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Report Highlights:

Peru's fresh tangerine/mandarin production and exports in MY 2025/2026 (March 2026–February 2027) are expected to remain in line with the previous year's estimates. Production is forecast at 570,000 metric tons (MT), while exports are projected to match last year's record level of 260,000 MT. Stable productivity, supported by a weak La Niña and below-average temperatures, is expected to have a positive impact on both production and exports. Domestic consumption of fresh tangerines/mandarins in MY 2025/2026 is forecast at 280,000 MT, same as previous year. The United States is expected to remain Peru's top export market, accounting for about 50 percent of total exports.

Table 1. Production, Supply, and Distribution

Peru	Estimate	Estimate	Forecast
Indicator Year	2023	2024	2025
Split Year	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026
Beginning Month of marketing year	March 2024	March 2025	March 2026
Area Planted (HECTARES)	23,000	23,000	23,000
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	23,000	23,000	23,000
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	9,200	9,200	9,200
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	9,200	9,200	9,200
Production (1000 MT)	560	570	570
Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	560	570	570
Exports, Fresh (1000 MT)	231	260	260
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	299	280	280
For Processing (1000 MT)	30	30	30
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	560	570	570

*Note: There is a one-year lag between the Peru MY and the U.S. MY. For example, PE MY 2026/2027 is equivalent to U.S. MY 2025/2026. To ensure data continuity, the current Peruvian MY 2025/2026 will be referred to as U.S. MY 2024/2025 throughout this report.

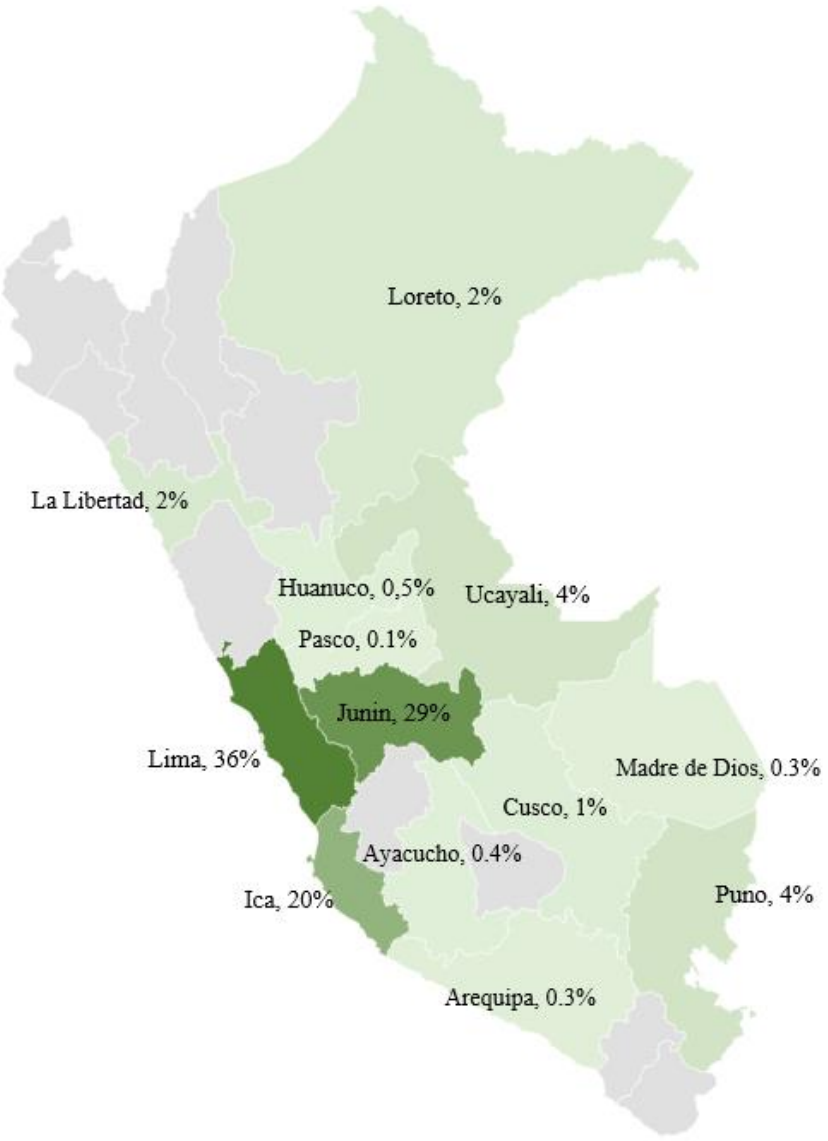
Production:

Tangerine/mandarin production in marketing year (MY) 2025/2026 (April 2026 to March 2027) is forecast at 570,000 metric tons (MT), remaining in line with the previous year's estimate. Cooler climatic conditions observed in late 2025, linked to the transition from a weak La Niña to neutral conditions, have persisted through December 2025 and are expected to continue into March 2026. Cooler conditions may positively affect flowering, supporting yields that match last year's productivity. In the absence of significant adverse weather events, overall production is anticipated to be sustained at current levels.

In Peru, summer (December 2025 to March 2026) typically coincides with the rainy season. However, rainfall along the coastal zone (where many of the tangerines/mandarins are produced) is expected to remain within a normal and consistent range, supporting ongoing stable production. As a result, tangerine/mandarin output is projected to maintain its current steady trend.

According to official data, tangerine/mandarin production is concentrated in 13 of Peru's 25 regions. Coastal areas account for approximately 60 percent of total production, benefiting from semi-tropical climatic conditions and reliable water availability through well-developed irrigation systems. The main producing regions are Lima, which accounts for 36 percent of national production; Junín, with 29 percent; and Ica, with 20 percent.

Figure 1. Peruvian Production Zones



Source: FAS Lima – data from PROCITRUS

Peru is an active tangerine/mandarin producer and is seeking to introduce new varieties to remain competitive in the global market. Currently, there is an ongoing shift from older varieties to newer, royalty-protected varieties oriented towards export markets, progressing at an estimated rate of about one percent per year. Over the past eight years, early tangerine/mandarin varieties have increasingly been replaced by more profitable, higher-demand crops such as table grapes, blueberries, and avocados.

