

Monthly dashboard Banana

April 2026

HS code: 080390



Acreage and Production trends



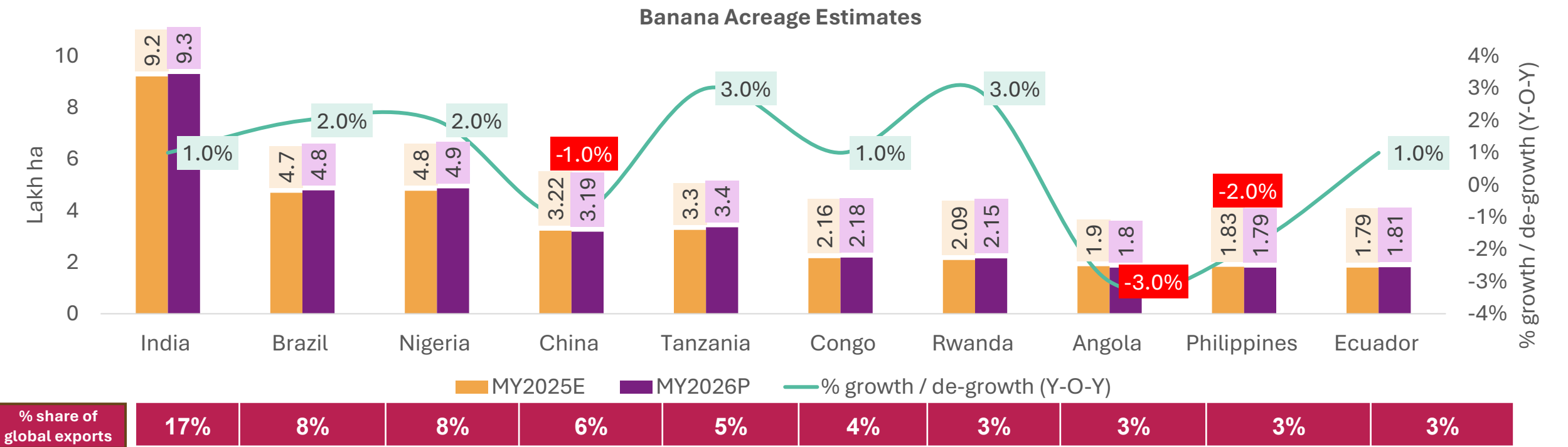
Major producing countries

Countries	Agro-Climatic Zone	Sowing Season	Harvesting Period	Major Export Varieties
India	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 has been 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: The marketing year (MY) for banana is Jan–Dec. Countries highlighted in orange indicate those with year-round production.

Acreage Estimates of Major Producing Countries



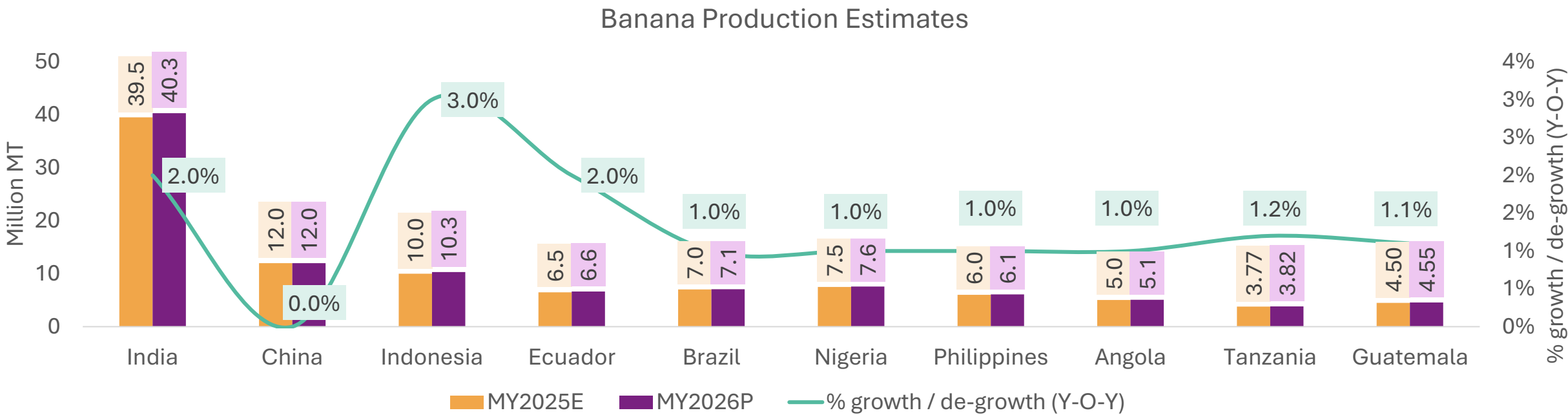
P – Projected value; E- Estimated value; MY – Marketing year (Jan-Dec)

