

Monthly dashboard Banana

May 2026

HS code: 080390



Acreage and Production trends



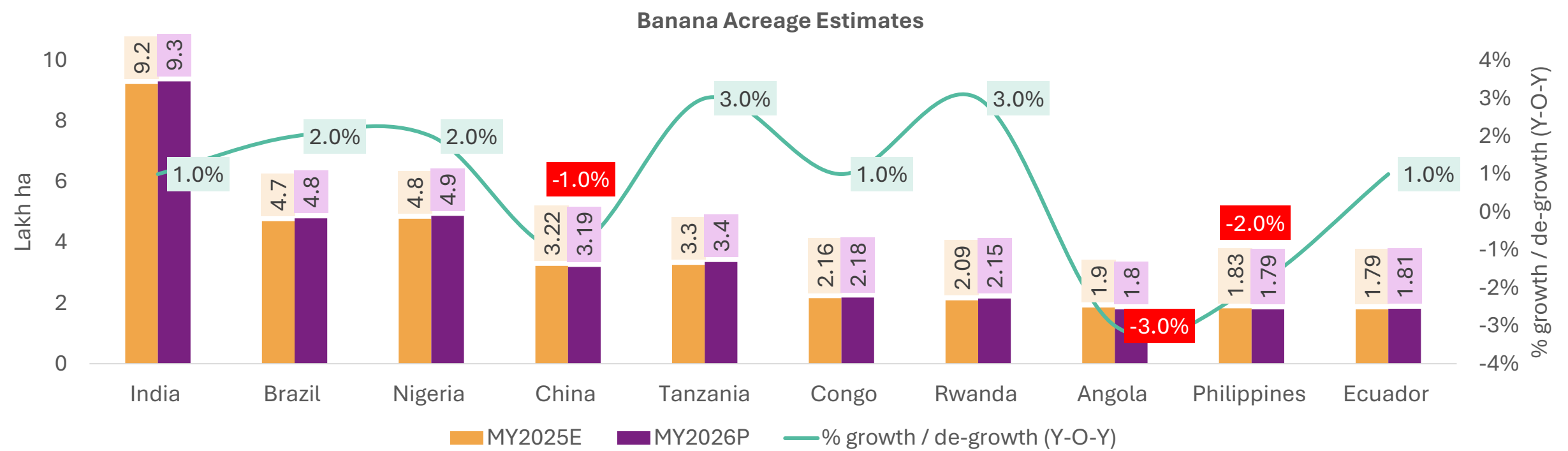
Major Producing Countries

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



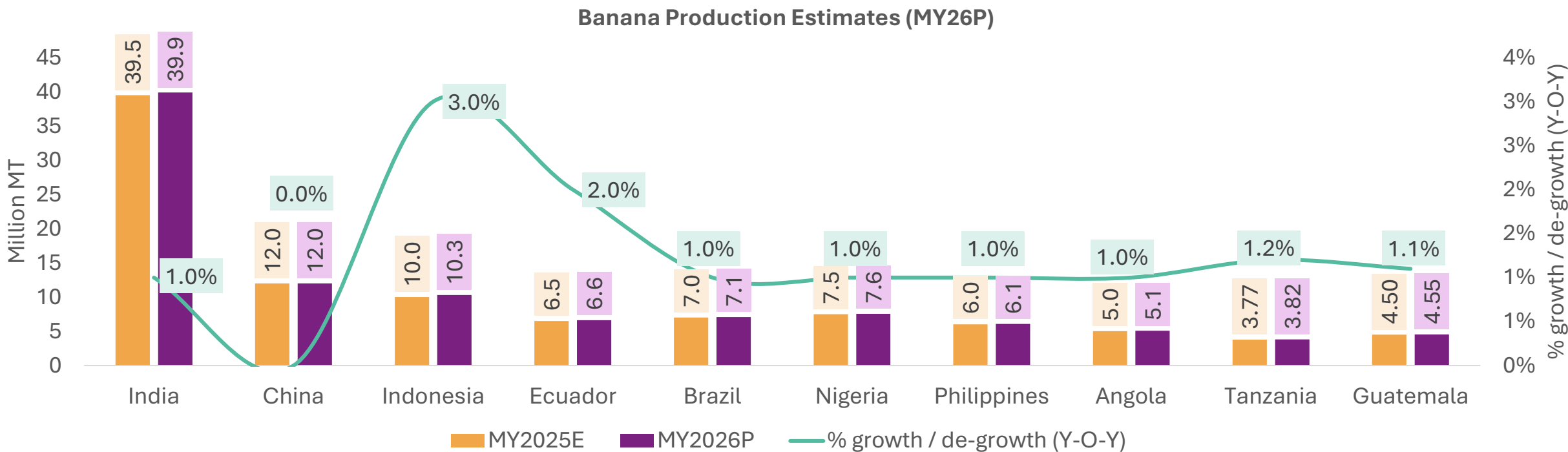
P – Projected value; E- Estimated value; MY – Marketing year (Jan-Dec)