Production in Peru's Amazon basin and highland regions is primarily destined for the domestic market, while production in the valleys of Ica and Lima is predominantly export oriented. Coastal production benefits from desert conditions which help reduce pest pressure and create large diurnal temperatures.

variation that favors fruit quality. In addition, the proximity to major ports, including Callao and Chancay (Lima), and Pisco (Ica), supports efficient export logistics. Varieties in Peru include:

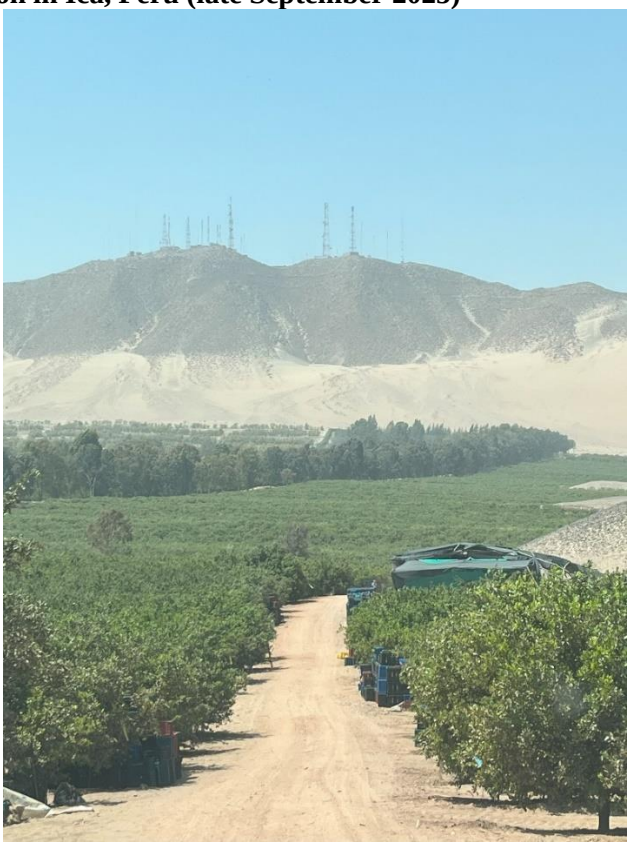
Satsumas (Citrus unshiu): Miowase, Clausellina, Okitsu, Owari, and Primosole.
Clementines (Citrus reticulata): Clementines and Clemenules.
Hybrids: Fortuna, Kara, Pixie, and Nova.
Tangerines from Citrus reticulata and Citrus paradise: Murcott, Ortanique, and Tango.
Others: Dancy and Nadorcott. Malvaceo and Rio de Oro are also popular varieties with a long history in Peru.

The market for exports is dominated by easy peelers and seedless varieties including Murcott, Tango, Primosole, Clementine, Minneola, and Orri.

Satsumas, Primosoles, and Clementines are considered early-season varieties (starting harvest in March) while Murcott, Tango, and Orri are harvested later in the season, known as late-season varieties (starting harvest in May). Satsumas are being directed towards the domestic market, and Primosoles and Clementines are being exported.

Peru's main harvest season runs from March to October, peaking from June to August as late-season varieties account for a larger share of total volume. However, Peru produces mandarin/tangerine yearlong.

Figure 2. Mandarin plantation in Ica, Peru (late September 2025)

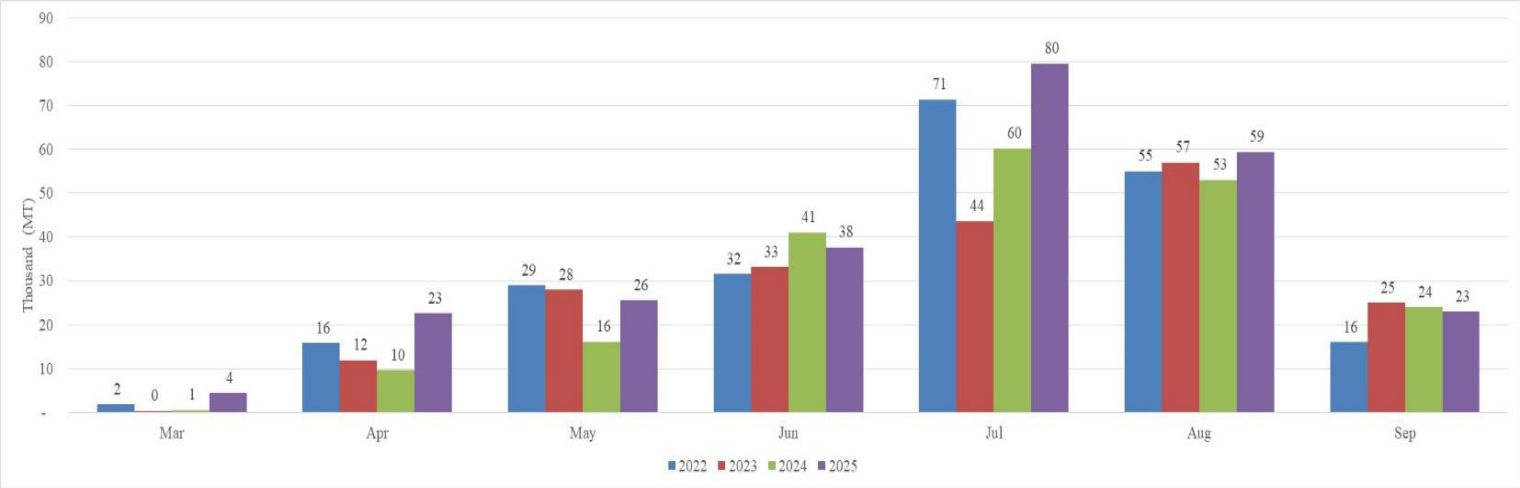


Source: FAS Lima Agricultural Specialist Miluska Camacho

Harvested area in MY 2025/2026 is forecast at 23,000 hectares, remaining unchanged from the previous year's estimate. According to industry contacts, the area for mandarin production has stagnated due to limited new investment, an uncertain political outlook, and relatively low profit margins.

