

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

Date: December 02, 2025

Report Number: PE2025-0027

Report Name: Fresh Deciduous Fruit Annual

Country: Peru

Post: Lima

Report Category: Fresh Deciduous Fruit

Prepared By: Miluska Camacho

Approved By: Anthony Gilbert

Report Highlights:

Grape production in Peru is forecast to set a record year reaching 870,000 metric tons (MT) in marketing year (MY) 2025/2026, an increase of ten percent compared to the previous year. The expected increase would be the result of higher expected yields along the coast and an expansion of the harvest areas. Driven by licensed varietal diversity, favorable weather, and modern production techniques, the Peruvian grape season is expected to set another export record year in a row. Domestic consumption of fresh grapes is forecast at 100,000 MT in MY 2025/2026, a decrease explained by higher quality products for exports. Peruvian grape exports are forecast to reach a record of 770,000 MT in MY 2025/2026, 12 percent higher than the previous year. The United States will continue to be the lead export market.

Table 1. Production, Supply, and Distribution

Grapes, Fresh Table Market Year Begins	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Oct 2023		Oct 2024		Oct 2025	
Peru	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	35,000	35,000	35,500	35,500	0	36,500
Area Harvested (HA)	33,000	33,000	34,000	34,000	0	35,000
Commercial Production (MT)	655,000	654,500	670,000	710,000	0	790,000
Non-Comm. Production (MT)	120,000	121,000	120,000	80,000	0	80,000
Production (MT)	775,000	775,500	790,000	790,000	0	870,000
Imports (MT)	80	500	100	15	0	20
Total Supply (MT)	775,080	776,000	790,100	790,015	0	870,020
Fresh Dom. Consumption (MT)	246,080	180,000	170,100	98,015	0	100,020
Exports (MT)	529,000	595,000	620,000	692,000	0	770,000
Withdrawal From Market (MT)	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (MT)	775,080	776,000	790,100	790,015	0	870,020
(HA) ,(MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Production:

With favorable weather conditions and an auspicious start, Peru's grape production is expected to reach 870,000 metric tons (MT) in marketing year (MY) 2025/2026 (October-September), an increase of 10 percent over the previous year. The expected increase in production is due to higher yields along the coast and an expansion of new area.

Peru's table grape production area stretches from North to South along the Pacific Ocean. Due to desertic conditions along the coast, daily temperatures consistently range between 9 and 30 degrees Celsius (48-86 degrees Fahrenheit) and have 12 hours of sunlight per day, year-round, which makes it an ideal region for grape production. These conditions, combined with investments in harvest technology, licensed varieties, and precision irrigation, enable Peru to produce mature vines 55 percent faster than in neighboring countries.

In the 1960s Peru began developing transformational, large-scale irrigation projects and reservoirs turning non-productive deserts along the coast into prosperous agricultural land. Today those irrigation projects are either still under construction or expanding further turning the sandy, dry landscapes into a natural greenhouse. Peru first began producing table grapes in the late 1990's when the country focused on agriculture as one of the main strategic economic sectors. In the past 25 years, Peru gradually grew

into an high-return agricultural investment destination buttressed by multiple trade agreements, advances in hydraulic infrastructure, and endless expanses of desert to be converted into highly productive agricultural land. In calendar year (CY) 2024 Peruvian grapes ranked the second most important crop in Peru, only after blueberries. Peru is an agricultural powerhouse ranking sixth as a global fruit supplier with a 14 percent annual growth since 2016.

Despite a late harvest start of grapes in northern Peru, the 2024/2025 growing season set an export record with 692,000 MT, a 30 percent increase in volume. Northern Peru, which accounts for 47 percent of the harvest acres, performed exceptionally well recovering from MY 2023/24 and bad weather.

