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Report Name: Fresh Deciduous Fruit Annual

Country: Peru

Post: Lima

Report Category: Fresh Deciduous Fruit

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Report Highlights:

Grape production in Peru is forecast to decline to 725,000 metric tons (MT) in marketing year (MY) 2026/2027, down 14 percent from the previous year. Warmer temperatures are expected to accelerate the start of the harvest and complicate fruit dispatch, particularly in the northern region, which accounts for 33 percent of export production. However, varietal diversity, an earlier harvest window and consistent fruit quality may help the sector respond to El Niño conditions, despite lower yields. Domestic consumption of fresh grapes is forecast at 75,000 MT in MY 2026/2027. Exports are forecast to reach 650,000 MT in MY 2026/2027, down 13 percent from the previous year. The United States is expected to remain Peru's leading export market.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

Table 1. Production, Supply, and Distribution

Grapes, Fresh Table	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2024		Oct 2025		Oct 2026	
Peru	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	35,500	35,500	36,500	36,500	0	37,000
Area Harvested (HA)	34,000	34,000	35,000	35,500	0	36,500
Commercial Production (MT)	710,000	710,000	790,000	765,000	0	665,000
Non-Comm. Production (MT)	80,000	82,500	80,000	80,000	0	60,000
Production (MT)	790,000	792,500	870,000	845,000	0	725,000
Imports (MT)	100	0	100	0	0	0
Total Supply (MT)	790,100	792,500	870,100	845,000	0	725,000
Fresh Dom. Consumption (MT)	100,500	95,500	100,100	100,000	0	75,000
Exports (MT)	689,600	697,000	770,000	745,000	0	650,000
Withdrawal From Market (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (MT)	790,100	792.500	870.100	845,000	0	725,000
(HA) ,(MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Production:

Peru's grape production for MY 2026/2027 (October–September) is projected to reach 725,000 metric tons, down 13 percent from the previous year. The decline is primarily attributed to El Nino related impacts in the northern region of Piura, which accounts for 33 percent of Peru's grape export production. Yields there have been significantly affected by above-average temperatures linked to the El Niño phenomenon and anomalously warm sea-surface temperatures.

According to Peru's national weather agency (SENAMHI), the country has not experienced typical autumn and winter conditions, with minimum and maximum temperatures remaining above historical averages. The pattern is linked to a pronounced coastal thermal anomaly: sea-surface temperatures have been +3°C to +7°C (+37.4°F to +44.6°F) above normal. These atypical climatic conditions have exacerbated production challenges, particularly in the already vulnerable growing areas of northern Peru.

Peru's table grape production area stretches from North to South along the Pacific Ocean. Despite the region's desert climate, temperatures typically range between 9 and 30 degrees Celsius (48-86 degrees Fahrenheit), and the area receives about 12 hours of sunlight per day year-round, conditions well suited to grape production. Combined with investment in harvest technology, a diverse portfolio of licensed varieties and precision irrigation, these advantages allow Peruvian vines to reach maturity up to 55 percent faster than vines in neighboring countries.

Peru began producing table grapes in the late 1990's, as the country identified agriculture as a strategic sector for economic growth. Over the past three decades, it has become an agricultural investment

destination, supported by multiple trade agreements, hydraulic infrastructure and the development of productive farmland in coastal desert areas. In 2025, Peru ranked as the world's second largest supplier of fresh fruit, after Mexico, accounting for 8 percent of the global market. Its fresh-fruit exports have grown by an average of 13 percent annually since 2016. Grapes were Peru's second most important crop, after blueberries.

Following high production in northern Peru, grape exports reached a record 745,000 MT in the 2025/2026 growing season, up 7 percent from the previous season. Southern Peru, which accounts for 50 percent of the country's harvested area, also performed exceptionally well.

This year's harvest is expected to be smaller than last year's, following unusual weather and above-average temperatures. Heavy rains forecast for northern Peru in late 2026 could further disrupt the harvest, given the region's vulnerability to El Niño related conditions. Producers have adapted to increasingly variable weather patterns and are working to use water efficiently on their farms. The adoption of licensed grape varieties has also helped improve productivity and competitiveness compared with conventional varieties.

