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Report Highlights:

Peru's coffee production for marketing year (MY) 2026/2027 is estimated at 4.78 million 60-kg bags, practically unchanged from the previous year. Total exports are estimated at 4.55 million 60-kg bags in MY 2027. The United States was the main customer for Peruvian coffee in MY2026 accounting for 32 percent of total exports.

Summary

Peru's coffee production for marketing year (MY) 2026/2027 is estimated at 4.78 million 60-kg bags, broadly unchanged from MY 2025/2026 (4.76 million 60-kg bags). Total exports are estimated at 4.55 million 60-kg bags, also broadly unchanged from MY 2025/2026, supported by stable supply and continued demand for high-quality Arabica and certified coffees. Domestic consumption is estimated at 305,000 60-kg bags.

Area harvested is estimated at 340,000 hectares in MY 2026/2027, up about one percent from MY 2025/2026. The number of bearing trees is estimated at 630 million, while total tree population is estimated at 668 million trees. Arabica is the dominant coffee type, primarily of the Typica and Caturra varieties. Most farms are small (under 5 hectares) and rely on traditional methods like shade-growing, hand-picking, and sun-drying.

Limited access to credit, often due to land title issues, forces smallholders to rely on informal lenders or buyers. Many farmers join cooperatives to obtain better prices, technical support, and marketing resources. However, infrastructure challenges, particularly poor roads and inadequate storage facilities, continue to limit Peru's competitiveness in global coffee markets.

Table 1: Coffee Production, Supply and Distribution

Coffee, Green	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Apr 2024		Apr 2025		Apr 2026	
Peru	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	0	370	0	370	0	375
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	332	0	335	0	340
Bearing Trees (MILLION TREES)	0	618	0	622	0	630
Non-Bearing Trees (MILLION TREES)	0	35	0	36	0	38
Total Tree Population (MILLION TREES)	0	653	0	658	0	668
Beginning Stocks (1000 60 KG BAGS)	28	28	26	23	0	21
Arabica Production (1000 60 KG BAGS)	3700	4120	4200	4764	0	4780
Robusta Production (1000 60 KG BAGS)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Production (1000 60 KG BAGS)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Production (1000 60 KG BAGS)	3700	4120	4200	4764	0	4780
Bean Imports (1000 60 KG BAGS)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roast & Ground Imports (1000 60 KG BAGS)	12	10	10	13	0	14
Soluble Imports (1000 60 KG BAGS)	283	65	465	67	0	70
Total Imports (1000 60 KG BAGS)	295	75	475	80	0	84
Total Supply (1000 60 KG BAGS)	4023	4223	4701	4867	0	4885
Bean Exports (1000 60 KG BAGS)	3440	3620	4100	4238	0	4250
Rst-Grnd Exp. (1000 60 KG BAGS)	265	288	270	305	0	300
Soluble Exports (1000 60 KG BAGS)	0	0	5	3	0	4

Total Exports (1000 60 KG BAGS)	3705	3908	4375	4546	0	4554
Rst,Ground Dom. Consum (1000 60 KG BAGS)	65	65	70	70	0	75
Soluble Dom. Cons. (1000 60 KG BAGS)	227	227	230	230	0	230
Domestic Consumption (1000 60 KG BAGS)	292	292	300	300	0	305
Ending Stocks (1000 60 KG BAGS)	26	23	26	21	0	26
Total Distribution (1000 60 KG BAGS)	4023	4223	4701	4867	0	4885
(1000 HA) ,(MILLION TREES) ,(1000 60 KG BAGS)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Production

Coffee production in Peru for marketing year (MY) 2026/2027 (April-March) is estimated at 4.78 million 60-kg bags, less than one percent above MY 2025/2026 (4.76 million 60-kg bags). The forecast reflects stable yields and a modest increase in harvested areas, with gains from improved farm management offset by climate variability and persistent pest pressures.

Coffee production in MY 2025/2026 recovered to 4.76 million 60-kg bags, supported by improved weather and strong international prices. For MY 2026/2027, production is expected to remain stable as input use normalizes and producers continue to manage coffee leaf rust and coffee borer infestations.

Coffee in Peru is primarily grown along the eastern slopes of the Andes. The main coffee-producing regions include Cajamarca (22 percent of total production), San Martín (20 percent), Junín (19 percent), and Amazonas (15 percent). Coffee is cultivated in 16 of the country's 25 regions, and an estimated 223,000 families rely on coffee production as their primary source of income.

For MY 2026/2027, area planted is estimated at 375,000 hectares and harvested area is estimated at 340,000 hectares, both up about one percent from MY 2025/2026. Bearing trees are estimated at 630 million and total tree population at 668 million trees. The harvest season begins in April and extends through September, with peak activity between June and July. Approximately 85 percent of the crop is harvested from April to July.

Coffee production continues to be affected by a coffee leaf rust (*Hemileia vastatrix*) outbreak that began in 2013, now impacting nearly 40 percent of the crop. Mitigation strategies include phytosanitary

treatments and replacing infected trees. Additionally, a coffee borer (*Hypothenemus hampei*) infestation, which began in 2020, persists, particularly at elevations below 1,500 meters.

