

Monthly dashboard Pineapple

June 2026

HS code: 080430



Acreage and Production trends



Pineapple Crop Calendar for Top 10 Producing Countries

Countries	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Costa Rica												
Philippines												
Indonesia												
China												
Brazil												
India												
Nigeria												
Mexico												
Thailand												
Colombia												

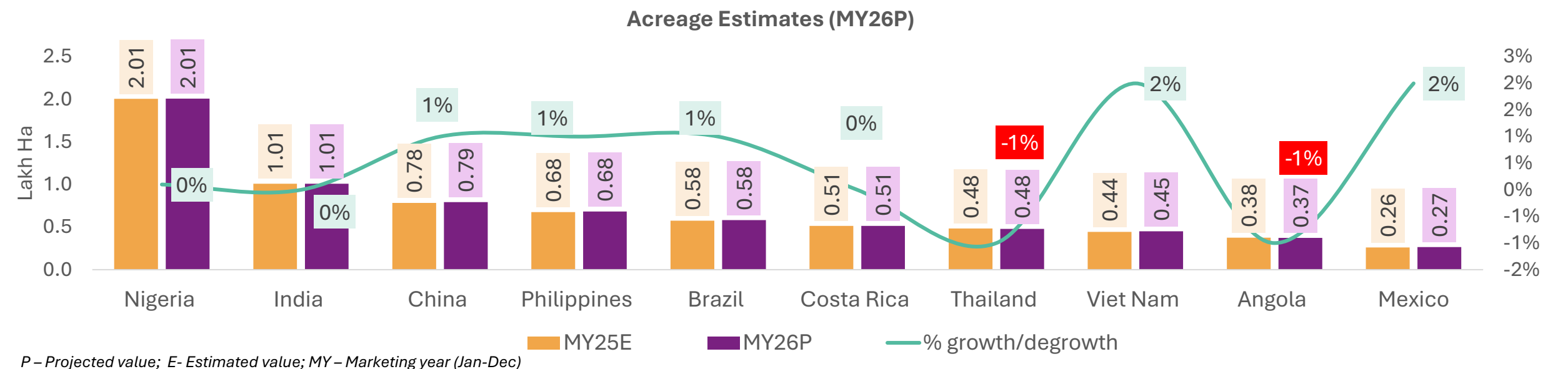
Lean season

Peak season

- The **peak harvesting season** for many pineapple-producing countries, including Indonesia, Philippines, Costa Rica, China, Brazil, India, Nigeria, Mexico, Thailand, and Colombia, is between **March and August**.
- **Thailand has two main pineapple harvesting seasons:** a summer season from April to July and a winter season from October to December.
- **Costa Rica is the leading global producer and exporter of the MD2 pineapple hybrid variety**, also known as the golden pineapple, which is the most popular variety in the world.
- The **MD2 pineapple variety** is characterized by:
 - Uniform size and cylindrical appearance
 - Orange-yellow color; creamy-yellow pulp with a crunchy and juicy consistency
 - High water content and low- calorie count
 - Rich in vitamin C and potassium