Figure 1. Grape production in Arequipa region - Majes valley area (mid-June 2026) - South



Source: ©FAS Lima

Peru's export-oriented grape production is concentrated in Ica, which accounts for 50 percent of production, and Piura, with 33 percent. Other notable producing regions include Lambayeque (7 percent), La Libertad (5 percent) and Arequipa (4 percent). The total area under cultivation is estimated at 36,500 hectares.

The harvest typically runs from October through April, moving from north to south. Thanks to technological advances, producers in Piura can harvest twice a year: once in March or April and again in November or December

Figure 2. Grape production in Lambayeque region – Mocupe valley area (mid-Aug 2026) – North



Source: ©FAS Lima

Figure 3. Grape Production Zones in Peru



Source: Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture (MIDAGRI)

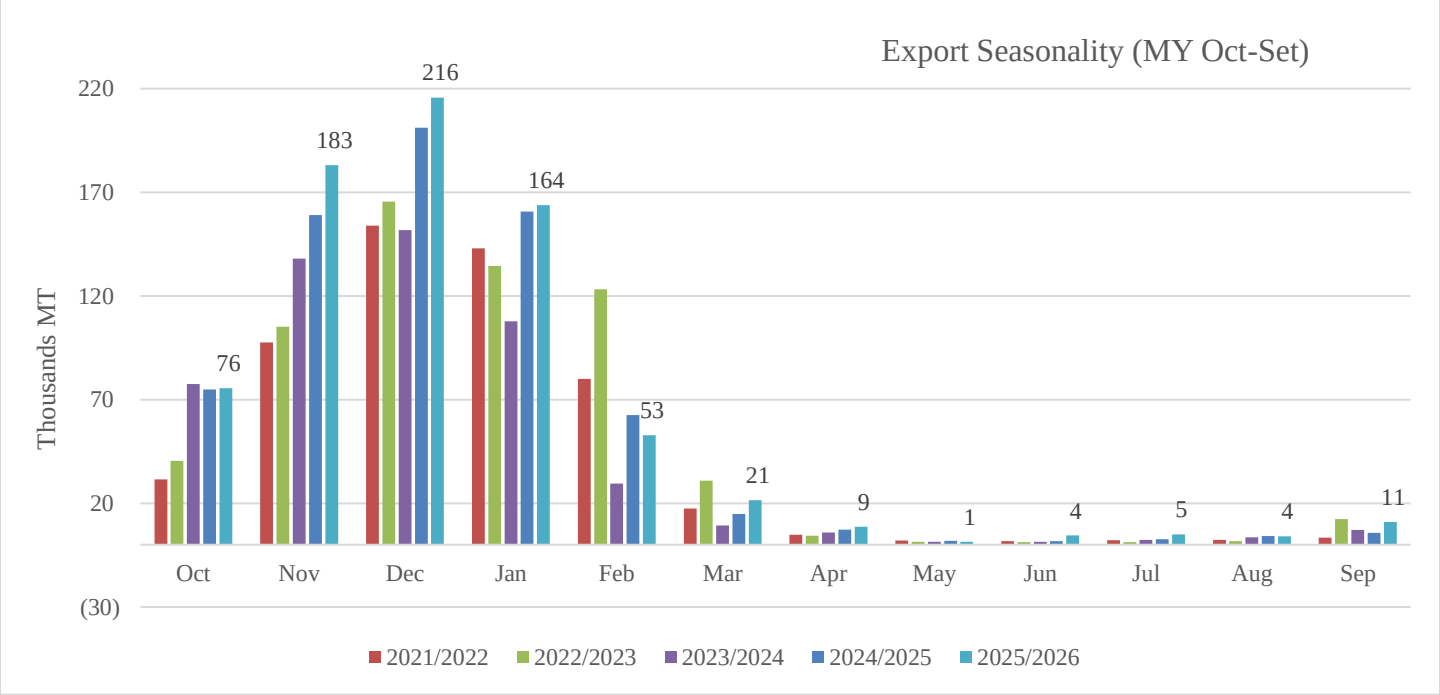
In MY 2025/2026, seedless grapes accounted for 85 percent of Peru's table grape exports. The six leading export varieties were Sweet Globe™ (23 percent), AUTUMNCRISP® (20 percent), Red Globe (11 percent), Allison™ (9 percent), Ivory™ and Timpson™ (5 percent each). AUTUMNCRISP® is gaining market share, increasing 3 percent from 2024 to 2025. Its popularity is attributed to production efficiency, yields of 4,500–5,000 boxes per hectare, and strong post-harvest performance, which helps preserve freshness and fruit value. Peru now produces around 60 grape varieties, reflecting a broader shift toward diversification, genetic innovation and modern practices responsive to market demand.

