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Report Highlights:

In market year (MY) 2024/25, total citrus production in Mexico is expected up by 4 percent versus the previous year, driven primarily by the increase in lime production. Fresh orange production is projected up only marginally due to unstable environmental conditions such as prolonged drought, high temperatures and erratic rainfall in the main producing regions. Post's forecasting for MY 2024/25 reflects producer expectations of improved environmental conditions that will aid in tree recovery and produce higher quality fruit. Orange juice production will increase following several years of lower production due to fruit quality issues. More favorable conditions helped to obtain better quality fruit through the latter half of MY 2023/24 and producer sentiment and market demand remains positive for MY 2024/25. Exports of fresh citrus fruit are projected to remain stable for fresh oranges and grow moderately for fresh lemons/limes.

Executive Summary:

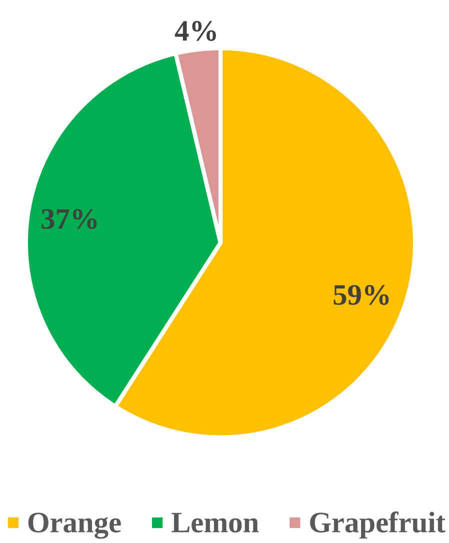
MY 2024/2025 total production in Mexico of fresh oranges, lemons/limes, and grapefruit is expected up by 4 percent versus the previous year. However, Mexican citrus production is still challenged by adverse environmental effects, such as prolonged drought and high temperatures that affected many of Mexico's main producing regions. It is expected that as orange trees recover, larger fruit with higher juice content will be harvested in MY 2024/25. It is also estimated that this will translate to increased production of fresh juice concentrate.

Mexico's total domestic consumption is up 5 percent across fresh citrus driven by a 7 percent increase in lemons/limes fresh consumption. However, the economic environment remains a key limiting factor in consumer purchasing behavior. While included in Mexico's basic food basket, or "*canasta basica*", citrus covered in this paper and other fruit products are generally not considered 'staples' by medium and low-income households. High pricing in the sector also limits consumption growth.

Export demand remains stable with an important increase for lemons/limes exports and marginally for oranges. The overall export of fresh citrus is projected to be higher than previous MY due to more available lemons/limes for export. Mexico's imports of fresh citrus fruit are minimal and largely unchanged year to year.

In 2023, according to Mexico's Agri-food and Fisheries Information Service (SIAP), total planted area for citrus fruits covered in this report (oranges, lemons/limes, and grapefruit) surpassed 598,300 hectares (ha), a 2 percent increase versus previous year. Planted area for orange production represents 59.1 percent of total planted area, followed by lemons with 37.2 percent and grapefruit with 3.7percent. This ratio has remained steady over the last 10 years.

Mexico Total Citrus Planted Area, 2023 (% of Area)



Source: SIAP

Table 1: Mexico Fresh Oranges – Production, Supply, and Distribution

Oranges, Fresh	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	Nov 2022		Nov 2023		Nov 2024	
Mexico	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	349000	349000	349500	353609	0	357000
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	336873	336873	337000	340905	0	346000
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	64200	64200	64200	64200	0	64200
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	5200	5200	5200	5200	0	5200
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	69400	69400	69400	69400	0	69400
Production (1000 MT)	4854	4854	4870	4942	0	5050
Imports (1000 MT)	35	37	32	21	0	21
Total Supply (1000 MT)	4889	4891	4902	4963	0	5071
Exports (1000 MT)	64	63	64	53	0	54
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	2440	2443	2534	2606	0	2717
For Processing (1000 MT)	2385	2385	2304	2304	0	2300
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	4889	4891	4902	4963	0	5071
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						

