

Monthly dashboard Banana

June 2026

HS code: 080390



Acreage and Production trends



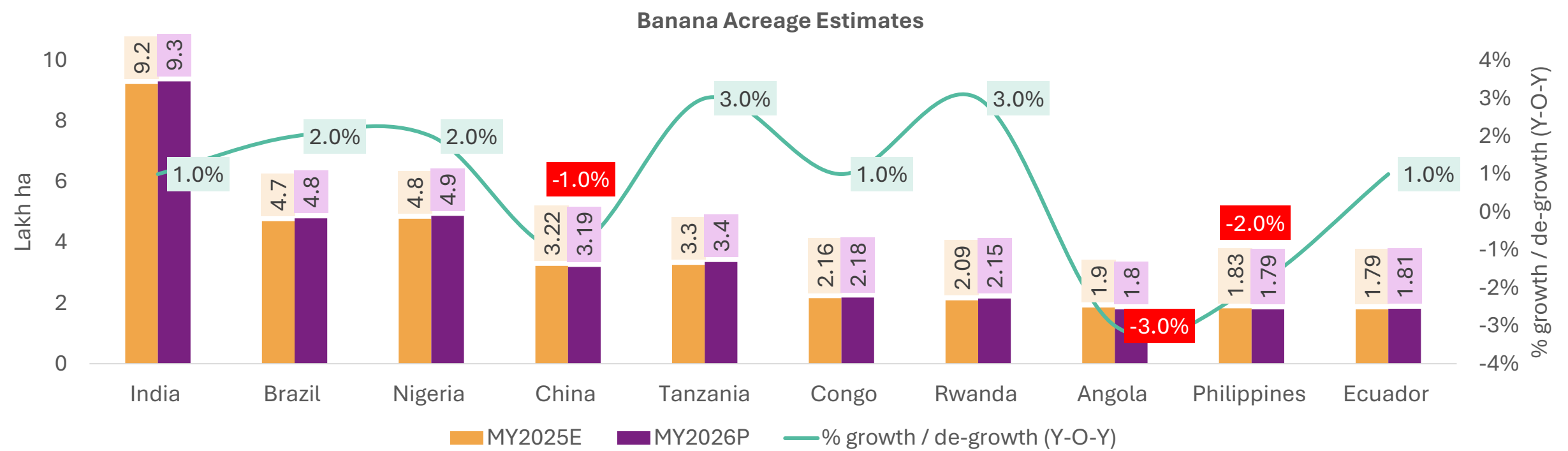
Major Producing Countries

Countries	Agro-Climatic Zone	Planting 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 cultivated across tropical and subtropical regions, with varying planting and harvesting schedules that enable staggered or year-round production, ensuring a consistent supply to domestic and export markets.
- 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)

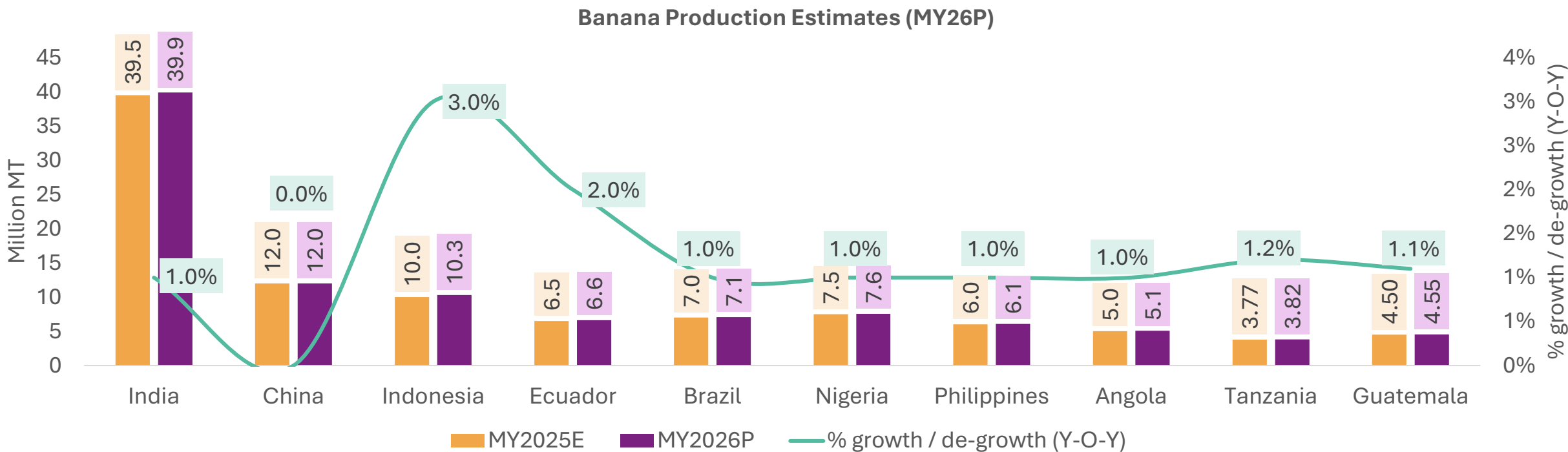
- The countries above listed account for ~60% of global banana acreage. **For MY26P, global banana acreage is expected to remain largely stable, growing by around 0–1%**, primarily supported by consistent planting in India.
- Lucrative prices and strong commercial demand are **expected to improve acreages 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

