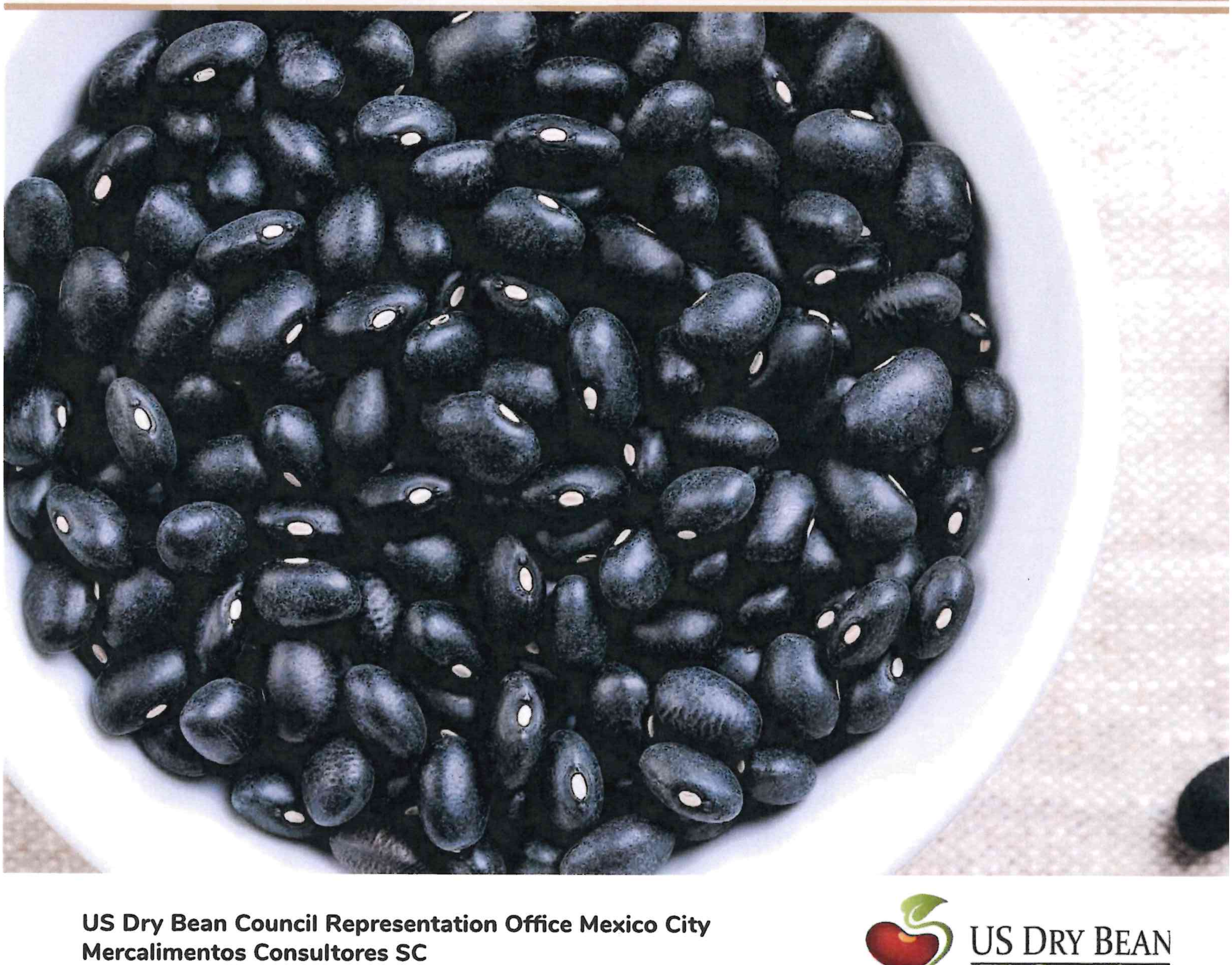
USDBC Mexico Report

2026 Mexico Crop and Market Update
July USDBC Report



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USDBC Mexico July 2026 Monthly Report

Resuming Mexico's 2026 Spring-Summer Dry Bean Cycle Follow up
Important Facts of the Spring-Summer Cycle for beans:
Relevance: Most important bean production season, contributing with 75% of the black and pinto beans for the year. Mexican beans are produced in two cycles: Spring-Summer and Fall Winter
Planting: IRRIGATED BEANS IN MAY-JUNE. DRYLAND BEANS IN JUNE-JULY-AUGUST
95% dryland: around 26% planted in June, 48% in July and around 15% in August. Remaining 10% irrigated planted in May and early June. **Harvesting:** Late September for the irrigated. October and November for dryland beans. **Most important bean states:** beans in Mexico are planted in all states, however, the most important with commercial production, followed by the USDBC: **Zacatecas, Durango, Chihuahua, San Luis Potosi and Guanajuato**.

GOVERNMENT'S OFFICIAL 2026 SPRING - SUMMER CYCLE MEXICO DRY BEANS PLANTING SEASON IRRIGATED + DRYLAND SITUATION UNTIL JUNE 30, 2026								
	SURFACE - HECTARES				PRODUCTION - MT		YIELD KG/HA	
STATE	Government's Planting Intention hectares	Planted hectares according to Government	Harvested according to government	Damaged according to government	Government Expectation	Obtained according to Government	Expected by Government	Obtained according to Government
CHIAPAS	70,681	45,431.71	53	0	42,908	50.23	610	950
CHIHUAHUA	76,848	17,193.00	0	0	76,666	0	1,000	-
DURANGO	232,295	20,443.00	133	0	137,893	90.44	590	**680**
GUANAJUATO	37,186	30,604.75	0	0	33,071	0	890	-
GUERRERO	13,209	1,989.95	251	0	10,311	194.98	780	780
MEXICO	2,457	1,711.55	4.51	0	2,748	2.82	1,120	630
MICHOACAN	2,966	1,124.54	0	0	3,913	0	1,320	-
OAXACA	29,195	10,689.31	0	0	22,645	0	780	-
PUEBLA	40,461	30,959.32	0	0	35,845	0	890	-
QUERETARO	2,569	1,342.00	0	0	2,032	0	790	-
SAN LUIS POTOSI	117,285	46,640.50	0	0	64,365	0	550	-
ZACATECAS	630,875	171,029.81	0	0	371,842	0	590	-
OTHER	55,103	23,760	78.84	20	45,000	60.92	816	772
TOTAL	**1,311,128**	**402,918.89**	**520.35**	**20**	**849,730**	**399.39**	**650**	**770**

Source: SIAP - SADER Mexican Department of Agriculture

MEXICO WEATHER FOLLOW-UP – 2026 SPRING-SUMMER CYCLE
SOURCE: CONAGUA and MEXICAN METEROLOGICAL SERVICE

August 13 update, with information from the consultant working on the 2026 Spring-Summer cycle assessment.