- The above listed countries account for ~59% 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.
- 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**.
- **China’s¹ banana** acreage is expected to decline by approximately 1%, as typhoon damage in southern regions (Hainan, Guangxi) and disease pressures (Panama disease/TR4) deter replanting and promote a shift to alternative crops.
- **Ecuador² banana acreage is expected to increase marginally in MY26P**, driven by a minimum support price of USD 7.75/ box (22.7 kg box), boosting grower confidence amid cost and disease pressures.

Source: FAOSTAT; MY25 production is estimated, and MY26 is projected based on historical trends and secondary research. *India’s production data is sourced from MoA&FW, and the projection is based on trends and on-the-ground interactions*

Source 1. [China’s acreage](#); 2. [Freshplaza](#).

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.
- **Brazil¹** 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 for the country.
- 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.

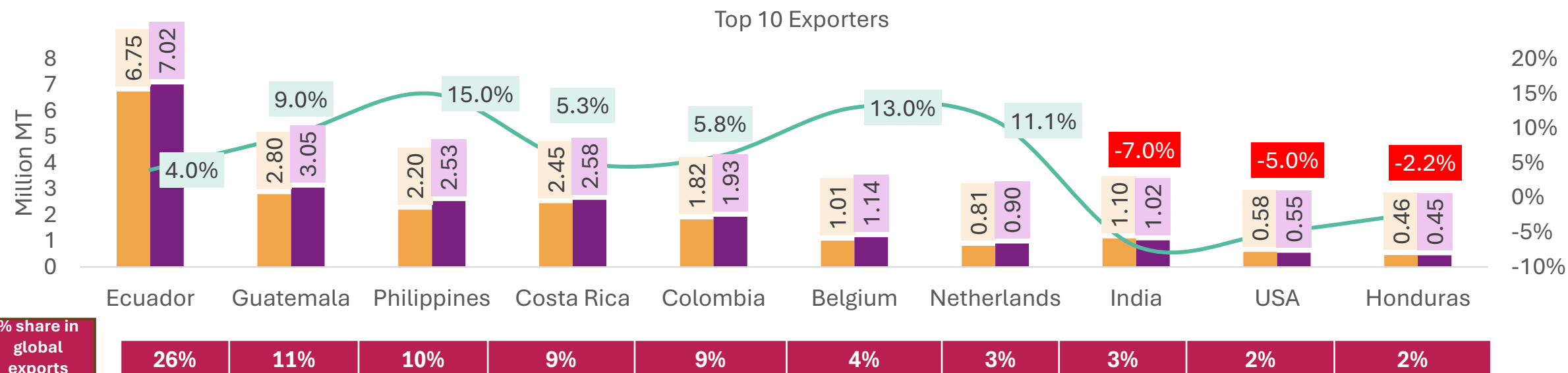
Source: FAOSTAT; MY25 production is estimated, and MY26 is projected based on historical trends and secondary research. India's production data is sourced from MoA&FW, and the projection is based on trends and on-the-ground interactions.

Source: 1. [Brazil's improved variety](#)

A large container ship is shown from an aerial perspective, sailing on a deep blue ocean. The ship's deck is covered with numerous colorful shipping containers in shades of red, yellow, blue, and green. The ship has a white superstructure and a dark hull. In the background, a smaller ship is visible on the horizon under a clear sky. The text "Export Trends and Price Outlook" is overlaid in white on the ship's deck.