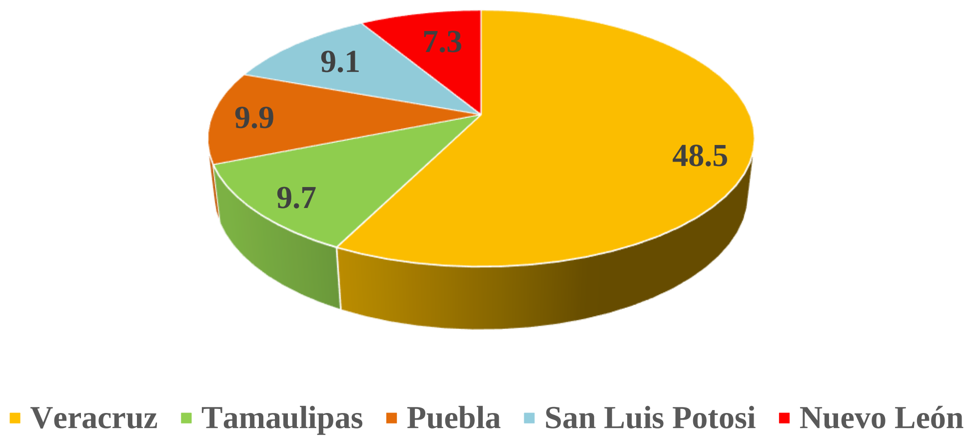
Planted Area

For MY 2024/25 (November/October), Post projects orange planted area at 357,000 hectares (ha), a marginal one percent increase versus previous MY. Mexico´s main orange growing regions have been affected recently by phenomena such as the Isolated High-Altitude Depression (DANA), prolonged drought, and atypical cold temperatures. In addition, HLB (Huanglongbing) or citrus greening and other pests have reduced yields in these regions. On top of this, growers also face increased production costs, spurred by rising fertilizer prices and irrigation needs. Large-scale farmers continue exploring more effective post-harvest management strategies as well as implementing more sustainable practices such as the use of bio-stimulant products and good agroecological practices to address these challenges. At a national level, for over four years, constant weather fluctuations like high temperatures, and lack of water or heavy rainfall in short periods of time remain as key factors that hinder crop production and fruit quality, especially in terms of size and juice content.

For MY 2023/24, farmers operating on land lacking irrigation systems harvested smaller sized and drier fruit. In contrast, growers using drip irrigation systems expect the fruit to be larger and with more juice but foresee the fruit not reaching optimal commercial quality. As a result, growers commonly hold on to cut/harvest the fruit produced in irrigated orchards to enter the market with better product, at a higher price.

Based on available official data, Mexico’s MY 2023/24 planted area is estimated to be 353,609 ha, a 1.5 percent increase from MY 2022/23. In 2023, most of Mexico’s orange planted area was in the states of Veracruz (48.5 percent), Puebla (9.9 percent), Tamaulipas (9.7 percent), San Luis Potosí (9.1 percent), and Nuevo Leon (7.3 percent).

Mexico Total Orange Planted Area, 2023 (% of Area)



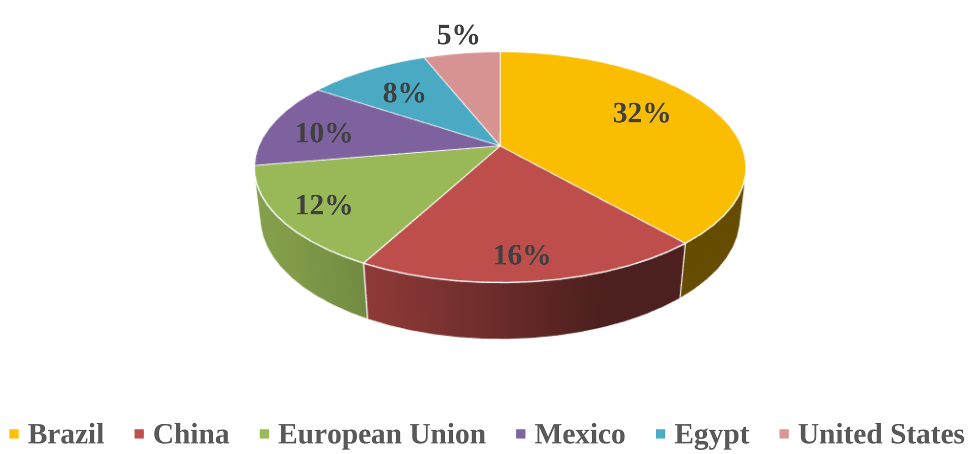
Source: SIAP

Production

Post forecasts orange production for MY 2024/25 at 5.05 million metric tons (MMT), 2 percent above the previous MY considering that farmers expect that late rainfall in the northeastern states of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon will render fruit of larger size.

Mexico’s MY 2023/24 orange production is estimated at 4.94 MMT based on available data. This represents 1.8 percent increase versus MY 2022/23. In the last few years, adverse environmental conditions like high temperatures and irregular precipitation, affecting major orange producing states, have led to unstable growing seasons. In the current year, growers expect lower production and below average quality fruit with less juice content. According to both Post estimates and USDA official data for MY 2023/24, Mexico ranks fourth worldwide in the production of orange with 10 percent of total production, behind Brazil, China, and the European Union.

