan.
- Exports to Sudan and Afghanistan fell to ~12% and ~9%, respectively (FY25: ~36% and ~37%). Together, these two markets accounted for ~21% of exports (FY25: ~73%). Saudi Arabia's share remained stable at ~3%, while Italy's share declined to ~3% (FY25: ~7%). Exports of sacks and bags are now highly concentrated, with a single market accounting for over two-thirds of the total. This exposes export volumes to demand from one buyer country.



**Note: HS Codes – 6305.1000 (Sacks/Bags) and 5310.910 (Hessian Cloth), respectively.
Country wise shares are volumetric.*

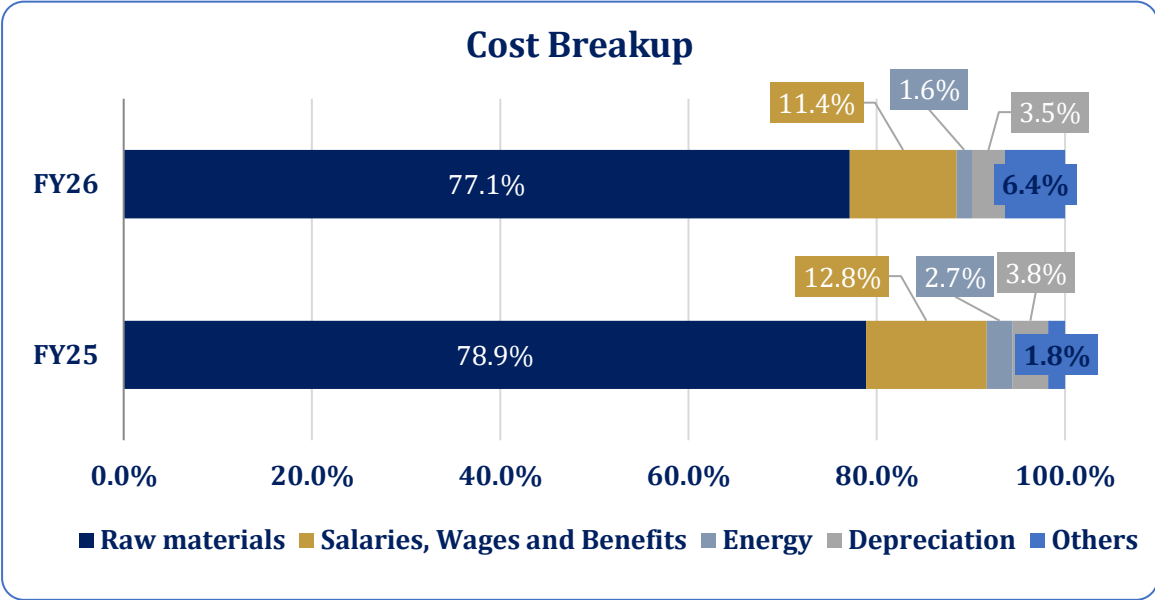
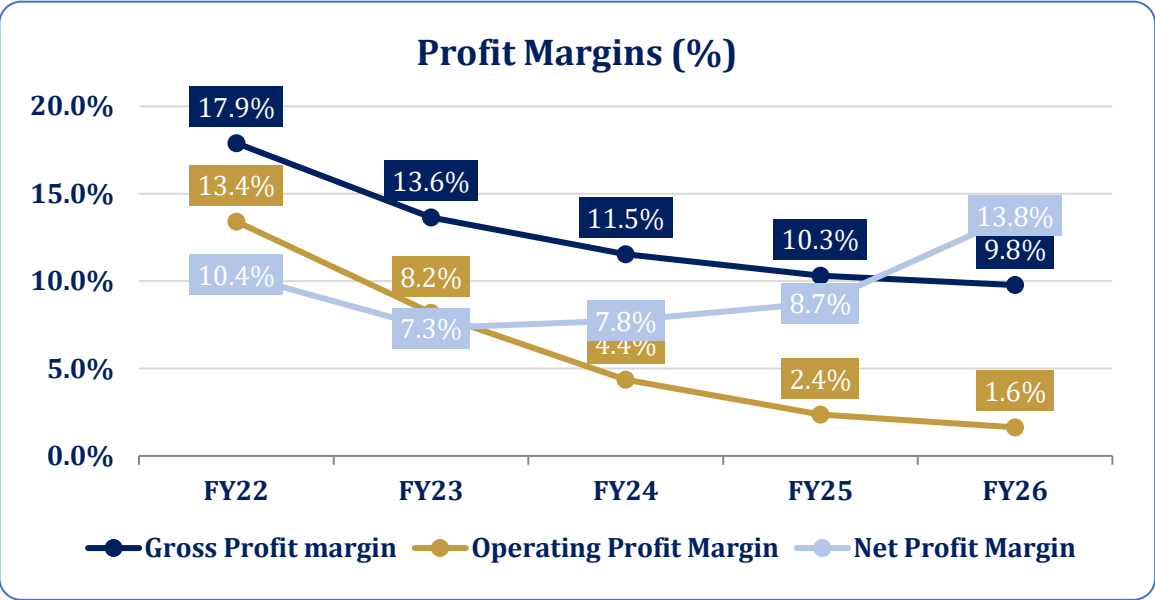
Local | Business Risk