For MY 2025/26, the harvest season is expected to perform higher than last year's due to consistent weather conditions and plenty of water availability despite the heavy rains in northern Peru that delayed pruning after last harvest season. Peruvian grape producers are ensuring the efficient use of water on their farms and adaptability to changing climatic conditions since weather patterns shift every year with the more frequent and disruptive El Niño and La Niña weather phenomena. Licensed table grapes represented 75 percent of total exports and 25 percent of traditional grapes, illustrating a firm trend on key genetics as a pivotal part of the table grape business. Production along the coast, where more modern agricultural systems exist, is expected to be exceptionally productive.

Figure 1. Grape production in Ica region (mid-September 2025)



Source: ©FAS Lima Agricultural Specialist Miluska Camacho

Grape production areas are mainly located in Ica (50 percent) and Piura (35 percent). Other relevant areas are Lambayeque (7 percent), La Libertad (5 percent) and Arequipa (3 percent). The total area under cultivation is estimated at 36,500 hectares. The harvesting season in Peru begins in October and ends in April with a North to South harvest pattern. With innovative technological advances, table grape production in Piura can harvest twice a year, once in March/April and again in November/December.

Table grapes in Peru can bear fruits after the first year of planting, becoming productive for export in years two and three.

Figure 2. Grape Production Zones in Peru



Source: Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture (MIDAGRI)

Grapes are one of the most expensive crops to establish in Peru, second only to blueberries. One hectare of grapes in Peru requires an initial investment of approximately \$50,000 without considering the cost of land. About 30 percent of the cost of production goes towards soil preparation and irrigation, 25 percent of the cost goes towards establishing the trellis system, 15 percent goes toward the plant itself, and five percent on pruning and maintenance. This is a significant financial expenditure for a small-scale farmer. However, the return on investment for producing high value varieties can offer sizable returns. As a labor intensive and high maintenance crop, the grape industry is a large employer in Peru's agricultural sector. For high production areas such as in Ica, grape production can provide year-round employment due to the steady demand for labor.

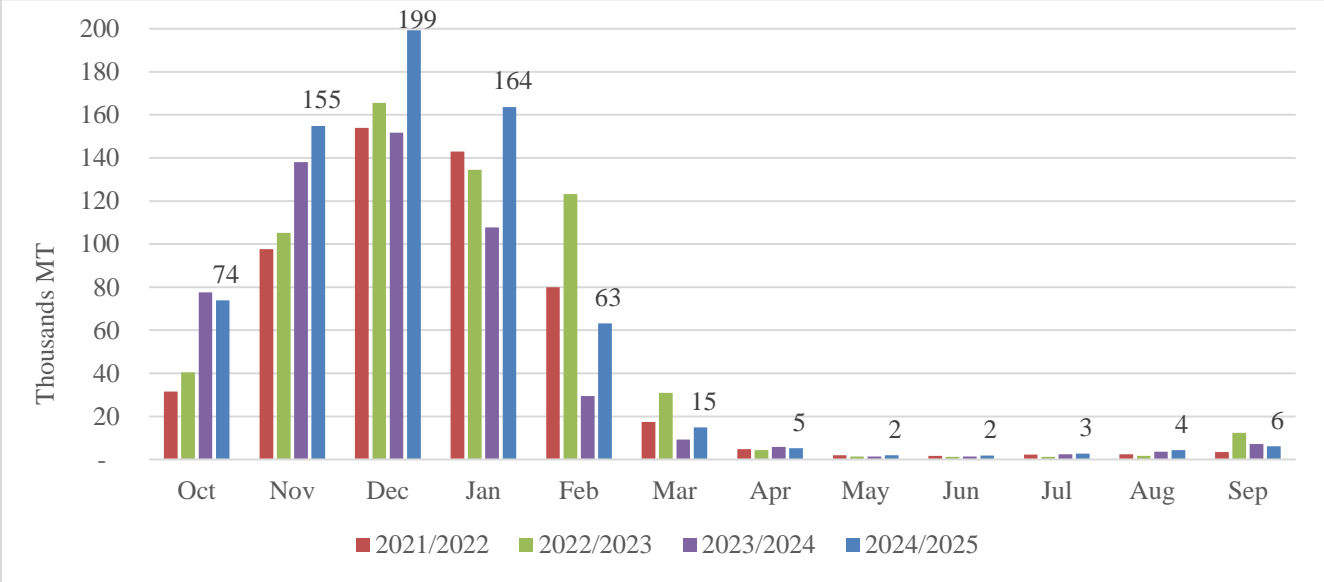
Peru grapes are used in the production of Pisco (Peruvian spirit) and wines. From non-aromatic varieties like Quebranta, Negra Criolla, Mollar, and Uvina, as well as aromatic like Italia, Moscatel, Albilla and Torontel, Peru has 30 grape varieties for wine production like Borgona black and white, Cabernet