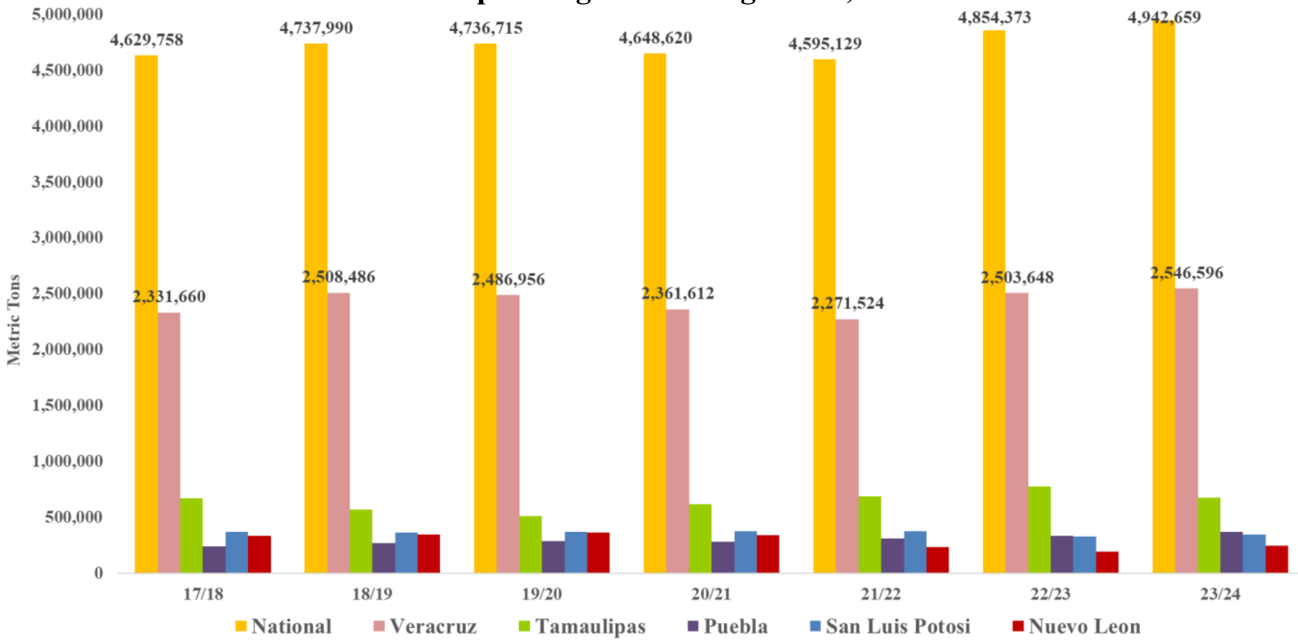
Top Orange Producers, Percent of Global Production-MY 2023/24



Source: USDA Production, Supply & Distribution (PS&D)

With available data, Post's national orange yield for MY 2023/24 is estimated at 14.5 metric tons per hectare (MT/ha), a marginal increase from previous MY as farmers expect a small size and low juice content crop. Growers reported that lower use of fertilizer in the previous season contributed to smaller fruit with low juice content. Post maintains its view that the environmental factors mentioned above will continue to impact citrus planting, harvesting, and overall yields in MY 2024/25.

Mexico's Top Orange Producing States, 2017-2024



Source: SIAP

Accounting for nearly half of national planted area for oranges, conditions in the state of Veracruz largely determine the trajectory of Mexico's orange crop. According to SIAP official data, orange production in MY 2023/24 is slightly above the previous MY as production in Veracruz barely increased by 1 percent. Also of note, production in Tamaulipas, the second largest producer, decreased 12.5 percent versus the year prior. The minor increase in Veracruz crop production and the volume decline in Tamaulipas offset a 28 percent volume increase in Nuevo Leon. In 2023, according to available data, Nuevo Leon ranks in fifth place with over 4 percent of total national orange production. Based on available data, in 2023, national orange production exceeded 4.94 MMT. Valencia is the predominant variety with over 95 percent of national orange production followed by the Hamlin variety with 4 percent. The remaining 1 percent of production corresponds to the Marrs, Navel, and Criolla varieties. The ratio among orange varieties has not changed for many years.

Phytosanitary Issues

Citrus greening, or *Huanglongbing* (HLB) is a sanitary hazard to citrus growers and present in Mexico´s mayor citrus producing areas. To mitigate the impact of HLB, Mexico's federal and state governments continue to work together implementing measures such as biological control and integrated field management, in addition to training and promoting good agricultural practices.

Table 2: Production by State MY 2023/24

Orange		Planted Area (ha)	Harvested Area (ha)	Production (mt)	Yield (mt/ha)
Total		**353,609**	**340,905**	**4,942,658**	**14.5**
Veracruz		171,815	171,267	2,546,595	14.8
Tamaulipas		34,544	32,179	677,508	21
Puebla		35,036	29,271	368,914	12.6
San Luis Potosí		32,118	31,945	343,302	10.7
Nuevo León		26,025	25,385	247,041	9.7
Others		54,068	50,856	759,295	14.9

Source: Agri-food and Fisheries Information Service (SIAP)

Consumption

Post forecasts Mexico's domestic fresh orange consumption at 2.72 MMT in MY 2024/25, a 4.2 percent increase from previous MY considering growers expected to harvest late fruit of better quality in late 2024. However, economic factors continue to affect consumers' purchasing power. According to the Consejo Nacional de Evaluación de la Política de Desarrollo Social (CONEVAL), during November 2024, the cost of the basic food basket in urban areas grew 6 percent year-over-year, from 2,225 pesos per month per person to 2,359 pesos per month. The rising price of food continues impacting consumer's purchasing decisions making them more discretional when buying food items like fruits, which although included in the basic food basket "*Canasta Básica*", as orange, they compete with animal protein like poultry and eggs. Consumption in MY 2023/24 is estimated at 2.6 MMT.

Trade

For MY 2024/25, Post forecasts Mexico's fresh orange exports at 54,000 MT, 2 percent above the previous MY. In MY 2023/24, exports are estimated at 53,000 MT based on available data and current pace of trade. The state of Nuevo Leon is a major exporter of orange to the United States. However, although the production for 2023 is up 28 percent versus 2022, based on available data Nuevo Leon growers/packers/producers had to adjust the logistics for exporting the fruit to the United States due to export inspection-related costs. Consequently, the exports of orange fruit to the United States. is expected to drop in 2024. Traditionally, over 98 percent of Mexico's fresh orange exports go to the U.S. market.