Figure 1: Typical Coffee Plantation in Junin, Peru



Source: Gaspar Nolte, Senior Agricultural Specialist, FAS Lima

Based on estimated production and harvested area in Table 1, average yields in MY 2026/2027 are implied at approximately 843 kilograms per hectare. Yields vary significantly, with well-managed plantations achieving up to 45 bags (2,700 kg) per hectare. Labor has the highest production cost, accounting for about 58 percent of total expenses, followed by fertilizers (24 percent) and agrochemicals (12 percent).

Peru primarily produces Arabica coffee, with over 70 percent being the Typica variety, followed by Caturra (20 percent) and other varieties (10 percent). Approximately 75 percent of coffee is cultivated at elevations between 1,000 and 1,800 meters above sea level. Most coffee is shade-grown, with an average plant density of 2,000 plants per hectare. The crop is largely hand-picked and sun-dried.

Over 90 percent of Peruvian coffee is grown by smallholder farmers on plots smaller than 5 hectares. Coffee is primarily processed using water to wash the beans. Farmers typically handle the initial processing steps—including pulping, fermenting, and drying—or sell coffee cherries to local processing centers. Dried beans are sold to local intermediaries (“acopiadores”), cooperatives or associations, and private processors/exporters. Secondary processing, such as hulling, grading, and roasting for domestic consumption, is carried out at industrial plants. High-quality beans, including organic and specialty coffees, are exported.

Figure 2: Coffee Drying Facility in Chanchamayo, Peru



Source: Gaspar Nolte, Senior Agricultural Specialist, FAS Lima

Limited access to credit remains a major challenge for small producers. Private banks in Peru often reject untitled land as collateral, forcing many farmers to rely on buyers or informal lenders for financing. This results in farmers having to frequently deal with burdensome fixed-price contracts and high interest rates.

To overcome these limitations, many smallholders form cooperatives or associations to secure better prices, enhance post-harvest processing, and implement more effective marketing strategies. Some cooperatives have over 2,000 members, and the more advanced ones provide technical assistance and financial services, helping to subsidize production costs and improve quality and yields. These groups market their coffee either directly or through traders.

Infrastructure remains a major barrier to competitiveness in Peru's coffee sector. Poor road conditions, exacerbated during the rainy season, along with inadequate storage and processing facilities, continue to hinder access to export markets.

Peru's coffee sector faces several risks that could affect production and export performance in MY 2026/2027:

- Climate variability: Irregular rainfall patterns, higher temperatures, and extreme weather events continue to affect flowering, yields, and quality, particularly in mid-altitude regions.

- EUDR compliance: Meeting the European Union's Deforestation Regulation requirements remains a major challenge, especially for smallholders lacking land titles and georeferenced data, potentially limiting access to key markets.
- Labor constraints: Rising labor costs and shortages during peak harvest periods continue to increase production costs and may limit harvesting efficiency.

Consumption

Domestic coffee consumption in marketing year (MY) 2026/2027 is estimated at 305,000 60-kg bags, up about two percent from MY 2025/2026. Roasted and ground domestic consumption is estimated at 75,000 60-kg bags, while soluble domestic consumption is estimated at 230,000 60-kg bags.

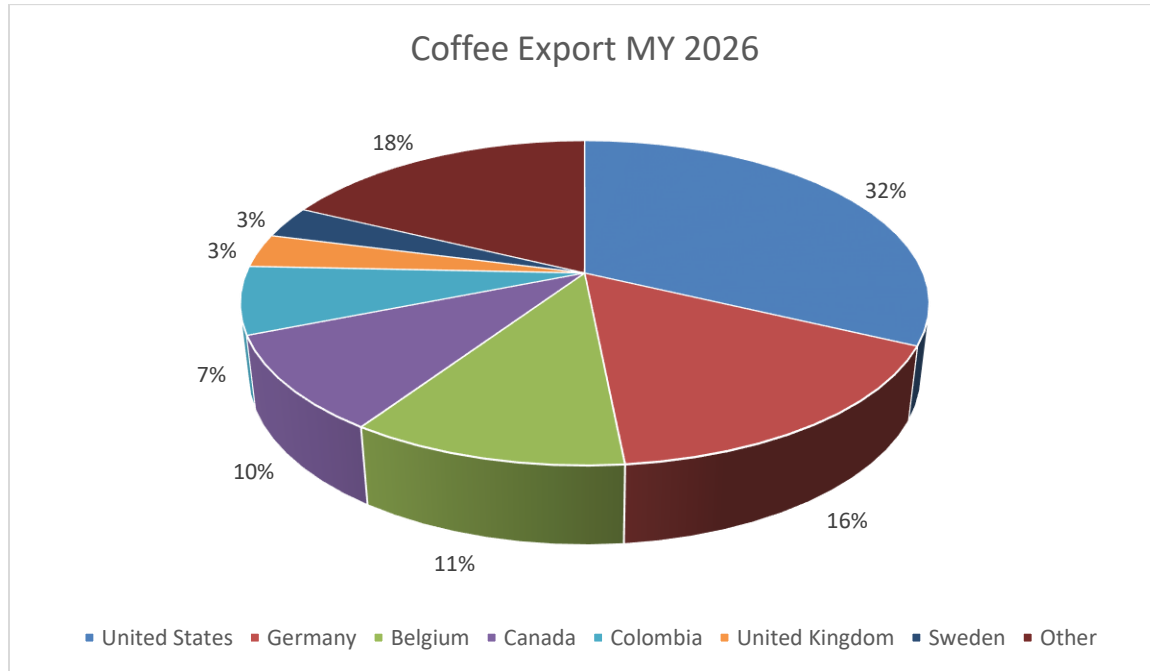
Soluble (instant) coffee accounts for 75 percent of total domestic consumption. However, consumption patterns are evolving, with a growing preference for roasted and ground coffee, especially among young urban consumers. In this demographic, per capita consumption has reached approximately one kilogram. Despite these trends, domestic consumption still represents only about six percent of total coffee production. Most domestic sales occur through small corner stores (60 percent) and supermarkets (30 percent).