- The countries above listed account for ~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.
- Lucrative prices and strong commercial demand are **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 acreage is estimated, and MY26 is projected based on historical trends and secondary research. India’s acreage 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](#). Note: TR4- Tropical Race 4

Production Estimates of Major Producing Countries



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

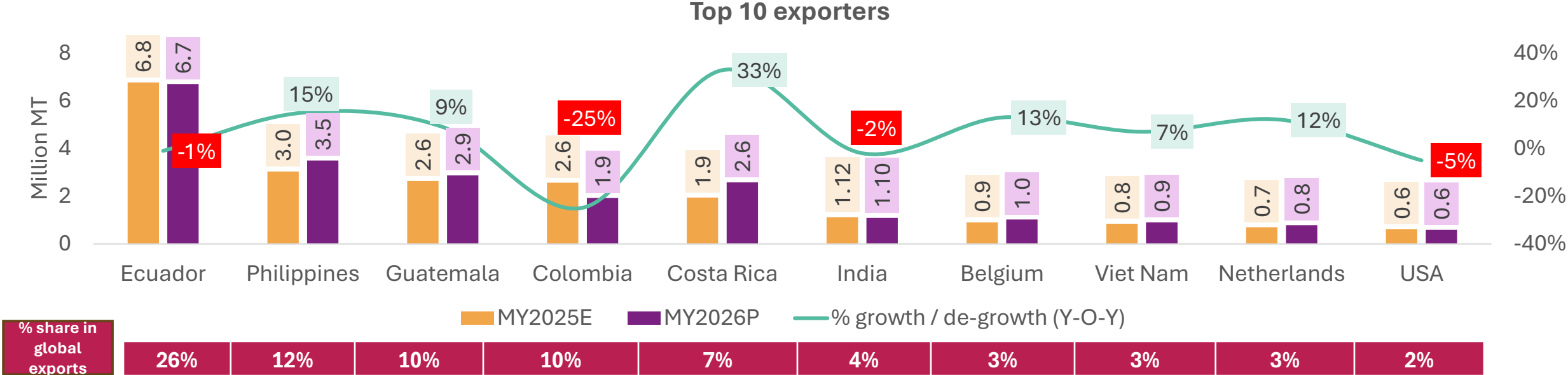
- The listed countries account for nearly **70% of global banana production**. For MY26P, global output is expected to increase by ~2% YoY largely driven by India, Indonesia, and Ecuador.
- Brazil¹** has approved two new banana varieties, BRS Princesa and BRS Platina, which are resistant to Fusarium 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.
- In **MY25**, India recorded a 5% increase in banana production YoY, driven by improved productivity and favorable climatic conditions. **India's²** banana production is expected to be **limited to ~40 MMT (~1% growth) in MY26P** due to **TR4 disease pressure**. Meanwhile, regional breeding efforts in Southeast Asia are developing TR4-resistant Cavendish hybrids to support long-term supply resilience.