Zacatecas. Rains have been isolated in the state for the last 14 days. So far, planted beans are reported to be developing normally and no losses have been reported. The field inspections will help complement this assessment. Seven days ago, some bean planting was still ongoing, however, there is a trend toward planting forage crops in the bean areas, mainly oats and wheat, this could represent between 25% and 30% of the area. Bean areas look reduced, it appears that only 65% to 70% of the bean planting areas were planted with beans and the remaining area was planted with pumpkin for seed, oats and wheat, or was left unplanted.

In Canitas, Tetillas, Enrique R. Murguia (Nieves) and Sain Alto, they received less precipitations, plantings are late and water stress is visible in the plants. In Calera, Morelos, Fresnillo, Juan Aldama, Miguel Auza and Sombrerete, rains have been better and beans look stronger, especially in

Sombrerete. Without a doubt, bean planting is lower. Many producers did not want to plant beans, mainly because of the low prices paid last year. Some producers were able to access the 27 pesos per kilogram program, but those who did not, were forced to sell their beans at very low prices. There is strong dissatisfaction with the government.

Durango. Bean planting reached about 60% of the area. Between 10% and 15% of the traditional bean planting area, was planted with forage crops such as oats and barley, and the unplanted area exceeds 25%. In bean-growing areas that were not planted with beans, some fields were established with forage crops such as oats and sorghum, others with corn, and others were not planted. It is also important to note that temperatures are very high, with midday temperatures exceeding 40 degrees Celsius.

Chihuahua. The field inspection conducted last week confirmed that approximately 25%, -around 20 thousand hectares- of the bean planting area was planted. In rainfed areas, beans were planted between 20 and 7 days ago. Bean plants show water stress because of lack of precipitations. In irrigated fields beans are forming vines, and showing the first blossoms.

Guanajuato. It is estimated that bean planting reached about 60% of the areas. Precipitations were very irregular, and 50% of the plantings are late. Black beans predominate, representing about 90% of the planted area. At this time, most of the rainfed area in the municipalities of Ocampo and San Felipe is showing water stress due to lack of rain.

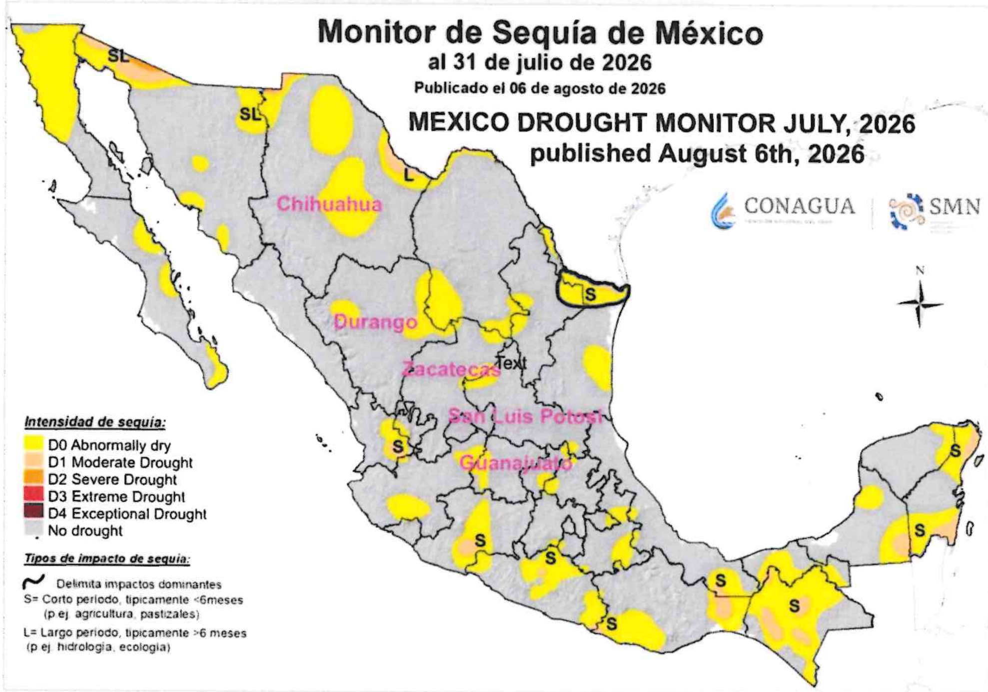
San Luis Potosi presented a situation similar to Guanajuato.

WEATHER UPDATE JULY 2026

August 7th, 2026 update. CONAGUA. During the second half of July, positive precipitation anomalies were recorded in the northwest region, mainly associated with the Mexican monsoon, mid- and upper-level atmospheric troughs, and low-pressure channels.

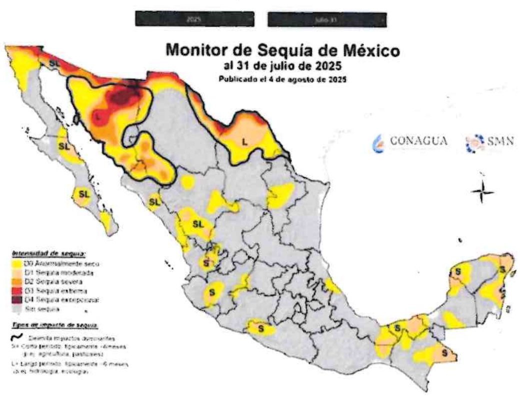
On the other hand, systems such as Tropical Storm Bertha in the Gulf of Mexico, Hurricane Genevieve, the passage of five tropical waves, and several low-pressure channels caused rainfall in specific areas of the northeast, west-central, **central**, southern regions, and the Yucatán Peninsula. **However, accumulated rainfall for the two-week period remained below the climatological average**. The rainfall contributed to a reduction in abnormally dry areas (D0) in Sonora and Sinaloa. Meanwhile, **the presence of an anticyclone favored the persistence of a heat wave during the last week of the month** across the northern border states.

Precipitation deficits were concentrated in states in the northeast, **north-central**, west-central, central, eastern, and southern parts of the country, as well as in the Yucatán Peninsula. This led to an increase in areas with abnormally dry conditions (D0) and moderate drought (D1) in the affected regions. As of July 31, 2026, the area with moderate to severe drought (D1 to D2) represented 2.7% of the national territory, 0.6 percentage points above the level recorded on July 15, 2026.

