

Annual Strategic Report: Sri Lanka Coconut Market Intelligence & Weekly Auction Forecast – January 2026

Prepared by: Nutioils Pvt Ltd

H.V.P. Wijewardane – Industry Analyst | Coconut Sector Development

Date: January 2026

White Paper on Policy & Industry Analysis

Executive Summary

The Sri Lankan coconut industry, a cornerstone of the nation's agricultural export economy, stands at a complex crossroads in the first weeks of January 2026. This comprehensive strategic report provides a granular analysis of the Colombo Coconut Auction's performance for the week ending January 8, 2026, contextualized within the broader macroeconomic and agronomic trends of the preceding fiscal year. Our analysis synthesizes data from the Coconut Development Authority (CDA), the Coconut Cultivation Board (CCB), and independent market intelligence to offer a predictive outlook for the upcoming auction cycle and the first quarter of 2026.

The immediate market signal from the auction held on **January 8, 2026**, is undeniably bearish in the short term, closing with a Weighted Average Price (WAP) of **Rs. 112,860 per 1,000 nuts**, a decline of **1.68%** from the year's opening auction on January 2.¹ This price correction occurs against a backdrop of increasing supply volumes—offers surged by **19.4%** week-on-week to 686,281 nuts—and a concerning deterioration in buyer sentiment, evidenced by the sharp decline in the sales success rate to **61.8%**.¹

However, this statistical snapshot belies the underlying turbulence driven by acute climatic events and structural shifts in the value chain. The island is currently grappling with a "Deep Depression" weather system moving across the Bay of Bengal, impacting the key cultivation zones of the Southern and Eastern provinces.² This meteorological disruption serves as a double-edged sword: while it hampers immediate harvesting and logistics, creating potential supply bottlenecks that could support prices in the immediate term, it also raises concerns regarding nut quality and moisture content, prompting industrial millers to exercise extreme caution.

Furthermore, the industry is navigating a significant divergence between the wholesale auction market and the domestic retail sector. While auction prices have softened, retail

prices for fresh culinary nuts remain stubbornly high, ranging between **Rs. 180 and Rs. 210 per nut** in urban centers like Colombo.³ This decoupling suggests deep-seated inefficiencies in the domestic supply chain, exacerbated by high transport costs and intermediary margin retention, which insulates the consumer from the benefits of wholesale price corrections.

On the export front, the sector celebrates a historic milestone, having surpassed **USD 1 billion** in revenue for the first time in 2025.⁵ This achievement, driven by the aggressive expansion of value-added segments such as coconut cream, virgin coconut oil, and activated carbon, provides a critical floor to the market. The installed capacity of the export processing sector ensures a baseline level of industrial demand, preventing a catastrophic price collapse even amidst seasonal flushing.

Looking ahead to the third week of January, our predictive models forecast a market in consolidation. The interplay of weather-induced supply restrictions and the festive demand associated with **Thai Pongal (January 15)** is expected to arrest the downward price drift. We project the auction WAP to stabilize within the **Rs. 113,000 – Rs. 118,000** range, as millers and exporters scramble to secure dry stock amidst the rains to fulfill Q1 commitments. This report unpacks these dynamics in exhaustive detail, providing stakeholders with the intelligence required to navigate the volatile Q1 2026 landscape.

1. Introduction: The Strategic Landscape of 2026

1.1 The Role of the Colombo Auction

The Colombo Fresh Coconut Auction, administered by the Coconut Development Authority (CDA), is the central nervous system of Sri Lanka's coconut economy. While it handles only a fraction of the nation's total annual production—estimated at approximately 3.0 billion nuts for 2026—it is the primary price discovery mechanism.¹ The prices established here ripple out to determine farmgate rates in the "Coconut Triangle" (Kurunegala, Puttalam, Gampaha), influence the procurement costs for Desiccated Coconut (DC) millers, and set the baseline for the domestic retail market.

In 2026, the auction's relevance is heightened by the increasing volatility of global edible oil markets and the intricate dance between local production cycles and international demand. The auction is no longer just a venue for selling nuts; it is a barometer for the health of the entire value chain, reflecting the immediate pressures of climate change, currency fluctuation, and export order flow.