Note: Marketing year is considered as Jan-Dec

Acreage Estimates of Major Producing Countries

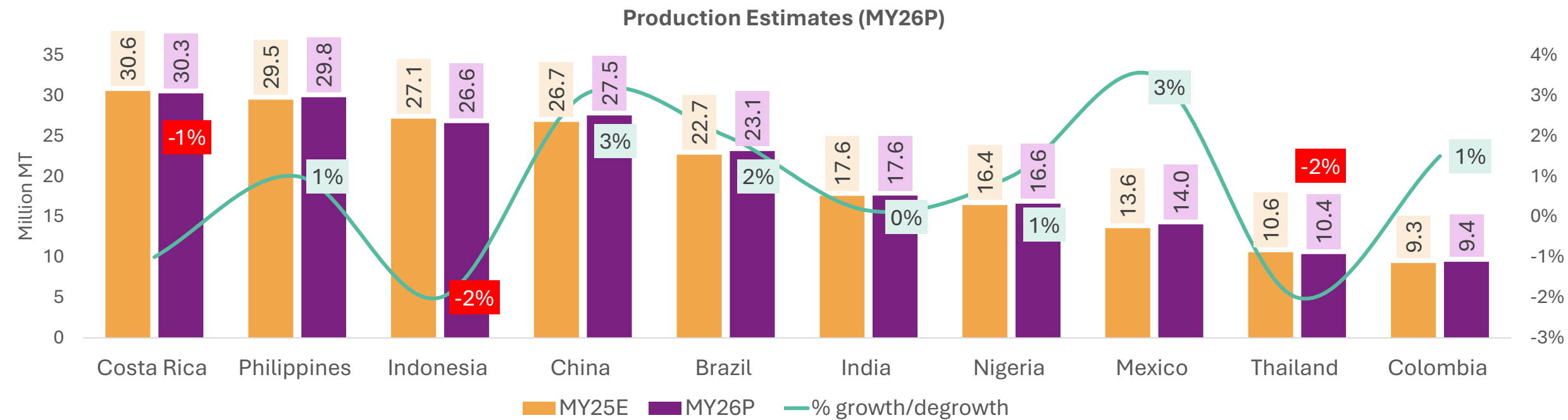


- The countries in the chart **account for ~70% of global pineapple area**, with global acreage estimated to rise moderately by 0-1% YoY in MY26P, driven by China, Philippines, Vietnam and Mexico.
- **Acreage in Costa Rica is expected to remain stable in MY26P**, as unstable weather patterns and temperature variability present significant yield challenges.
- **Acreage is expected to remain stable in India in MY26P**, while countries like **China are likely to witness improved acreage** due to rising export momentum and profitability.
- **Brazil’s¹ pineapple acreage** is poised to grow marginally in **MY26P**, driven by government initiatives like "Agricultural Zoning of Climate Risk", which aim to enhance cultivation conditions and support the industry.
- Pineapple acreage in **Mexico** is **increasing** in Veracruz and Oaxaca as exporters expand MD2 plantations in **MY26P** to supply the U.S. market, supported by improved irrigation investments and stronger fresh pineapple export logistics.

Source: FAOSTAT; MY25 acreage estimates and MY26 projected figures are based on historical trends and secondary research; India’s acreage has been referred from MoA&FW and projections are based on trend analysis and interactions
Source 1. [Brazil’s pineapple acreage](#); 2. [Mexico’s pineapple acreage](#)

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 countries in the chart account for **~70% of global pineapple production**, with production estimated to marginally improve by ~0-1% in MY26P, driven by Philippines, China, Brazil, Nigeria, and Mexico.
- **Production is expected to decline by 1-2% in Costa Rica in MY26P**, primarily due to erratic climatic conditions affecting yields and crop cycles.
- India’s production is projected to remain stable in **MY26P**, supported by steady acreage and unchanged cultivation practices.
- Key trends and drivers across countries in MY26P include:
 - **Philippines:** increasing demand for MD2 varieties in China and Europe, leading to improved production
 - **China:** favorable weather conditions and improved cultivation techniques in key growing regions like Guangxi, Hainan, and Guangdong
 - **Colombia:** expanding area under MD2 varieties, driven by growing domestic and global demand