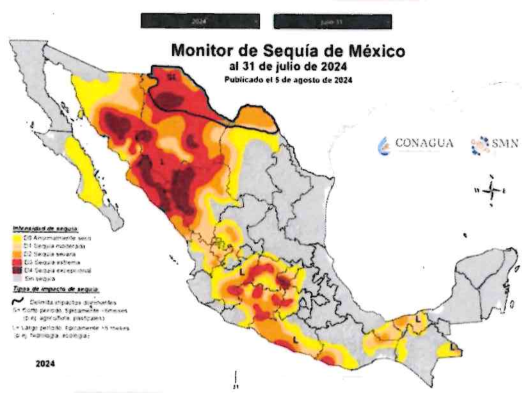


Source: National Meteorological Service and CONAGUA

July 2025

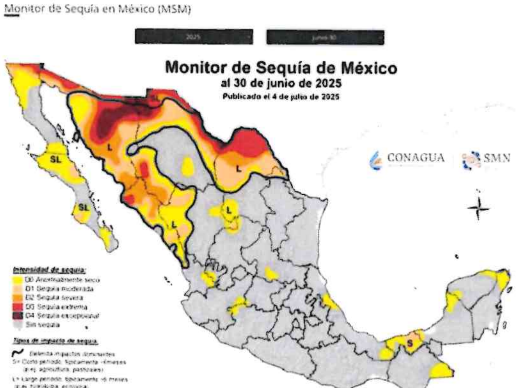


July 2024



June 2025

Monitor de Sequía en México (MSM)



June 2024

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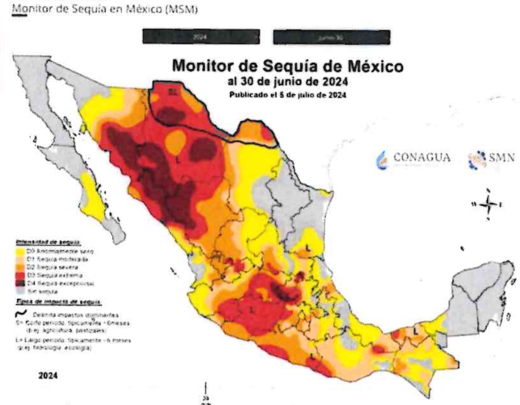
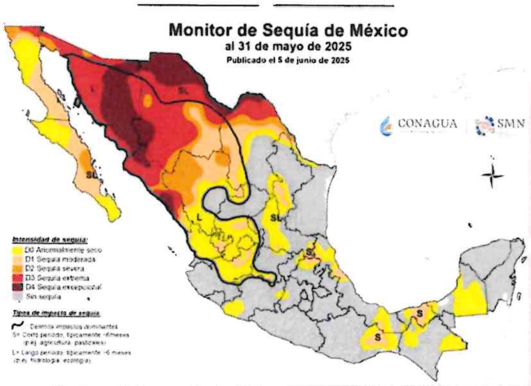
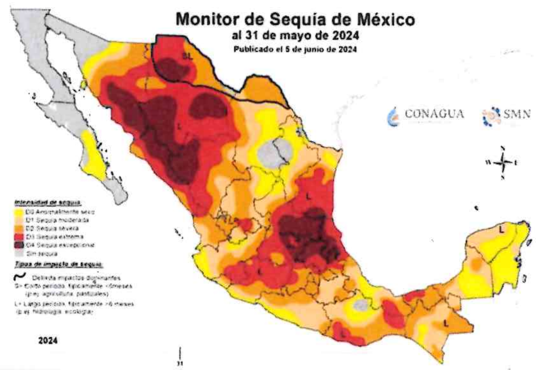


May 2025



May 2024



Source: National Meteorological Service and CONAGUA

2026 January – July Accumulated Rain Report. In the frame of the Super Niño season this year, we have started to follow up on the accumulated rain report and looking at the figures below, accumulated rain in the January-June period in 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026, are not so different, and there is a slight increase in 2026, in comparison with previous years.

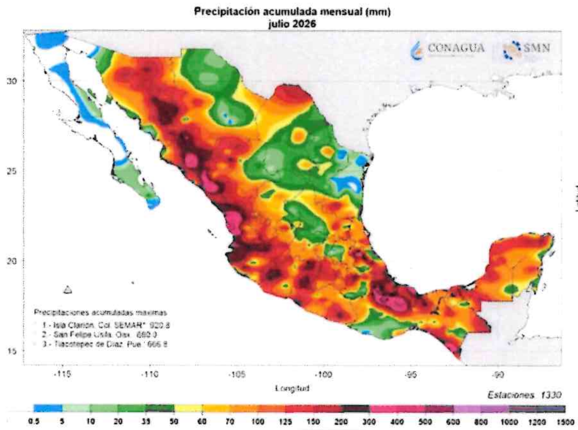
In the accumulated June – July 2026 rain report below, precipitations have started to show a deficit in Chihuahua, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas, in comparison with the precipitations received in same period in 2025 and 2024.

2026 January to July **Accumulated Jan-July**

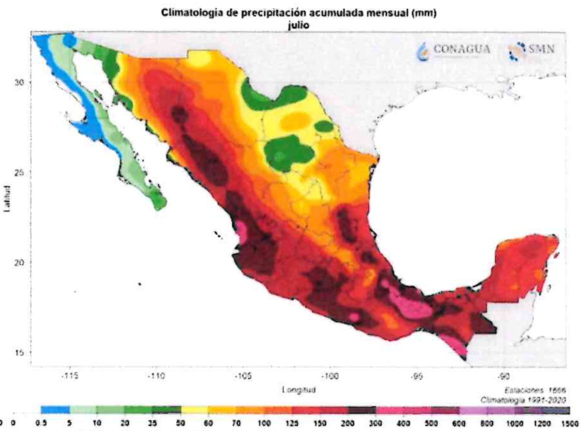
STATE - RAIN INCHES	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	JAN-JULY 2026	JAN-JULY 2025	JAN-JULY 2024	JAN-JULY 2023
Aguascalientes	0.20	0.00	0.41	0.46	0.62	7.17	3.60	12.46	13.53	14.15	3.67
Baja California	0.60	0.54	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.20	1.59	1.92	3.62	3.17
Baja California Sur	1.15	0.21	0.22	0.00	0.01	0.06	1.09	2.74	0.62	0.69	0.84
Campeche	1.15	0.33	2.50	1.65	4.68	6.74	4.29	21.34	18.75	26.98	16.27
Coahuila	0.35	0.03	0.15	1.44	1.07	2.62	2.49	8.15	5.76	6.28	4.51
Colima	1.49	0.00	0.23	0.06	0.30	11.03	6.80	19.91	28.39	22.16	16.05
Chiapas	1.76	0.65	2.65	2.55	4.25	9.82	5.31	26.98	35.47	34.81	29.91
Chihuahua	**0.92**	**0.50**	**0.21**	**0.26**	**0.19**	**2.43**	**3.24**	**7.74**	**7.92**	**5.69**	**4.21**
Ciudad de México	0.24	0.05	1.10	1.38	3.17	7.88	4.96	18.79	17.41	12.09	8.74
Durango	**1.24**	**0.19**	**0.16**	**0.22**	**0.44**	**3.72**	**4.59**	**10.56**	**9.95**	**8.87**	**4.75**
Guanajuato	**0.44**	**0.01**	**0.28**	**1.31**	**1.20**	**7.62**	**3.00**	**13.86**	**15.20**	**14.81**	**5.79**
Guerrero	0.44	0.13	0.52	0.80	2.08	7.51	4.77	16.25	25.20	16.37	13.32
Hidalgo	0.33	0.21	0.70	0.94	2.50	4.93	2.07	11.69	16.10	14.65	7.57
Jalisco	0.63	0.06	0.47	0.36	0.74	8.14	7.05	17.46	17.71	18.27	10.22
Estado de México	0.62	0.11	1.34	2.09	3.81	8.42	4.95	21.35	22.80	19.07	13.55
Michoacán	0.48	0.02	0.26	0.75	1.18	7.33	6.52	16.54	19.03	15.43	8.88
Morelos	0.03	0.15	1.60	2.06	4.09	17.67	7.30	32.91	39.96	32.86	18.23
Nayarit	0.36	0.05	0.31	0.03	0.13	7.13	12.35	20.36	22.00	19.54	12.06
Nuevo León	0.20	0.00	0.27	2.74	2.54	4.26	1.31	11.31	9.08	17.04	9.04
Oaxaca	0.88	0.26	1.03	1.13	2.59	9.80	4.04	19.72	24.46	22.37	16.11
Puebla	0.46	0.44	1.62	2.31	3.47	9.83	5.13	23.27	26.09	23.53	15.32
Querétaro	0.26	0.13	0.66	0.69	1.80	5.55	2.54	11.63	13.95	13.12	5.91
Quintana Roo	1.44	0.73	3.38	2.25	5.48	4.46	3.23	20.98	19.98	35.46	20.23
San Luis Potosí	**0.28**	**0.04**	**0.33**	**1.33**	**2.55**	**6.93**	**2.15**	**13.59**	**14.98**	**18.05**	**6.91**
Sinaloa	1.70	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.11	2.78	11.13	16.00	13.16	8.22	8.11
Sonora	1.76	0.20	0.76	0.10	0.03	1.17	5.09	9.12	5.06	7.85	4.78
Tabasco	6.28	0.88	5.64	1.78	3.47	7.19	3.50	28.74	26.07	27.67	30.62
Tamaulipas	0.16	0.02	0.16	2.96	4.37	6.20	1.31	15.17	19.77	21.40	11.61
Tlaxcala	0.28	0.05	1.35	2.17	3.37	5.74	3.26	16.21	19.32	14.85	11.39
Veracruz	2.91	0.94	1.65	1.85	3.08	9.89	6.13	26.44	30.69	28.79	20.77
Yucatán	0.85	0.54	2.52	1.87	6.43	6.80	4.26	23.26	16.20	27.89	14.92
Zacatecas	**0.67**	**0.03**	**0.24**	**0.57**	**0.72**	**4.73**	**2.74**	**9.70**	**9.98**	**11.46**	**4.01**
National - RAIN INCHES	**1.01**	**0.27**	**0.76**	**0.99**	**1.65**	**4.93**	**4.05**	**13.67**	**14.14**	**14.56**	**9.44**