Note: 1. Growth rates are calculated using unrounded acreage values

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.

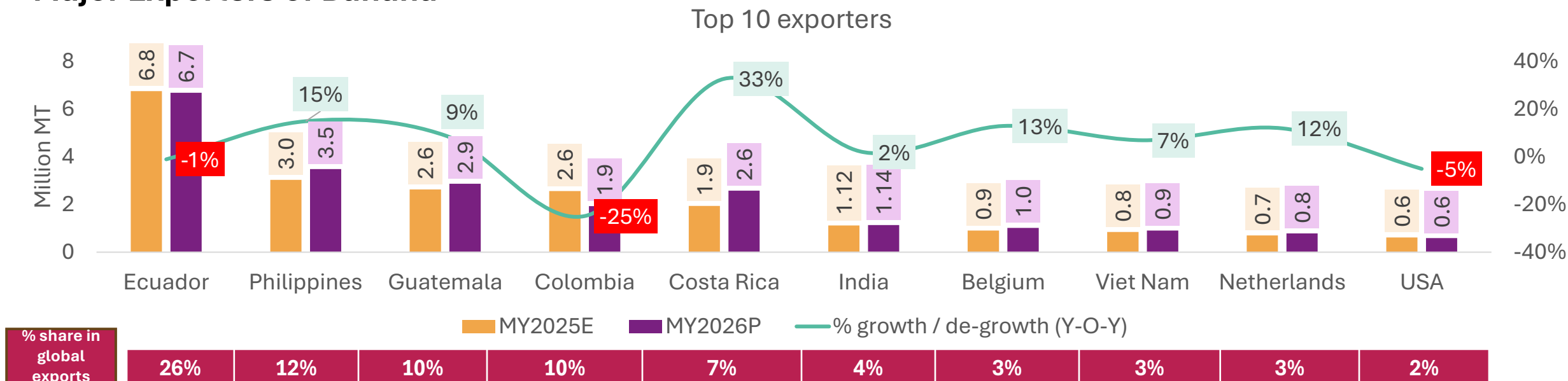
Source: FAOSTAT; MY25 production is estimated, and MY26 is projected based on historical trends and secondary research. India's production data is sourced from MoA&FW, and the projection is based on trends and on-the-ground interactions.
Source: 1. [Brazil's improved variety](#); 2. [TR4 Disease Outlook](#)

Note: 1. Growth rates are calculated using unrounded production values

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)