- **Import Concentration:** The Sector faces significant risk due to its dependency on imports from only one country, Bangladesh. Any damage to the Jute crop in Bangladesh due to external shocks or export restrictions are felt by Pakistani importers through increase in prices or lower supply. Imports fell ~68.9% in FY26 and ~91.7% in 3MFY27 after Bangladesh's export restriction. In addition, it is exposed to exchange rate volatility. The country imports long Jute and Tossa and long Meshta grades, as well as various Jute and Meshta cuttings.
- **Dependence on Government Orders:** The largest buyer of Jute products are the provincial and federal governments who issue various tenders, mostly for purchase of Sacking Bags, that are used for packaging of food items such as wheat, onions, potatoes etc. The Sector is highly dependent on these government orders, with the concerned governing body being PASSCO (Pakistan Agricultural Storage & Services Corporation).
- **Seasonality:** The Sector is subject to seasonality, aligned with both the harvest of Jute in Bangladesh as well as the timing of tenders issued by the local government. Inventory procurement usually takes place in second and third quarters of each fiscal year, after the harvest period for Jute crop. Moreover, production activity remains low in the first quarter and picks up during the second quarter as mills begin preparing stocks in anticipation of government tenders that are usually issued December onwards.
- **Economic Indicators:** Inflationary Pressure, high interest rates & rupee devaluation, such factors have major impact on the business. High inflation hurts the operational side where as interest rates restrain the bottom line. Moreover, with the removal of RCET from Mar'23 onwards, the cost of doing business for Sector players increased.