The Post forecast for MY 2024/25 fresh orange imports is 21,000 MT, unchanged from the previous MY due to steady fruit imports from the United States and unchanged domestic production volume. Mexico imports fresh oranges uniquely from the United States, which go to retail and wholesale markets primarily in northern states.

Table 3 below shows the wholesale price per kilo per month for fresh orange wholesale prices in the Central de Abastos de Iztapala in Mexico City. In 2024, from April to September the wholesale price maintained high levels going from 18.00 pesos/kg in June to 23.00 pesos/kg in September, the price per kilo reached its highest in July with 33.50 pesos, 40 percent above same month in 2023. In addition to the increasing prices of food products, fruit prices will fluctuate seasonally and affect consumption behavior.

Table 3: Wholesale Valencia Orange Prices (Pesos/Kg) Mexico City

Month	2023	2024
January	15.00	13.80
February	15.00	14.20
March	13.60	13.50
April	17.00	18.00
May	17.50	19.80
June	20.00	27.50
July	24.00	33.50
August	23.00	30.50
September	18.00	23.00
October	16.80	16.50
November	10.50	17.50
December	11.50	18.50

Source: National Market Information Service (SNIIM)

Policy

At the time of this report, export of fresh oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines from Mexico to the United States is allowed for compliant product under current USDA/APHIS and SADER/SENASICA work plans. Since March 21, 1988, USDA/APHIS declared the state of Sonora as a fruit fly free zone and product from this state is not regulated by applicable citrus work plans.

Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice (FCOJ) 65^0 Brix

Table 4: Mexico Orange Juice – Production, Supply, and Distribution

Orange Juice	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	Nov 2022		Nov 2023		Nov 2024	
Mexico	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Deliv. To Processors (MT)	2385000	2385000	2304000	2304000	0	2300000
Beginning Stocks (MT)	2000	2000	2000	2000	0	2000
Production (MT)	140000	140000	155000	180000	0	187000
Imports (MT)	5000	5000	2000	1600	0	1600
Total Supply (MT)	147000	147000	159000	183600	0	190600
Exports (MT)	139000	139000	150000	174100	0	182000
Domestic Consumption (MT)	6000	6000	7000	7500	0	6600
Ending Stocks (MT)	2000	2000	2000	2000	0	2000
Total Distribution (MT)	147000	144370	159000	183600	0	190600
(MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Production

For MY 2024/25, Post´s production forecast for fresh concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) is 187,000 MT, a 4 percent increase from Post’s MY 2023/24 estimate of 180,000 MT. This forecast is based on the expected increase of 2 percent in fruit production in 2023/24 versus the previous MY. This figure also considers the fruit of MY 2024/25 of better quality and with higher juice content. This trend began in the latter half of MY 2023/24 which also accounts for better than expected juice production in the current year. Nationally, producers/shippers deliver 40 to 50 percent of fruit for juice processing, but this can fluctuate based on harvest volume and fruit quality. For MY 2024/25, the industry supply projection remains relatively stable as the previous marketing year. Growers expect that the 2024/25 fruit will be larger in size with higher juice content hence juice industry could obtain better yields.

Consumption

Post's MY 2024/25 domestic consumption of FCOJ forecast is 6,600 MT, 12 percent below from previous MY considering a diminished supply in the current year and the industry's primary orientation towards export markets. Over the last decade, less than 5 percent of Mexico's orange juice/concentrate production goes towards domestic juice and beverage industries, according to FCOJ producers. The industry is mainly export-oriented, although some of that product returns as a finished product to the Mexican market.

Trade

The Post export forecast for MY 2024/2025 is 182,000 MT, 5 percent above Post's previous MY estimate considering the availability of better-quality fruit with more juice content. Post forecasts MY 2024/2025 imports at 1,600 MT, unchanged from previous MY. The majority of FCOJ imported into Mexico is juice originally produced in Mexico that was shipped for bottling/packaging to the United States and reimported for sale in supermarkets.

Fresh Lemons/Limes

Table 5: Mexico Fresh Lemons/Limes – Production, Supply, and Distribution

Lemons/Limes, Fresh	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	Nov 2022		Nov 2023		Nov 2024	
Mexico	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	218837	218837	219500	222643	0	223500
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	200878	200878	202500	209782	0	212000
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	50000	50000	50000	50000	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	6500	6500	6500	6500	0	0
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	56500	56500	56500	56500	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	3101	3101	2950	3240	0	3500
Imports (1000 MT)	6	5	6	5	0	5
Total Supply (1000 MT)	3107	3106	2956	3245	0	3505
Exports (1000 MT)	746	744	690	710	0	750
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	2011	1942	1866	2105	0	2255
For Processing (1000 MT)	350	420	400	430	0	500
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	3107	3106	2956	3245	0	3705
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Planted Area

Post's forecast for MY 2024/25 (Nov-Oct) planted area is 223,500 ha, with harvested area forecasted at 212,000 ha. The forecast is based on SIAP available statistics and considers that since 2019, the area planted in Michoacán has increased by less than one percent. In 2023, Michoacan accounted for over 28 percent of total planted area followed by Veracruz with 24 percent, Oaxaca with 11 percent, and Colima with 10 percent. Table 6 below lists the states with the largest planted area and corresponding harvested fruit in 2023.