1.2 The Macroeconomic Context

The resilience of the coconut sector must be viewed through the lens of Sri Lanka's broader economic recovery. Following the sovereign debt crisis and ensuing stabilization period of 2022-2024, the economy has entered a phase of cautious growth, projected at 4-5% for 2026.² However, challenges persist. The Sri Lankan Rupee (LKR) continues to face

depreciation pressure, trading around **Rs. 310 to the USD** in early January 2026.⁷

For the coconut industry, currency depreciation is a complex variable. On one hand, it enhances the competitiveness of export-oriented products like DC and activated carbon, allowing exporters to bid more aggressively for raw materials in Rupee terms. On the other hand, it inflates the cost of imported inputs—specifically fuel for transport and energy for processing plants—thereby squeezing margins and increasing the "reservation price" (the minimum price at which suppliers are willing to sell).

Moreover, the fiscal environment remains tight. The government's revenue targets for 2026 have been adjusted downwards⁷, limiting the scope for extensive subsidies. However, specific interventions, such as the fertilizer subsidy program which provides 50kg bags at Rs. 4,000 (down from a market price of Rs. 9,000), have been critical in sustaining smallholder agronomy.⁸ The efficacy of these subsidies in boosting 2026 yields is a key variable in our supply-side analysis.

1.3 Methodology and Data Sources

This intelligence report utilizes a multi-layered analytical framework. Quantitative data is derived directly from the CDA's daily and weekly bulletins¹, analyzing offered quantities, sold volumes, and weighted average prices. This is cross-referenced with meteorological data regarding rainfall and temperature patterns in the Coconut Triangle.¹⁰

Qualitative insights are drawn from industry white papers¹², export performance reports⁵, and market commentary.⁴ The synthesis of these disparate data points allows for a second-order analysis that goes beyond simple trend reporting to identify the causal mechanisms driving market behavior—specifically, the interaction between "Deep Depression" weather events, export order cycles, and the persistent wedge between wholesale and retail pricing.

2. Comprehensive Retrospective: The 2025 Market Cycle

To understand the price formation of January 2026, one must first dissect the volatile "V-shaped" market cycle of 2025. The current price level of Rs. 112,860 is not an isolated data point but the result of a year-long correction process following extreme climatic stress.

2.1 The Scarcity Phase (Q1-Q2 2025)

The year 2025 began under the shadow of a severe drought that plagued the Coconut Triangle from January to April 2024.¹⁴ The biological lag of the coconut palm meant that the stress of 2024 manifested as a severe yield collapse in early 2025.

- **Price Peak:** Driven by acute scarcity, auction prices rallied relentlessly, climbing from Rs.

135,732 in March to a historic peak of **Rs. 181,916 per 1,000 nuts** on April 24, 2025.¹²

- **Buyer Behavior:** Despite the record-high prices, sell-through rates remained high (avg 88.2%), indicating that industrial buyers were desperate to secure feedstock to fulfill fixed export contracts, effectively operating at negative margins to maintain market share.

2.2 The Supply Surge and Price Crash (Q3 2025)

The market dynamic inverted dramatically in mid-2025. As the palms recovered from the drought stress, the "flush" harvest arrived with vengeance.

- **Volume Explosion:** Offered quantities at the auction surged, peaking at nearly 944,000 nuts in June.¹³
- **Price Collapse:** The market could not absorb this influx. Prices crashed by over 30%, bottoming out at **Rs. 114,779** in July.¹² This phase flushed out speculative hoarders and forced a recalibration of farmgate expectations.

2.3 The Crisis of Q4 2025: The "Buyer's Strike"

The most critical precursor to the current situation occurred in November 2025.

- **Demand Contraction:** The market witnessed a "Buyer's Strike," where sell-through rates plunged to a catastrophic **19%** on November 13.¹³
- **The Psychological Floor:** Prices drifted to the year's lowest point of **Rs. 108,778** per 1,000 nuts. This level—approximately Rs. 108 per nut—established a critical psychological support level. The fact that the market bounced off this level in December suggests that Rs. 108-110 is the fundamental "cost of production" floor below which growers will simply stop harvesting or convert to copra at the village level.