Additionally, grapes used in the production of Pisco (Peruvian spirit) are four non-aromatic varieties like Quebranta, Negra Criolla, Mollar, and Uvina, as well as four aromatics like Italia, Moscatel, Albilla and Torontel. Peru also has 30 varieties for wine production like Borgona black and white, Cabernet Sauvinon, 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 and formal grape supplier. The table grape industry complies with environmental, labor, and local regulations plus international certification. All these elements positively impact the rise of Peru as a major global grape supplier.

For the MY 2026/2027 season, harvesting is expected to begin in October 2026 in Piura, where high temperatures have accelerated fruit maturation by one to four weeks. By harvesting earlier, producers aim to preserve fruit quality and firmness, maintain sanitary conditions, and reduce exposure to heavy rains, flooding and other weather-related risks experienced in previous seasons.

Figure 4: Peru Grape Total Exports by Month in Thousand Metric Tons (MT)



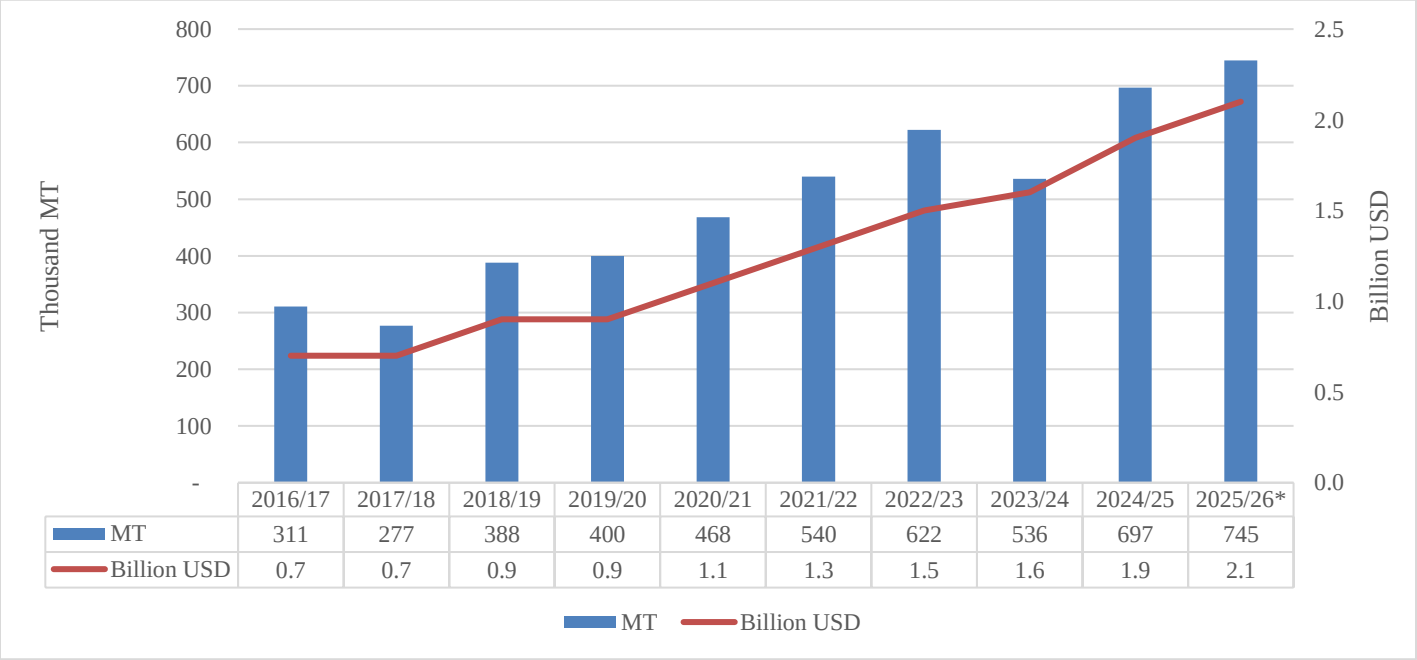
Source: Peruvian Customs Service (SUNAT)