ACCUMULATED PRECIPITATION MAPS – 2023 TO 2026

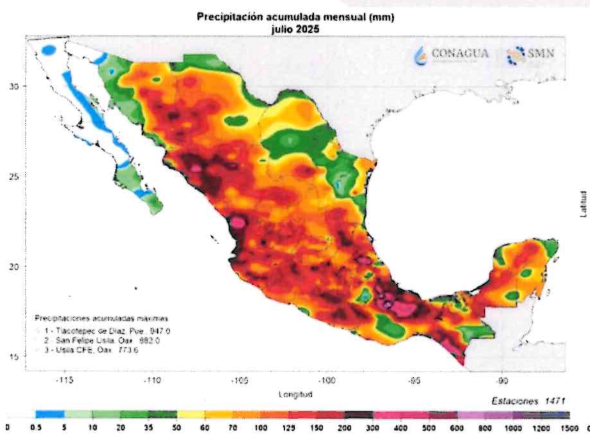
ACCU. PRECIPITATION JULY 2026



CLIMATOLOGY for the month of JULY



ACCU. PRECIPITATION JULY 2025



CLIMATOLOGY for the month of JULY

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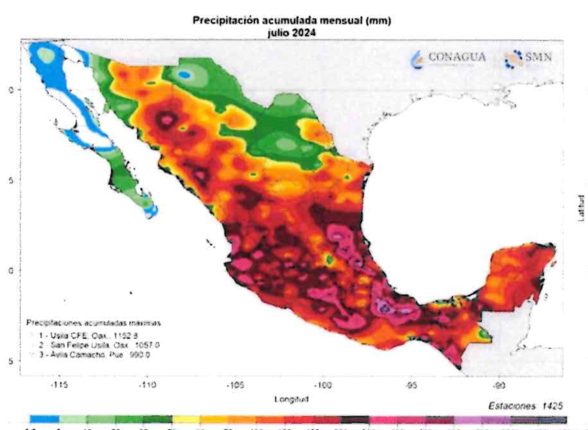
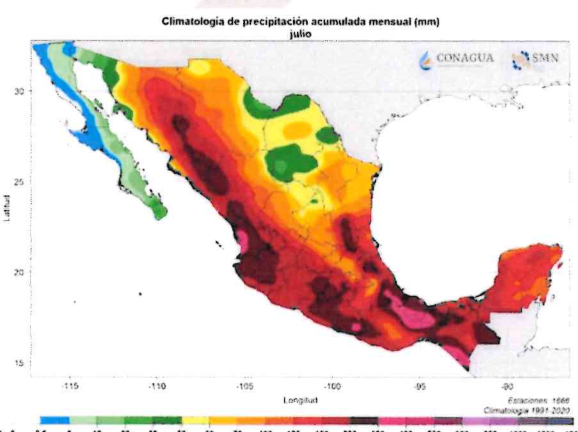
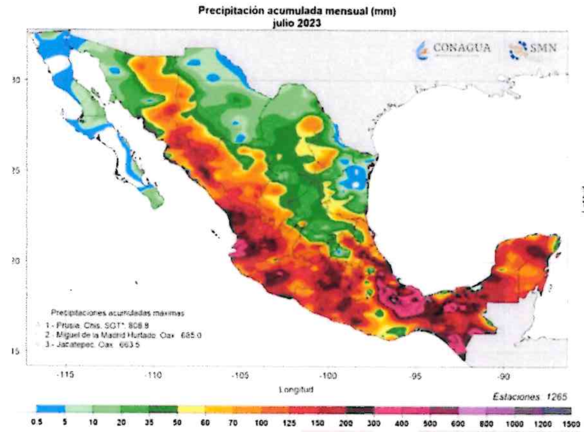


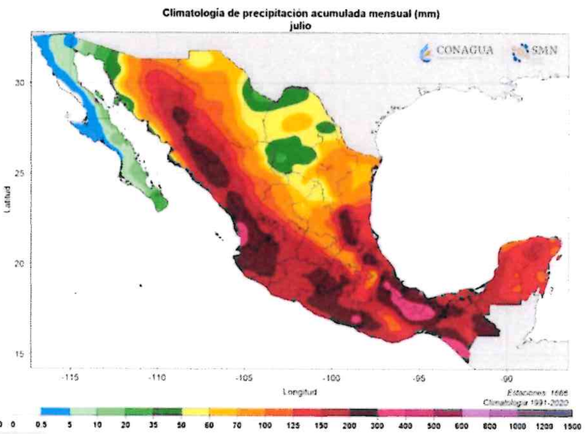
CLIMATOLOGY for the month of JULY



ACCU. PRECIPITATION JULY 2023



CLIMATOLOGY for the month of JULY



2026 Mexican Fall-Winter MARKETING Season for Beans and Garbanzos

FALL-WINTER: PLANTING RESUMES LATE OCT. FOR BEANS AND NOV. FOR GARBANZOS

Relevance: Second most important cycle for bean production contributing with 25% of the beans for the year, however, varieties in this cycle are mostly yellow beans (70% peruano, mayocoba and azufrado) and 30% black and other speckled varieties. **Only cycle for garbanzo production** in the year. Sinaloa is the most important producer of both beans and garbanzos and Nayarit is the other most important but only produces beans. **Planting**: Sinaloa plants 80% to 90% irrigated beans and garbanzos. Nayarit and the other states plant dryland. **Harvesting**: Planting starts October-November for beans, and November-early December for garbanzo. Harvesting for beans is February and garbanzos is March-April.