According to official data, the tangerine production area is estimated at 4,500 HA, while mandarins and other hybrids account for 18,500 HA. Tangerines represent 15 percent of total mandarin/tangerine area. The most popular varieties in Peru include Clementina, W. Murcott, and Satsuma. Tangerine/mandarin production requires an annual investment of approximately US$6,000 to $7,000 per hectare, excluding land and orchard establishment costs. This represents a significant financial outlay for small-scale farmers. According to official data, Peru has around 3,000 small producers, with an average farm size of three hectares; nearly all their production is sold in the domestic market. Yields typically range from 12 to 30 MT per hectare.

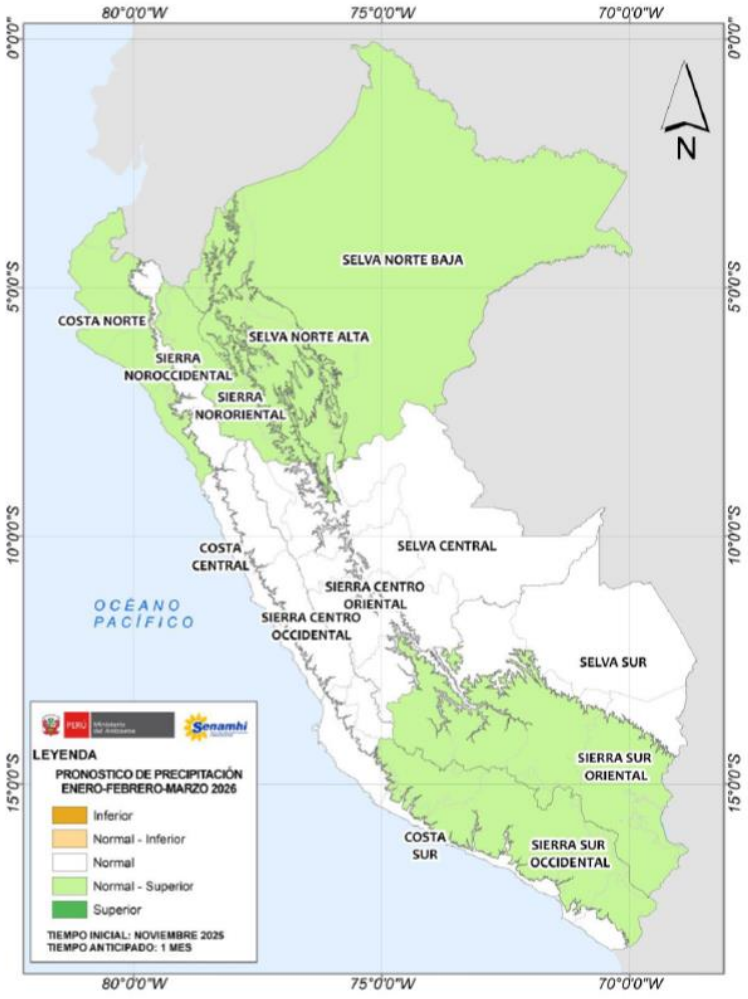
Figure 3. Peru Tangerine/Mandarin Exports by Month



Source: Peruvian Customs Service (SUNAT)

The National Service of Meteorology and Hydrology of Peru (SENAMHI) has forecast increased rainfall, with amounts expected to range from normal to above normal between January and March 2026 (see Figure 4). In the northern coastal regions of Peru, (shown in green) higher rainfall is anticipated due to the persistence of weak La Niña conditions, which will help ensure adequate water availability. Above average rainfall is also expected across the highland areas of both northern and southern Peru, while the areas shown in white are forecast to receive near-average precipitation. Overall, the forecast suggests that flowering of both early and late varieties will benefit from the combination of average to above-average rainfall and relatively cooler temperatures.

Figure 4. Rain forecast for January to March



2026

Source: SENAMHI

Consumption:
FAS Lima forecasts domestic consumption of fresh mandarins/tangerines in MY 2025/2026 at 280,000 MT.

Mandarins are popular in Peru as year-round lunchbox items and between-meal snacks. Per capita consumption of Peruvian tangerines/mandarins is estimated at 11 kilograms (kg) (24 pounds). Cold pressed mandarin juices, marmalade, essential oil, yogurts, soap, and alcoholic beverages have gained popularity in local supermarkets and convenience stores, helping to further stimulate demand. Exports of four-ounce mandarin slices in juice have expanded significantly, rising from 2,000 MT in 2017 to 8,000 MT, equivalent to an average annual growth rate of about 22 percent. From January to September 2025, exports of these products increased by 20 percent compared to the same period in 2024.

