Monthly dashboard
Banana

HS code: 080390

Feb- 2026

Acreage and Production trends

Major producing countries

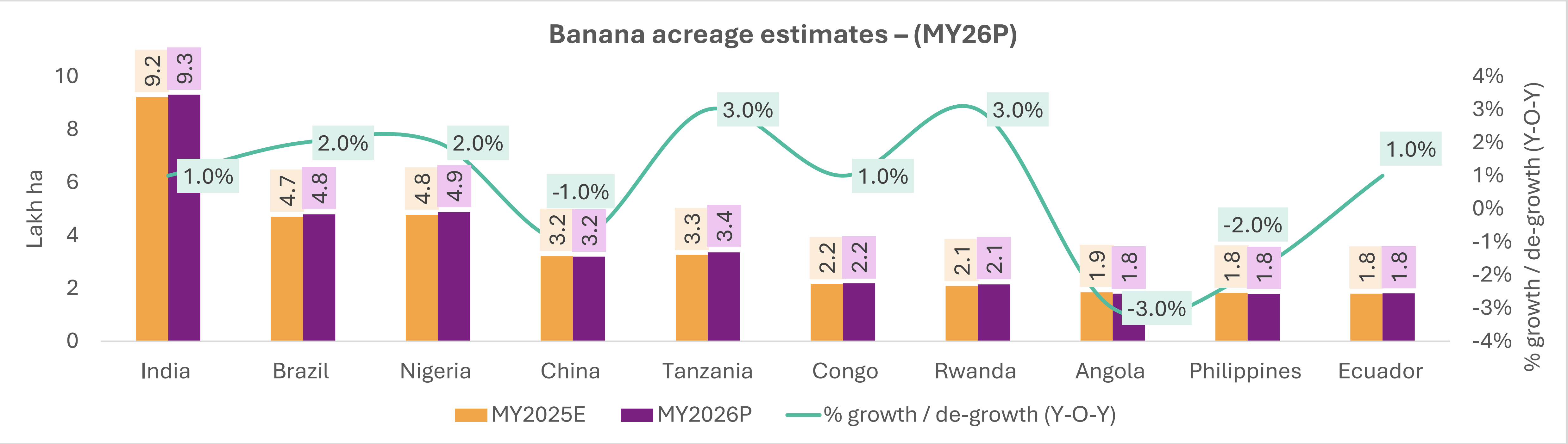
Countries	Agro-Climatic Zone	Sowing Season	Harvesting Period	Major Export Varieties
India[1]	Tropical & subtropical (irrigated & rainfed)	Year-round	Year-round	Cavendish, Poovan & Nendran
China	Subtropical & tropical (south China)	Apr–May, Sep–Oct	Feb–Apr, Oct–Dec	Baxi (Cavendish), Williams
Indonesia	Equatorial tropical (Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi)	Mar–Jun (preferred)	Jan–Mar, Sep–Oct	Cavendish, Ambon, Raja
Nigeria	Humid tropical, rainfed zones in South	Mar–Apr Jan–Mar	Aug–Oct	Cavendish, Plantain, Gros Michel
Ecuador	Equatorial humid tropical (coastal plains)	Year-round	Year-round	Cavendish (Valery, Williams)
Brazil	Tropical (North), Subtropical (Southeast)	Aug–Dec, Mar–Apr	Jun–Sep	Prata, Nanica (Cavendish)
Philippines	Tropical humid (Mindanao)	Nov–Feb (preferred)	Year-round	Cavendish, Saba
Angola	Tropical/subtropical (Benguela, Huambo)	Oct–Dec, Mar–Apr	Jan–Mar	Cavendish, Plantain types
Guatemala	Humid tropical (Pacific lowlands)	Year-round	Year-round	Cavendish (Valery, Williams)
Tanzania	Highland humid, Lake zone, coastal tropical	Mar–May, Oct–Dec	Dec–Mar, Jun–Aug	Mchare, Cavendish, Plantain

- Bananas are a versatile crop, grown in tropical and subtropical regions, with flexible planting seasons (March-April and October-December) and harvesting periods (8-12 months later). This allows for year-round or staggered harvesting, ensuring a consistent supply to the market.
- Cavendish bananas dominate global exports due to their uniformity, long shelf life, and high demand. Ecuador, the Philippines, and Guatemala are the top exporters, driven by their large-scale production and well-developed infrastructure.
- India is increasing banana exports to the Middle East, utilizing its favorable climate and proximity. In contrast, African countries like Nigeria, Angola, and Tanzania primarily focus on meeting domestic demand.