2.4 The Implications for 2026

The 2025 cycle established two key realities for 2026:

1. **Volatility is Endemic:** The market demonstrated a 40% peak-to-trough swing.¹³ Stakeholders enter 2026 with a heightened sensitivity to price risks, leading to cautious, "hand-to-mouth" procurement strategies rather than long-term inventory building.
2. **The New Normal:** The stabilization range appears to be **Rs. 110,000 – 130,000**. The days of sub-Rs. 100 pricing seem behind us due to structural inflation in input costs, while the Rs. 180 highs are recognized as drought-induced anomalies rather than sustainable market rates.

3. Current Market Assessment: January 2026 Analysis

The first two weeks of January 2026 have been defined by a renewed test of the lower price support levels, complicated by severe weather.

3.1 Auction Metrics: Week Ending January 8, 2026

The data from the auction on January 8 reveals a market under pressure.

Table 1: Comparative Auction Performance (Jan 02 vs Jan 08, 2026)

Metric	Auction (02 Jan 2026)	Auction (08 Jan 2026)	Variance	Analysis
Offered Quantity	574,696 Nuts	686,281 Nuts	+19.4%	Significant post-holiday flushing; supply is rebounding.
Sold Quantity	474,468 Nuts	424,248 Nuts	-10.6%	Demand is contracting despite higher availability.
Sales Success %	82.56%	61.82%	-20.7 pp	A sharp decline in buyer confidence or quality acceptance.
Avg Price (Rs./1000)	114,792.59	112,860.00	-1.68%	Prices drifting lower to find a clearing level.
Unsold Inventory	100,228 Nuts	262,033 Nuts	+161%	A massive buildup of rejected/unsold stock.

Source: Derived from CDA Daily Bulletins ¹

3.2 Interpreting the "Sales Gap"

The most alarming metric is the divergence between Offered and Sold quantities. While offers rose by nearly 20%, sales fell by 10%. This created an unsold inventory of over 262,000 nuts in a single auction.

- **Quality Rejection:** The primary driver is likely quality. With heavy rains affecting the triangle, a significant portion of the harvest may have been harvested wet or possess high moisture content. Industrial millers (VCO/DC) have strict moisture limits; they cannot process wet nuts efficiently without incurring high drying costs or risking fungal

contamination (aflatoxins). Thus, they reject these lots, leading to the low sales percentage.

- **Strategic Waiting:** Buyers are also aware of the supply flush. Seeing the offer volumes rise, they anticipate further price softening. This "wait-and-see" approach exacerbates the downward pressure on prices, as sellers become desperate to clear perishable inventory.

3.3 The Price Point Analysis

The WAP of **Rs. 112,860** is dangerously close to the November 2025 support level of Rs. 108,000.

- **Miller's Margin:** For a DC miller, a procurement price of Rs. 112/nut allows for some margin recovery compared to the Rs. 130+ levels of late 2025. However, it is still high relative to the global coconut oil price of ~Rs. 695,000/MT (CIF Rotterdam), which implies a raw material value closer to Rs. 90-100/nut.⁹
- **Grower's Pain:** For the grower, Rs. 112 is a suppression level. When combined with fertilizer costs and labor (picking/husking costs have risen), the net profit per acre compresses significantly. This disincentivizes fertilizer application, potentially setting the stage for a yield decline in 2027—a cyclical trap the industry often falls into.

4. Supply-Side Analysis: Agronomy, Climate, and Production

The supply dynamics of January 2026 are dictated by the immediate meteorological conditions and the long-term agronomic health of the plantations.

4.1 The "Deep Depression" Impact

The dominant variable for the second week of January is the "Deep Depression" weather system.

- **Trajectory:** The system is forecasted to cross the Sri Lankan coast between **Hambantota and Kalmunai** around January 9, 2026.²
- **Precipitation:** This system brings heavy rainfall to the Eastern, Uva, and Southern provinces, with spillover effects into the primary Coconut Triangle (Kurunegala/Puttalam).
- **Operational Disruption:** Coconut harvesting is a manual process involving climbing trees. It is dangerous and often impossible during heavy rains and high winds. Consequently, harvesting activities effectively cease during the depression's passage (Jan 7-10).
- **Logistics:** Rural roads in plantation areas often become impassable, delaying the transport of harvested nuts to the auction centers in Kuliyaipitiya and Colombo.