Export Trends and Price Outlook

Major Exporters of Banana



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

MY2025E

MY2026P

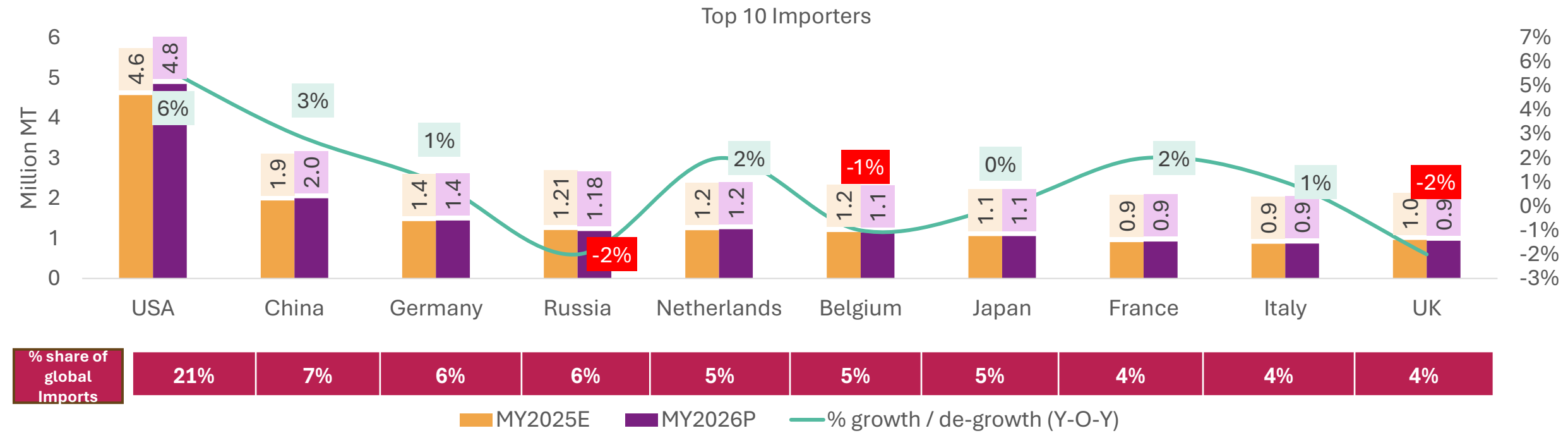
% growth / de-growth (Y-O-Y)

- For MY26P, banana exports are expected to increase by 5%, primarily due to higher shipments from the Guatemala, Philippines, Belgium, Netherlands, and Ecuador.
- Ecuador's¹ MY25 exports rose 3.5% YoY, led by Europe (~30% of total exports), Russia (~21%), the Middle East (~15%), and the US (~12%). MY26P exports are expected to increase moderately, however, further growth remains constrained by logistics, disease, and pricing challenges.
- The Netherlands's² banana exports are expected to rise by ~11% in MY26P, underpinned by its dominant role as Europe's re-export hub with ~80% of 1.2MMT imported volumes re-exported primarily to Germany, followed by expanded cold chain capacity at Rotterdam and Vlissingen ports.
- Guatemala's³ banana exports are set to rise to 3.05 MMT (+9% on year), supported by market diversification toward Europe and strengthened international positioning of Guatemalan suppliers, alongside stable large-scale plantation production and improved export logistics.
- India's⁴ banana exports are expected to decline by about 7% due to logistical bottlenecks, which have cut shipments by roughly 30% from April-May 2026. Freight costs have reportedly tripled, while heatwaves in Maharashtra have affected product quality, placing Indian exporters at a competitive disadvantage relative to Ecuador and the Philippines.