Note:, ***Marketing year (MY)*** *considered for banana is* ***Jan-Dec.*** *Countries highlighted in orange indicate those with year-round production.*

Source: 1. TNAU

Acreage Estimates of Major Producing Countries



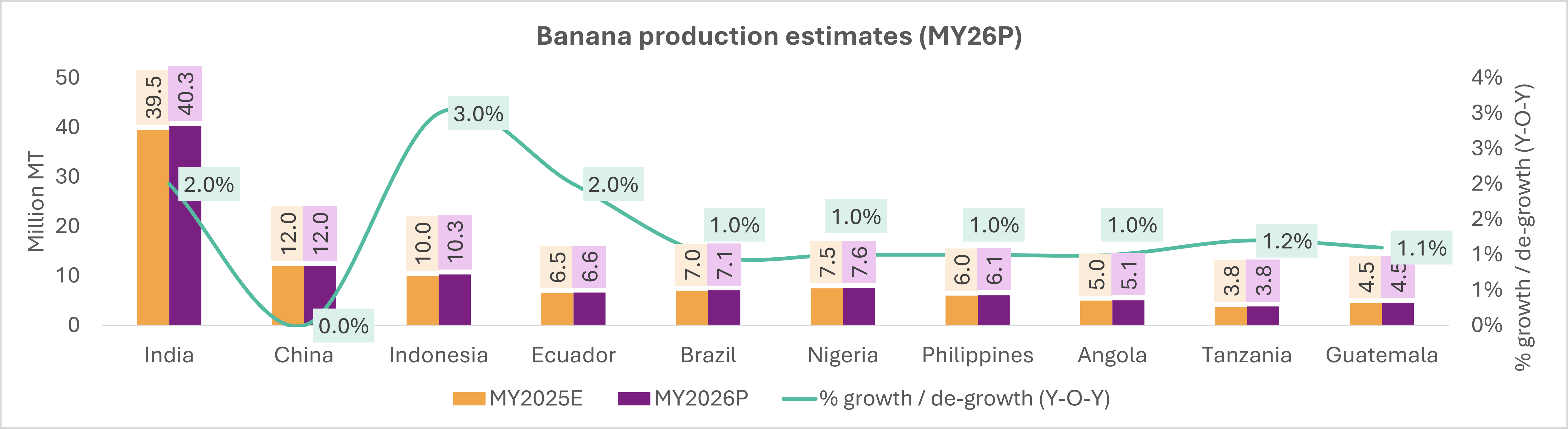
P – Projected value; E- Estimated value; MY – Marketing year (Jan-Dec)

- The above listed countries account for around 60% of global banana acreage. **For MY26P, global banana acreage is expected to remain largely stable, growing by around 0–1%**, primarily supported by consistent planting in India.
- **Ecuador banana acreage is expected to increase moderately in MY26P,** driven by a minimum support price of USD 7.75/50-lb box[1], boosting grower confidence amid cost and disease pressures.
- Lucrative prices and strong commercial demand is **expected to improve acreages under banana** in the states of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh **in MY26P in India.**

Source: Acreage for MY2025E and MY2026P is estimated and projected, respectively, based on historical trends from FAOSTAT. India's acreage referred from MoA&FW and projection based on trends and interactions