Strategic Implication: This creates an "Artificial Scarcity." While the nuts are physically on the trees (the biological supply exists), they cannot reach the market (the economic supply is

constrained). This logistical bottleneck is the primary factor likely to arrest the price decline in the next auction.

4.2 Pest and Disease Vector

A creeping threat to the 2026 supply is the spread of **Leaf Blight Disease** and the **Weligama Coconut Leaf Wilt Disease (WCLWD)**.

- **Geographic Spread:** Authorities have flagged the spread of leaf blight in the Southern districts (Weligama, Matara, Galle).¹⁵
- **Impact:** Infected trees require the removal of affected fronds or total tree removal, directly reducing photosynthetic capacity and nut yield.
- **Mitigation:** The CCB is implementing control measures, but there is currently no cure for some of these blights, only containment. This biological constraint acts as a permanent drag on the potential yield of the Southern coconut belt, increasing the industry's reliance on the Northwestern Triangle.

4.3 Production Forecasts & The "Northern Triangle"

Despite these challenges, the national production target for 2026 is ambitious. The government aims for **3.0 billion nuts**¹⁶, rebounding from the 2.75 billion of 2025.

- **Northern Expansion:** A key strategic pivot is the development of the "Northern Coconut Triangle" (Jaffna, Mannar, Mulaitivu). The government has launched initiatives to cultivate 36,000 new acres here.⁶
- **Climate Resilience:** The Northern region, with a different rainfall pattern and lower incidence of Southern pests, offers a diversification of climate risk. While these new plantations will not drive 2026 supply (as trees take 5-7 years to bear), the *investment* in this region signals a long-term shift in the center of gravity for the industry.

5. Demand-Side Analysis: Global Markets and Domestic Consumption

5.1 Export Sector: The Billion-Dollar Pivot

The most positive narrative in the industry is the export sector's performance. Sri Lanka has successfully transitioned from a commodity exporter (Copra/Oil) to a value-added specialist.

- **Revenue Milestone:** Export revenue crossed **USD 1.03 billion** in the Jan-Oct 2025 period, a 43.8% growth year-over-year.⁵
- **Product Mix:** The growth is driven by **Coconut Cream/Milk, Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO), Coconut Water, and Coco Peat**.¹⁸
- **Market Dynamics:** Global demand for plant-based alternatives (vegan milk, hydration) is secular and growing. Sri Lankan coconut milk is prized for its high fat content and white color. This structural demand creates a "base load" requirement for nuts. Exporters *must*

buy to run their factories, which prevents the auction price from crashing to pure commodity oil parity levels.

5.2 The Desiccated Coconut (DC) Struggle

While value-added sectors thrive, the traditional DC sector faces headwinds.

- **Global Competition:** Sri Lankan DC competes with the Philippines and Indonesia. With local nut prices at ~Rs. 112 (approx. \$370/MT implied nut cost), Sri Lankan DC is priced at a premium.
- **Buyer Expectations:** International buyers for 2026 are demanding consistent quality, distinct specifications (fat content, particle size), and organic certification.¹⁹ The rejection of "wet" nuts at the auction is partly driven by DC millers needing to meet these stringent export quality standards. They cannot risk processing high-moisture nuts that might lead to microbial issues in the final product.

5.3 Domestic Retail Disconnect

A critical friction point is the domestic retail market.

- **Price Stickiness:** While auction prices have fallen to Rs. 112, retail prices remain at **Rs. 180-210**.³ This indicates a gross margin of nearly Rs. 70-90 per nut for intermediaries (transporters, wholesalers, retailers).
- **Middleman Dynamics:** The "middleman" issue is structural. High fuel prices and transport costs justify some markup, but the magnitude of the spread suggests market power concentration among urban wholesalers.
- **Consumption Impact:** At Rs. 200/nut, domestic household consumption contracts. Families switch to lower usage or alternative fats. This reduced domestic off-take eventually backs up the supply chain, causing gluts at the wholesale level.