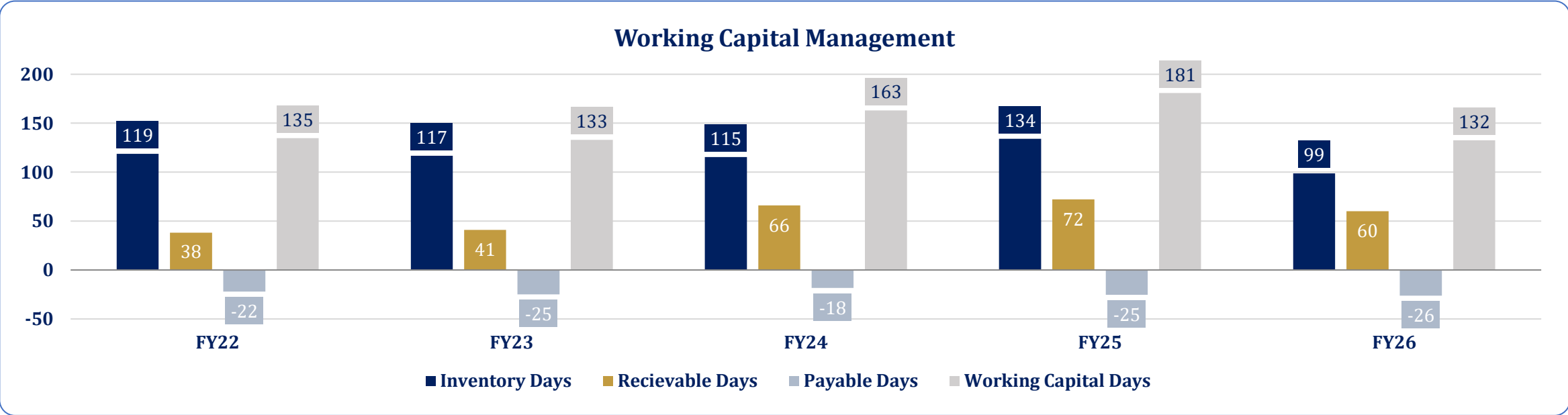
Local | Business Risk

- The sector's gross profit margin declined to ~9.8% during FY26 (FY25: ~10.3%). This extends a four-year downtrend from ~17.9% in FY22 to end-FY26. The operating profit margin also fell to ~1.6% (FY25: ~2.4%), down from ~13.4% in FY22. Core profitability has therefore weakened in every year under review, in line with lower production volumes and higher raw jute prices.
- The sector's net profit margin increased to ~13.8% during FY26 (FY25: ~8.7%), exceeding both the gross and operating margins. The increase was driven by non-operating income, mainly dividends from investments in related parties. The significant rise in dividend income was largely on account of first-time dividends from new investee companies.
- Raw materials remained the largest cost component at ~77.1% of total cost during FY26 (FY25: ~78.9%). Salaries, wages and benefits accounted for ~11.4% (FY25: ~12.8%), followed by depreciation at ~3.5% (FY25: ~3.8%). The share of energy declined to ~1.6% (FY25: ~2.7%), reflecting lower capacity utilization.



Local | Financial Risk

- During FY26, the sector's working capital cycle shortened to ~132 days (FY25: ~181 days), an improvement of ~49 days and the lowest level in the period under review. This was driven mainly by lower inventory levels of ~99 days (FY25: ~134 days) due to restricted availability of raw jute since Sep-25.
- This is in line with the sharp contraction in raw jute imports, as mills drew down existing stocks to support production. Receivable days improved to ~60 days (FY25: ~72 days), though they remain above the FY22-23 levels of ~38-41 days. Payable days were largely unchanged at ~26 days (FY25: ~25 days), indicating limited reliance on supplier credit.
- The shorter cycle reflects inventory depletion more than an improvement in efficiency. With raw jute imports at negligible levels during 3MFY27, mills have limited stocks to sustain production. Any resumption of raw jute purchases at current prices would increase working capital requirements.