Source 1. Freshplaza. 1 lb = 0.45 kg

Production Estimates of Major Producing Countries



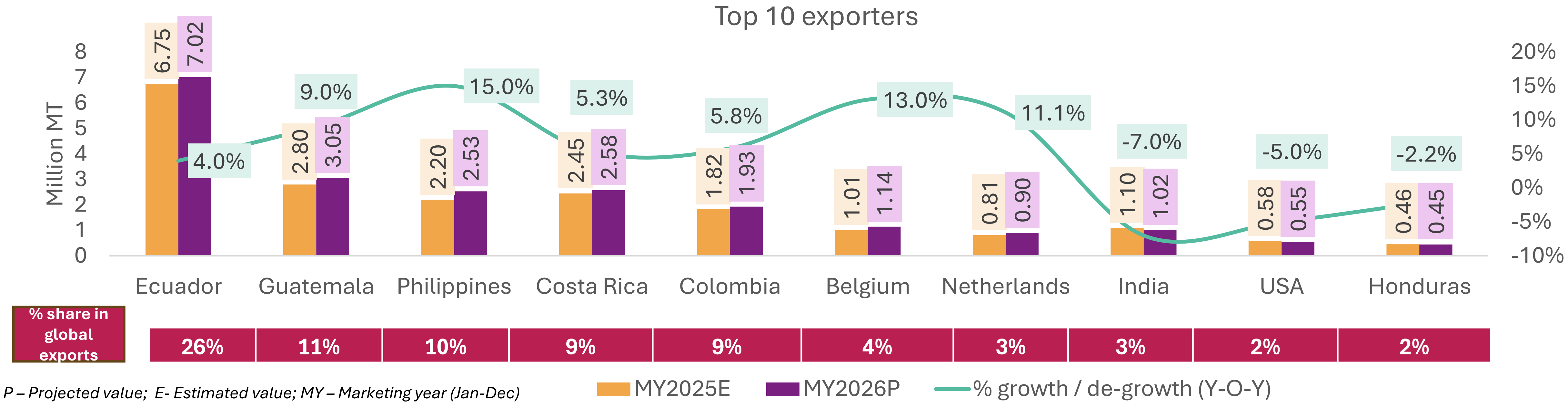
P – Projected value; E- Estimated value; MY – Marketing year (Jan-Dec)

- The listed countries account for nearly **70% of global banana production**. **For MY26P, global output is expected to increase by about 2% year-on-year** largely driven by India, Indonesia, and Ecuador.
- In **MY25**, despite a 3% decline in acreage, India recorded a 5% increase in banana production year on year, driven by improved productivity and favorable climatic conditions. A similar outlook **(2-3% increase)** is expected in **MY26P**, with production prospects remaining strong.
- **Brazil** has approved two new banana varieties, BRS Princesa and BRS Platina, which are resistant to Fusarium Wilt Tropical Race 4 (TR4). These varieties are currently undergoing global trials and are expected to enhance disease resilience and supply security.
- Meanwhile, **regional breeding programs in Southeast Asia**, backed by research institutes and international collaborations, are developing Cavendish hybrids with improved resistance to TR4. These hybrids aim to maintain export quality while promoting sustainable banana supply chains.

Source: Production for MY2025 and MY2026P is estimated and projected, respectively, based on historical trends from FAOSTAT. India's production referred from MoA&FW and projection based on trends and interactions