5.4 Thai Pongal Effect

The **Thai Pongal festival (January 15)** is a major demand event.²¹

- **Cultural Demand:** Fresh coconuts are essential for the traditional "Pongal" rice dish and temple offerings.
- **Timing:** The festival creates a sharp, short-term spike in demand for fresh, large nuts in the days leading up to Jan 15. This demand is relatively price-inelastic; consumers will pay the Rs. 200 retail price for the festival.
- **Auction Impact:** Traders will have already stocked up in the Jan 2 and Jan 8 auctions. The *next* auction (post-Jan 8) may see a lull in *speculative* buying, but industrial buying will need to resume to replenish stocks depleted during the holiday sales.

6. Financial & Macroeconomic Context

6.1 Currency Volatility

The LKR/USD exchange rate is the invisible hand guiding the auction.

- **Depreciation:** With the Rupee weakening to Rs. 310/USD ⁷, exporters see their rupee earnings increase. This theoretically allows them to pay more at the auction.
- **Input Inflation:** However, the depreciation also raises the cost of imported packaging, machinery spares, and energy. The net benefit is often muted.

6.2 Investment Climate

The broader investment climate affects the industry's capacity expansion.

- **Port City Colombo:** The special economic zone is attracting significant investment (\$1.2 billion approved).⁵ This creates a halo effect of stability and infrastructure development that benefits export logistics.
- **Tax Policies:** The 15-year tax holidays for major investments ²² encourage large agribusiness conglomerates to invest in modern processing facilities, shifting the industry further towards consolidation and value addition.

7. Strategic Forecast: Next Week and Q1 2026

7.1 Prediction for the Week of January 15, 2026

We stand at the intersection of conflicting forces: the bearish pressure of increasing harvest volumes versus the bullish pressure of weather disruptions and festival demand.

The Logic:

1. **Supply Constraint:** The "Deep Depression" (Jan 7-10) will almost certainly reduce the fresh arrival volume at the next auction. Harvesting crews will not work during the rains. Logistics will be snarled.
2. **Demand Floor:** Industrial buyers who stayed out of the Jan 8 auction (expecting lower prices) will be forced to re-enter the market to secure coverage, especially if they fear a prolonged wet spell might ruin the quality of unharvested nuts.
3. **Holiday Support:** The final rush for Thai Pongal (Jan 15) will clear retail channels, prompting wholesalers to restock immediately after the festival.

The Prediction:

We forecast a stabilization and potential slight rebound in prices. The sharp decline seen on Jan 8 will likely be arrested.

Table 2: Weekly Auction Forecast (Week Ending Jan 15, 2026)

Metric	Prediction	Rationale
Offered Quantity	550,000 – 600,000 Nuts	Down from 686k. Weather prevents harvesting and transport.
Sold Quantity	450,000 – 480,000 Nuts	Improved absorption as buyers panic-buy limited dry stock.
Clearance Rate	~80%	Rebounding from the low 61% as supply tightens.
Avg Price Forecast	Rs. 113,000 – 118,000	A firming of prices. The sub-110 floor will likely hold.
Key Risk	Extended Rain	If rain continues past Jan 12, quality issues (sprouting/rot) could lead to a secondary price crash for <i>low-quality</i> lots, while <i>prime</i> lots skyrocket.

7.2 Scenario Planning for Q1 2026

- **Scenario A (Base Case - 50% Probability):** The weather clears by mid-January. Harvesting resumes. The "flush" continues, keeping prices in the **Rs. 110k-120k** band. Exports remain steady.
- **Scenario B (Bullish Case - 30% Probability):** The depression causes severe nut fall or damage. Fungal diseases spike in the South. Supply tightens significantly in Feb/March. Prices rally back to **Rs. 130k-140k**.
- **Scenario C (Bearish Case - 20% Probability):** Global recession fears hit export orders. The local "Buyer Strike" continues. Retail demand collapses due to cost-of-living crisis. Prices break the Rs. 108k floor and test **Rs. 100k**.