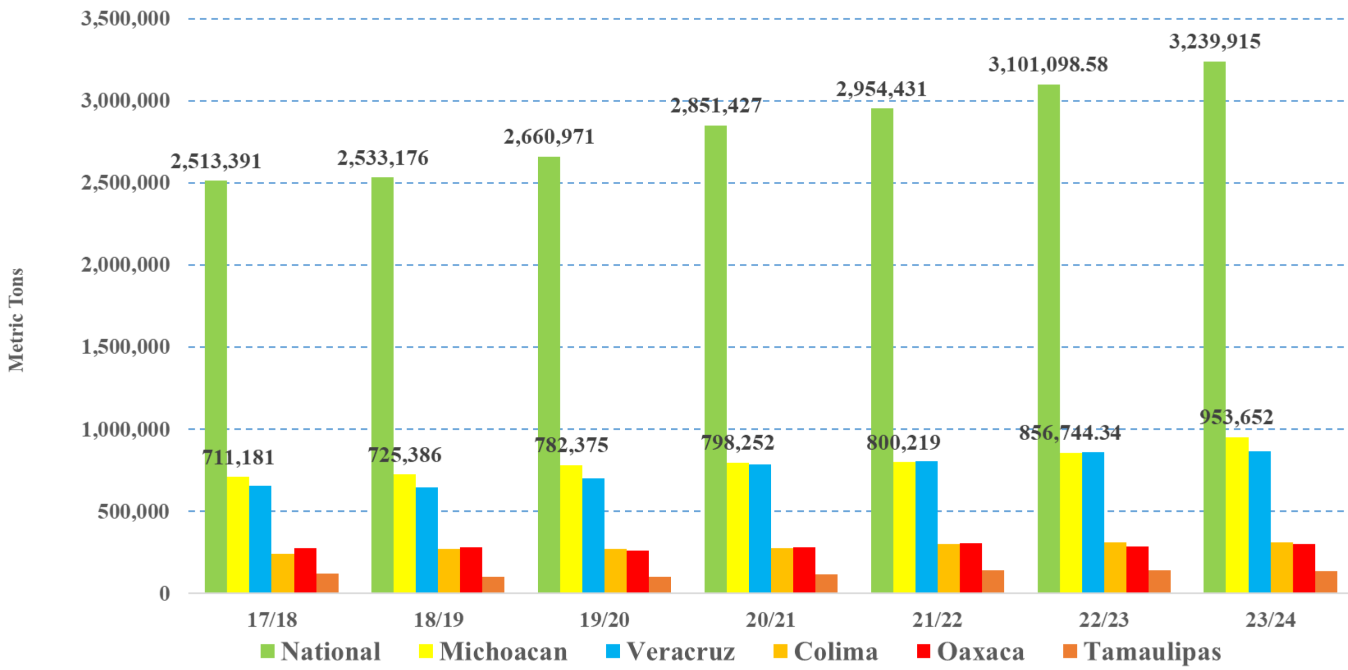
Table 6: Lime Production by State, 2023

Limes	Planted Area (ha)	Harvested Area (ha)	Production (mt)	Yield (mt/ha)
Total	222,643.40	209,782.60	3,239,914.70	15.44
Michoacán	63,395.50	60,034.50	953,651.67	15.89
Veracruz	52,923.96	52,494.84	867,916.45	16.53
Colima	21,832.04	21,797.04	312,046.85	14.32
Oaxaca	23,992.75	22,572.20	300,310.48	13.3
Tamaulipas	8,508.48	7,026.72	135,886.35	19.34
Others	51,990.67	45,857.30	670,102.90	14.6

Source: SIAP

Lime production in Michoacan and Veracruz amounts over 1.8 MMT, which represents 56.22 percent of total production.

Mexico Lemons/Limes (all varieties), Production by State Metric Tons, 2017-2023

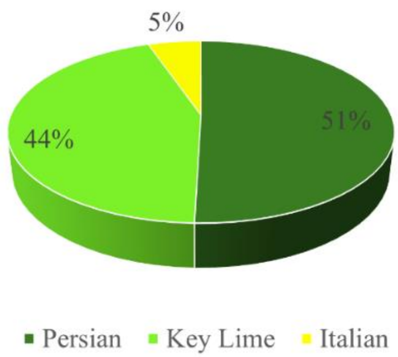


Source: SIAP

Production

Post's production forecast for MY 2024/25 is 3.5 MMT, an 8 percent increase versus previous MY. This increase reflects positive expectations from growers in the Michoacan growing area who anticipate a strong flowering and fruit setting on the tree, as well as better harvest conditions as a result of rainfall during the third quarter of the year.