Source: ITC Trade Map; MY25E export volumes include estimates where recent data is unavailable; MY26P projections are based on trade estimates and export trends. HS code 080390

1. Association of Banana Exporters of Ecuador (AEBE), 2. [The Netherlands' Export](#), 3. [Guatemala's Banana Exports](#), 4. [India's Banana Exports](#)

Major Importers of Banana



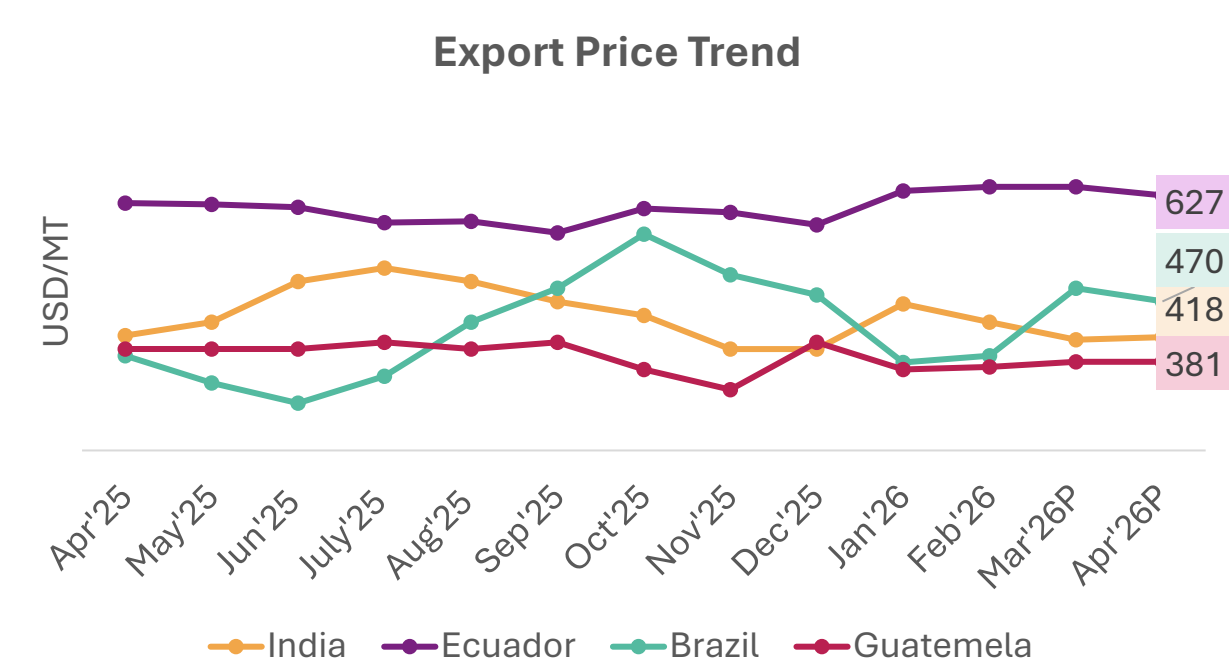
P – Projected value; E – Estimated value; MY – Marketing year (Jan-Dec)

- **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 reductions (from 50% to 18%) to boosts its price competitiveness, potentially increasing its market share.
- China's¹ banana imports rose by 15% in 2025, with Vietnam providing around 36% of the total imports, followed by the Philippines at 29%, and Ecuador at 15%. **For MY26P, imports are expected to grow by 3-4%**, driven by stable consumer demand and reliable supply sources from these leading countries.
- **Russia's² banana imports are expected to decline marginally**, mainly due to weaker consumer demand and reduced shipments from Ecuador, while the Stavropol Krai (Southern Russia) is also exploring domestic greenhouse banana production to reduce import dependence.

Source: ITC Trade Map; MY25E import volumes include estimates where recent data is unavailable; MY26P projections are based on trade estimates and export trends. HS code 080390.

1. [Produce report](#); 2. [Russia's banana imports](#)