Sauvignon, Chardonnay, Malbec, Merlot, Moscatel, Mollar, Sirah, Tannat, Pinot Verdot, and Pinot noir, etc.

Peruvian table grape production is driven by modern agriculture practices, and the growing export-oriented businesses transforming Peru into a highly skilled, formal, and ground-breaking grape supplier. The table grape industry complies with environmental, labor, and local regulations, plus international certifications. All these elements positively impacted the rise of Peru as a major global grape supplier.

For the MY 2025/26 season, it is expected to follow a similar pattern of the last harvest with a higher volume in December to February.

Figure 3. Peru Grape Total Exports Seasonality in Thousand Metric Tons (MT)



Source: Peruvian Customs Service (SUNAT)

Consumption:

Domestic consumption of fresh grapes is forecast at 100,000 MT in MY 2024/2025, a 30 percent decrease from the previous year. The local grape market is a secondary market for producers since prices are significantly lower than on the international market. White seedless grapes continue to dominate the local market.

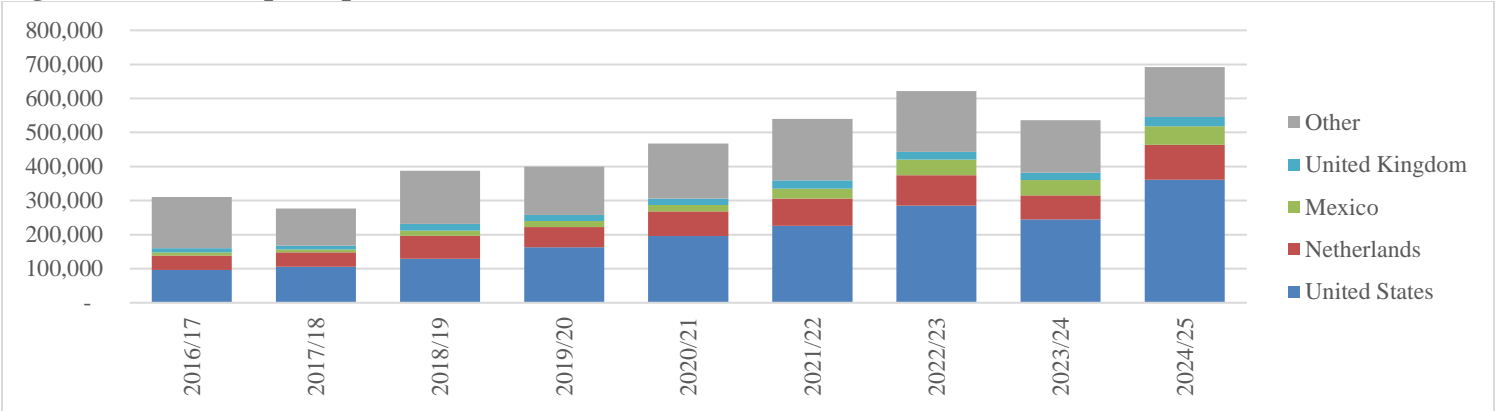
The pisco industry is another significant consumer of grapes. Pisco output is estimated at eight million liters in calendar year (CY) 2024, a five percent increase in volume. According to the Ministry of Production there are 500 pisco producers and 85 percent are small businesses. The United States, Spain, Japan and the Netherlands are the largest consumers of Peruvian pisco. Pisco exports is a USD 8.5 million-dollar market. Lima and Ica make up 90 percent of total pisco production followed by Arequipa, Moquegua and Tacna.