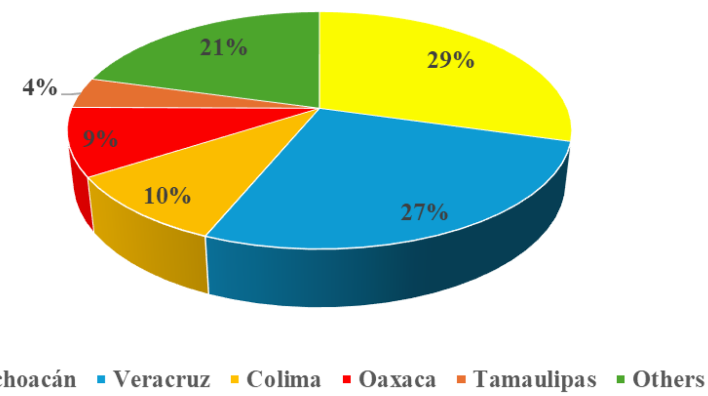
Mexico Lime Varieties in 2023 (% of National Volume)



Source: SIAP

MY 2023/24 production is estimated to be 3.2 MMT based on official SIAP data. Growers in Michoacan, Colima and Veracruz with support from state and federal agencies continue implementing agronomic management principles including proper nutritional program; pest and disease control focused mainly on biological control aimed to minimize agrochemical inputs; weed control; and sustainable irrigation to maintain crop production to extend the life of trees affected by HLB. In 2023, lemons and limes remain the second largest category of citrus fruit produced in Mexico behind oranges, a ratio that historically remains unchanged. Lemons and limes account for 37 percent of total national citrus production covered in this paper. In 2023, the principal producing states in descending order are Michoacán, Veracruz, Colima, Oaxaca, and Tamaulipas. The states of Michoacan and Veracruz are the main producers, each with 28 percent of production, followed by Colima with 10 percent and Oaxaca with 9.3 percent.

Top Lime/Lemon Producing States, 2023 (% of Volume)



Source: SIAP

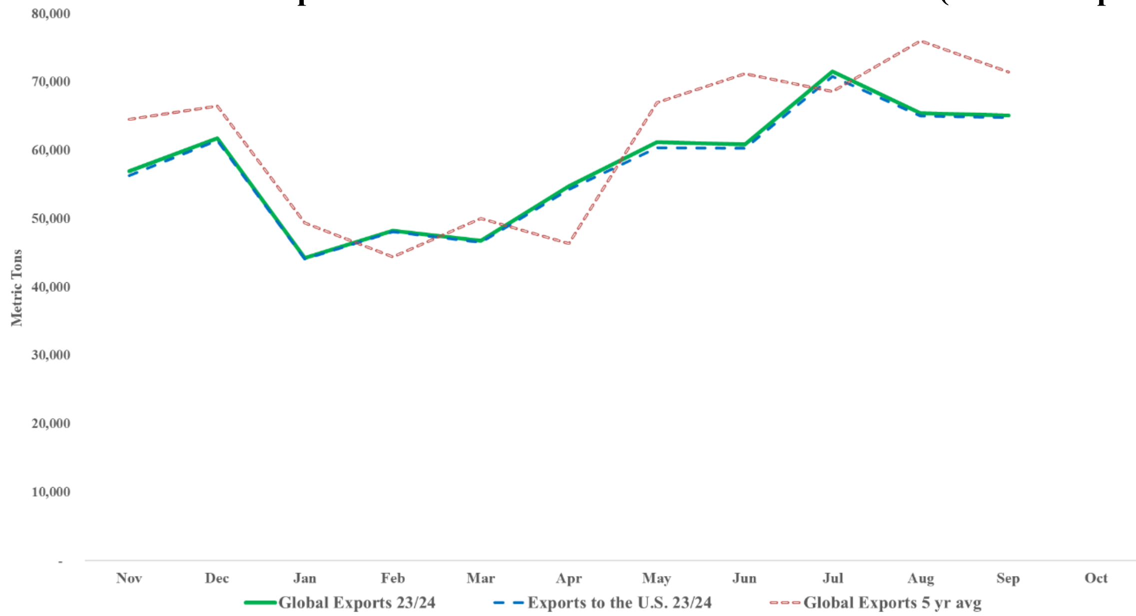
The production of limes in Mexico is composed mainly of three varieties: Persian, Mexican and Italian. The Persian lime is a seedless variety that remains in a strong second position in the national market, though most of this fruit is for export. Veracruz is still the major Persian Lime producer with over 52 percent of production of that variety. The Mexican lime, or limon *agrio* (sour lime variety, known as Key lime in the U.S. market), is an important ingredient in Mexican cuisine, cultivated throughout the country, and primarily commercialized domestically. In 2023, Michoacan accounted for over 64 percent of total production of this variety. The Italian lime variety (what U.S. consumers will know as yellow lemon) due to its acidity, perfume, and low-seeded qualities makes it highly exportable. Mexico's production is almost exclusively exported. In 2023, Tamaulipas accounted for over 76 percent of total production of this variety followed by San Luis Potosi with 18 percent and Nuevo Leon with 3 percent.

Consumption

Post forecasts Mexico's lemon/lime consumption for MY 2024/25 at 2.3 MMT, a 7 percent increase versus previous MY, considering that a greater supply of fruit is expected. Recently much of the additional supply of lime in Mexico has been of the *agrio* variety in Michoacan, Colima and Oaxaca, which is less export-oriented than the other varieties mentioned above. However, inflation will also continue to limit consumption growth of lemons, limes, and other citrus fruits. Domestic lemon/limes price volatility continues to be affected by insecurity related issues in production areas driving up producer costs that are passed on to the final consumer.