7.3 Strategic Recommendations

For Plantation Owners:

- **Do not panic sell** during the rain. Wet nuts get rejected or heavily discounted. Wait for the sun to dry the harvest if possible.
- **Focus on Copra:** If you have small/rejected nuts, convert to Copra. The Copra price (Rs. 112,500/candy) is stable and storable.

For Millers/Exporters:

- **Buy the Dip:** The current Rs. 112 level is historically attractive compared to the Rs. 180 peaks. Accumulate stock now, but strictly enforce moisture quality checks due to the rains.
- **Hedge Logistics:** Expect delays in truck movements from the Southern province due to the depression. Diversify sourcing to the Northwestern triangle (Kurunegala) which may be less affected by the specific depression track.

For Policy Makers:

- **Monitor Retail Margins:** The gap between Rs. 112 (Auction) and Rs. 210 (Retail) is excessive. Investigating wholesale hoarding could provide relief to consumers without hurting farmer incomes.
- **Import Flexibility:** Maintain the mechanism to import frozen kernels/oil for re-export to prevent Sri Lanka losing global market share during this volatile weather period.

8. Conclusion

The Sri Lankan coconut market in January 2026 is a study in resilience against volatility. While the auction on January 8 signalled a bearish turn with a price of **Rs. 112,860**, this must be interpreted as a short-term correction within a weather-disrupted environment. The fundamental drivers—strong export demand for value-added products and a stabilizing agronomic cycle—remain intact.

The "Deep Depression" serves as a chaotic variable for the immediate week, likely restricting supply and putting a floor under prices. We predict the market will hold the **Rs. 113,000 – 118,000** range in the next auction. The industry's ability to navigate this wet spell and effectively manage the quality of the harvest will determine whether Q1 2026 becomes a period of stable recovery or renewed volatility. Stakeholders are advised to prioritize quality control and logistics management over speculative price positioning in the coming weeks.

9. Appendix: Comprehensive Data Tables

Table 3: Regional Farmgate & Retail Price Monitor (Jan 2026)

Region	Wholesale (Rs./Nut)	Retail (Rs./Nut)	Farmgate (Rs./1000)	Weather Status
Colombo (Urban)	150.00 - 170.00	180.00 - 210.00	N/A	Overcast/Rain
Kurunegala	N/A	N/A	110,000 - 120,000	Heavy Rain

Puttalam	N/A	N/A	110,000 - 115,000	Wind/Rain
Hambantota	N/A	N/A	110,000 - 115,000	Deep Depression

Source: CDA Daily Price Bulletin, Jan 02, 2026 ³

Table 4: Key Market Indicators Dashboard

Indicator	Value / Status	Trend	Impact on Price
Auction WAP	Rs. 112,860	Down (-1.68%)	Bearish
Global Oil (CIF)	~Rs. 695,000/MT	Stable	Bearish (Local Premium High)
Export Rev (YTD)	\$1.03 Billion	Up (+43%)	Bullish (Structural Demand)
Weather	Deep Depression	Severe	Bullish (Supply Constraint)
Holiday	Thai Pongal	Jan 15	Bullish (Short-term Demand)

Table 5: 2025-2026 Price Evolution (Historical Context)

Period	Phase	Price Range (Rs./1000)	Driver
Q1-Q2 2025	Scarcity	150,000 - 181,000	2024 Drought Impact
Q3 2025	Supply Surge	114,000 - 130,000	Post-Drought Flush
Nov 2025	Market Crisis	108,000 - 115,000	Buyer Strike / Inventory Glut
Jan 2026	New Year Open	112,000 - 115,000	Consolidation / Weather Watch