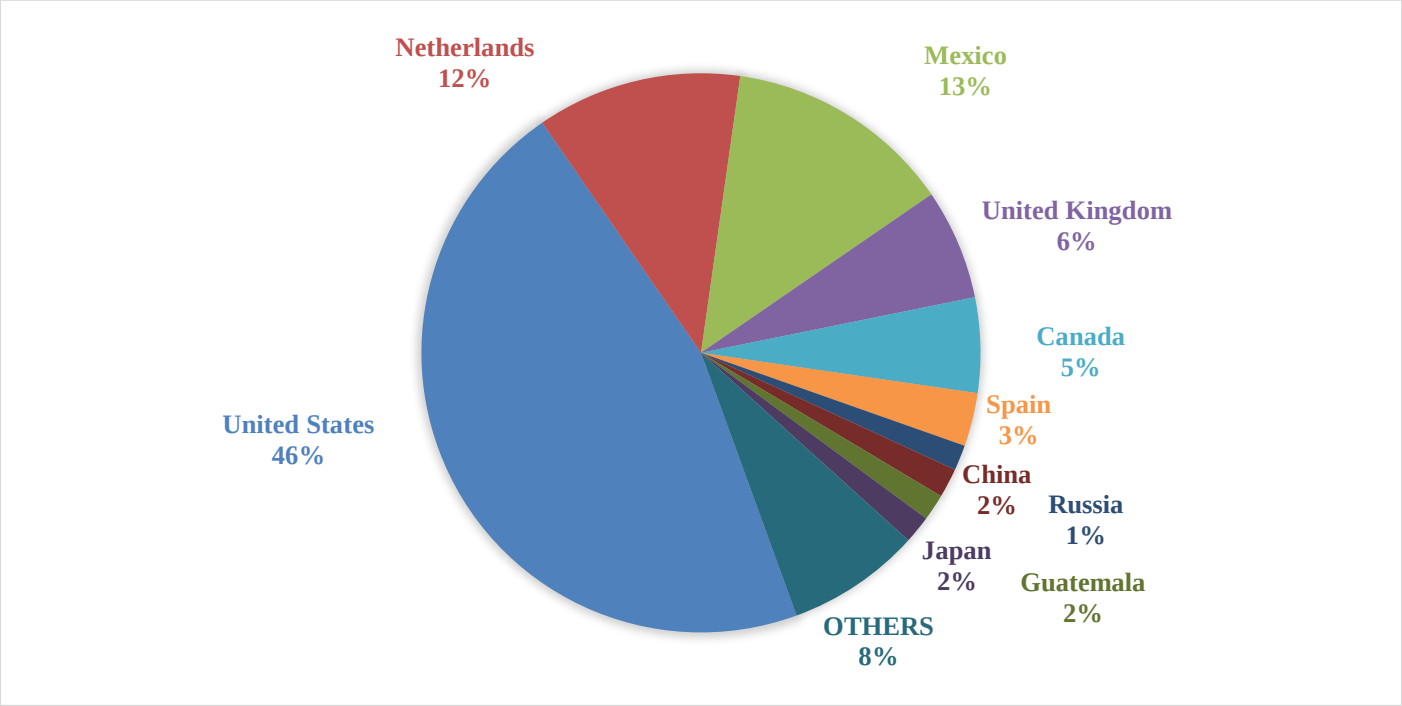
Figure 5. Mandarin Display at Local Supermarket (December 2025)

Source: FAS Lima Agricultural Specialist Miluska Camacho

Trade:

In MY 2025/26, FAS Lima forecasts Peruvian tangerine/mandarin exports at 260,000 MT. Between March to September 2025, Peru exported fresh tangerines/mandarins primarily to the United States (46 percent), Netherlands (12 percent), and Mexico (13 percent). Overall, Peru shipped tangerines/mandarins to 36 markets worldwide.

Figure 6. Peru Tangerines/Mandarins Exports by Country (MY 2024/25)*

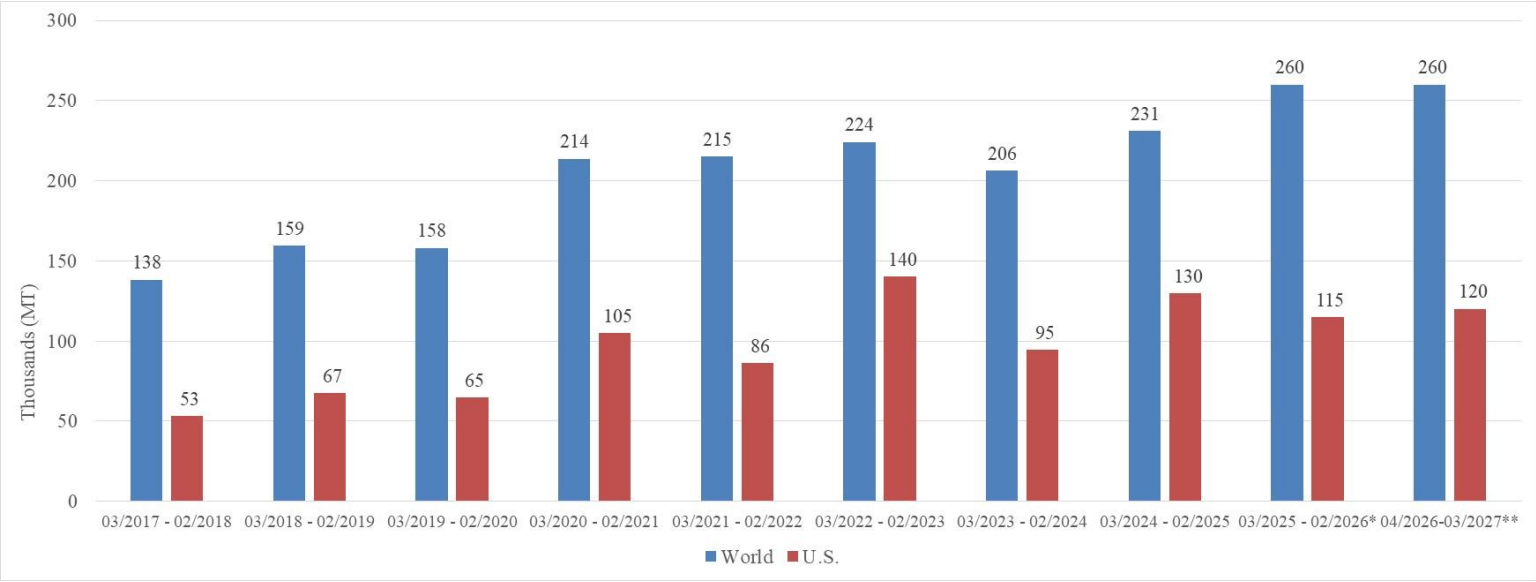


Source: Peruvian Customs Service (SUNAT)
*: Estimate

Total fresh exports in MY 2024/2025 increased by 12 percent compared to the previous year, rising from 231,000 MT to 260,000 MT (estimate). Since MY 2016/17, Peruvian exports show a consistent growth, averaging about 8 percent annually.