Trade
Post forecasts Mexico MY 2024/25 exports at 750,000 MT, a 6 percent above the previous MY. This forecast is based on increased total supply and steady demand driven by the U.S. market. In MY 2023/24, Post estimates Mexico´s total lemon/lime exports at 710,000 MT based on available data and pace of trade. Through September, MY exports surpassed 637,000 MT with good expectation of continued steady demand through the last month of the market year pending the next release of data. The U.S. market accounts for over 97 percent of total exports. Most lime exports to the United States correspond to the Persian and Italian varieties. For MY 2024/25, Post projects total lemon/lime imports to remain at 5,000 MT, unchanged from the year prior.

Mexico's Lemon/Lime Exports to World and U.S. – MY 2023/2024 YTD (Nov '23-Sep '24)



Source: Census Bureau

Mexico is the largest supplier of limes to the United States market. In MY 2023/24, over 80 percent of total lime imported by the United States was of Mexican origin, followed by Argentina (9 percent), Colombia (5 percent) and Chile (4 percent).

Table 7: Key Lime Wholesale Prices (Pesos/Kg) Mexico City

Month	2023	2024
January	27.50	50.00
February	26.00	43.00
March	35.50	44.00
April	37.50	55.00
May	28.00	48.00
June	26.00	46.50
July	29.50	44.50
August	35.50	43.00
September	44.00	57.50
October	49.50	49.00
November	30.00	27.50
December	23.50	29.50

Source: SNIIM

Table 8: Persian Lime Wholesale Prices (Pesos/Kg) Mexico City

Month	2023	2024
January	33.00	40.00
February	59.00	35.50
March	65.00	37.80
April	55.00	49.50
May	25.50	39.50
June	23.00	35.00
July	23.50	37.00
August	33.50	33.00
September	39.50	37.50
October	38.00	49.50
November	31.50	35.00
December	29.50	24.50

Source: SNIIM

Policy

The export of fresh lemon/limes from Mexico to the United States is not regulated under current USDA/APHIS and SADER/SENASICA work plans.

Fresh Grapefruit

Table 9: Mexico Fresh Grapefruit – Production, Supply, and Distribution

Grapefruit, Fresh	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	Nov 2022		Nov 2023		Nov 2024	
Mexico	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	21500	21600	21700	22133	0	22140
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	19747	20411	20800	20870	0	20940
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	6000	6000	6000	6000	0	6000
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	760	760	760	760	0	760
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	6760	6760	6760	6760	0	6760
Production (1000 MT)	420	489	500	488	0	489
Imports (1000 MT)	2	4	3	2	0	1
Total Supply (1000 MT)	422	493	503	490	0	490
Exports (1000 MT)	10	9	10	9	0	10
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	412	484	493	481	0	480
For Processing (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	422	493	503	490	0	490
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						

Planted Area

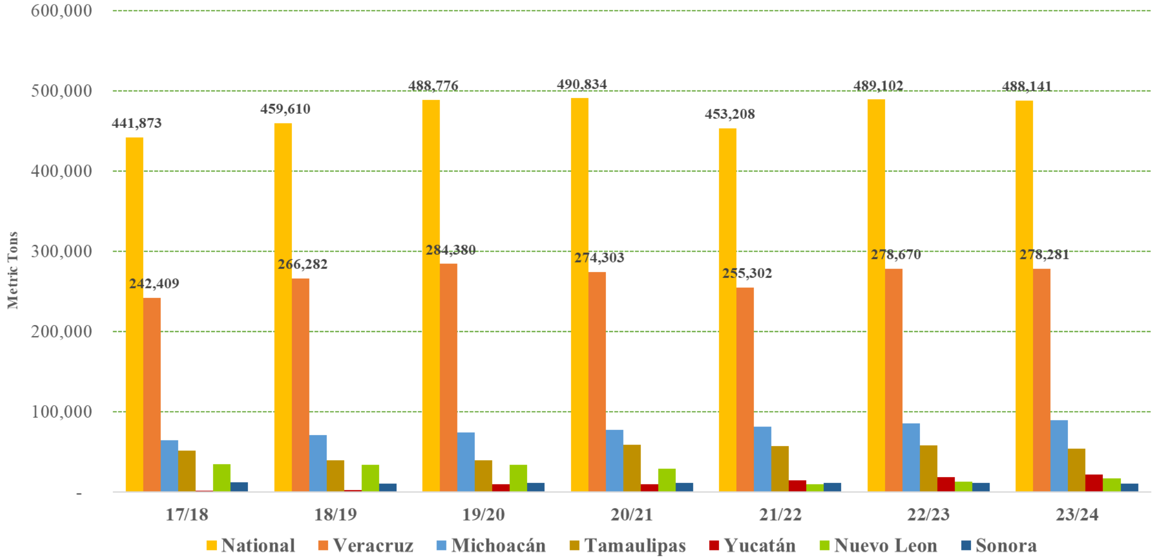
Post forecasts Mexico's grapefruit planted area for MY 2024/25 at 22,140 ha a minimal increase versus previous MY, based on grower/shipper/packer expectation of slight growth for export market. In 2023, total planted area increased 2.4 percent based versus previous year based on available official data. The state of Veracruz accounted for 36 percent of planted area followed by Michoacan with 27 percent, Tamaulipas with 11 percent, and Nuevo Leon with 10 percent. These four states represent over 94 percent of total planted area. Mexico's MY 2023/24 planted area is estimated to be 22,133 ha, based on available data. This represents a 2.4 percent increase from MY 2022/23.