Trade:

FAS Lima forecasts exports to reach a record of 770,000 MT in MY 2025/2026, 12 percent higher than the previous year. The United States was the top export destination in (MY) 2024/2025 with exports

reaching 360,000 MT (a 48 percent increase), followed by the Netherlands with 103,000 (MT a 47 percent increase), and Mexico with 54,000 MT (a 21 percent increase).

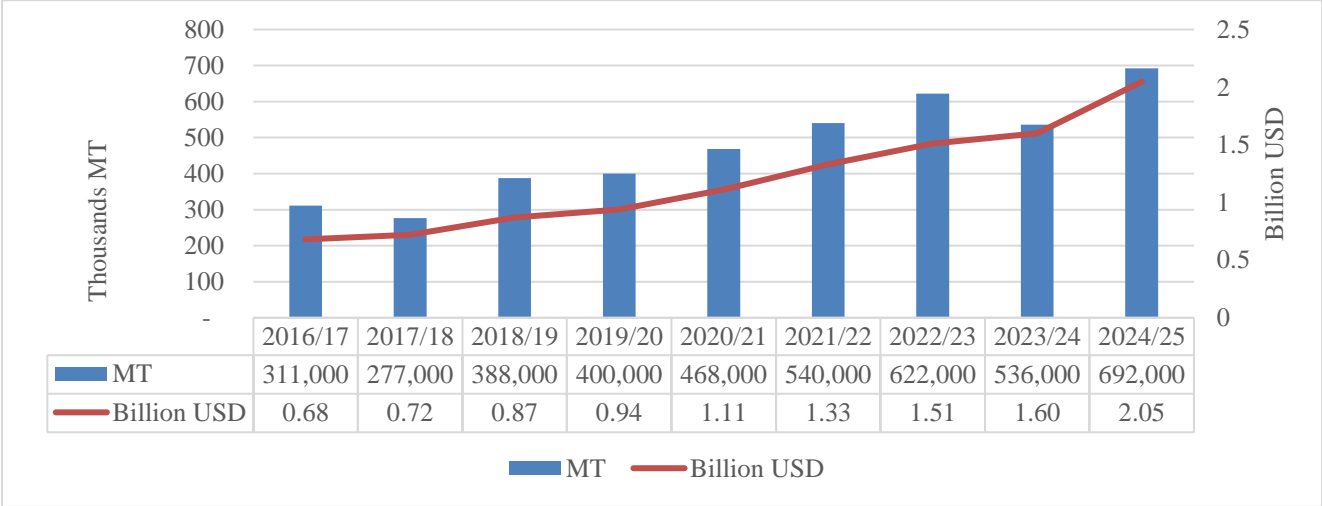
Figure 4: Peru Grape Exports to the World in MY



Source: Peruvian Customs Service (SUNAT)

The upward trend - only disrupted twice by severe weather patterns - is expected to set a record for the coming season in terms of value and volume. Currently, Peru is facing challenges for the coming season including the falling dollar-Peruvian Nuevo Sol exchange rate that saw a 10 percent drop in value and high prices of cold containers transportation. Since MY 2017/2018, Peruvian table grapes exports have grown 14 percent annually.