Price Trends of Key Exporting Nations



P – Projected value

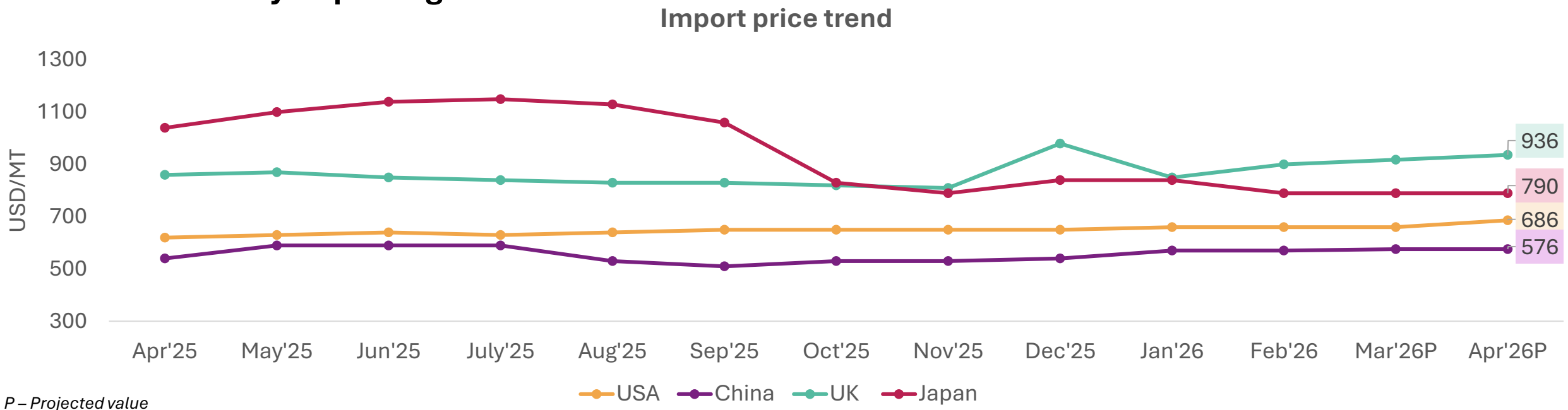
Price outlook for next quarter (MJJ)					
Countries	Apr'26 P Price (USD/MT)	Apr'25 Price (USD/MT)	%age YoY change	Price direction	Average projected price range for MJJ (USD/MT)
India	418	420	-1%	Sideways	390-450
Ecuador	627	616	2%	Sideways	580-640
Brazil	470	390	21%	Sideways	420-480
Guatemala	381	400	-5%	Sideways	350-400

- **In MY26P, export prices in Ecuador are expected to remain steady**, supported by the new minimum support price of USD 7.75 per box effective January 2026, ongoing global demand, and tight supply conditions.
- **Indian banana’s** export prices estimated to **recover** gradually from **early 2026 disruption-driven**, hovering around **~USD 390-450/MT**, supported by **heat-stress-induced** supply tightening across key producing states (**Maharashtra, AP**), **rising irrigation** and **input costs**. The prices are anticipated to remain **rangebound** in the upcoming quarters as **Middle East shipping routes progressively normalize**.
- **Brazil's export** prices are expected to remain sideways at **~USD 420-480/MT**, driven by a recovery in Santa Catarina nanica banana supply. However, strong competition from Ecuador, Colombia, and Paraguay in appearance, pricing, and logistics is likely to limit any further upward movement.
- **Guatemala’s export** prices are hovering at **~USD 350-400/MT** in April 2026 and is expected to be **range-bound**. While supply shortages are exerting slight upward pressure on prices, overall growth is limited by competition from other Latin American countries.

Source: ITC Trade Map (up to Feb 2026); prices for Mar and Apr 2026 are estimated based on seasonal patterns, trade trends and trade estimates. HS code 080390

Note Price forecasting is based on the fundamental analysis. MJJ stands for May, June, and July 2026.

Price trends of Key Importing Nations



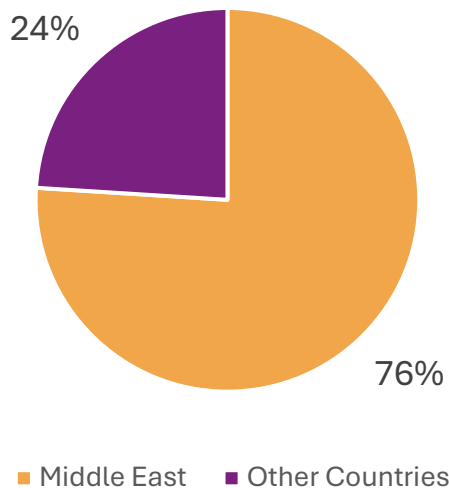
- USA's banana import prices are expected to inch up in April'26, as 10% reciprocal tariffs on Guatemala and Costa Rica elevate landed costs, though Ecuador's preferential tariff exemption under the US-Ecuador bilateral trade deal provides a partial price relief buffer.
- By April 2026, China's¹ banana import prices are projected to rise ~7% YoY due to stable consumer demand and consistent supply from major suppliers like **Vietnam & Myanmar**. In 2025, Myanmar's tissue-cultured bananas cost ~CNY 2,520/MT (~USD 550/MT) under regulated trade.
- Import prices of UK's banana are expected to stay firm ~**USD 900-950/MT**, ~2% **high MoM**, supported by tightening Latin American supply, robust spring retail demand, and higher Colombian and Honduran sourcing costs reflected in wholesale markets across Birmingham and London.
- In April 2026, Japan's banana import prices remained stable ~**USD 750-800/MT**, supported by dependable shipments from the Philippines, which provide approximately 75–80% of the country's banana supply.