-Mexican Garbanzo Beans 2026

Average Export price in May 2026 was US$1,348 per MT. Average price paid to producer was MX$20,000 / US$1,100 per MT. In the 2026 CY for Garbanzos, Mexico has exported until May 2026 152,079 MT with an export value of US$205 million. Top Mexican garbanzo exports trading partners: Turkey 38.5%; Algeria 15% and Spain 2%; USA 6%. Sinaloa's Garbanzo production stands at 80 thousand MT, a decline from the initially expected100 thousand MT. Higher than normal temperatures, water stress and plague, played a role in the reduction. Good quality and larger caliber volumes promoted high exports to the mentioned markets.

Mexico National Garbanzo-Chickpea Planting-Harvesting-Production FALL-WINTER CROP
HAS/MT Irrigated + Dryland - JUNE TO MAY CY

According to Government FW Cycle	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 *June 2025 to May 2026
Government's Planting Intention - hectares nationwide	88,471	96,349	114,830	86,874	92,771	**174,000
Planted Government - hectares natiowide	87,493	104,978	66,513	122,186	118,207	110,923
Harvested Government - hectares nationwide	87,493	104,978	66,484	121,814	111,016	544
Planted Government - hectares in Sinaloa					90,829	91,663
Harvested Government - hectares in Sinaloa					85,203	15
Own Est. w/local trade associations in Sinaloa:						
Planted hectares in Sinaloa						60,000
Estimated Production - MT in Sinaloa -for exports	165,372	178,423	130,418	260,514	150,000	80,000
Apparent Carry-in MT	132,355	127,203	119,207	91,197	177,313	133,753
Seed, waste and domestic consumption MT	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
subtotal	267,727	275,626	219,625	313,906	297,313	183,000
Exports- customs *June to May every year MT	140,524	156,419	128,428	136,593	163,560	152,079
Apparent carryover MT	127,203	119,207	91,197	177,313	133,753	30,921
Average Price Paid to Producer per MT	US$800	US$1,050	US$1,050	US$750	US$1,000	US$1,000
Average Export Price per MT	US$1,045	US$1,301	US$1,568	US$1,688	US$1,510	US$1,348

* Green numbers are Est. / Blue Numbers are substractions *Numbers June 2025 until March. 2026
Source: Prepared by Mercalimentos with SIAP, own and Sinaloa trade estimations and Mexican Customs

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT'S OFFICIAL 2025/2026 FALL- WINTER MEXICO GARBANZO PRODUCTION HARVESTING SEASON - Situation until APRIL 30, 2026								
	Surface - hectares				Production - MT		Yield kilos/has	
State	Government's Planting Intention	Planted hectares according to Government	Harvested according to government	Damaged according to government	Expected by Government	Obtained according to Government	Expected by Government	Obtained according to Government
Baja California Sur	1,500	1,500	1,010	0	3,150	2,121	2,100	2,100
Guanajuato	6,028	2,860	2,702	0	11,258	5,397	1,870	2,000
Michoacan	8,929	4,481	3,675	0	17,303	7,883	1,940	2,150
Sinaloa	**140,116**	92,399	58,626	1,607	**300,272**	74,815	**2,140**	**1,280**
Sonora	**15,900**	10,152	126	0	**38,788**	287	**2,440**	**2,280**
Other states	73,486	1,497	974		2,254	1,163	2,124	1,190
TOTAL	**174,212**	**112,889**	**67,113**	**1,607**	**373,025**	**91,667**	**2,140**	**1,370**

Source: Prepared by Mercalimentos with Mexican Department of Ag (SADER) Ag. Information agency (SIAP) NOTE: The government numbers in this report, are just estimations, and production expected is way higher than reality.

Agricultural Year Summary - Mexican Bean Crop – Government Numbers

2020-2026 Information obtained from the Agricultural Years' Official Closing including Spring-Summer and Fall-Winter cycles ***Government dry bean numbers used here, are only a reference and estimations, as these are potentially 30% higher than reality**

2025 Fall Winter+ Spring-Summer Dec. 30, 2025 Update				
Intention	Planted has.	Harvested	Yield kg	Production MT
630,714	635,728	520,184	740	382,895
219,852	204,957	72,739	711	51,668
75,720	71,148	71,748	1,120	75,442
72,625	71,728	65,767	590	39,104
123,256	117,970	108,808	560	60,620
46,230	38,598	35,041	1,270	44,492
90,718	109,753	86,248	1,950	167,863
62,910	64,651	52,993	860	45,786
245,074	230,271	173,477	816	141,638
1,567,099	**1,544,804**	**1,187,005**	**850**	**1,009,508**

Source: Prepared by Mercalimentos with Mexican Department of Ag (SADER) Ag. Information agency (SIAP)

MX DRY BEANS HISTORIC - AGRICULTURAL YEAR TWO CYCLES - SEPTEMBER TO AUGUST NEXT YEAR METRIC TONS - GOVERNMENT NUMBERS											
	2020	Variation	2021	Variation	2022	Variation	2023	Variation	2024	Variation	2025 year closing
Carry in est.	**335,000**	10.18%	**369,089**	71.58%	**633,273**	-19.37%	**510,582**	-45.12%	**280,199**	122.56%	**623,607**
Ag.Y Production	**1,056,071**	10.89%	**1,171,108**	-17.57%	**965,371**	-25.04%	**723,642**	40.21%	**1,014,631**	-0.50%	**1,009,508**
Imports	**116,392**	95.67%	**227,742**	-70.26%	**67,730**	150.96%	**169,975**	168.73%	**456,777**	-38.27%	**281,979**
Total Supply	**1,507,463**	17.21%	**1,766,939**	-5.69%	**1,666,374**	-15.73%	**1,404,199**	24.74%	**1,751,607**	9.33%	**1,915,094**
Annual Demand EST.	1,098,000	0.00%	1,098,000	0.00%	1,098,000	0.00%	1,098,000	0.00%	1,098,000	0.00%	1,098,000
Exports	41,734	-14.54%	35,666	62.04%	57,792	-55.01%	26,000	15.38%	30,000	-16.67%	25,000
Carry Over (EST)	**368,089**	72.04%	**633,273**	-19.37%	**510,582**	-45.12%	**280,199**	122.56%	**623,607**	23.01%	**767,094**

Blue numbers are deductions

Source: *Prepared by Mercalimentos with Mexican Department of Ag (SADER) Ag. Information agency (SIAP)*

Mexican Market Situation August 13th, update

-Mexican bean crop expectations started to moderate as news spread of shorter planting areas in Zacatecas, Chihuahua and Durango, along with high temperatures and less precipitations since the start of August.