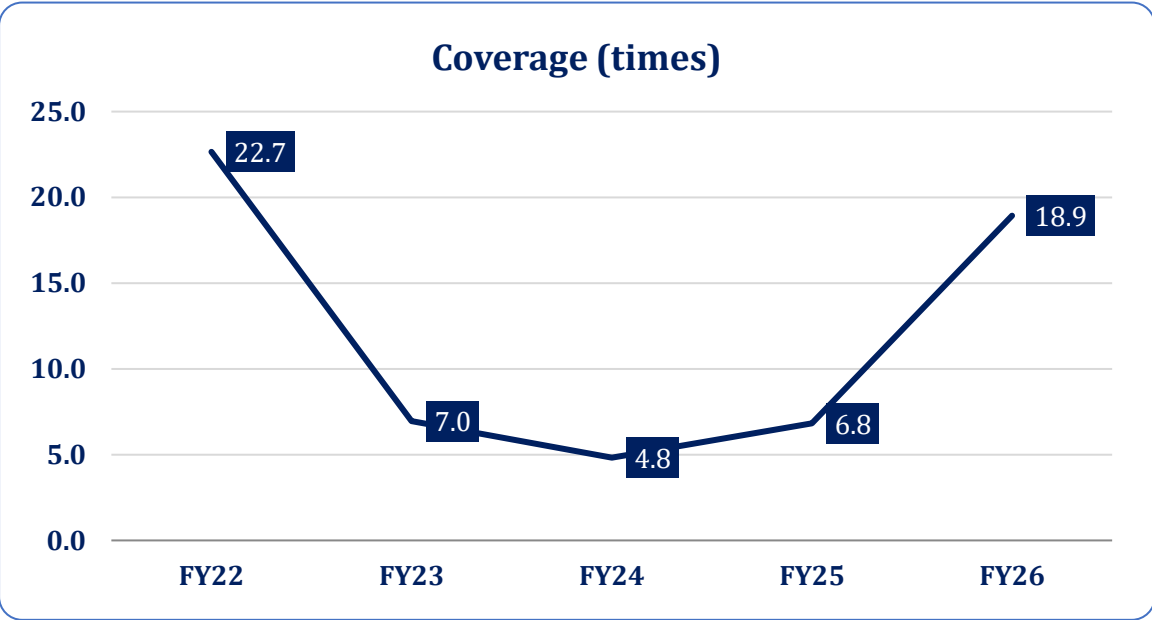
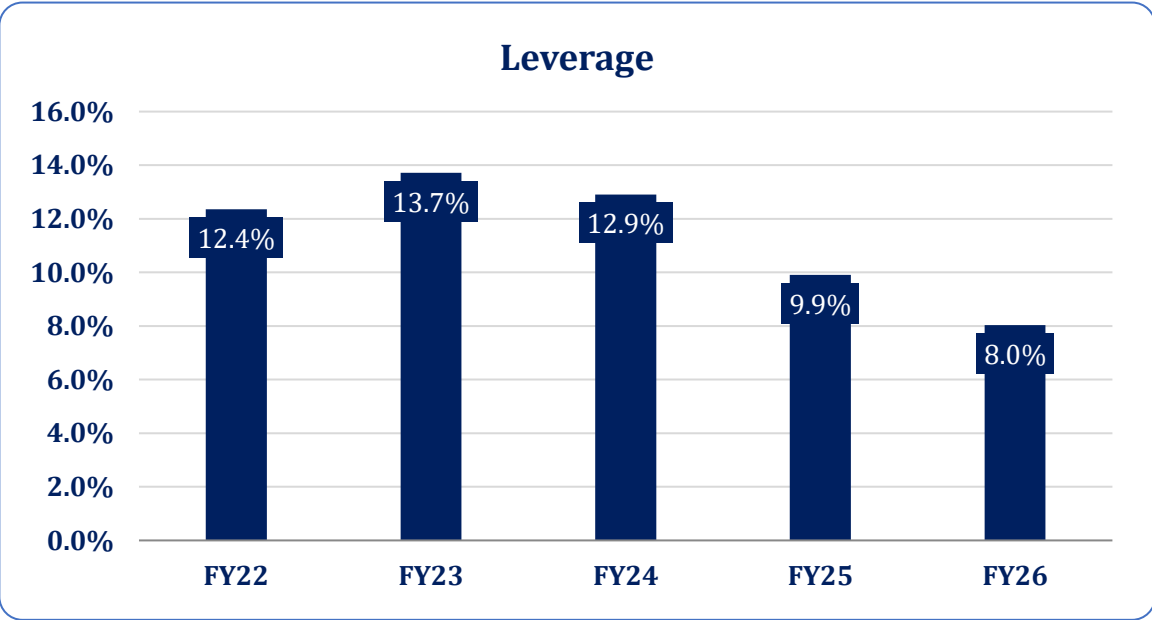


Note: Numbers estimated from data of two players in the Jute Sector that jointly hold ~80% of the market share.