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](#); 2. [TR4 Disease Outlook](#)

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



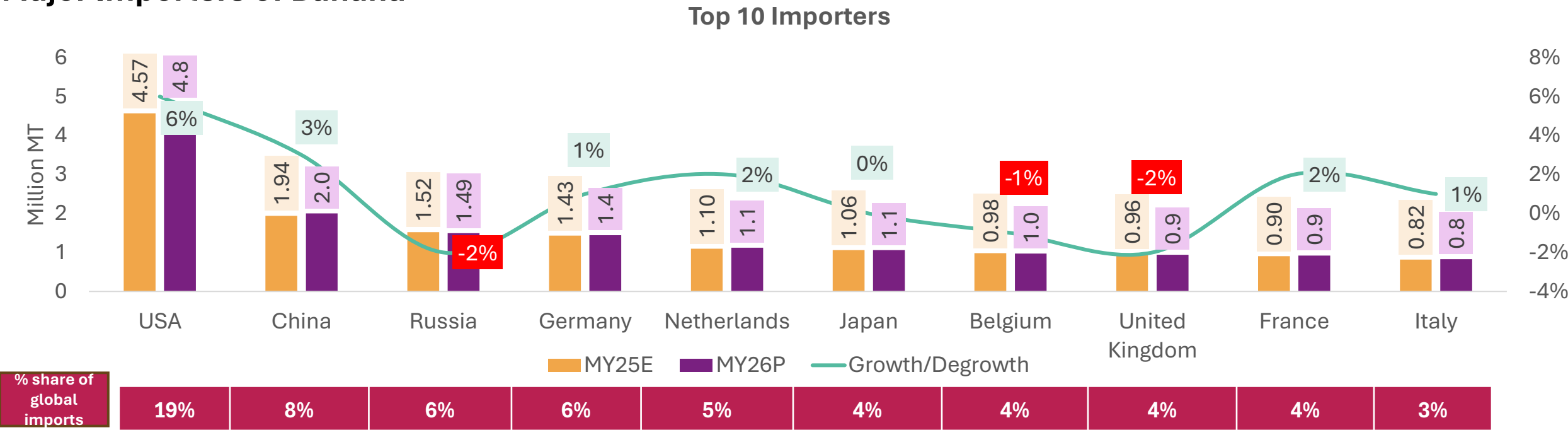
P – Projected value; E – Estimated value; MY – Marketing year (Jan-Dec)

- For **MY26P**, Banana exports are expected to grow by ~ 5 to 6% in MY26P, led by higher shipments from Costa Rica, the Philippines, Belgium, and the Netherlands.
- **Ecuador’s**¹ exports are expected to decline by ~1%, as Russia (accounting for ~22% of exports) has imposed temporary import restrictions due to phytosanitary issues.
- The Netherlands² banana exports are expected to grow by ~12% in MY26P, driven by its role as Europe’s key re-export hub—primarily supplying Germany—and supported by expanded cold-chain capacity at Rotterdam and Vlissingen ports.
- Guatemala’s³ exports are projected at ~2.9 million metric tonnes (~9% growth), driven by diversification and improved logistics.
- **India’s**⁴ banana exports are expected to decline by ~2% in MY26P, as tropical race four (TR4) disease limits production growth to around 40 million metric tonnes, capping export potential coupled with Middle East situation.