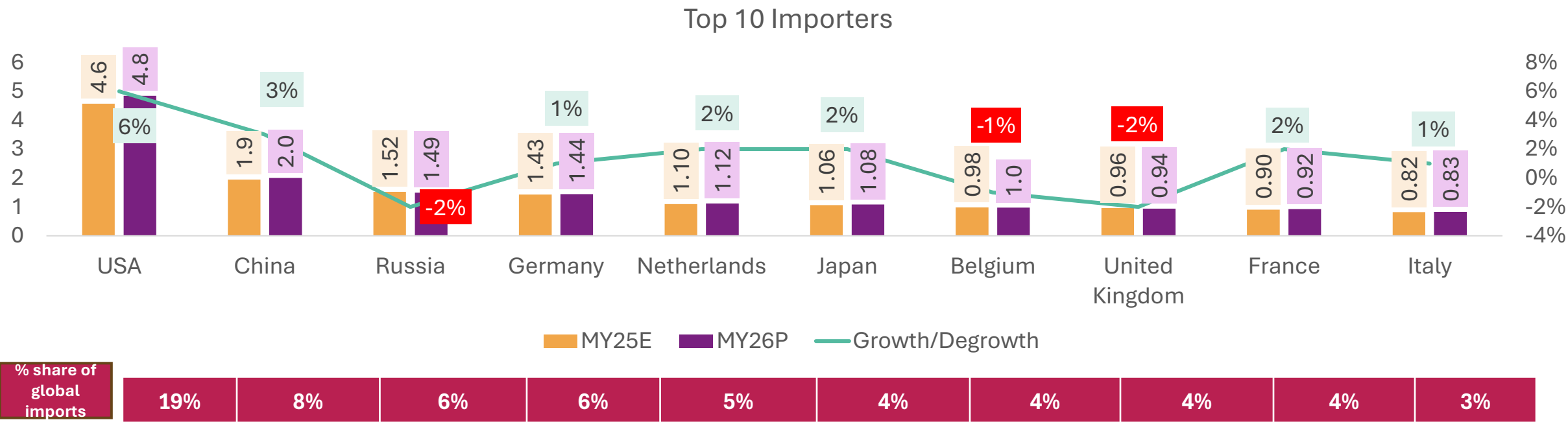
- For **MY26P**, Banana exports are expected to grow by ~ 5 to 6% in MY26P, led by higher shipments from Costa Rica, the Philippines, Belgium, and the Netherlands.
- Ecuador's**¹ exports are expected to decline by ~1%, as phytosanitary-related restrictions in Russia and rising competition from Latin American suppliers may affect shipments to key markets, despite continued global demand.
- The Netherlands'² 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 grow marginally by ~2% in **MY26P** to ~1.14 MMT, supported by **strong demand** from the **Middle East** and **Central Asia**. Export value rose from **USD 124.5 million** in **FY22** to **USD 462 million** in **FY26**; however, **weather disruptions** in **Maharashtra** may **constrain** availability of **export grade fruits** and **cap export growth**.

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](#)

Note: 1. Growth rates are calculated using unrounded actual export values

Major Importers of Banana



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

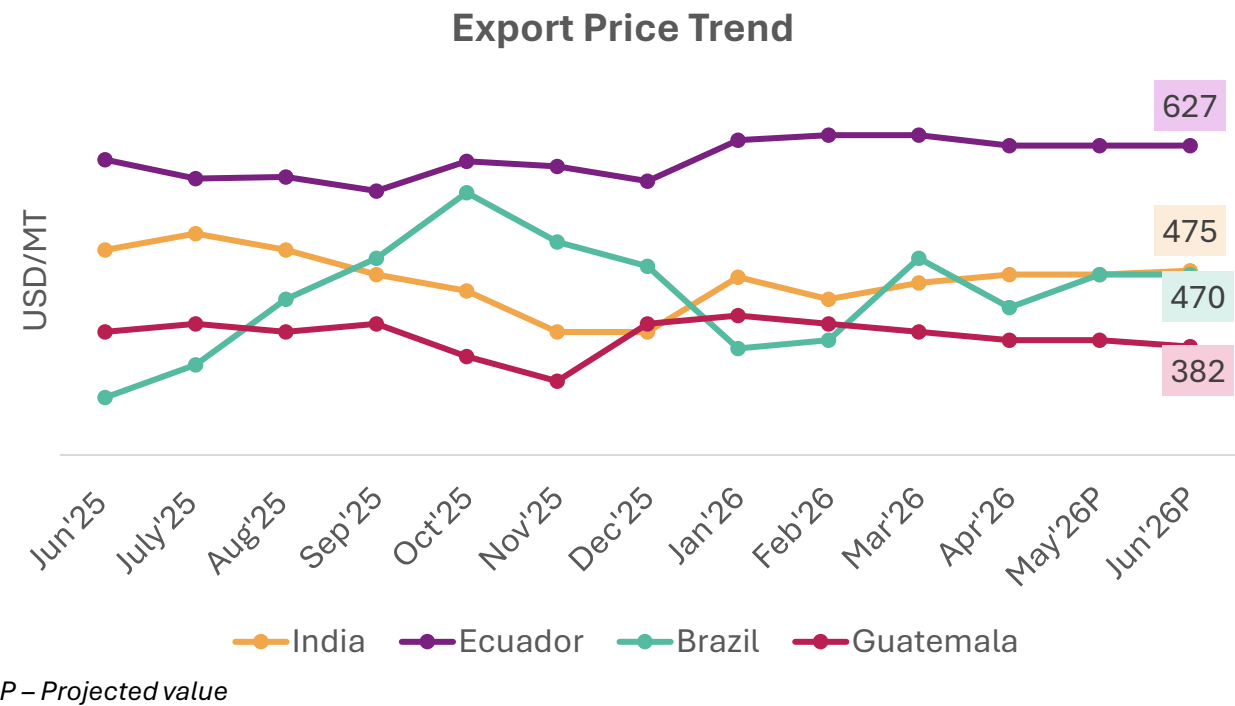
- **The countries shown in the chart collectively account for ~63% of total global banana imports.** For MY26P, import volumes are expected to rise by ~2-3%, driven largely by the USA and China.
- **USA banana imports are expected to rise-up in MY26P,** driven by improved consumer demand and reliable year-round supplies from major origins such as 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](#)

