



Interview with Tahsina Taweed, CEO of Danske Jutevarer ApS

IMAGE SOURCE: LECTURA GmbH; Danske Jutevarer ApS

Industrial Jute Solutions: Scalable Alternatives for Logistics, Construction and Agriculture

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As industries across logistics, construction and agriculture seek credible alternatives to synthetic materials, natural fibres such as jute are emerging as engineered industrial solutions rather than niche eco-products. Patrik Eder, editor at LECTURA Press spoke with Tahsina Taweed, CEO of Danske Jutevarer ApS, a Danish manufacturer of jute products, about scalable jute-based alternatives, measurable carbon footprint advantages versus synthetic options, and the practical requirements for responsible production and traceability in global supply chains.

Patrik Eder: What makes jute technically viable for demanding sectors like logistics, construction, and agriculture?

Tahsina Taweed: Jute is often seen as a traditional natural fibre, but when engineered correctly it performs as a reliable industrial material. For logistics, heavy-duty jute fabrics can be used to produce FIBCs and big bags with strong tensile strength, dimensional stability, and excellent breathability. Breathability is particularly important for agricultural goods such as potatoes, onions, coffee, and grains, where moisture control reduces spoilage.

In construction, jute geotextiles are widely used for erosion control and soil stabilisation. They provide immediate surface support and then biodegrade over time, which is often an advantage compared to synthetic materials that remain in the soil indefinitely.

In agriculture, jute agro-textiles function as mulch mats, crop covers, and ground protection. They support soil health and naturally return to the soil at the end of life. At Orbit Sustainability and Danske Jutevarer ApS, we focus on loop-closing solutions where performance, reuse, and responsible end-of-life treatment are designed into the product from the beginning.



Tahsina Taweed, CEO of Danske Jutevarer ApS

IMAGE SOURCE: Danske Jutevarer ApS

PE: How does jute compare to polypropylene or plastic FIBCs from a carbon footprint perspective?

TT: Jute has a fundamentally different carbon profile compared to fossil-based plastics. It is a fast-growing annual crop that absorbs carbon dioxide during cultivation. According to FAO data, one hectare of jute can assimilate around 15 tonnes of CO₂. The fibre is plant-based, biodegradable, and does not rely on fossil raw materials.

Polypropylene, by contrast, is derived from petroleum and contains embedded fossil carbon from the outset. Life-cycle assessments consistently show that jute products have lower embodied energy, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and no microplastic generation.

Plastic FIBCs can be reused, but they eventually degrade and require energy-intensive recycling or disposal. Jute-based alternatives, particularly within closed-loop systems, can safely re-enter biological cycles. For companies managing Scope 3 emissions, this difference is measurable and increasingly important.

PE: You operate in sectors where reliability and certification are critical. How do you ensure industrial quality and compliance?

TT: Reliability is non-negotiable in logistics and construction. Orbit Sustainability and Danske Jutevarer ApS apply strict quality assurance across sourcing, weaving, finishing, and conversion. This includes load testing, safety factor verification, moisture and tensile strength testing, and full batch traceability from fibre to finished product.

Our products comply with EU REACH requirements, and we are currently working with SGS to further align with industrial packaging and certification standards. We work exclusively with audited production facilities and maintain long-term partnerships to ensure consistent quality and documentation.



Jute has a very low carbon footprint. It is a field crop higher with several times higher CO₂ assimilation rate than trees.

IMAGE SOURCE: Danske Jutevarer ApS

PE: The jute sector includes traditional manufacturers and emerging bio-material startups. What differentiates you from competitors?

TT: The jute sector is often split between traditional commodity suppliers and experimental biomaterial startups. Orbit Sustainability and Danske Jutevarer ApS operate between these two extremes. We combine long-standing jute manufacturing expertise with a practical, circular approach suited to industrial customers.

Our focus is on industrial big bags and agro-textiles designed for European regulatory requirements. We are not simply selling jute fabric. We develop system-level alternatives that help customers reduce plastic use without compromising performance or cost efficiency. That balance between experience, regulation, and practicality is what differentiates us.

PE: Bangladesh is a major global producer of jute, but concerns about child labor have historically affected textile supply chains. How do you address this issue?

TT: Bangladesh is a key source of jute, which makes responsible supply chain management essential. Orbit Sustainability and Danske Jutevarer ApS work only with established, audited, and internationally certified production facilities. Our suppliers are contractually required to comply with ILO labour standards, and we use third-party inspection frameworks, including SGS.

We also maintain direct relationships with production facilities rather than operating through multiple trading layers. This transparency allows effective oversight and traceability. Compliance with labour regulations is a basic requirement for doing business in Europe, and we take this responsibility seriously.



Jute is plant based, natural, 100% environmental friendly, compostable fiber.

IMAGE SOURCE: Danske Jutevarer ApS

PE: Looking ahead, where do you see the strongest adoption potential for jute-based alternatives in Europe?

TT: We see the strongest adoption potential in three areas. In agriculture and horticulture, biodegradable mulch mats, tree wraps, and crop textiles are gaining momentum as farmers seek plastic-free solutions that support soil health. In construction and civil engineering, natural geotextiles are increasingly preferred for temporary erosion control and stabilisation projects, especially in environmentally sensitive areas.

In logistics, bulk packaging for food ingredients, seeds, and agricultural commodities presents strong growth potential for jute-based big bags within circular logistics models. European regulation is clearly moving toward reduced plastic use and lower carbon footprints. Jute fits naturally into that direction, particularly where performance and sustainability need to align.

Source: LECTURA GmbH