- Total bean imports in June 2026 from all origins reached 13,788 MT / US$13.17 million. See the imports by bean class in the next page.

-US bean imports in June reached 10,784 MT / US$9.47 million, from which 70% - 7,552 MT were black; 21% - 2,316 MT/ US$2.2 million were pintos; and 8% - 916 MT / US$986,028 were white beans. Market share in the month increased to 78%,, up from 76% in May.

-In the September 2025 - June 2026 period of the Commercial Year 2026, total Bean imports from all origins continued mounting, reaching 191,927 MT, with a value of US$160.31 million. U.S. bean imports only in the same period reached 137,351 MT, with a value of US$117.7 million and an accumulated volume market share of 72%.

COMERCIAL YEAR IMPORTS 2023 - 2026, accumulated imports and volume market share.
Prepared by Mercalimentos with Mexican Customs data

DRY BEAN IMPORTS	CY 2026 (until June 2026)			CY 2025 Set-Aug			CY 2024 Set-Aug			CY 2023 Set-Aug		
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	Volume MT	Value USD	Market Share Vol.	Volume MT	Value USD	Market Share Vol.	Volume MT	Value USD	Market Share Vol.	Volume MT	Value USD	Market Share Vol.
USA	**137,351**	**117,740,246**	**72%**	**215,335**	**225,654,291**	**76%**	**331,777**	**403,389,678**	**72%**	**145,773**	**171,509,346**	**84%**
CAN	35,165	28,508,584	18%	30,508	37,739,941	11%	64,845	81,344,071	14%	16,024	18,446,094	9%
ARG	15,686	11,508,261	8%	25,268	27,503,649	9%	32,168	37,512,888	7%	11,751	12,065,956	6%
BRA	3,425	2,560,850	2%	10,729	10,355,403	3%	24,010	28,986,413	5%	0	0	0%
BOLIVIA	0	0	0%	72	93,600	1%	3,533	4,213,185	0.5%	192	205,440	1%
CHINA	0	0	0%	67	156,318	0%	443	499,983	1.5%	0	0	0%
TOTAL	**191,627**	**160,317,941**	**100%**	**281,979**	**301,503,202**	**100%**	**456,776**	**555,946,218**	**100%**	**173,740**	**202,226,836**	**100%**

2026 Commercial Year Imports by Month

USDA COMMERCIAL YEAR 2026 - SEPTEMBER 2025/AUGUST 2026 Mexico's Dry Bean Imports-All Origins					
Tariff Code	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	VOLUME IN KILOGRAMS	VOLUME METRIC TONS	USA Vol. Market Share %	COMMERCIAL VALUE $USD
ACCUMULATED TOTAL	ALL	175,819,227	175,819	72%	$149,698,760
June 2026				USA Vol. Market Share: 78%	
Black beans except for planting 0713.33.03	USA	7,552,481	7,552	84%	6,499,027
	CAN	1,520,239	1,520	16%	1,227,000
	ARG	0	-	0%	0
Subtotal		9,072,720	9,073	100%	7,726,027
The rest of the beans, except for planting: Pintos, other 0713.33.99	USA	2,316,005	2,316	66%	2,294,673
	CAN	1,483,226	1,483	34%	1,181,677
Subtotal		3,799,231	3,799	100%	3,476,350
White beans, except for planting 0713.33.02	USA	915,700	916	100%	986,028
	CAN	0	-	0%	0
Subtotal		915,700	916	100%	986,028
June 2026 TOTAL		13,787,651	13,788	100%	13,174,433
May 2026				USA Vol. Market Share: 76%	
Black beans except for planting 0713.33.03	USA	5,627,591	5,628	74%	4,881,334
	CAN	2,041,567	2,042	26%	1,699,211
	ARG	0	-	0%	0
Subtotal		7,669,158	7,669	100%	6,580,545
The rest of the beans, except for planting: Pintos, other 0713.33.99	USA	3,834,328	3,834	80%	3,386,910
	CAN	1,049,589	1,050	20%	834,191
Subtotal		4,883,917	4,884	100%	4,221,101
White beans, except for planting 0713.33.02	USA	623,600	624	82%	659,697
	CAN	170,532	170	18%	143,866
Subtotal		794,132	794	100%	803,563
May 2026 TOTAL		13,347,207	13,347	100%	11,875,209
April 2026				USA Vol. Market Share: 78%	
Black beans except for planting 0713.33.03	USA	7,192,983	7,193	83%	6,042,157
	CAN	1,557,333	1,557	17%	1,228,826
	ARG	0	-	0%	0
Subtotal		8,750,316	8,750		7,270,983
The rest of the beans, except for planting: Pintos, other 0713.33.99	USA	4,511,706	4,512	73%	4,056,447
	CAN	1,794,153	1,794	27%	1,464,978
Subtotal		6,305,859	6,306	100%	5,521,425
White beans, except for planting 0713.33.02	USA	1,101,371	1,101	96%	1,155,805
	CAN	90,700	91	4%	45,586
Subtotal		1,192,071	1,192	100%	1,201,391
April26 TOTAL		16,248,246	16,248	100%	13,993,799
March 2026				USA Vol. Market Share: 69%	
Black beans except for planting 0713.33.03	USA	7,523,122	7,523	79%	6,208,092
	CAN	2,169,403	2,169	21%	1,691,027
	ARG	0	-	0%	0
Subtotal		9,692,525	9,692	100%	7,899,119
The rest of the beans, except for planting: Pintos, other 0713.33.99	USA	3,938,689	3,939	58%	3,446,863
	CAN	3,050,697	3,050	42%	2,461,699
Subtotal		6,989,386	6,989	100%	5,908,562