Note: 1. Growth rates are calculated using unrounded actual import values

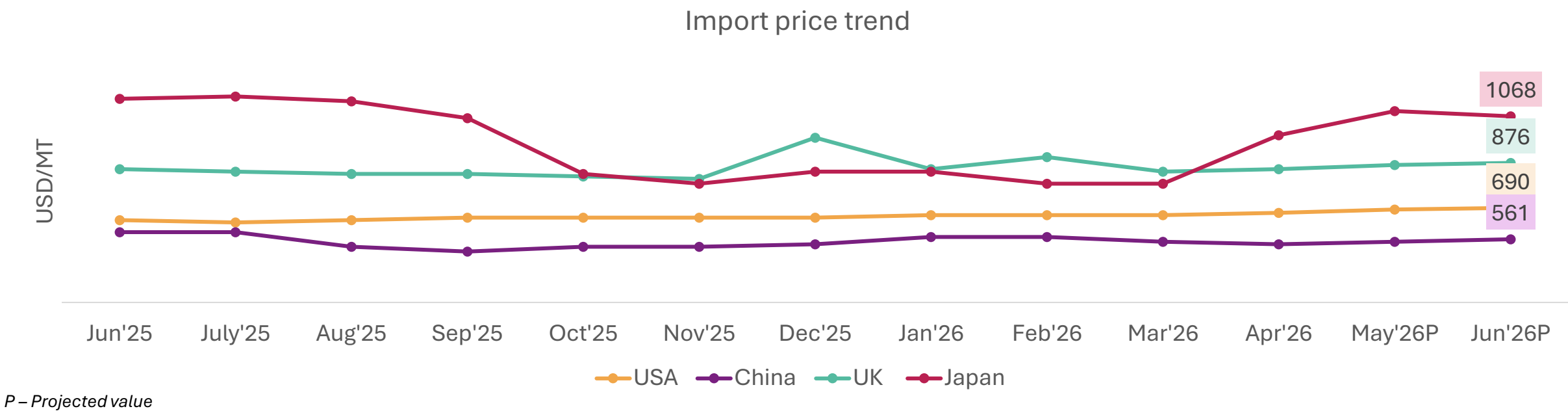
Price Trends of Key Exporting Nations



	Price outlook for next quarter (JAS)*				
Countries	June'26 P Price (USD/MT)	June'25 Price (USD/MT)	%age change	Price direction	Average projected price range for JAS (USD/MT)
India	475	500	-5%	Sideways	462-522
Ecuador	627	610	3%	Sideways	574-634
Brazil	470	320	47%	Bullish	482-542
Guatemala	382	400	-5%	Sideways	350-410

- **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 remain near **~USD 470–480/MT** in **June’26P**, supported by **weather-related quality issues in Maharashtra** that have **limited export-grade availability**, while robust **demand** from the **Middle East** and **Central Asia** continues to **support realizations**.
- **Brazil's export** prices (June 26P) are expected to remain at **~USD 465-475/MT (+ 47% YoY)**, supported by stable domestic demand and improved marketability of Santa Catarina Nanica bananas.
- **Guatemala’s export** prices are hovering at **~USD 380-390/MT** in June 2026 and are expected to be **range-bound in the upcoming quarter**. Stable demand from Europe is supporting prices, while competition from major Latin American exporters is likely to limit further gains.