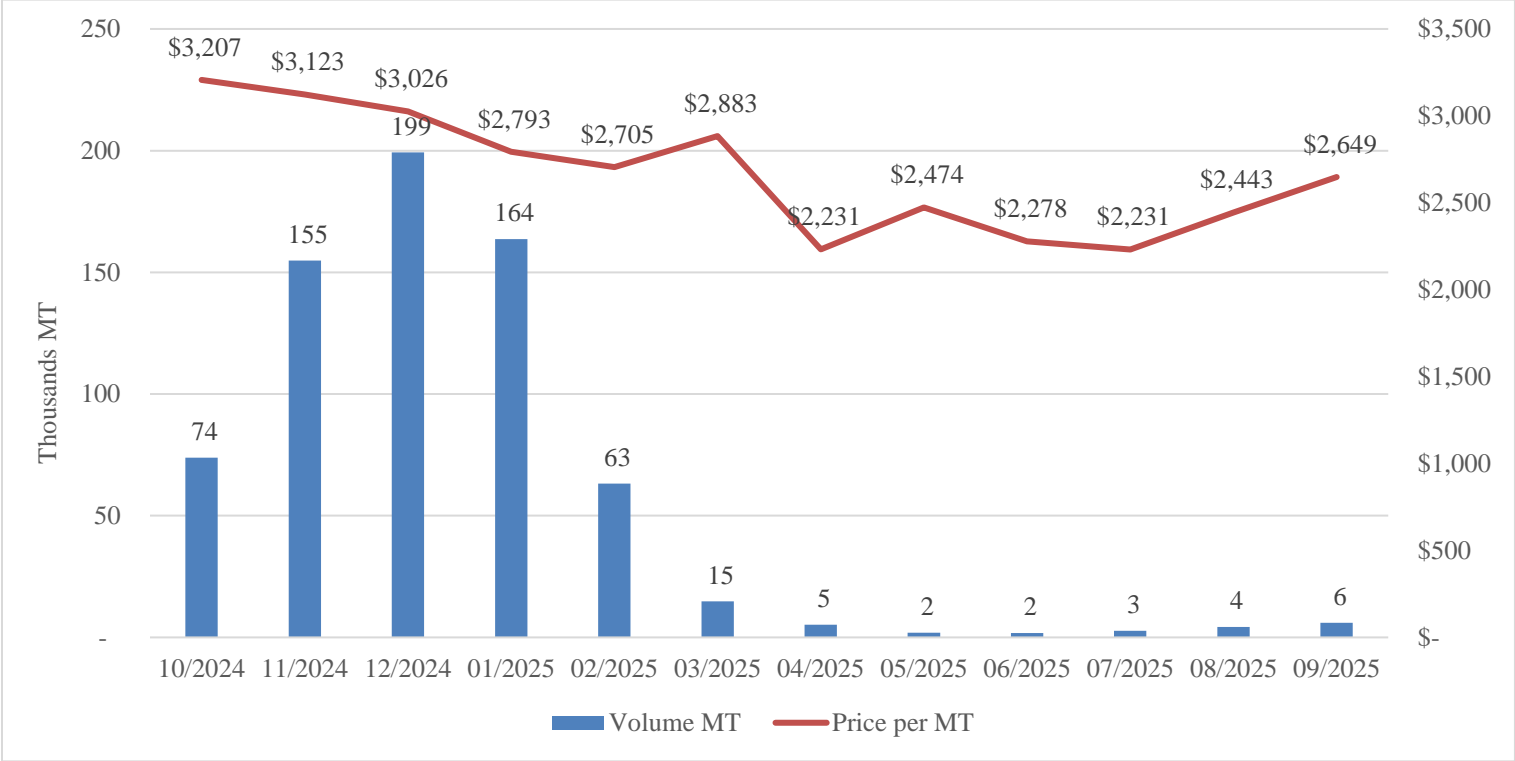
Figure 5. Evolution of Peruvian Table Grape Exports by Volume and Value (MY Oct-Sept)



Source: Peruvian Customs Service (SUNAT)

In MY 2024/2025 export value reached \$2 billion, a record year and an increase in total value of 27 percent compared to the previous year. Grape prices in the export market averaged USD 2,959.78 per MT, a four percent decrease in value per MT from MY 2023/2024.