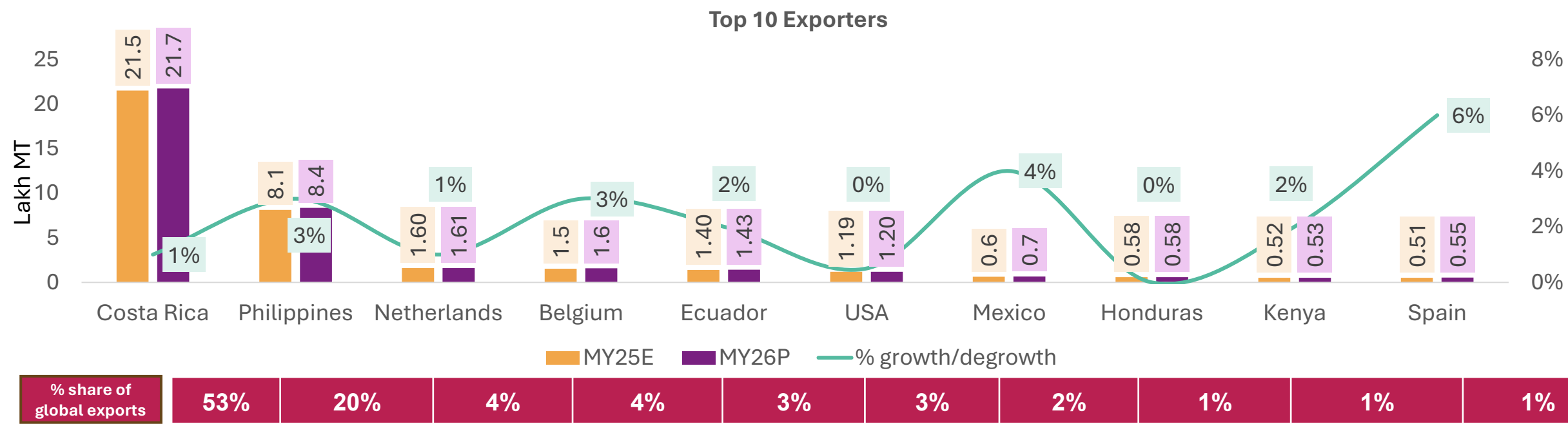
Source: FAOSTAT; MY25 production estimated and MY26 projected figures are based on historical trends and secondary research. India’s production figures are referred from MoA&FW and projection is based on trend analysis and on- ground interactions

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 Pineapple



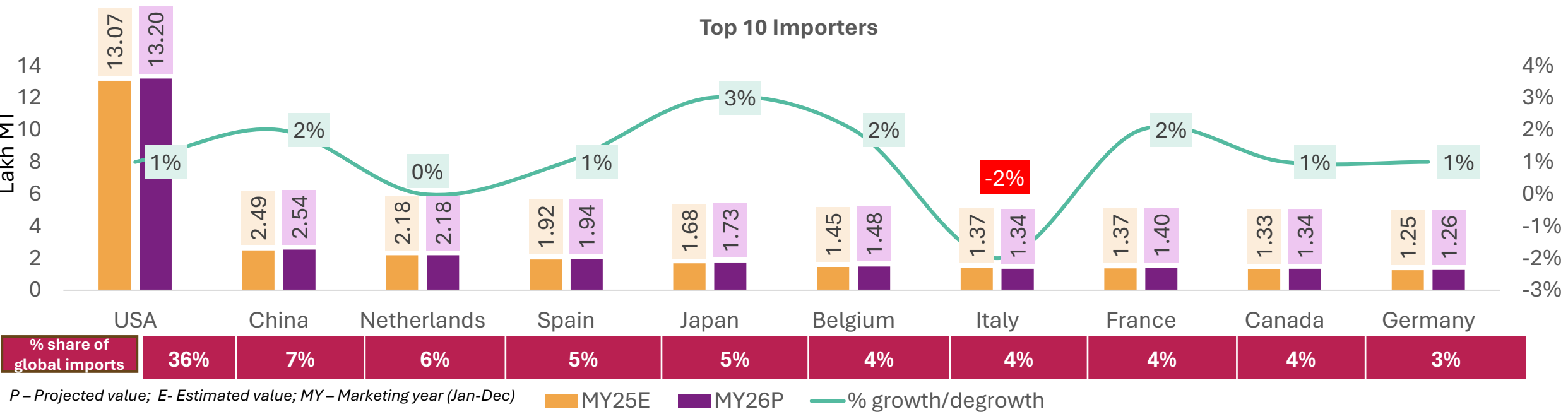
P – Projected value; E – Estimated value; MY – Marketing year (Jan-Dec)

- The countries in the chart account for **~92% of global exports**. Global exports in **MY26P** are expected to **inch up** by **2-3%**, led by **Philippines, Belgium, Mexico, and Spain**.
- Costa Rica’s**¹ pineapple exports are projected to **rise** by **1–2%** in **MY26P** supported by **strong processing industry demand** and **established export channels**, despite lower yields and higher operating costs.
- Philippines’**² pineapple exports are projected to **grow** by **2-3%** in **MY26P**, supported by **efforts to access the U.S. market** through **phytosanitary compliance** and **irradiation systems**, alongside expansion of **MD2 (Golden) varieties** preferred for **sweetness, shelf life, and retail consistency**.
- Kenya's** pineapple exports are expected to remain supported by **Del Monte's** operations, with **~85% of production exported**. Ongoing investments in **efficiency** and **infrastructure** are likely to **ensure stable exports** in the coming months.