Production

Post's grapefruit production forecast for MY 2024/25 is 489,000 MT, a minimal increase from the year prior, considering that planted area growth is less than 1 percent. In 2023, planted area increased 2.5 percent versus previous year, according to available SIAP. Limited or no increase in hectarage for production will contribute to production remaining at around the same level as previous MY.

MY 2023/24 grapefruit production is estimated to be at 488,000 MT based on available data, a decline of less than 1 percent versus previous MY. Yield decline is primarily attributed to production in Veracruz and Michoacan in 2023. Decline in production can also be attributed to lack of investment in pest and disease management, good agricultural practices and orchard maintenance. The largest volume of grapefruit produced in Mexico continues to be the "*doble roja* or double red" category, which includes the Rio Red, Flame, and Ruby Red varieties. The largest volume corresponds to Rio Red variety considered to have more flavor and with more juice content. White grapefruit production is second in importance with the Marsh variety. In 2023, Veracruz remains the largest grapefruit producing state, accounting for 57 percent of total grapefruit production in Mexico, followed by Michoacan with 18 percent, and Tamaulipas with 11 percent.

Mexico's Top Grapefruit Producing States, 2017-2023



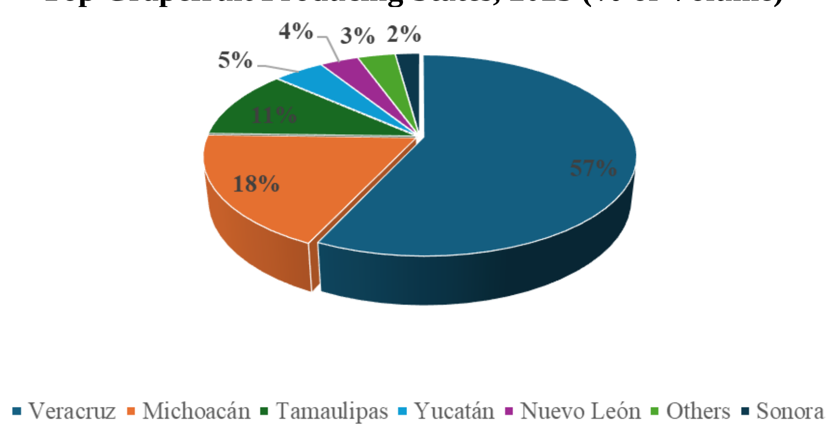
Source: SIAP

Table 9: Production by State MY 2023/2024

Grapefruit	Planted Area (ha)	Harvested Area (ha)	Production (mt)	Yield (mt/ha)
Total	22,133	20,869	488,140	23
Veracruz	8,047	7,987	278,669	34
Michoacán	6,025	5,585	85,848	15
Tamaulipas	2,307	2,196	58,420	26
Yucatán	1,080	971	18,682	19
Nuevo Leon	2,091	1,894	13,026	7
Sonora	781	393	10,607	26
Others	1362	1324	16,475	12

Source: Agri-food and Fisheries Information Service (SIAP)

Top Grapefruit Producing States, 2023 (% of Volume)



Source: SIAP

Consumption
Post projects Mexico's MY 2024/25 grapefruit consumption at 480,000 MT, a minimal decrease than the previous year based on less supply. As mentioned in the orange and lemons/limes sections, affordability issues also set back consumption growth of grapefruit. Mexico's domestic fresh grapefruit consumption for MY 2023/24 is estimated at 481,000 MT, a decline of less than 1 percent versus MY 2022/23.

Trade
Post forecasts Mexico's fresh grapefruit exports for MY 2024/25 at 10,000 MT. This reflects Mexico's relatively stable year-to-year grapefruit exports. Mexico's MY 2023/24 exports are estimated at 9,000 MT based on available data and current pace of trade. Drought and water availability issues in Mexico's producing states in recent years have affected the availability of exportable supply to the United States.

Mexico's grapefruit imports are minimal. The Post forecast for MY 2023/24 fresh grapefruit imports is 2,000 MT. Available data shows that over the past 7 years, Mexico imported fresh grapefruits only from the United States.

Table 10: Red Grapefruit Wholesale Prices (Pesos/Kg) Mexico City

Month	2023	2024
January	16.00	28.50
February	17.00	25.80
March	16.50	27.50
April	17.50	33.00
May	18.50	33.50
June	22.00	32.50
July	25.00	44.50
August	23.00	43.00
September	21.00	36.50
October	17.80	29.50
November	15.50	27.50
December	14.50	28.00

Source: SNIIM

Policy
Export of fresh grapefruit from Mexico to the United States is allowed for compliant product under current USDA/APHIS and SADER/SENASICA work plans. The state of Sonora is declared as a fruit fly free zone and product from this state is not regulated by applicable citrus work plans.

Attachments:

No Attachments