Exports to the United States have grown consistently in the last few years. However, in MY 2024/25, shipments to the U.S. market decreased by 12 percent from 130,000 MT to 115,000 MT. Despite this temporary decrease, exports to the United States have still recorded an average annual growth rate of about ten percent over the past eight years.

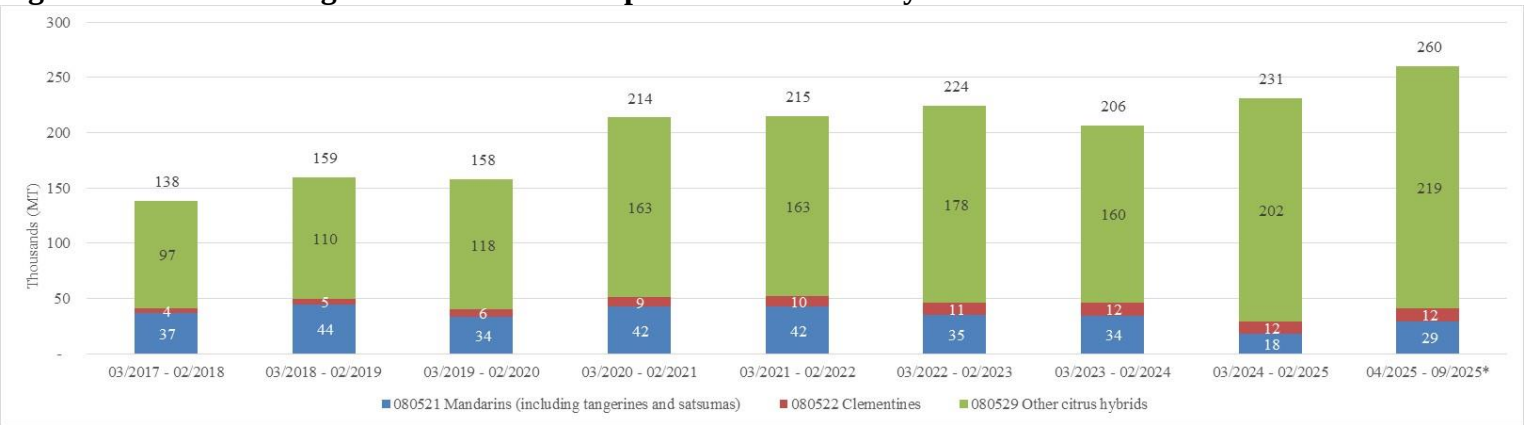
Figure 7: Peruvian Tangerines/Mandarins Exports (Thousand MT)



Data Source: Trade Data Monitor
*: Estimate
**: Forecast

Total Peruvian tangerine/mandarin exports are forecast to remain at the same level as the previous year's estimate, in line with similar weather patterns affecting both early and late varieties. Hybrids accounted for about 84 percent of total export volume, showing a robust increase.

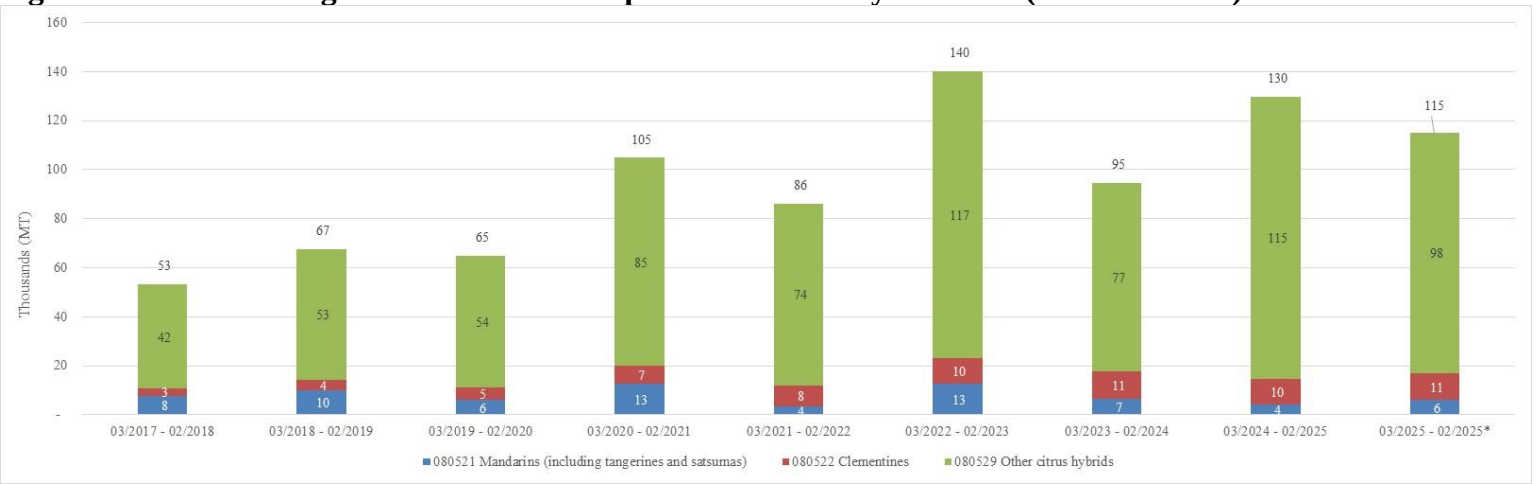
Figure 8: Peruvian Tangerines/Mandarins Exports to the World by HS Code



Data Source: Trade Data Monitor
*: Estimate

A deep analysis on the exports to the United shows a growing interest in hybrids and a consistent attention on clementines. The annual growth rate for hybrids is 11 percent and for clementines is 18 percent.