Consumption:
Domestic consumption of fresh grapes is forecast at 75,000 metric tons in MY 2026/2027, down 25 percent from the previous year. The domestic market remains a secondary outlet for producers because prices are significantly lower than those in export markets. White seedless grapes continue to dominate local sales.

The pisco industry is another major user of grapes, with output projected at eight million liters in CY 2025, like 2024 levels. According to the Ministry of Production, Peru has 495 pisco producers, 94 percent of which are small businesses. The United States, Spain, Japan, and the Netherlands are the top export markets, with pisco exports totaling $9.5 million. Lima and Ica account for 90 percent of national production, followed by Arequipa, Moquegua, and Tacna.

Trade:
FAS Lima forecasts Peru's grape exports at 650,000 metric tons in MY 2026/2027, down 13 percent from the previous year. In MY 2025/2026, the United States was the leading destination, receiving 382,000 MT, up 6 percent. The Netherlands ranked second, with 99,300 MT, down 4 percent, followed by Mexico, which received 68,000 MT, up 26 percent.

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

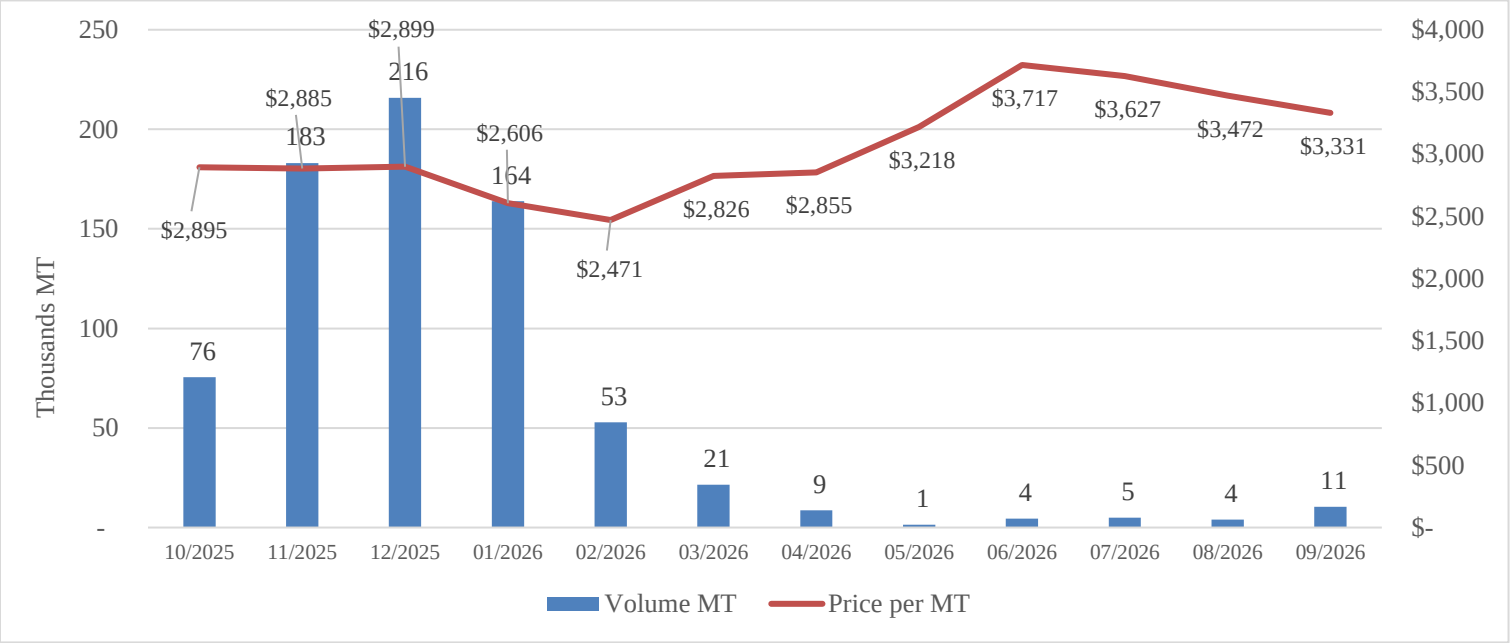


	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26*
MT	311	277	388	400	468	540	622	536	697	745
Billion USD	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.1

Source: Peruvian Customs Service (SUNAT)

In calendar year (CY) 2025, table grapes ranked as Peru's second-largest agricultural export by value, after blueberries. In MY 2025/2026, grape export value reached a record $2 billion, edging up from the previous year. The average export price was $2,889 per MT, a 9 percent increase. Since MY 2017/2018, Peru's table grape exports have grown by an average of 13 percent annually.

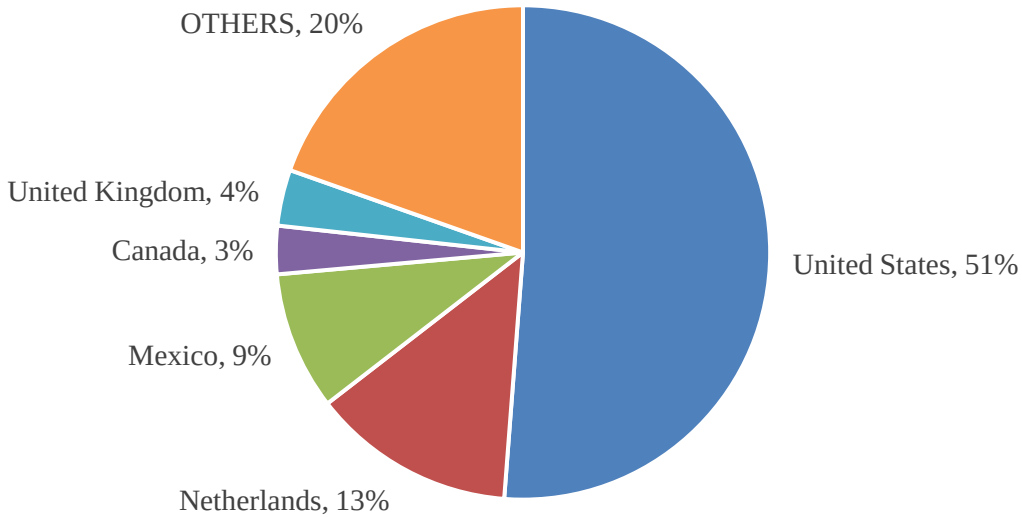
Figure 6. Monthly Peruvian Table Grape Exports by Volume and Value (MY 2025/2026)



Source: Peruvian Customs Service (SUNAT)

The top five destinations account for 80 percent of Peru's table grape exports. Mexico is the third-largest market and continues to grow. Licensed varieties account for 85 percent of the area certified for export, while traditional varieties make up the remaining 15 percent. This reflects the growing importance of varietal genetics in Peru's table grape industry.