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. [Ecuador’s banana exports](#), 2. [The Netherlands’ Export](#), 3. [Guatemala’s Banana Exports](#), 4. [India’s Banana Exports](#)

Major Importers of Banana



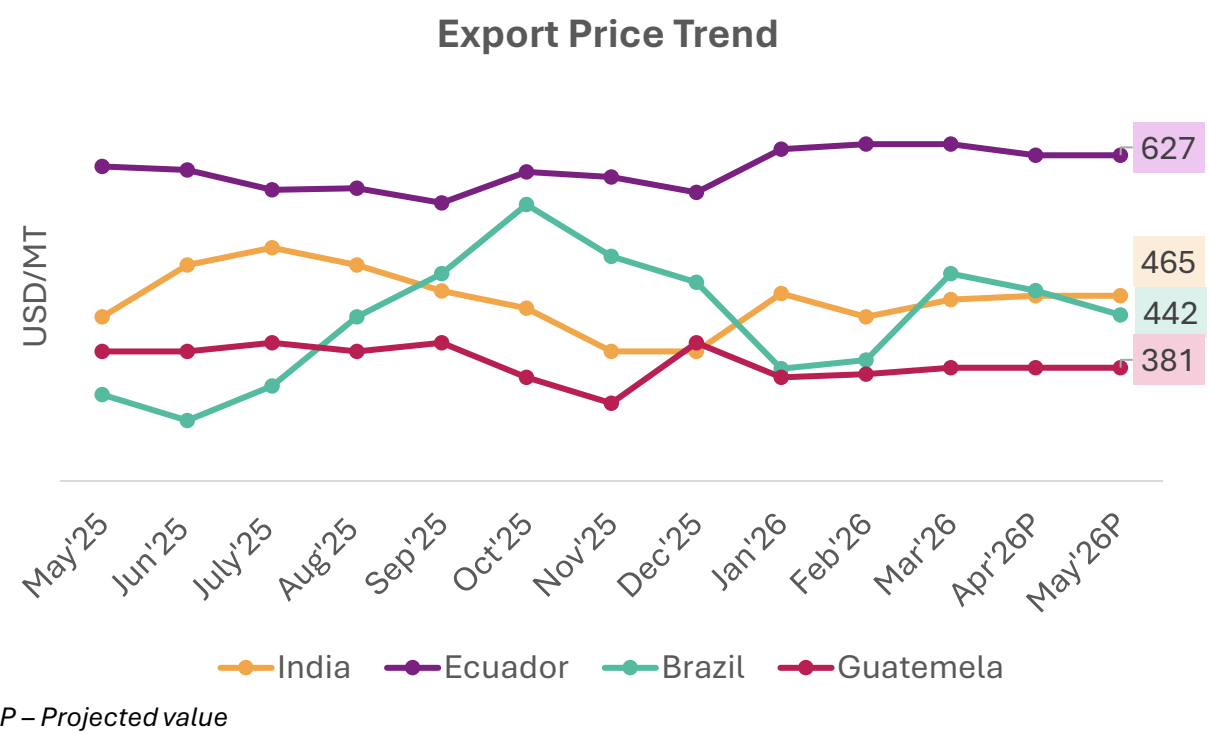
P – Projected value; E – Estimated value; MY – Marketing year (Jan-Dec)

- **The countries shown in the chart collectively account for ~65% of total global banana imports.** For MY26P, import volumes are expected to rise by ~2-3%, driven largely by the USA and China.
- **USA banana imports are expected to rise-up in MY26P**, driven by improved consumer demand and favorable trade agreements with major suppliers like Guatemala, Ecuador, and Costa Rica.
- China’s¹ banana imports rose by ~15% in MY25E, 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