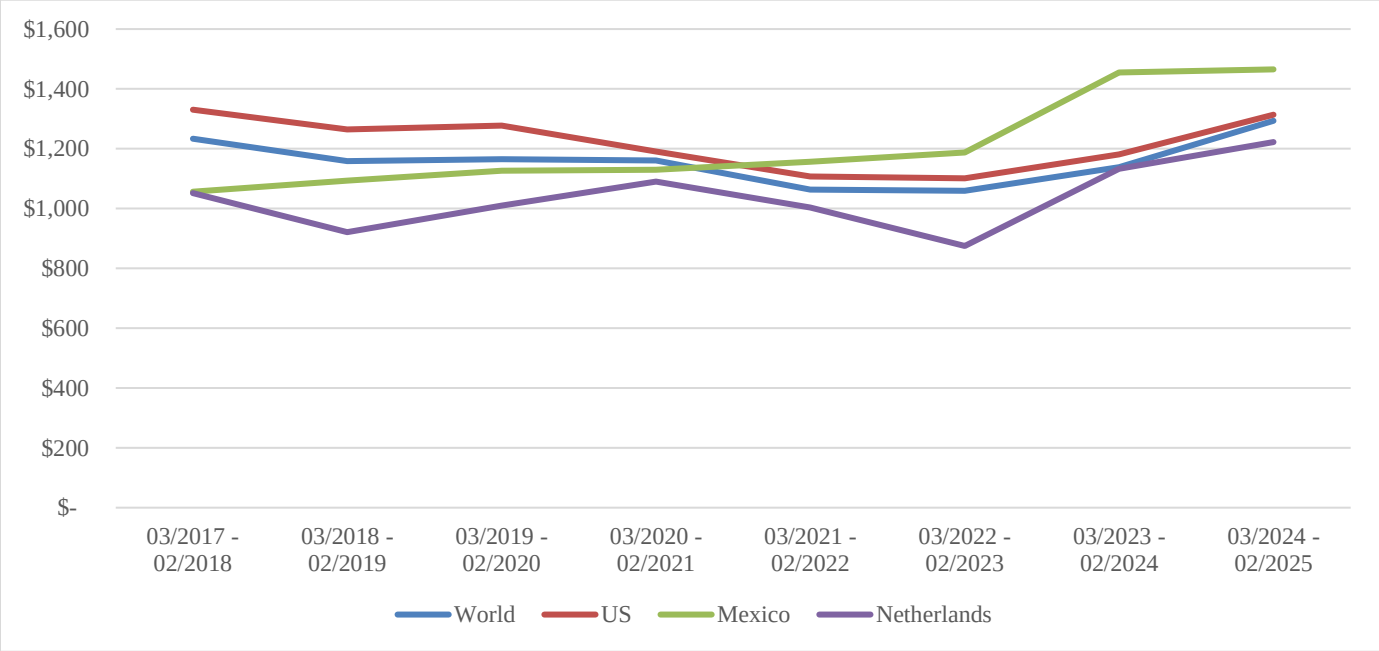
Figure 9: Peruvian Tangerines/Mandarins Exports to the U.S. by HS Code (Thousand MT)



Data Source: Trade Data Monitor
*: Estimate

In MY 2023/24 (April 2024-February 2025), the average price paid for Peruvian tangerines/mandarins was $1,314.03/MT in the United States, $1,465/MT in Mexico, and $1,222.13/MT in the Netherlands, reflecting a slight increase partly driven by exchange-rate dynamics. Overall, average export prices between April 2024 and March 2025 reached $1,293.28/MT, compared to $1,138.21/MT in MY 2023/2024, a 13 percent increase.

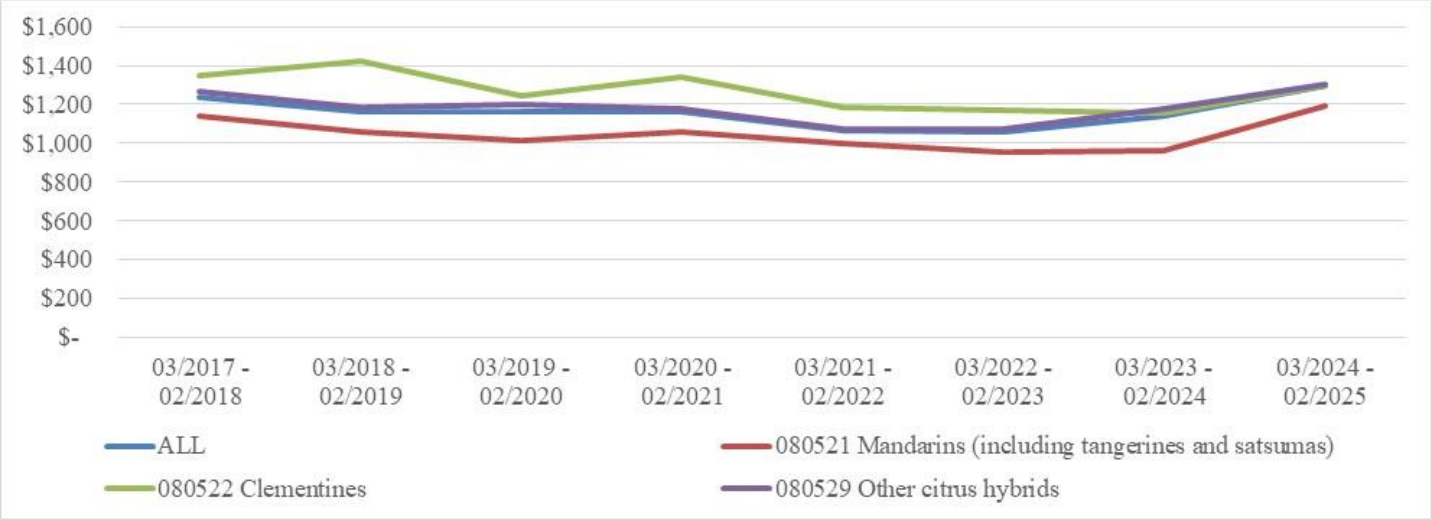
Figure 10: Peruvian Tangerines/Mandarins Value Per Metric Ton by Country



Source: Peruvian Customs Service (SUNAT)

In MY 2023/24, the average price paid by the United States for the Harmonized System (HS) code 080529 “Other hybrids” was $1,315.95/MT, for HS 080522 “Clementines” it was $1,318.43/MT, and for HS 080521 “mandarins (including tangerine and satsumas)” it was $1,252.58. Average export prices in April 2024-March 2025 reached $1,314.03/MT, compared to $1,180.59/MT in MY 2022/2023, representing an 11 percent increase.