USDA COMMERCIAL YEAR 2026 - SEPTEMBER 2025/AUGUST 2026 Mexico's Dry Bean Imports-All Origins					
Tariff Code	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	VOLUME IN KILOGRAMS	VOLUME METRIC TONS	USA Vol. Market Share %	COMMERCIAL VALUE $USD
White beans, except for planting 0713.33.02	USA	384,604	385	67%	419,539
	CAN	181,401	181	33%	203,800
Subtotal		566,005	566	100%	623,340
March26 TOTAL		17,247,916	17,248	100%	14,431,021
February 2026				USA Vol. Market Share: 84%	
Black beans except for planting 0713.33.03	USA	6,292,664	6,293	87%	5,298,881
	CAN	991,212	991	13%	760,111
	ARG	0	-		0
Subtotal		7,283,876	7,284	100%	6,058,992
The rest of the beans, except for planting: Pintos, other 0713.33.99	USA	3,491,916	3,492	65%	3,280,248
	CAN	2,198,512	2,198	35%	1,742,770
Subtotal		5,690,428	5,690	100%	5,023,018
White beans, except for planting 0713.33.02	USA	270,000	270	100%	262,026
	CAN	0		0%	0
Subtotal		270,000	270	100%	262,026
Feb26 TOTAL		13,244,304	13,244		11,344,036
January 2026 66% black; 29% pinto; 5% white	USA	12,405,351	12,405	76%	10,598,346
January 2026	CAN	3,768,462	3,768	22%	3,130,465
January 2026	ARG	0	-	0%	
January 2026	CHINA	0	0	0%	0
January 2026	BRA	375,000	375	2%	273,350
	Subtotal	16,548,813	16,548	100%	14,002,161
December 2025 65% Black; 34% pinto; 1% white	USA	13,795,662	13,796	65%	11,767,463
December 2025	CAN	4,909,957	4,910	23%	3,258,062
December 2025	ARG	2,060,294	2,060	10%	1,539,720
December 2025	BRA	375,000	375	2%	273,750
	Subtotal	21,140,913	21,141	100%	16,838,995
November 2025	USA	19,745,615	19,746	71%	16,789,968
November 2025	CAN	3,721,875	3,722	13%	3,222,064
November 2025	ARG	2,750,000	2,750	10%	1,997,050
November 2025	BRA	1,625,000	1,625	6%	1,211,250
	Subtotal	27,842,490	27,842	100%	23,220,332
October 2025	USA	20,598,500	20,598	70%	18,230,651
October 2025	ARG	5,702,880	5,703	19%	4,182,153
October 2025	CAN	2,257,983	2,258	8%	2,117,309
October 2025	BRA	750,000	750	3%	573,750
	Subtotal	29,309,363	29,309	100%	25,103,863
September 2025	USA	15,225,897	15,226	66%	13,476,091
September 2025	ARG	5,173,210	5,173	23%	3,789,338
September 2025	CAN	2,211,019	2,211	10%	2,095,942
September 2025	BRA	300,000	300	1%	228,750
	Subtotal	22,910,126	22,910	100%	19,860,121

CENTRAL MARKET PRICES AND ANALYSIS BY USDBC

USDBC Disclaimer: In the following section the USDBC Mexico office analyzes dry bean prices from SNIIM reports. In addition, the USDBC Mexico office place calls to the Mexican trade to complement the information. The USDBC will not be responsible for third party transactions based on this report.

- **US Black beans average prices in June 2026 vs. May 2026**, were steady in the most important markets: Mexico City, Monterrey and Guadalajara. Mexican black bean prices were 10% to 15% higher than US blacks this month.

- **US Pinto bean prices in June 2026 vs. May 2026**, increased 8.7% in Monterrey and were steady in Mexico City. Mexican pintos were at avg. price of MX$21 / US$1.20 per. kilo, this month were around 15% cheaper than US pintos

• **U.S. Large and Small Alubias prices in June 2026 vs. May 2026**, small and large alubias this month had reductions of 7.9% in Monterrey, and large alubias a reduction of 20% in Guadalajara. Avg. prices were MX$36 / US$2.00 per kilo

• **Peruanos, Mayocoba, Azufrados prices in June 2026 vs. May 2026**, were steady this month

• **Mexican colored varieties:** Bayos, Canario, Cacahuate, Flor de Mayo and Flor de Junio prices, June 2026 vs. May 2026, with no significant changes

• **Mexican Small & Large Garbanzos prices June 2026 vs. May 2026**, small chickpeas had a reduction of -20% and large chickpeas -7% in Guadalajara passing from MX$25 to MX$20 per kilo.

MONTH: June 2026 vs. May 2026
MONTHLY CENTRAL MARKET WHOLESALE AND SEMI-WHOLESALE REPORT

PRODUCT	product origin	MEXICO CITY price ($/KG)		VAR	MONTERREY price ($/KG)		VAR	GUADALAJARA price ($/KG)		VAR
VARIETY	state / country	current 06 30 26	past 05 31 26	%	current 06 30 26	past 05 31 26	%	current 06 30 26	past 05 31 26	%
Imported Black	**Imported**	**22.00**	**22.00**	**0.00%**	**22.00**	**22.00**	0.00%	**22.00**	**23.00**	**-4.35%**
Jamapa Black	Zacatecas							26.00	26.00	0.00%
Nayarit Black	Nayarit	26.00	26.00	0.00%				16.00	17.00	-5.88%
San Luis Black	Zacatecas	23.00	23.00	0.00%				16.00	20.00	-20.00%
Veracruz Black	Veracruz			0.00%						0.00%
Imported Pintos	**Imported**	**21.00**	**21.00**	**0.00%**	**25.00**	**23.00**	**8.70%**	**19.00**	**20.00**	-5.00%
Pinto Saltillo	Zacatecas	21.00	21.00					16.00	16.00	
Pinto Saltillo	Nayarit							14.00	19.00	-26.32%
Pinto Saltillo	Chihuahua	19.00	19.50	-2.56%	19.00	19.00	0.00%			0.00%
Pinto Saltillo	Durango						0.00%			
Small Alubia	**Imported**	**29.00**	**29.00**	0%	**35.00**	**38.00**	-7.89%	**31.00**	**29.00**	**6.90%**
Large Alubia	**Imported**	**60.00**	**60.00**	**0.00%**	**35.00**	**38.00**	-7.89%	**40.00**	**50.00**	**-20.00%**
Flor de Junio	Zacatecas	26.00	23.50	11%				24.00	25.00	-4.00%
Flor de Mayo	Zacatecas	22.00	21.50	2.33%				20.00	23.00	-13.04%
Bayo Berrendo	Jalisco							35.00	35.00	0.00%
Bayo	Zacatecas	39.00	39.00	0.00%				59.00	59.00	0.00%
Garbancillo	Zacatecas	46.50	46.50	0.00%						0.00%
Canario	Sinaloa							28.00	28.00	0.00%
Cacahuate Bola	Jalisco	33.00	28.00	17.86%				32.00	32.00	**0.00%**
Garbancillo Zarco	Jalisco									0.00%
Azufrado	Sinaloa			0.00%				23.00	24.00	-4.17%
Mayocoba	Sinaloa			0.00%				25.00	26.00	
Peruano	Sinaloa	29.00	29.00	0.00%	33.00	33.00	0.00%	27.00	28.00	-3.57%
Small Chickpea	**Sinaloa**	**17.00**	**17.00**	**0.00%**	**33.00**	**25.00**	**32.00%**	**20.00**	**25.00**	**-20.00%**
Large Chickpea	**Sinaloa**	**28.00**	**27.00**	**3.70%**	**33.00**	**25.00**	**32.00%**	**25.00**	**27.00**	**-7.41%**