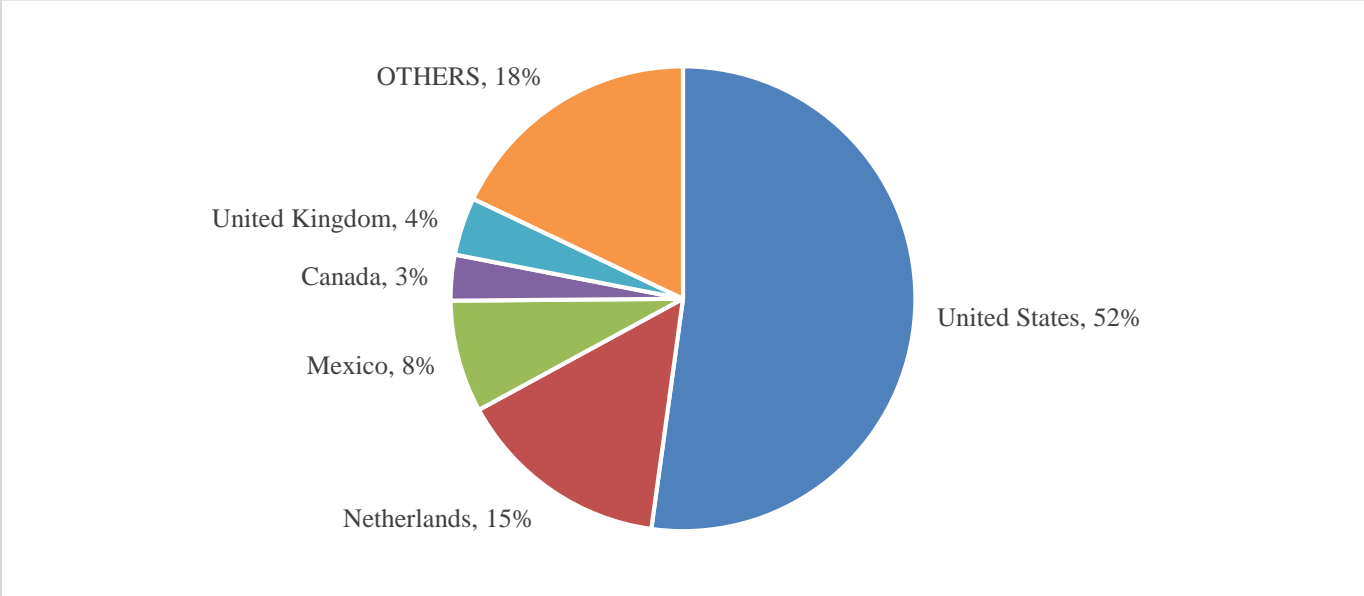
Figure 6. Evolution of Exports Peruvian Table Monthly by Volume and Prices (MY Oct-Sept)



Source: Peruvian Customs Service (SUNAT)

The top five destinations of Peruvian table grapes represent 82 percent of its exports. The United States and the Netherlands are expected to maintain the growth trend. Mexico is the third largest market for Peruvian table grapes and is growing consistently.

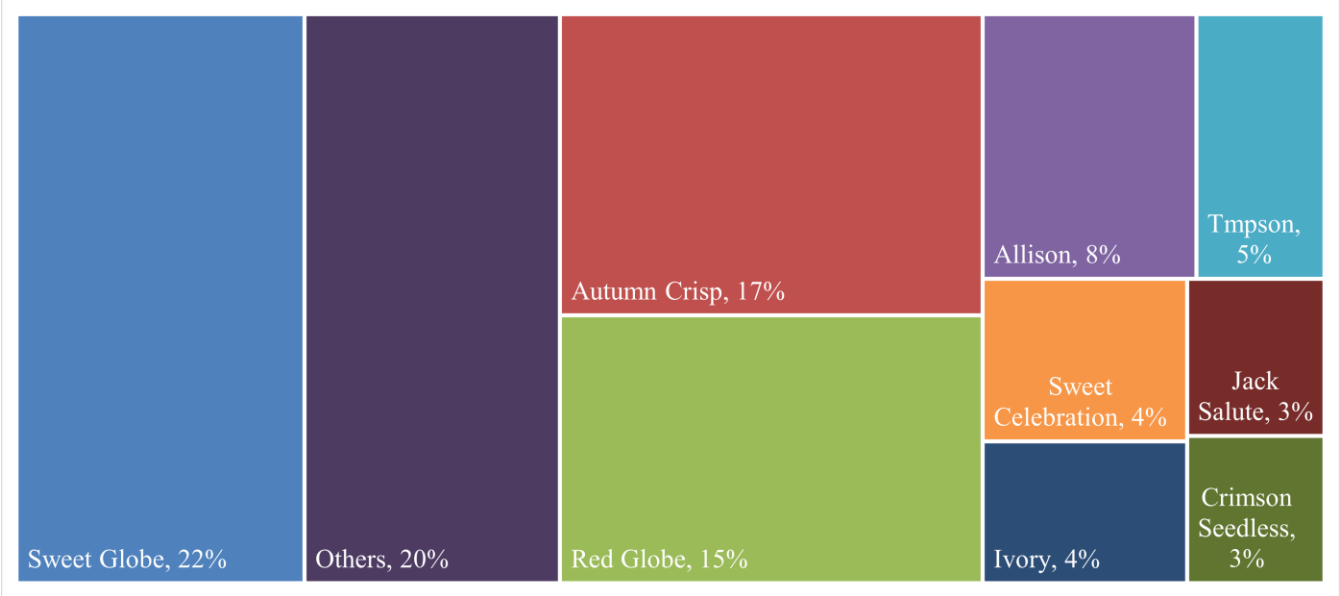
Figure 7: Peru Grape Exports by Destination in MY 2024/25