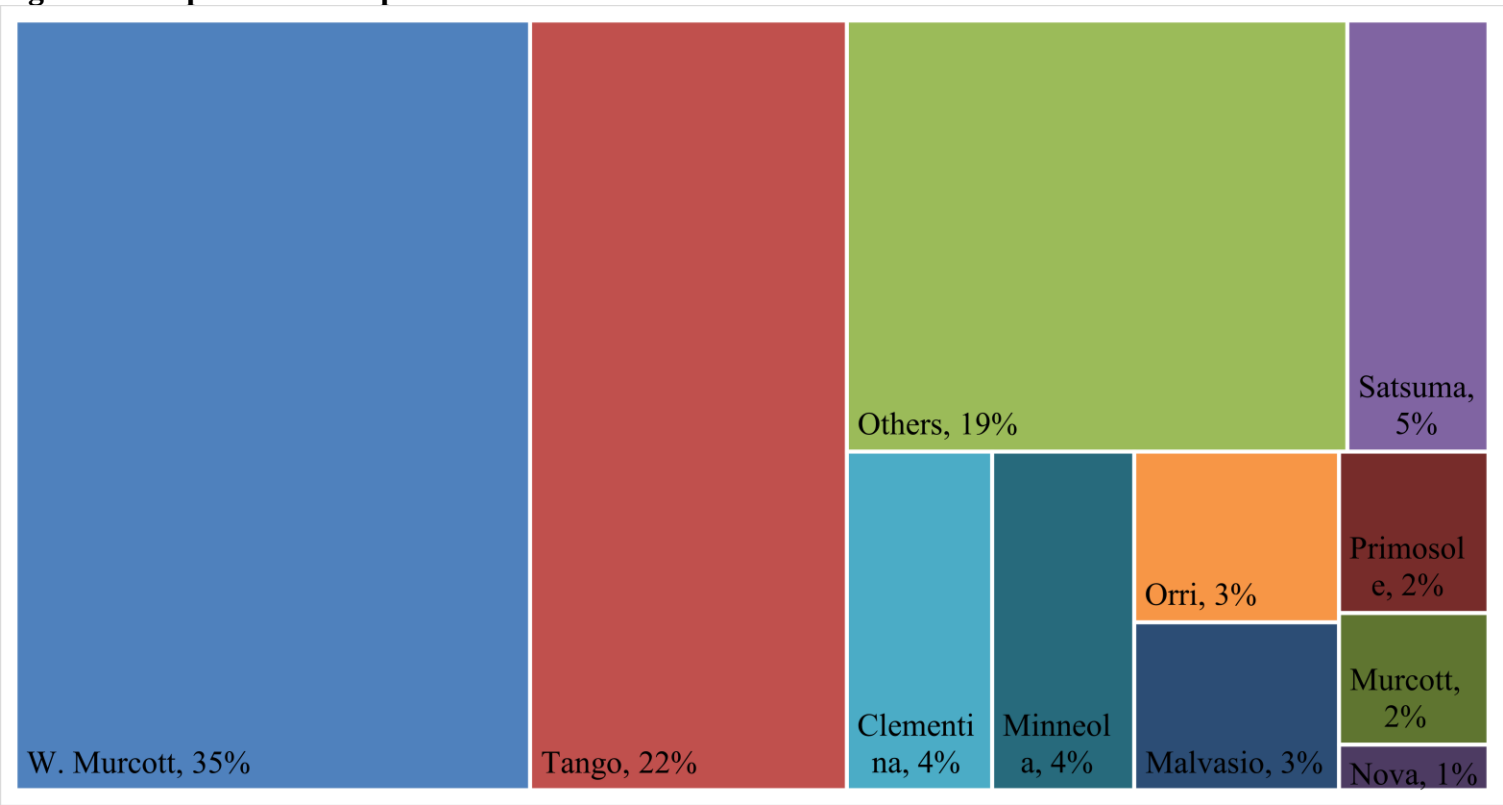
Figure 11: Peruvian Tangerines/Mandarins Export Average Value Per Metric Ton by HS Code



Source: Peruvian Customs Service (SUNAT)

For MY 2023/24, late varieties dominated total exports worldwide. Exports of W. Murcott increased by 87 percent in volume compared to the previous year, reflecting strong performance and productivity. The top three exported varieties were W. Murcott, Tango, and other hybrids. Looking ahead, tangerine/mandarin exports to the United States in MY 2025/26 are expected to rise, reaching 120,000 MT.

Figure 12: Top Varieties Exported to the World in MY 2023/24



Source: FAS Lima – data from PROCITRUS

Peru's tangerine/mandarin production for export is predominantly carried out on industrial-scale farms of 50 hectares or more. These operations typically employ state-of-the-art drip irrigation systems that deliver precise amounts of water and nutrients to maximize productivity. Yields on such farms are on an average of between 70 and 90 MT per hectare, and varieties are selected for both high quality and strong yields.
Approximately 99.7 percent of Peruvian tangerine/mandarin exports are shipped by sea. From March 2025 to November 2025, the recently inaugurated Port of Chancay emerged as a significant export gateway, coinciding with a decline in departures from Callao and Pisco. Notably, the Port of Callao has lost about half of its market share since March 2019, largely due to severe congestion, truck driver shortages, upgrades at the refurbished Port of Pisco, and growing competition from Chancay. The