Source: ITC Trade Map; MY25E export volumes include estimates where recent data is unavailable; MY26P based on trade estimates and export trends. HS code 080430
Source: 1. [Costa Rica Exports](#); 2. [Philippines Exports](#); 3. [Kenya’s Exports](#);

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

Major Importers of Pineapple



- USA¹:** Pineapple imports are expected to marginally rise in MY26P, driven by APHIS’s proposed full market access for Taiwanese pineapples, unlocking ~17,000 tonnes of year-round supply, supported by government incentives and strong US buyer partnerships.
- France:** Imports are projected to grow by ~2% in MY26P after being constrained by high prices and logistical challenges in MY25. However, the EU-Mercosur trade agreement could drive stronger import growth, particularly as Mercosur countries account for 7–10% of France's pineapple imports.
- Japan²:** MY25 saw a 7-8% increase in pineapple imports, primarily fueled by strong processing demand resulting from the orange juice shortage spillover and high retail consumption. Imports are forecasted to grow by 3-4% in MY26P, maintaining elevated levels on a high base.
- Italy:** Pineapple imports are anticipated to ease marginally by ~1-2% in MY26P, as elevated prices, rising logistical costs weigh on consumer purchase despite adequate supply availability.
- Belgium³:** Pineapple imports are expected to grow by 1-2% in MY26P, as Antwerp-linked trading hubs boost their sourcing from Costa Rica and EU suppliers, which in turn facilitates intra-European redistribution and reinforces Belgium’s role in tropical fruit logistics.

Source: ITC Trade Map; MY25E import volumes include estimates where recent data is unavailable; MY26P based on trade estimates and export trends. HS code 080430

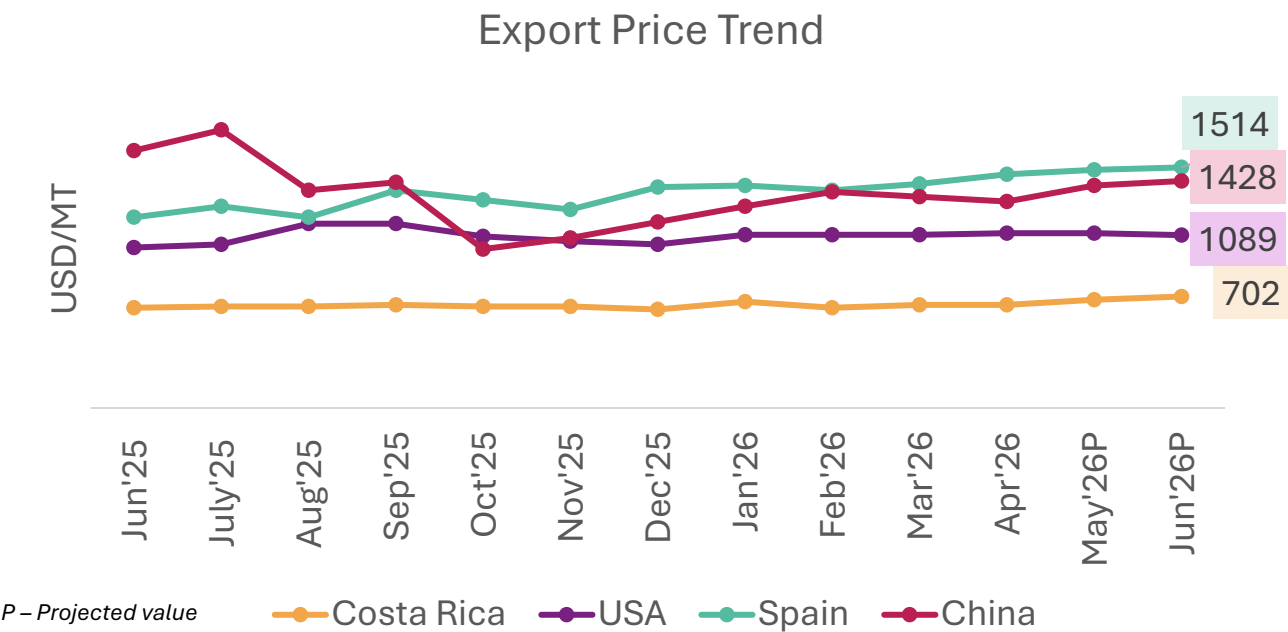
Source: 1. [USA imports](#); 2. [Fresh Pineapple from Japan](#); 3. [Belgium Imports](#);