Source: ITC Trade Map (up to Feb 2026); prices for Mar and Apr 2026 are estimated based on seasonal patterns, trade trends and trade estimates HS code 080390; 1. [Produce report](#) China's 2025 Fruit Import Statistics

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

Exportable Banana Variety Faces Price Correction Amid Shipment Disruptions

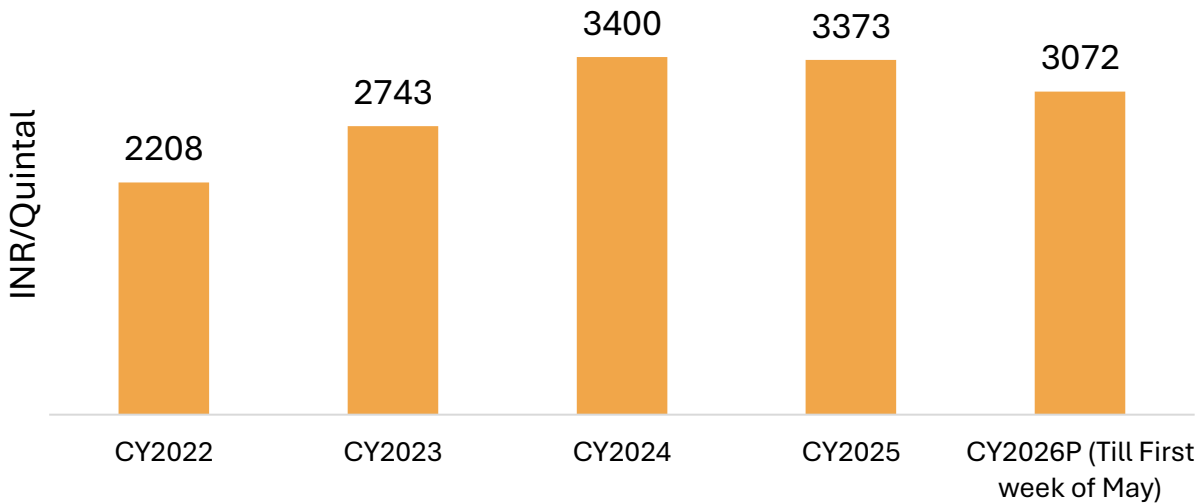
Distribution of India’s Banana Export Destination (CY2021-25)



- Bananas account for ~31% of India’s total fresh fruit export basket.
- 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.
- Heavy Middle East dependency (75–80%) has amplified disruption impact, with shipments dropping from **~5,000 containers/month** to **~3,000–4,000 post-Ramzan**, exposing concentration risk and **limited diversification into alternative export markets.**
- Freight costs have surged nearly **3x** (from **~\$2,000** to **~\$6,000-7,000/container**), **eroding export margins** and **reducing price competitiveness** versus **Ecuador and Philippines**, thereby weakening India’s position in non-traditional markets.

Domestic Prices

P – Projected value



Domestic prices for all varieties

- 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.
- Banana domestic prices, having pared **20-25% from ₹18/kg in February to ₹14-15/kg by early May** on **export-grade oversupply (G9 variety)**, are poised to gradually **recover** as **heat stress-driven fruit development challenges** and **rising fertigation costs** support **price firming** in the **coming quarter.**
- If **heat stress persists** and continues to **impact fruit development**, export-grade banana prices are anticipated to **recover gradually.** Furthermore, **inadequate nutrient absorption** may require **supplementary fertigation** and **irrigation**, which could lead to **increased production costs, resulting in firm domestic prices.**

Source: Export figures have been considered from DGFT; Source 1: Industry interactions.
Domestic prices of banana have been sourced from AgMark, prices for CY26P 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.