Export trends and price outlook

Major Exporters of Banana

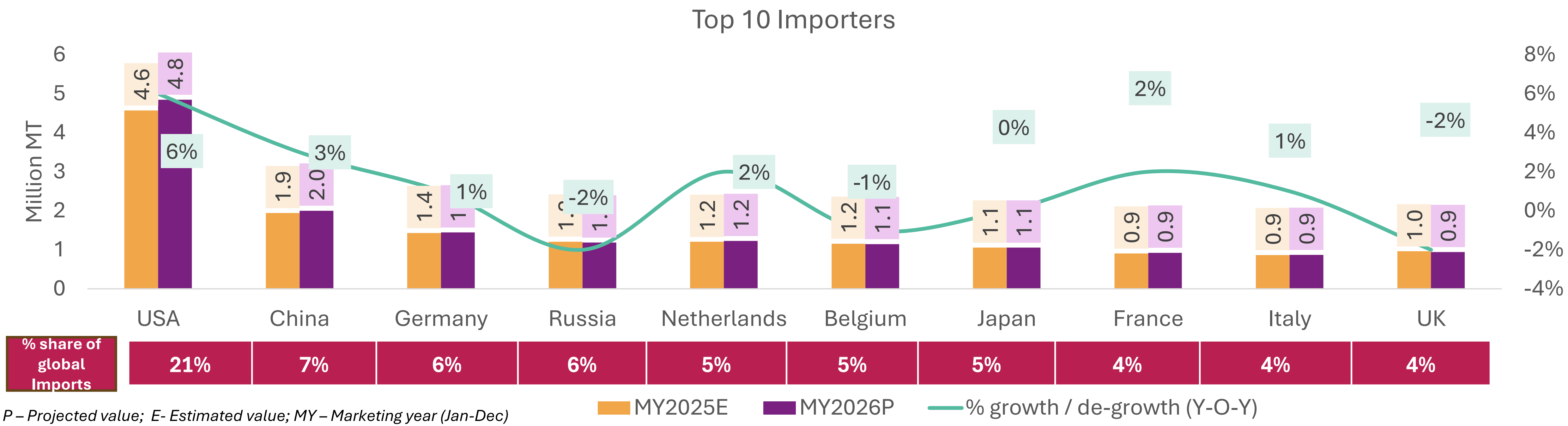


P – Projected value; E- Estimated value; MY – Marketing year (Jan-Dec)

- For MY26P, exports are expected to **increase** by **5%,** primarily due to higher shipments from the **Guatemala**, **Philippines**, **Belgium**, **Netherlands**, and **Ecuador**.
- **Ecuador's[1] MY25** exports **rose 3.5% YoY**, led by **Europe (~30%)**, **Russia (~21%)**, **the Middle East (~15%)**, and **the US (~12%). MY26P** exports are expected to **increase slightly**, but growth remains **constrained** by **logistics**, **disease**, and **pricing challenges**.
- **Philippines** banana exports **rebounded strongly** in **MY25**, up **26% YoY[2]**, allowing the country to regain the **position**. For MY26, exports are expected to **remain robust**, supported by **tariff advantages** under **key trade agreements** and continued export readiness efforts.
- India's banana exports **grew strongly in MY25**, led by **Middle East demand**—especially **Iraq (~45–50% share)**, with **Iran** and **GCC** markets following. Growth is expected to be **limited** in **MY26** due to ongoing **geopolitical tensions** between **Middle Eastern countries** and **the USA**.
- Costa Rica banana exports declined in MY25 due to weather disruptions and disease pressure. **In MY26, volumes are expected to stabilize with gradual recovery, supported by plantation renewal**, though cost pressures may continue.

Source: MY25E export volumes are from ITC Trade Map, with estimates used where recent data is unavailable;; MY26P figures are based on trade estimates & export trends. HS code 080390
1. Association of Banana Exporters of Ecuador (AEBE), 2. Pilipino Banana Growers and Exporters Association

Major Importers of Banana



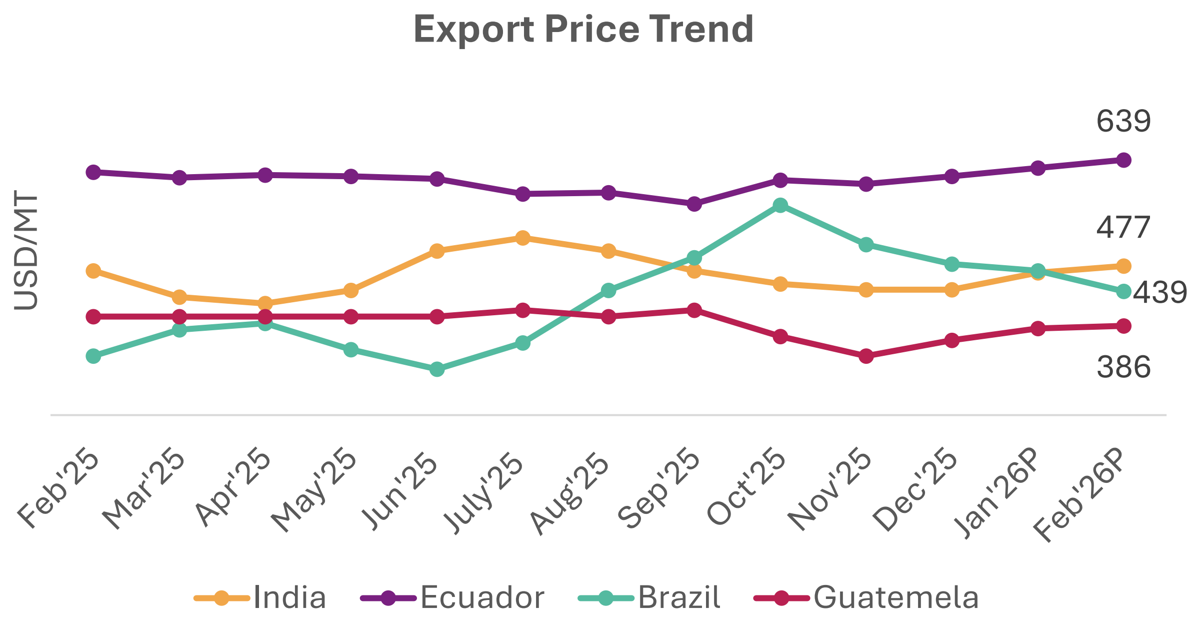
P – Projected value; E- Estimated value; MY – Marketing year (Jan-Dec)