Source: Peruvian Customs Service (SUNAT)

Currently seedless grape varieties represent 75 percent of Peru exports table grapes. The five most popular grape varieties for exports in terms of area are Sweet Globe (22 percent), Autumn Crisp (17 percent), Red Globe (15 percent), Allison (8 percent), and Sweet Celebration (4 percent). Peru offers 40 grape varieties building its reputation on its diversification, genetic innovation, and market orientation.

Figure 8. Top varieties planted in Peru in MY 2024/25

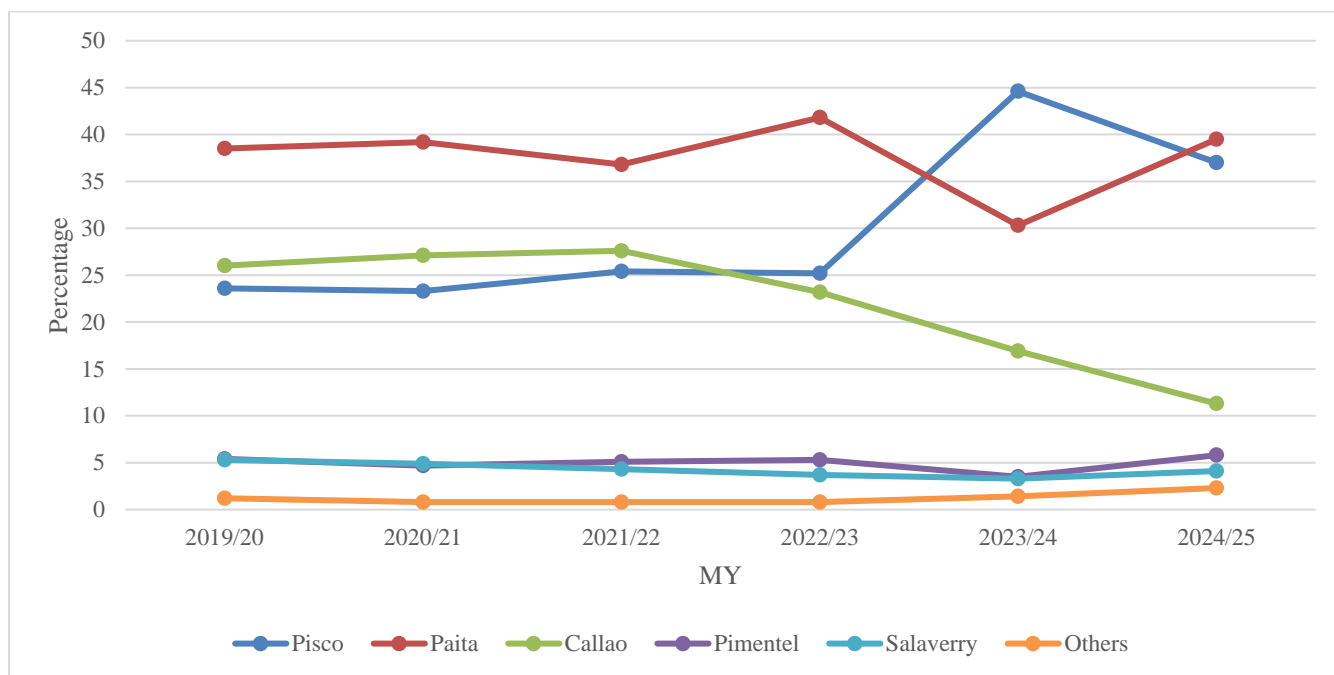


Source: National Agricultural Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agency of Peru (SENASA)

In MY 2024/25, table grapes originating from northern Peru represents 47 percent of total exports which might be up due to great expected good performance and quality of the fruit for the coming season.

The 99.5 percent of Peruvian grape exports go by maritime route. In Figure 10, FAS Lima has analyzed the shipments by departure port. In MY 2024/25, the ports of Callao, Pisco and Paita concentrated 88% of total exports. An interesting trend is that Callao port has lost half of its market share since MY 2019/20 season.

Figure 9. Peruvian Ports Departures of Table Grapes



Source: Peruvian Customs Service (SUNAT)

Policy:

Peru has signed 23 bilateral [trade agreements](#), including the United States, China, and the European Union. These agreements, along with the work of [PROVID](#) (the largest grape association in Peru) and SENASA (National Agricultural Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agency of Peru) have enabled Peruvian grapes to enter 52 markets in MY 2024/2025.

For MY 2025/2026, Peruvian grapes recieved market access to Israel after a three-year negotiation. Peruvian table grapes can access more than 60 markets worldwide and keeps working on expanding. SENASA certifies compliance of all exported grapes every harvest season, including production and packaging sites: [List of Grape Orchards registered](#)