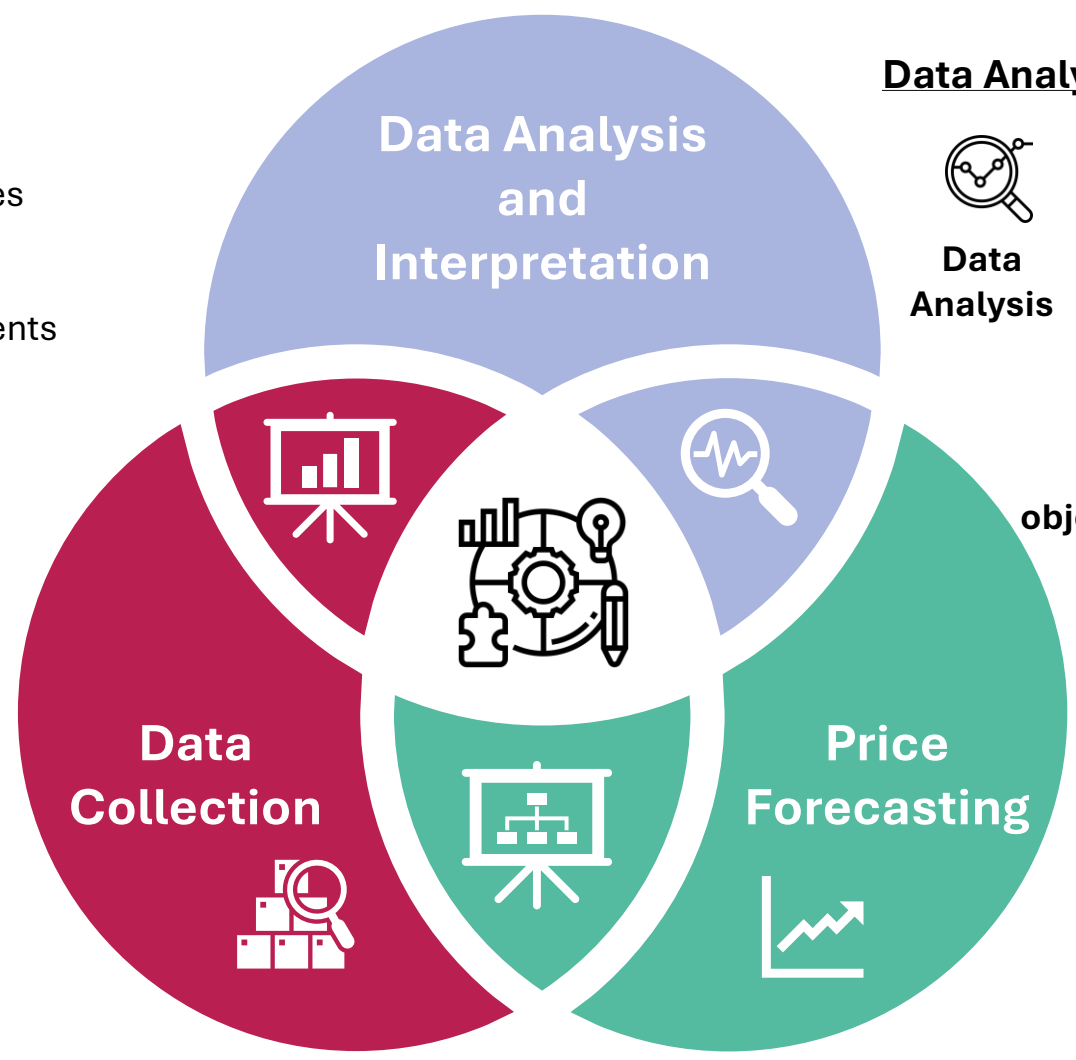
Data Collection

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

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



Data Analysis and Interpretation

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

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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.