- The countries shown in the chart collectively **account for approximately 65% of total global banana imports**. **For MY26P, import volumes expected to rise by 2-3%, driven largely by the USA and China.**
- **US banana imports are expected to remain steady** in MY26P, driven by consistent consumer demand and favorable trade agreements with major suppliers like Guatemala, Ecuador, and Costa Rica. India's recent tariff removal also boosts its price competitiveness, potentially increasing its market share.
- **China's**[1] banana imports increased by **15%** in **2025**, with **Vietnam**, the **Philippines**, and **Ecuador** as the main suppliers. Vietnam accounted for about 36% of imports, the Philippines 29%, and Ecuador 15%. **Imports are expected to stay marginally firm in MY26P**, driven by **steady demand** and **reliable sourcing** from these leading countries.
- **France banana imports are expected to inch up marginally into 2026,** supported by consistent shipments from Ecuador under long term sourcing arrangements, despite weather related disruptions in conventional supply.

Source: MY25E import volumes are from ITC Trade Map, with estimates used where recent data is unavailable;; MY26P figures are based on trade estimates & export trends. HS code 080390.

1. *Produce report*

Price Trends of Key Exporting Nations



Price outlook for next quarter (MAM)					
Countries	**Feb'26 P Price (USD/MT)**	**Feb'25 Price (USD/MT)**	**%age YoY change**	**Price direction**	**Average price range for MAM (USD/MT)**
India	477	470	1%	Bearish	430-400
Ecuador	639	620	3%	Sideways	630-650
Brazil	439	340	29%	Bearish	400-430
Guatemala	386	400	-4%	Bearish	340-370