Peruvian government considers port development a strategic priority for economic growth. The recently inaugurated Port of Chancay, located approximately 60 kilometers north of Lima, has already gained significant traffic in the current harvest season and is expected to handle higher volumes in MY 2025/26. The port, constructed and operated by Chinese state-owned firm COSCO Shipping, is anticipated to reshape trade dynamics in South America. Chancay is estimated to receive about 21 percent of total tangerine/mandarin export volume. Through this project, Peru aims to strengthen its strategic and commercial ties within South America and with Asian markets, while positioning itself as a regional trade hub for products from Brazil and Argentina
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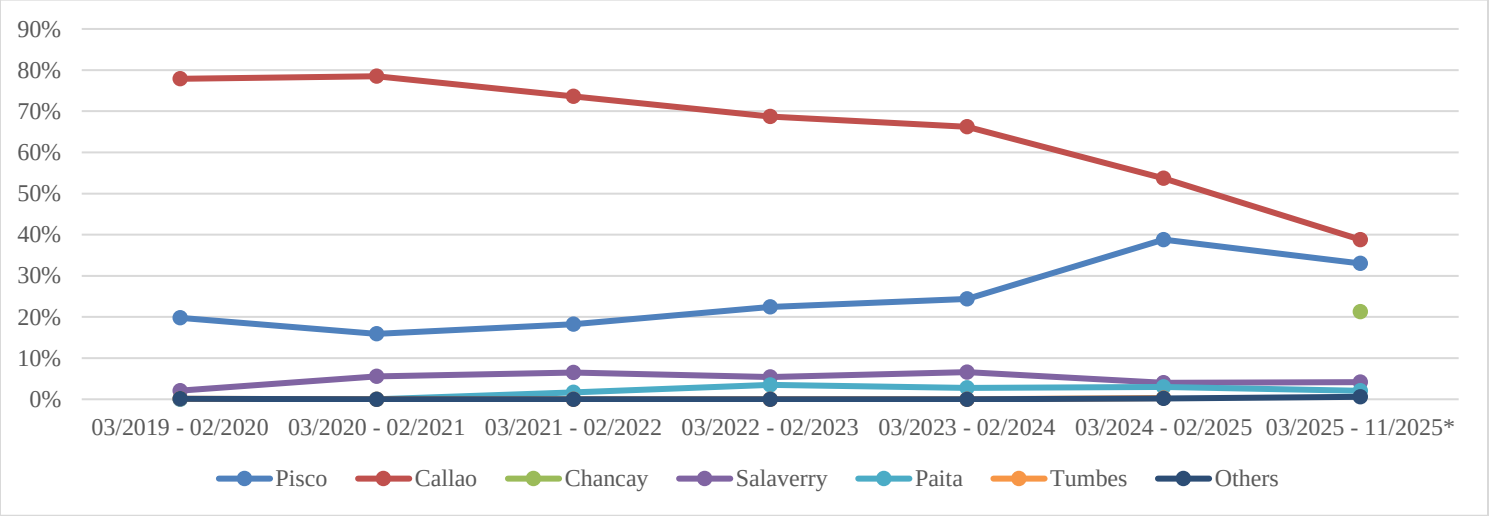
Figure 13: Peruvian Port Departures of Tangerines/Mandarins in Percentage



Data Source: Peruvian Customs Service (SUNAT)
*: Estimate

Policy:

Peruvian tangerine/mandarin exports have benefited from 23 free trade agreements, including those with the United States, the European Union, and China. These trade agreements, together with the efforts of PROCITRUS, the Peruvian citrus trade association, and the SENASA (National Agricultural Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agency of Peru) have enabled Peruvian tangerines/mandarins to access 33 markets in MY 2023/2024.

PROCITRUS founded in 1998, represents 80 percent of the total citrus export industry and leads formal industry efforts in research, development, and coordination between public and private stakeholders.

Peru's Agricultural Sanitary Agency (SENASA) plays a leading role in the monitoring and controlling fresh fruit destined for export. For each harvest, SENASA updates and maintains a registry of authorized orchards and processing plants...

Production orchard list: Lugar de Producción Mandarina (senasa.gob.pe)
Packing & Treatment plant list: Empacadora Mandarina (senasa.gob.pe)

The Peruvian government supports agricultural exports as a strategic pillar for development and prosperity. PROMPERÚ (Peru's export promotion agency) and its overseas offices actively promote Peruvian mandarins/tangerines, which are recognized as one of the country's top ten produce exports. In recent years, Peru has successfully built a global reputation as a leading fruit and vegetable producer and maintains a strong presence at international food fairs and trade exhibitions.

The government and industry are committed to integrating small farmers into the agricultural export chain as a means of reducing social conflict, which has made the sector particularly proactive. In addition, through the Productive Rural Agrarian Development Program (AGRORURAL), the

government encourages the processing of mandarins into juice and dried snacks as an alternative to fresh fruit, thereby adding value and diversifying income opportunities for producers.

Peru approved a new Agricultural law (Law 32434) aimed at modernizing the sector, attracting investment, and consolidating agricultural exports as a key development tool that promotes formalization. The law seeks to better integrate smallholder farmers, reinstates a preferential 15-percent corporate income tax rate through 2035, and provides financing mechanisms and infrastructure investments to support sector growth.

Overall, over the last year (December 4, 2024, to December 3, 2025), Peru's currency gain about 10 percent of its value against the U.S. dollar, with the exchange rate moving from 0.30 to 0.27 U.S. dollars per 1 Peruvian nuevo sol. This appreciation has severely affected a sector already operating with thin margins. Combined with high logistics and maritime freight costs, the weaker exchange rate may limit the stability and profitability of tangerine/mandarin production in Peru.

Tangerine/mandarin production is governed by a 2014 regulation (NTP 011.023), which establishes high quality requirements and uniform standards for the mandarin/tangerine industry.

According to Peruvian customs data, between March and October 2025, Peru exported mandarins to 37 countries. Most shipments departed from Callao Port, which accounted for 39 percent of total volume, followed by Pisco (33 percent), Chancay (21 percent), Salaverry (4 percent), and Paita (2 percent).

Attachments:

No Attachments