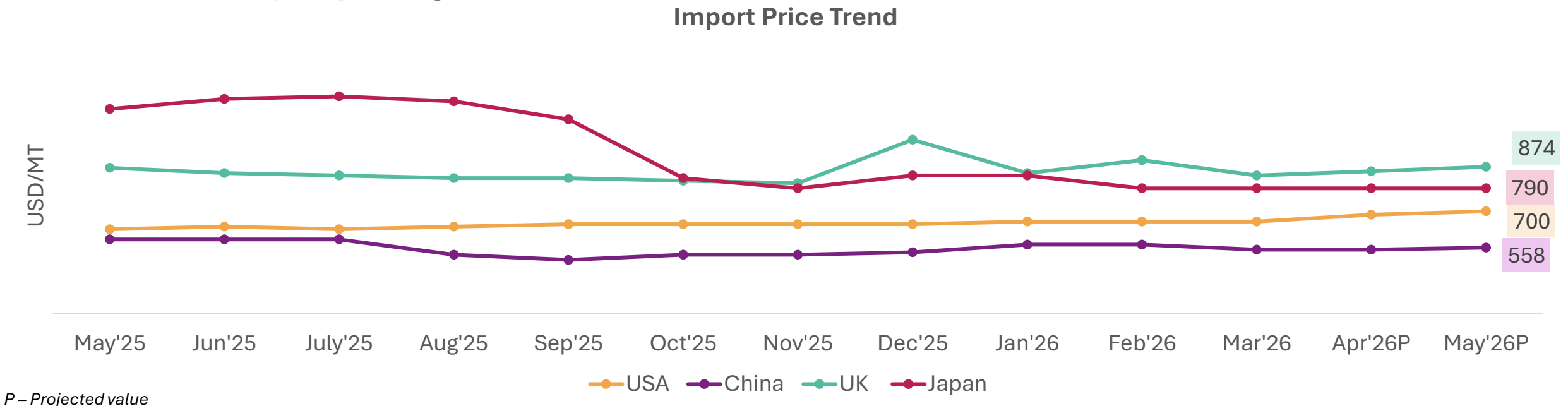
	Price outlook for next quarter (JJA)*				
Countries	May'26 P Price (USD/MT)	May'25 Price (USD/MT)	%age change	Price direction	Average projected price range for JJA (USD/MT)
India	465	440	6%	Sideways	440-500
Ecuador	627	614	2%	Sideways	570-630
Brazil	442	350	26%	Sideways	430-490
Guatemala	381	400	-5%	Sideways	340-400

- **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 export prices are expected to recover gradually**, remaining ~USD 460–470 per MT (May’26P), supported by heat-stress-driven supply tightness across key producing states and rising input costs. Prices are likely to remain range-bound in the near term as Middle East shipping routes normalise.
- **Brazil's export** prices (May 26P) are expected to remain at **~USD 440-450/MT (+ 25% YoY)**, supported by a recovery in Santa Catarina Nanica supply. Strong competition from Ecuador, Colombia, and Paraguay is likely to cap further price upside.
- **Guatemala’s export** prices are hovering at **~USD 380-390/MT** in May 2026 and are expected to be **range-bound in the upcoming quarter**. 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 Mar 2026); prices for Apr and May 2026 are estimated based on seasonal patterns, trade trends and trade estimates HS code 080390

Note: Price forecasting is based on the fundamental analysis. JJA stands for June, July, and August 2026.

Price Trends of Key Importing Nations



- **USA's** banana import prices are expected to inch up in **May'26P (MoM)**, 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 **May'26P**, **China's¹** banana import prices are projected to rise **~1% MoM** supported by stable consumer demand and consistent supply from major suppliers like **Vietnam** and **Myanmar**.
- **UK** banana import prices are expected to strengthen in May'26P to **~USD 870-880/MT (~2%+ MoM)**, supported by firm spring retail demand, tightening Latin American supply, and higher Colombian and Honduran sourcing costs reflected in wholesale markets across Birmingham and London.
- In **May'26P**, **Japan's** banana import prices remained stable at **~USD 780-800/MT**, supported by reliable Philippine shipments, which provide **~75–80%** of the country's banana supply², and balanced domestic demand, with minor freight related cost adjustments.