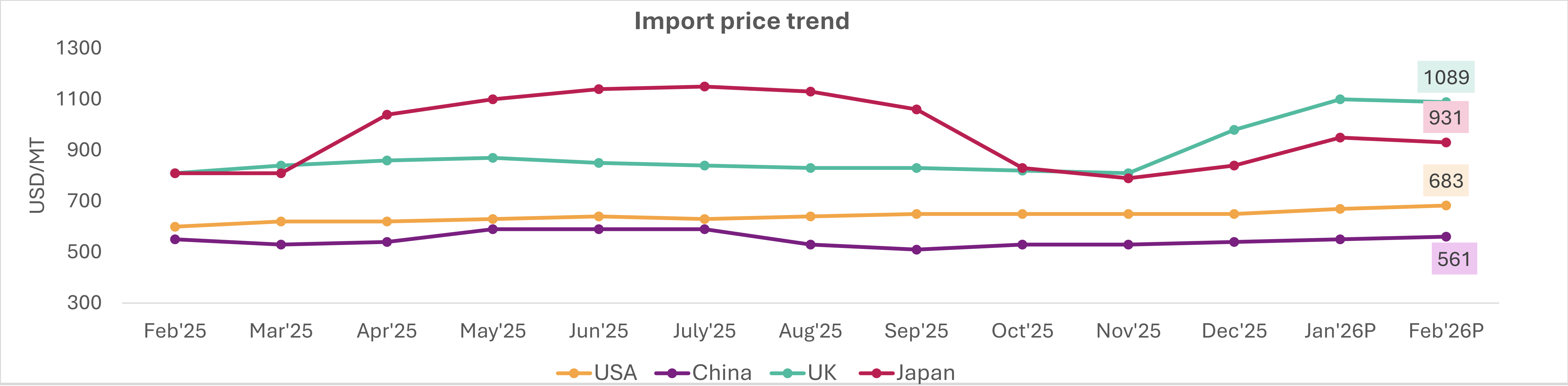
P – Projected value

- **In early MY26P, export prices in Ecuador are expected to remain steady to slightly higher, supported by the new minimum support price of USD 7.75 per box effective January 2026, ongoing global demand, and tight supply conditions.**
- Banana prices in India are softening due to the halt in shipments to Middle Eastern markets (which account for ~75–80% of exports), causing a build-up of export-grade G9 bananas in major clusters like Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. **Prices are likely to soften to USD 430-400 per MT in the coming months.**
- Brazil's export prices have corrected from earlier peaks and are trending downward to **~USD 430–440/MT**, as improved supply conditions and normalization after off-season highs weigh on prices, with further downside risk as peak shipments approach.
- Guatemala's export prices have shown a gradual recovery from recent lows (~USD 380–390/MT), but remain range-bound, with modest upward support from supply constraints, though gains are limited by ample Latin American competition.

1. *Source: Prices are from ITC Trade Map (till Dec 2025); Jan & Feb 2026 figures are seasonality and trend-based estimates, HS code 080390*

Note *Price forecasting is based on the fundamental analysis. MAM stands for March, April , and May 2026.*