APHIS: The Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

CNMI: Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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

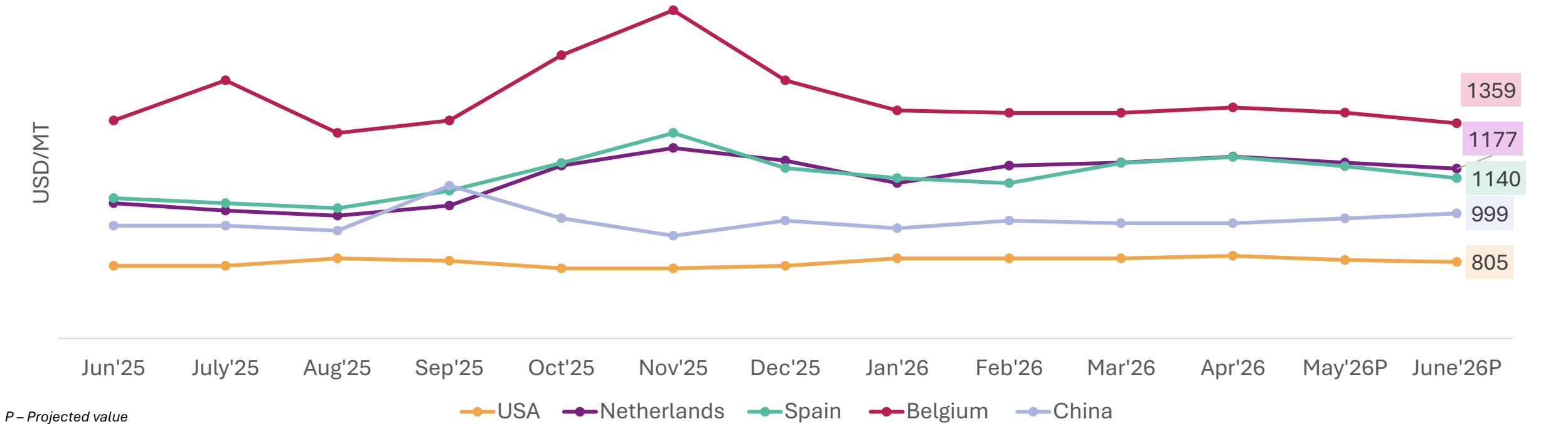
Price Trends and Outlook of Key Exporting Countries



	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)
Costa Rica	702	630	11%	Sideways	660-720
USA	1089	1010	8%	Bullish	1110-1170
Spain	1514	1200	26%	Bullish	1545-1605
China	1428	1620	-12%	Bullish	1655-1715

- Costa Rica's continued dominance** in global exports and improved market access in the US (its largest export destination) following the removal of tariffs has supported firm prices on year in June'26.
- U.S. pineapple prices are expected to remain firm at ~USD 1,110–1,170 per metric tonne** in the upcoming quarter, supported by steady demand, and limited exportable availability, despite improving production volumes.
- China's pineapple prices** are expected to remain firm **MoM** at **~USD 1,420-1,430** per metric tonne in June 2026 and **stay bullish** through **July-Sept 2026**, as domestic harvest in Guangdong and Hainan concludes by July, tightening supply and supporting prices
- Spain's pineapple market** remains heavily reliant on imports from Costa Rica, with **prices increasing by ~1–2% month-on-month in June 2026** (provisional) due to limited supply and stronger seasonal demand across Europe. Prices are expected to remain firm through the upcoming quarter.

Price Trends of Key Importing Nations



- **The US** pineapple import prices are projected to **ease** marginally by ~1-2% in **June'26P (MoM)**, as natural flowering in Costa Rica temporarily nudges exportable volumes slightly higher, softening landed costs despite sustained processing demand.
- **The Netherlands'** import prices are estimated to **soften** in **June'26P** due to improving Costa Rican supply and better product availability in **European markets**, easing **Rotterdam landed costs** across **Dutch import channels**.
- **Belgium's** role as a **European redistribution hub**, cushioned by multi-origin sourcing across **Costa Rica** and **West Africa**, is expected to **limit** the seasonal price correction to a marginal dip by ~2-3% in **June'26P (MoM)**.
- **Spain's** import prices to **decline in June'26P**, driven by higher Costa Rican supply of smaller fruit, leading to seasonal price pressure.