Source: ITC Trade Map (up to Mar 2026); prices for Apr and May 2026 are estimated based on seasonal patterns, trade trends and trade estimates HS code 080390;
Source 1. [Produce report](#) China's 2025 Fruit Import Statistics 2. [Philippine banana exports rise 26% as Asia lifts global trade](#)

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

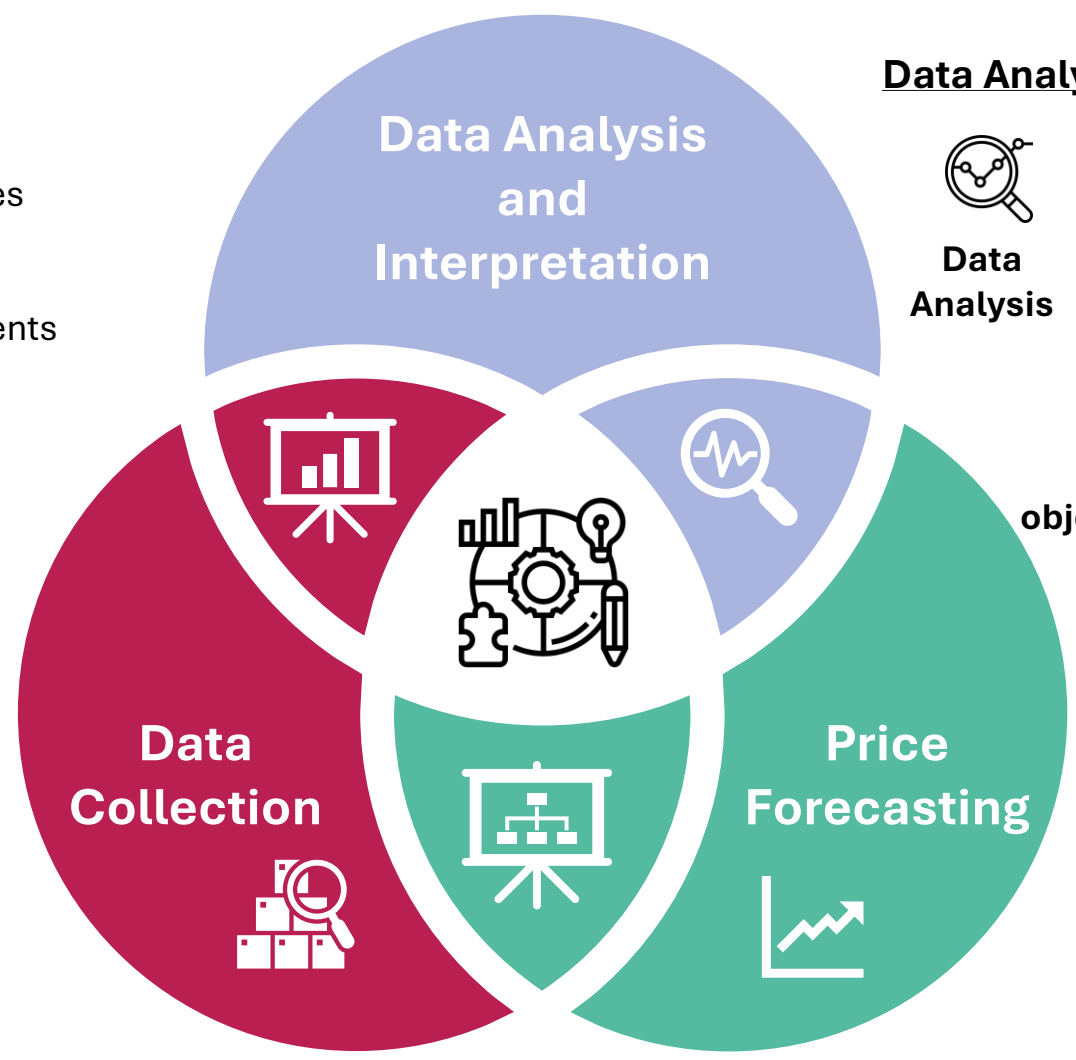
Data Collection

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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.