Trade

Peruvian coffee exports in MY 2026/2027 are estimated at 4.55 million 60-kg bags, nearly unchanged from MY 2025/2026 (4.55 million 60-kg bags). Bean exports account for most shipments at 4.25 million 60-kg bags, while roasted and ground exports are estimated at 300,000 60-kg bags and soluble exports at 4,000 60-kg bags. The United States remained the top destination in MY 2024/2025, receiving 32 percent of exports, followed by Germany (16 percent) and Belgium (11 percent).

Export prices rose sharply in MY 2025/2026, averaging \$7,577 per ton, 55 percent above the previous year. Coffee prices are expected to remain above historical averages due to continued supply uncertainty, higher production costs, and sustained demand for high-quality Arabica coffees. Peru remains competitively positioned due to its high-quality Arabica, specialty coffee offerings, and leadership in organic coffee exports. Continued demand for certified coffees is expected to support premiums for organized producers and exporters.

Figure 3: Peruvian Coffee Exports



Peru is the world’s leading exporter of organic coffee, with approximately 90,000 hectares certified organic. Many additional hectares are effectively organic due to limited use of chemical inputs, often because of cost constraints faced by small-scale growers. To meet foreign demand for specialty coffee, many producers pursue certification programs, including:

- Fair Trade: Certified by Fair Trade Labeling Organizations International (FLO)
- Organic: Certified by agencies such as USDA’s National Organic Program (NOP), Japanese Agricultural Standards (JAS), Natureland, and the Organic Crop Improvement Association (OCIA)
- Sustainable Coffee: Certified by the Rainforest Alliance
- Café Practices: Certified by Starbucks

Peruvian coffee producers frequently compete in international coffee competitions, using them as a platform to showcase quality and secure premium prices. Notably, Peru has earned multiple Best Specialty Coffee awards at the Global Specialty Coffee Expo.

Policy

Through the Food for Progress Program, the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) financed the regional MOCCA (Maximizing Opportunities for Coffee and Cacao in the Americas) project to strengthen coffee and cacao value chains. The program focuses on five key areas: enhancing technical and agricultural capacity, providing improved seeds, promoting producer associations, expanding access to credit, and linking producers to markets. In Peru, MOCCA has trained over 27,000 producers, supported the establishment of 515 nurseries, and facilitated nearly \$17 million in credit.

Promoting Peruvian coffee internationally is a national priority. PromPeru, the country's export promotion agency, along with its overseas commercial offices, actively promotes Peruvian coffee abroad. Meanwhile, some local government agencies and NGOs are supporting organic coffee production to boost farmers' incomes.

Peruvian coffee producers have expressed concerns over the European Union's Regulation on Deforestation-Free Products (EUDR), which mandates that certain products, including coffee, cocoa, wood, palm oil, soy, cattle, and rubber, must not originate from land deforested after December 31, 2020. The National Coffee Board, the country's main coffee producer association, warns that small producers may struggle to comply due to the lack of land use certifications and titles. The Board also points to Peru's complex forestry regulations and insufficient government support as additional barriers. Although Congress amended the forestry law in January 2024 to simplify the certification process, producers assert that more support is needed to maintain access to EU markets.

Peru's coffee sector provides 855,000 jobs, primarily in remote and economically vulnerable regions. The government, through the National Commission for Development and Life Without Drugs (DEVIDA), promotes coffee cultivation as a legal alternative to coca leaf production.

To further support the sector, the government created the National Executive Coffee Council (via Supreme Decree 002-2021-MIDAGRI) to implement a national coffee promotion plan through 2030. Chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Council includes representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Tourism, DEVIDA, regional governments, municipalities, and producer organizations. The plan aims to boost domestic coffee consumption.

The Peruvian government does not maintain national coffee stocks; all inventories are held by the private sector.

Attachments:

No Attachments