Figure 7: Grape Exports by Country (MY 2025/2026) in Value

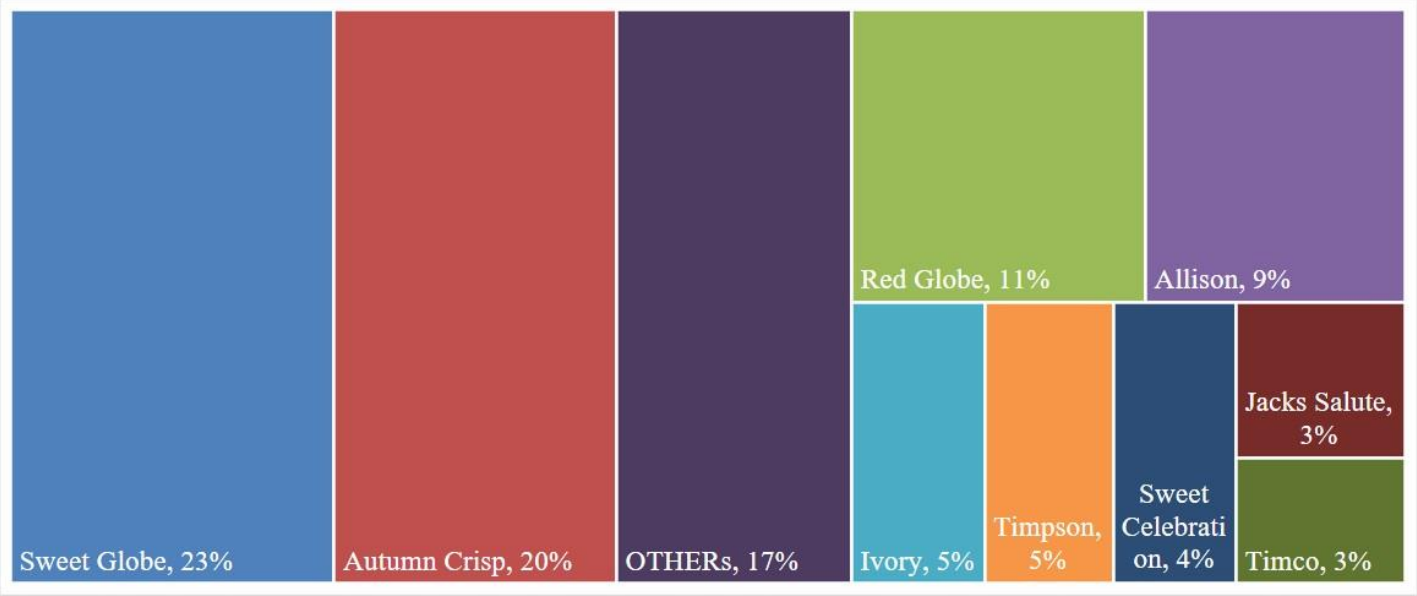


Source: Peruvian Customs Service (SUNAT)

In MY 2025/2026, northern Peru's table grape exports were more diversified across markets: 54 percent went to the United States and 31 percent to Europe. Southern Peru relied more heavily on the U.S. market, which received 73 percent of its exports, while Europe accounted for 15 percent.

Seedless grapes represented 90 percent of total exports. By color, green varieties accounted for 62 percent of exports, red varieties for 24 percent, and black varieties for 4 percent.

Figure 8. Top varieties for export planted in Peru in MY 2025/26 in Percentage



Source: Peruvian Agricultural Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agency (SENASA)

Policy:
Peru has established 24 trade agreements—most recently with Guatemala—covering 59 economies, including major partners such as the United States, China, and the European Union. These agreements, together with the market-development efforts of PROVID, Peru's largest grape growers' association, and the phytosanitary and export-access work of SENASA (APHIS counterpart), have enabled Peruvian grapes to reach 98 international markets.

SENASA oversees phytosanitary certification for all table grape exports for each harvest. The process includes inspecting, verifying and authorizing registered production units and packing facilities to ensure compliance with Peru's regulations and the sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) requirements of importing countries. List of Grape Orchards registered for MY 2026/2027.