Price trends of Key Importing Nations

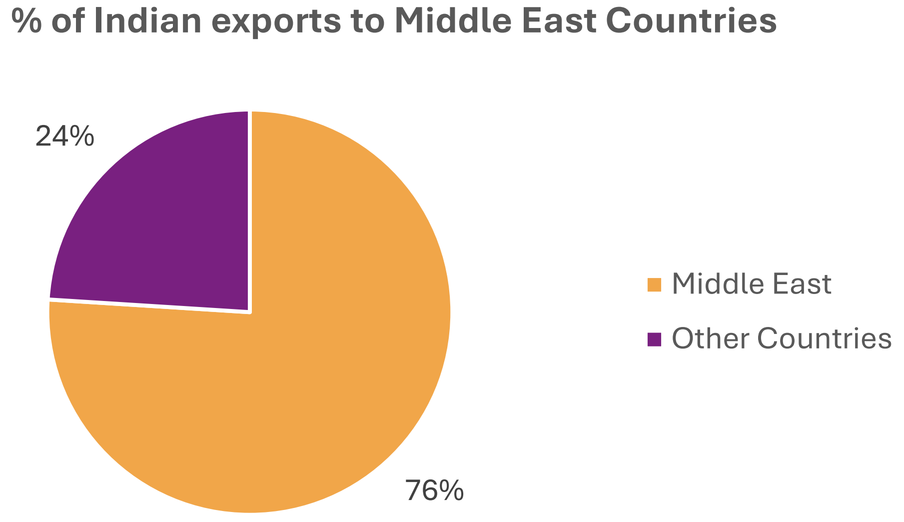


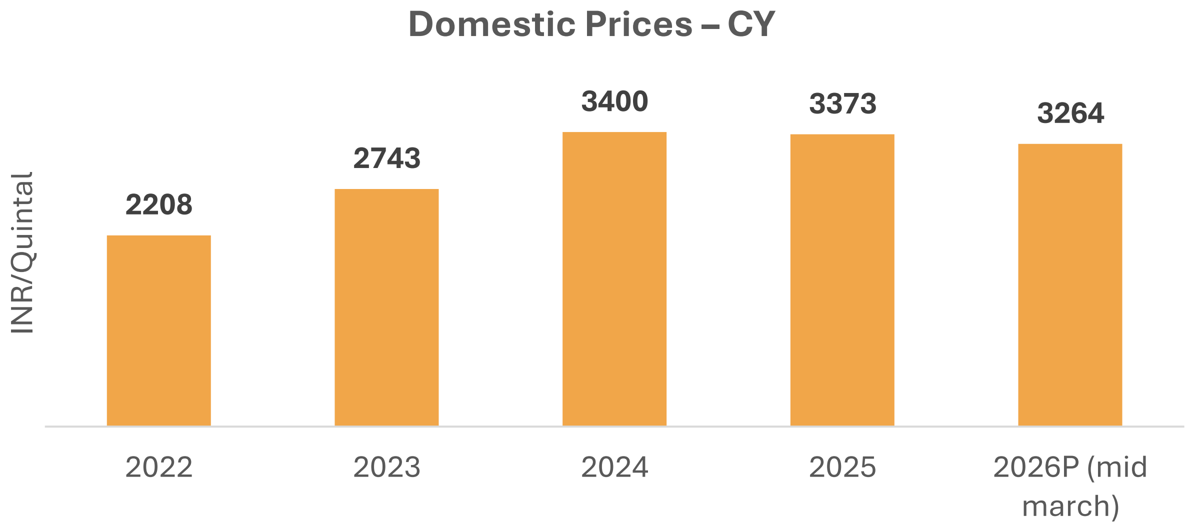
- **The average US import price for bananas in February 2026 was up 9% year-on-year and around 2% higher month-on-month**, reflecting strong demand after the holiday season and limited spot market availability from key Latin American suppliers.
- In February 2026, China's banana import prices remained broadly stable year on year, supported by steady consumer demand and consistent inflows from key suppliers**. Prices for tissue-cultured bananas from Myanmar were reported around ~CNY 2,520/MT (≈USD 550/MT)**[1] under regulated cross-border trade and certification requirements.
- UK banana import prices have shown a clear upward trend since Q4 CY2025, rising sharply to ~USD 1,080-1090/MT by Feb 2026, driven by tightening supply from key Latin American origins**.** Import prices are expected to remain firm, with rise in Colombian prices, gains in Honduran and Guatemalan origins.
- In **February 2026**, banana **import prices** in **Japan stayed firm**, backed by consistent shipments from **the Philippines**, which accounts for about **75–80%** of **Japan's banana imports**. Prices are expected to remain stable or **slightly increase** in the next quarter as Japan continues to rely on Philippine supply.

Source: Prices are from ITC Trade Map (till Dec 2025); Jan & Feb 2026 figures are seasonality and trend-based estimates, HS code 080390

Note: Prices mentioned are FOB prices, estimates are based on fundamental and trade interactions

Exportable Banana Variety Faces Price Correction Amid Shipment Disruptions





- Bananas account for **~31%** of **India's total fresh fruit export basket**, making them one of the **most significant export commodities.**
- Around **75–80%** of **India's banana exports** are destined for **Middle East markets**, making the sector highly exposed to disruptions in this region.
- India exports only **3–5%** of its **banana production**, mainly the **G9 variety**. Export hubs like **Maharashtra** and **Andhra Pradesh** are facing **inventory build-up** due to **shipment disruptions** to the **Middle East**.
- During[1] the **Ramazan season**, banana exports to the **Middle East** typically increase significantly, with **~5,000 containers (40-ft)** shipped per month, equivalent to **~1,200 containers per week**; however, the **halt in shipments** over the past two weeks has disrupted this seasonal export cycle, leaving large volumes unsold.

- Exporters are facing **difficulties diverting shipments** to alternative markets due to two key constraints:

I. **Limited time window due to perishability (30 days),** restricting the ability to **identify new buyers**.

II. **Price competitiveness challenges**, as competing exporting countries already have established supply chains in alternative markets.

- The sudden oversupply of export-grade bananas in domestic markets has triggered a sharp price correction, with prices falling from **INR 18–20/kg** in **Feb 2026** to **INR 8–9/kg** by the **second week of March**, representing a **~50–55% decline** within a short period.
- Export-grade banana prices are likely to stay **under pressure** as ongoing disruptions may shift more export-quality bananas to domestic markets, increasing supply and **pushing prices down**.

Source: Export figures have been considered from DGFT; Source 1: Industry interactions.
Domestic prices of banana have been considered from AgMark, prices for CY26 are trade estimates through primary interactions.

Thank You

Methodology for Price Forecasting

Our methodology combines comprehensive secondary research, targeted stakeholder consultations, and rigorous analytical techniques to ensure accuracy and actionable insights. The methodology comprises three key stages: Data Collection, Data Analysis & Interpretation, and Price Forecasting.