Works cited

1. Auction Details & Prices - Coconut Development Authority, accessed January 8, 2026,
https://www.cda.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=22&Itemid=135&lang=en
2. Sri Lanka average coconut price dips 0.12-pct, nut sales drop 88-pct | EconomyNext, accessed January 8, 2026,
<https://economynext.com/sri-lanka-average-coconut-price-dips-0-12-pct-nut-sales-drop-88-pct-248427/>
3. Local Market - Coconut Development Authority, accessed January 8, 2026,
https://www.cda.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=16&Itemid=240&lang=en
4. Coconut prices surge as intermediaries profit from auction sales - Breaking News, accessed January 8, 2026,
<https://www.dailymirror.lk/breaking-news/Coconut-prices-surge-as-intermediaries-profit-from-auction-sales/108-323464>
5. Sri Lanka's coconut export revenue crosses USD 1 bn in Jan-Oct last year: Ministry, accessed January 8, 2026,
<https://economynext.com/sri-lankas-coconut-export-revenue-crosses-usd-1-bn-in-jan-oct-last-year-ministry-255602/>
6. Sri Lanka logs record coconut export earnings in 2025 - Xinhua, accessed January 8, 2026,
<https://english.news.cn/20260103/06d852be58644064bb004969bdbb94c3/c.html>
7. Sri Lanka coconut auction prices fall 2.9-pct | EconomyNext, accessed January 8, 2026,
<https://economynext.com/sri-lanka-coconut-auction-prices-fall-2-9-pct-242261/>
8. Coconut shortage in Sri Lanka: Navigating surging demand and declining yields, accessed January 8, 2026,
<https://thecoconutcoop.com/coconut-shortage-in-sri-lanka-navigating-surging-demand-and-declining-yields/>
9. COCONUT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (CDA) Marketing Development & Research Division, accessed January 8, 2026,
https://cda.gov.lk/web/images/pdf/MARKET_DETAILS/DEC/30_WEB.pdf
10. Sri Lanka weather in January 2026 | Sunheron, accessed January 8, 2026,
<https://www.sunheron.com/asia/sri-lanka-weather-january/>
11. Average temperature, wind and rain in Horana South, Sri Lanka for January - PredictWind, accessed January 8, 2026,
<https://www.predictwind.com/weather/sri-lanka/western-province/horana-south/january?year=2026>
12. Coconut Market Analysis and Policy Outlook 2025 – CDA Colombo Auction - Nutioils, accessed January 8, 2026,
<https://nutioils.com/documents/white-paper-october-2025-week1.pdf>

13. Sri Lanka Coconut Auction 2025: Price Trend Analysis (Jan-Nov) | Nutioils, accessed January 8, 2026, <https://www.nutioils.com/blog/coconut-auction-2025-price-trend>
14. Sri Lanka Coconut Auction Analysis 2025: Production Forecasts & Price Trends | Nutioils, accessed January 8, 2026, <https://www.nutioils.com/blog/coconut-auction-analysis-2025>
15. Sri Lanka targets 4.2 billion coconuts in 2026 - Breaking News | Daily Mirror, accessed January 8, 2026, <https://www.dailymirror.lk/breaking-news/Sri-Lanka-targets-4-2-billion-coconuts-in-2026/108-325667>
16. CCB targets higher coconut output in 2026 amid concerns over leaf blight - Daily FT, accessed January 8, 2026, <https://www.ft.lk/front-page/CCB-targets-higher-coconut-output-in-2026-amid-concerns-over-leaf-blight/44-784689>
17. Sri Lanka logs record coconut export earnings in 2025 - Xinhua, accessed January 8, 2026, <https://english.news.cn/asiapacific/20260103/0e52e56ee9d848f485857e92259cea9f/c.html>
18. 2024 Global Coconut Market Update - Ceylon Exports & Trading Sri Lanka, accessed January 8, 2026, <https://export-lanka.com/2024-coconut-industry-report/>
19. Desiccated Coconut Suppliers 2026: Buyer Expectations - Heaven Coconut Global, accessed January 8, 2026, <https://heavencoconutglobal.com/desiccated-coconut-suppliers-2026/>
20. Coconut prices soar despite higher production: Coconut Cultivation Board - Breaking News, accessed January 8, 2026, <https://www.dailymirror.lk/breaking-news/Coconut-prices-soar-despite-higher-production-Coconut-Cultivation-Board/108-329225>
21. Tamil Thai Pongal Day 2026 in Sri Lanka - Time and Date, accessed January 8, 2026, <https://www.timeanddate.com/holidays/sri-lanka/pongal-day>
22. Sri Lanka coconut prices slide despite global shortage | EconomyNext, accessed January 8, 2026, <https://economynext.com/sri-lanka-coconut-prices-slide-despite-global-shortage-220734/>