Source: PACRA Database

Local | Financial Risk

- During FY26, the sector's leverage declined to ~8.0% (FY25: ~9.9%), the lowest level in the period under review. Leverage has reduced in each of the last three years from a peak of ~13.7% in FY23. The sector remains conservatively leveraged. The decline in leverage is in line with lower working capital requirements.
- Lower inventory levels and reduced fresh procurement led to reduction in short-term borrowings. Interest coverage improved significantly to ~18.9x during FY26 (FY25: ~6.8x), the strongest level since FY22 (~22.7x). The improvement reflects lower finance costs on account of reduced borrowings and a lower interest rate environment.
- The improvement in coverage was not driven by core earnings. The operating profit margin declined to ~1.6% during FY26 (FY25: ~2.4%). Coverage therefore remains exposed to any increase in borrowings once raw jute purchases resume.



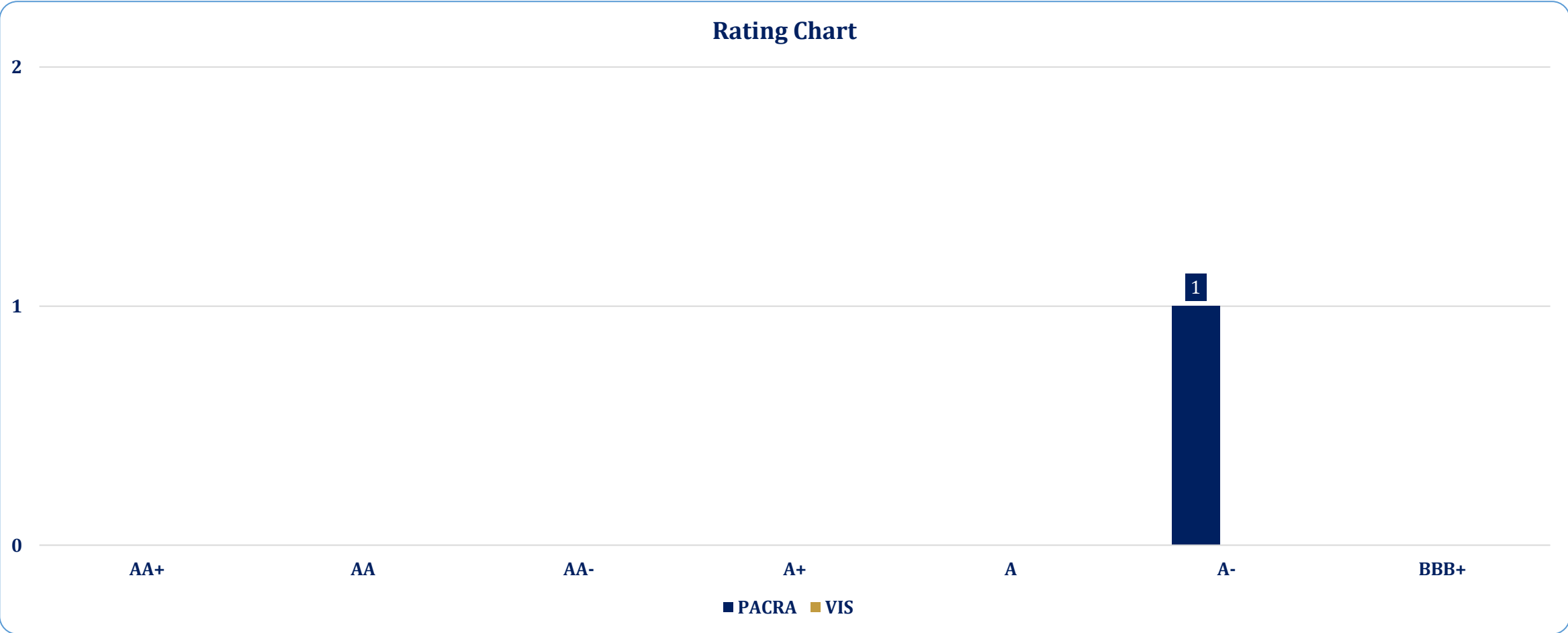
Local | Duty Structure

- The duty structure implemented by the government provides protection to local Jute Mills. The applicable duties can be seen in the table below. In addition, sales tax of 18% is also applicable to this Sector.