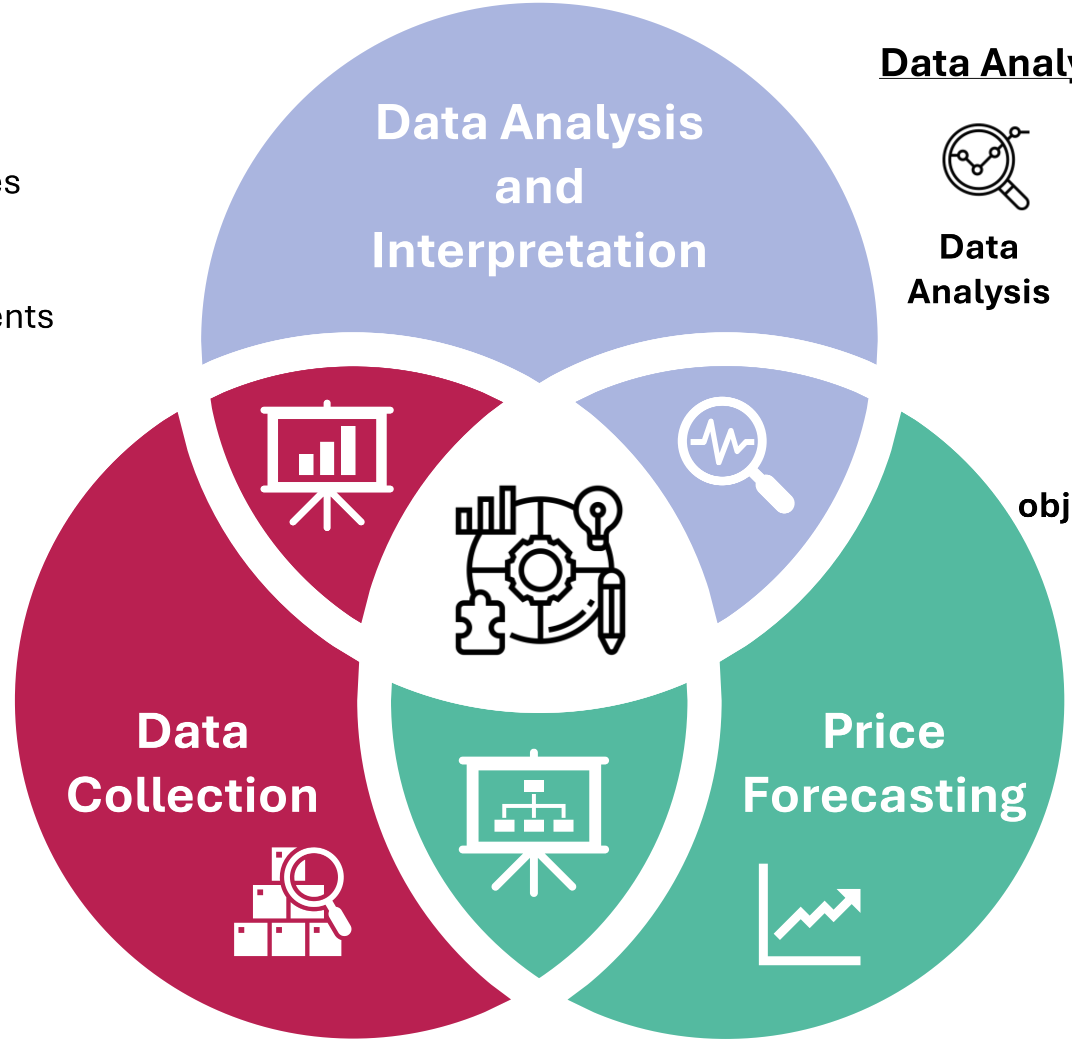
Data Collection

Sources

- Global agricultural databases (USDA, FAO, etc.)
- Country-wise statistics from official agriculture departments
- Industry publications and research reports

Policy Updates

- Detailed review of Production policies & trade barriers for each country
- Data from government websites & official publications



Data Analysis and Interpretation

Data Analysis

- Supply-demand assessment
- Policy impact analysis
- Stakeholder consultations

Key objectives

- Production trends
- Trade dynamics
- Policy implications

Price Forecasting

- Historical Trend & Seasonality of FOB prices
- Macro-Economic & Trade Variables

Integration of commodity fundamentals to forecast future price ranges.

Structured consultations with Indian exporters and industry associations, cross-verifying secondary data and validating price forecasts to refine production, trade, and policy assessments.