Price Trends of Key Importing Nations



- **USA's** banana import prices are expected to inch up in **June'26P (MoM)**, supported by steady demand and elevated logistics costs associated with Latin American supply chains.
- By **June'26P**, **China's¹** banana import prices are projected to rise **~2% MoM in June'26P**, supported by firm consumer demand and higher sourcing cost from major suppliers like **Vietnam** and **Myanmar**.
- **UK** banana import prices are expected to strengthen in **June'26P** to **~USD 870-880/MT (~1%+ 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 June'26P, **Japan's banana import prices are anticipated to ease by ~2% MoM** to USD 1,065–1,075/MT, as higher supplies from the Philippines—accounting for approximately 75–80% of Japan's banana imports—improve market availability following the elevated prices recorded in May'26.²

Source: ITC Trade Map (up to Apr 2026); prices for May and June 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.

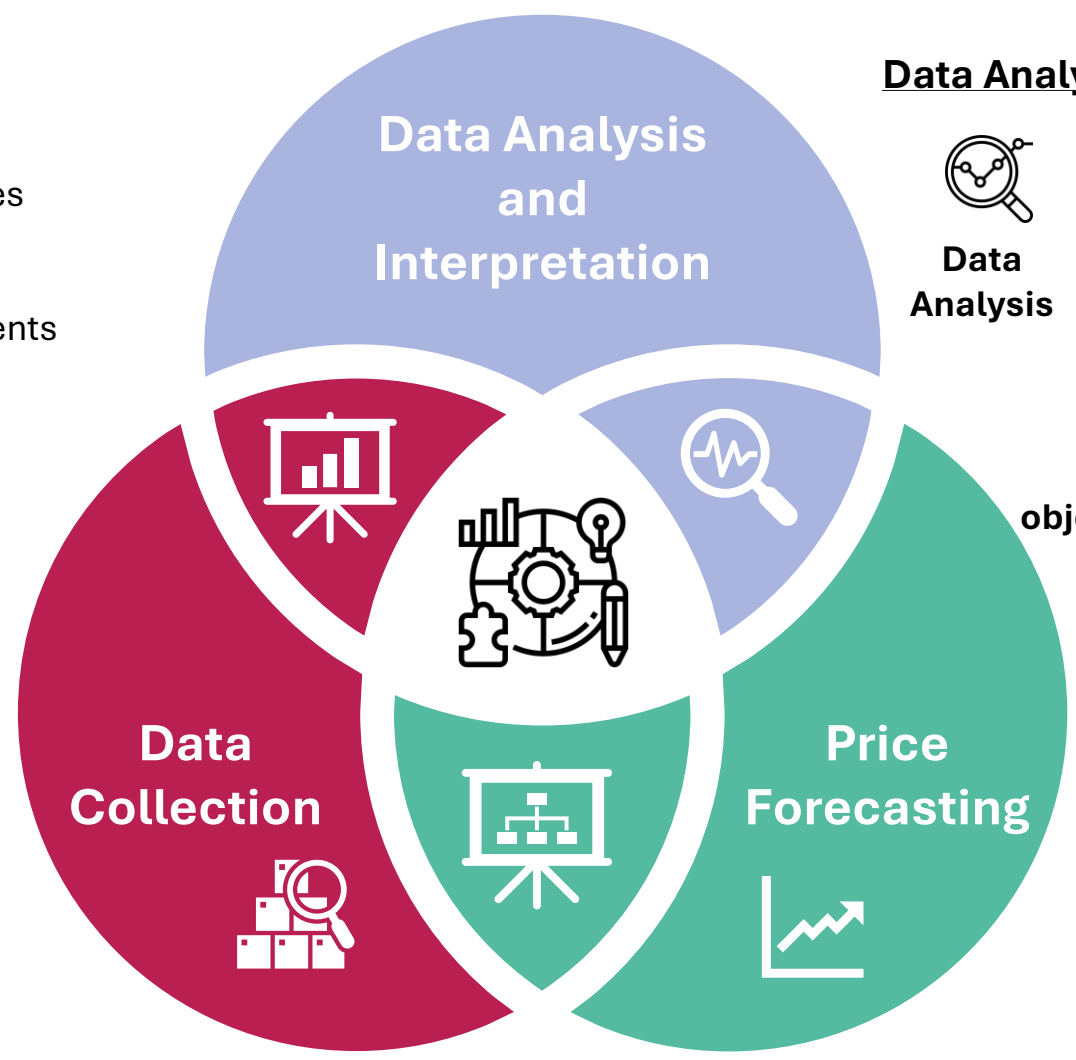
Data Collection

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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.