PCT Code	Description	Additional Custom Duty		Custom Duty		Regulatory Duty		Total	
		FY26	FY27	FY26	FY27	FY26	FY27	FY26	FY27
53.03	Jute, raw or processed but not spun	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
53.07	Jute Yarn	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
53.1	Woven fabrics of Jute	2%	2%	15%	15%	0%	0%	17%	17%
6305.1	Sacks and bags, made from jute, used for packing of goods	4%	2%	20%	20%	10%	8%	34%	30%

Rating Chart

PACRA rates one entity in the Jute Sector.



SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- Low leverage and strong interest coverage
- Established manufacturing base with integrated facilities
- Presence in export markets for hessian cloth
- Biodegradable and eco-friendly product suited to grain storage

Weaknesses

- Near-total dependence on Bangladesh for raw jute
- Diminishing demand leading to very low-capacity utilization
- Weak core profitability, with reliance on non-operating income
- Raw material-heavy cost structure
- Concentrated export destinations

Opportunities

- Easing of Bangladesh's raw jute export restriction
- Sourcing of semi-processed carded fibre
- Private sector wheat procurement under the new policy
- Emerging export markets
- Growing preference for sustainable packaging

Threats

- Prolonged or tighter export controls in Bangladesh
- Sustained high raw jute prices
- Permanent substitution by polypropylene bags
- Exposure to unstable export markets
- Risk of mill closures and consolidation

Outlook | Negative

- Raw material availability is the principal constraint for FY27. Raw jute imports declined by ~91.7% to ~460 MT during 3MFY27 (3MFY26: ~5,536 MT), following a ~68.9% contraction in FY26. Bangladesh has restricted raw jute exports since September 2025. Local mills remain almost entirely dependent on Bangladeshi fibre.
- Input costs are expected to remain elevated. The average import price rose by ~58.2% to PKR~380,435/MT during 3MFY27 (3MFY26: PKR~240,426/MT). Raw materials account for ~77.1% of sector costs. The gross profit margin has declined to ~9.8% (FY22: ~17.9%) and the operating profit margin to ~1.6% (FY22: ~13.4%). Further compression is likely as cheaper inventory is exhausted.
- Financing pressure is limited. Leverage stood at ~8.0% in FY26 (FY25: ~9.9%) and interest coverage at ~18.9x (FY25: ~6.8x). However, inventory days fell to ~99 days (FY25: ~134 days), reflecting stock depletion. Restocking at current prices would raise working capital requirements and borrowings. Local demand is expected to remain weak.
- The government's withdrawal from wheat procurement has removed the largest institutional buyer of jute sacks, and polypropylene bags have largely replaced jute in grain packaging. Export demand offers limited support. Combined exports of sacks, bags and hessian cloth declined by ~87.0% to ~567 MT during 3MFY27 (3MFY26: ~4,371 MT). In the future, production is expected to remain below the FY26 level of ~17,000 MT, with capacity utilization staying under ~15% of the installed ~114,300 MT. Hessian cloth is expected to remain the main product line, as sacking volumes continue to contract. Sector profitability is likely to depend on non-operating income, as in FY26.
- Over the medium term, the sector's viability depends on securing alternative sources of fibre. Demand for semi-processed carded fibre from Pakistan has reportedly increased, which may allow mills to partly bypass the restriction on raw jute. Sustained idle capacity, however, raises the risk of consolidation among the five operating mills.
- The outlook for the jute sector is Negative for FY27 as demand diminishes and raw material availability remains in question. An easing of Bangladesh's export restriction, decline in raw jute prices, or the restoration of jute sacks in wheat procurement are critical factors for the sector. A prolonged supply shortage leading to mill closures would weaken the sector further.

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- State Bank of Pakistan (SBP)
- Pakistan Single Window (PSW)
- Federal Board of Revenue (FBR)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Pakistan Jute Mills Association (PJMA)
- PACRA Database

Research Team

Aiza Khalid

Supervising Senior

Aiza.khalid@pacra.com

Contact Number: +92 42 35869504

Aisha Yousaf

Associate Research Analyst

aisha.yousaf@pacra.com

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