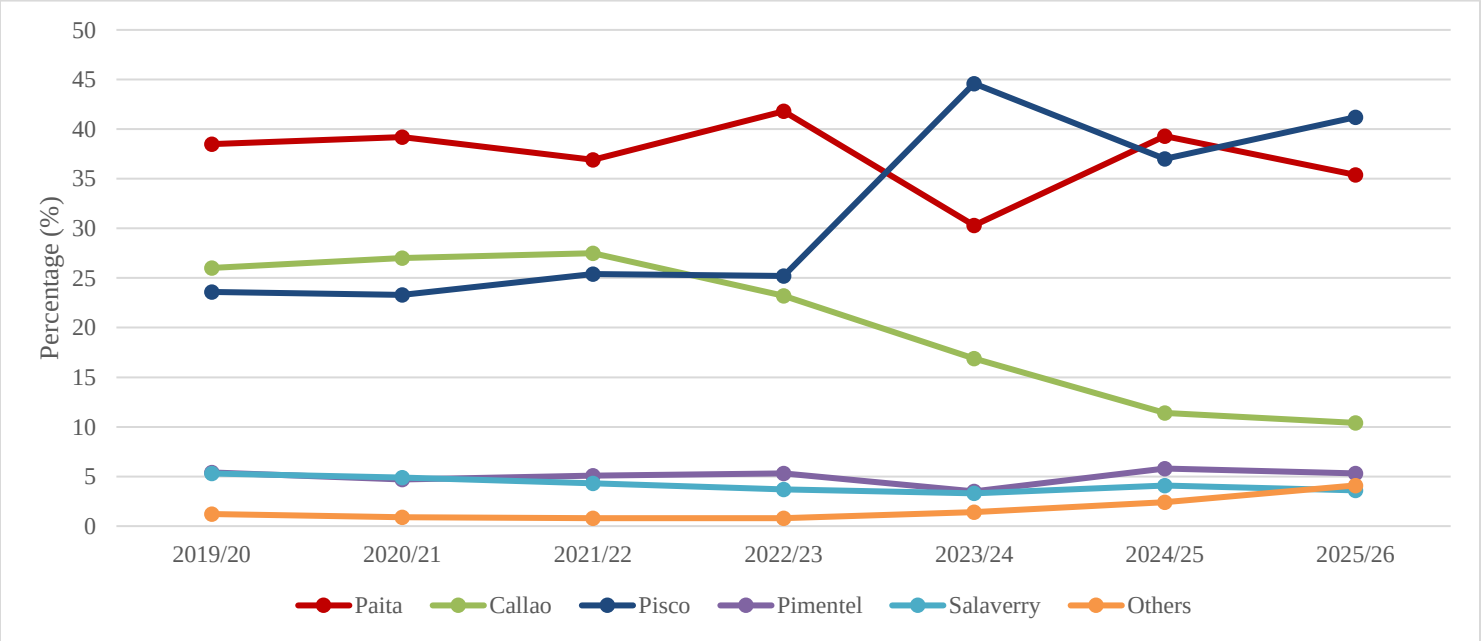
The Port of Pisco has become increasingly important since 2022, linking Ica with markets in the United States, Mexico, Canada and northern Europe. Routes to the United States connect through a transshipment hub in Panama, serving Savannah, Philadelphia and Los Angeles. Other destinations include Manzanillo, Mexico; Vancouver, Canada; and Rotterdam, the Netherlands, and Antwerp, Belgium.

Average transit times are 12 days to Philadelphia, 18 days to Mexico, 22 days to Los Angeles, 20 days to Rotterdam and 30 days to Vancouver. The port can accommodate New Panamax vessels with capacities of 9,000–11,000 twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs). These services help reduce transit time and transportation costs while maintaining grape quality.

In MY 2025/2026, table grapes accounted for 41 percent of the value of exports from Pisco, an 11 percent increase from the previous season. Paita and Callao accounted for 34 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Approximately 99.5 percent of Peru's grape exports are shipped by sea. FAS Lima's analysis of MY 2025/2026 shipments by port of departure (Figure 9) shows that Pisco and Paita together handled 76 percent of fresh grape exports. Callao's share has declined substantially, falling by more than 60 percent since MY 2019/2020.

Figure 9. Peru: Table Grape Exports by Port of Departure in Percentage



Source: Peruvian Customs Service (SUNAT)

For MY 2026/2027, the Port of Chancay is emerging as an alternative export gateway to Callao. Commissioned as a multipurpose deep-water port in late 2024, Chancay is expected to ease pressure on Callao, which faces congestion, gate waits of up to 12 hours and limited cold-storage capacity.

Government and port-operator sources indicate that Chancay could shorten transit times to Asia, improving the efficiency and competitiveness of Peru's trade logistics. Brazil has also identified the port as a potential strategic corridor to Asian markets, with projected delivery times of approximately 12 days.

Chancay handled 4 percent of Peru's table grape exports in MY 2025/2026, up from 2 percent in MY 2024/2025.

Attachments:

No Attachments