In September 2025, Peru enacted a New Agricultural Law ([Law 32,434](#)) aiming to attract investment and boost its competitiveness. Effective January 1, 2026, tax income cuts, addition of small and medium farming, the restoration of incentives for exporting, regularizing property rights, and promoting formalization especially in rural areas are the core of Peru's agricultural reform. The agriculture sector has been one of the drivers of Peru's economic boost in the last 25 years and it is expected to be strategic in the coming years.

The Port in Pisco has gained relevance for table grapes in the last five years. It connects Ica with the United States via a trans-shipment hub in Panama (to Savannah, Philadelphia, and Los Angeles), Manzanillo (Mexico), Vancouver (Canada), and northern Europe (Rotterdam, the Netherlands, and Amberes, France). Transit days on average will be 12 days to Philadelphia, 18 days to Mexico, 22 days to Los Angeles, 20 days to Rotterdam, and 30 days to Vancouver. The Port supports between 9,000 to 11,000 twenty-foot equivalent unit TEUS (New Panamax) vessels. This service saves time, reduces the cost of transportation and conserves the integrity of the grapes while in transit. Table grape exports in value represented 37 percent of total exports from Pisco in MY 2024/2025. Paita and Callao ports embodied 40 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

For the 2025/2026 season, Chancay Port, a multipurpose port, is expected to serve as an alternative for Callao port, which has been facing excessive traffic, 12-hour gate waiting time, and challenges in cold-storage capacity. According to official information, the Chancay Port will reduce shipment times to Asia, increasing the competitiveness of Peru's foreign trade operations. Also, the Chancay Port is being considered by Brazil as a trade corridor to reach Asia since it will reduce delivery services to 12 days.

Finally, Mexico, Peru and Chile signed a promotional alliance at the 2025 Global Produce & Floral Show in Anaheim to increase global consumption. The so-called, Grape Global Group (GGG) looks to add the United States and South Africa to articulate and collaborate to expand global markets. The GGG seeks to integrate all actors in the value chain and expects to overcome common challenges like climatic, logistics, and market.

Attachments:

No Attachments