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 080430

Source: 1. [China's climatic conditions](#)

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.

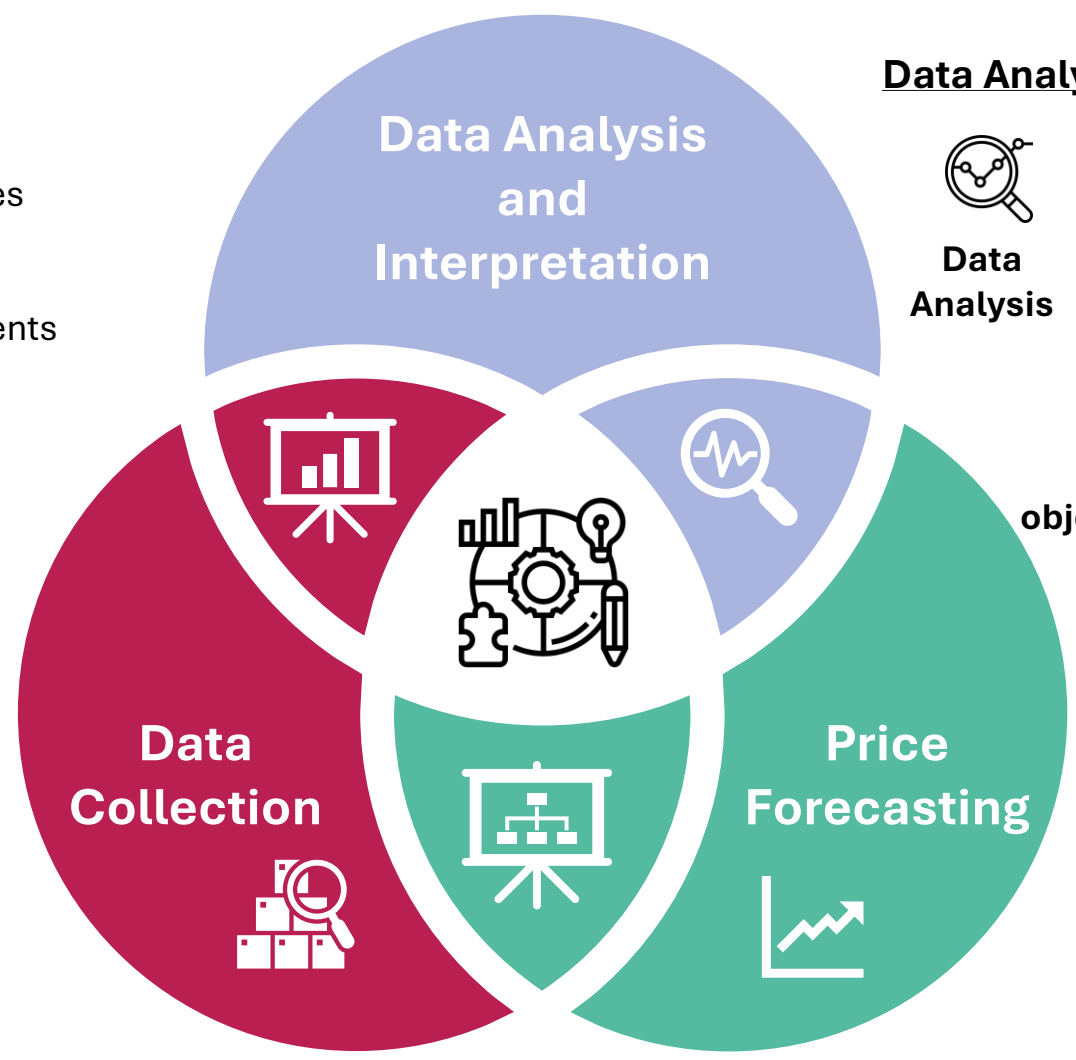
Data Collection

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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.