Source: SNIIM

MONTH: June 2026 vs. May 2026 MONTHLY CENTRAL MARKET WHOLESALE AND SEMI-WHOLESALE REPORT										
PRODUCT	product origin	SINALOA price ($/KG)		VAR	ZACATECAS price ($/KG)		VAR	CHIHUAHUA price ($/KG)		VAR
VARIETY	state / country	current 06 30 26	past 05 31 26	%	current 06 30 26	past 05 31 26	%	current 06 30 26	past 05 31 26	%
Imported Black	**Imported**									
Jamapa Black	Zacatecas				28.00	28.00	0.00%			
Nayarit Black	Nayarit									
San Luis Black	Zacatecas				25.00	25.00	0.00%			
Veracruz Black	Veracruz									
Imported Pintos	**Imported**							**26.00**	**25.00**	**4.00%**
Pinto Saltillo	Zacatecas				18.00	18.00	0.00%			
Pinto Saltillo	Nayarit									
Pinto Saltillo	Chihuahua						0.00%	18.00	19.00	-5.26%
Pinto Saltillo	Durango									
Small Alubia	**Imported**				**35.00**	**35.00**	**0.00%**	**34.00**	**34.00**	**0.00%**
Large Alubia	**Imported**				**22.00**	**22.00**	**0.00%**			
Flor de Junio	Zacatecas						0.00%			0.00%
Flor de Mayo	Zacatecas				24.00	24.00	0.00%	37.00	37.00	0.00%
Bayo Berrendo	Jalisco							34.00	34.00	0.00%
Bayo	Zacatecas				20.00	20.00	0.00%	18.00	18.00	0.00%
Garbancillo	Zacatecas						0.00%	26.00	26.00	0.00%
Canario	Sinaloa									
Cacahuate Bola	Jalisco						0.00%			0.00%
Garbancillo Zarco	Jalisco						0.00%			0.00%
Azufrado	Sinaloa	27.00	27.00	0.00%						
Mayocoba	Sinaloa	31.00	29.00	6.90%						
Peruano	Sinaloa	31.00	29.00	6.90%	25.00	29.00	-13.79%			
Small Chickpea	**Sinaloa**				30.00	30.00	0.00%			
Large Chickpea	**Sinaloa**	24.00	24.00	0.00%	30.00	30.00	0.00%	34.00	34.00	0.00%

MONTH: June 2026 vs. May 2026 MONTHLY CENTRAL MARKET WHOLESALE AND SEMI-WHOLESALE REPORT										
PRODUCT	product origin	NAYARIT price ($/KG)		VAR	YUCATAN price ($/KG)		VAR	DURANGO price ($/KG)		VAR
VARIETY	state / country	current 06 30 26	past 05 31 26	%	current 06 30 26	past 05 31 26	%	current 06 30 26	past 05 31 26	%
Imported Black	**Imported**									
Jamapa Black	Zacatecas									
Nayarit Black	Nayarit	37.00	37.00	0.00%						
San Luis Black	Zacatecas				24.00	26.00	-7.69%	35.00	35.00	
Veracruz Black	Veracruz									
Chiapas Black	Chiapas									
Imported Pintos	**Imported**									
Pinto Saltillo	Zacatecas	n/a	n/a	0.00%	24.00	35.00	-31.43%			
Pinto Saltillo	Nayarit	44.00	44.00	0.00%						
Pinto Saltillo	Chihuahua									
Pinto Saltillo	Durango	36.00	36.00					35.00	35.00	0.00%
Small Alubia	**Imported**				**35.00**	**35.00**	**0.00%**			
Large Alubia	**Imported**	**54.00**	**54.00**	0.00%						
Flor de Junio	Zacatecas	43.00	44.00	-2.27%						
Flor de Mayo	Zacatecas	43.00	44.00	-2.27%	45.00	45.00	0.00%	32.00	32.00	0.00%
Bayo Berrendo	Jalisco	n/a	n/a							
Bayo	Zacatecas	43.00	44.00	-2.27%	38.00	38.00	0.00%	35.00	35.00	0.00%
Garbancillo	Zacatecas	54.00	54.00	0.00%						
Canario	Sinaloa									
Garbancillo Zarco	Jalisco	56.00	56.00							
Azufrado	Sinaloa	53.00	54.00	-1.85%						
Mayocoba	Sinaloa	n/a	n/a	0.00%						
Peruano	Nayarit	35.00	35.00	0.00%	46.00	44.00	4.55%	38.00	38.00	0.00%

Source: SNIIM

Mexico Economic Report July 2026

By Mercalimentos with info from: BANXICO, INEGI, SAT, oilbmex, PEMEX

Mexico's Main Economic Indicators	Information Available Aug. 7th, 2026
Population - 2020 NEW CENSUS (INEGI) last update 2021	126.014 million
National GDP Growth Annual (est. 2025)	0.8% revised est. / down from 1.2% in 2024
Average Exchange Rate Avg. July 2026	MX$17.46
Unemployment Rate June 2026	2.90%
Inflation Rate Y/accu to July 2026 est.	3.12% down from 4.45% in April
Mexican Crude Oil Price Aug 6, 2026	US$71.39 down from US$99.32 in June per barrell
International Reserves Aug. 7, 2026	US$257.08 billion
Trade Balance Imports-Exports Y2025 USA-MX	US$872.2billion, up from US$839.9 billion in 2024, both ways

USMCA. As reported last month, on July 1, the first six-year USMCA Joint Review concluded without the United States agreeing to extend the agreement for another 16-year term. This did not terminate USMCA. The agreement remains in force, but the three countries now move into annual joint reviews unless and until they reach consensus on an extension; if no extension is ultimately agreed, the current agreement is scheduled to expire in 2036. The third U.S.-Mexico bilateral negotiation round was held July 21-23 in Mexico City. USTR Jamieson Greer met President Claudia Sheinbaum and Secretary of Economy Marcelo Ebrard, and the two governments reported constructive talks on economic security, labor, agriculture, electronic payment services, steel and aluminum and aluminum products, and automobiles. The parties also emphasized strengthening North American manufacturing and supply chains and limiting free-riding by non-parties. A fourth bilateral round is scheduled for September in Washington, D.C. USTR has also signaled an objective of reaching interim arrangements with Mexico and Canada by year-end, which means a full USMCA renewal is more likely to remain a 2027 issue. Mexico's priority remains preserving preferential access and investment certainty while accepting tighter regional-content and economic certainty.

Economy. Economy improved in Q2. INEGI's July 30 preliminary estimate showed real GDP expanding 1.5% after the 0.6% contraction in Q1. Growth was possible to primary activities that rose 3.3% Q/Q, secondary activities 1.6% and services 1.5%. The preliminary Y/Y increase was about 2.2%. This was the strongest quarterly expansion since late 2020 and better than market expectations. However, investment and hiring remain exposed to trade-policy uncertainty, and private-sector forecasts for 2026 growth remain much lower than the Q2 annualized pace. Banxico's June quarterly report had a 1.1% growth forecast for 2026, while Reuters' July poll is also near 1.1%. **Inflation**. Disinflation continued through July with headline inflation at 3.12% annual, down from 3.37% in June. Core inflation eased to 3.95% annually, from 4.03% in June. Headline inflation is now very close to Banxico's 3% target and core inflation moving towards the 3% +/- 1 objective. Nevertheless, services and other core-price pressures remain relevant, so the improvement does not eliminate inflation risk. Banxico held interest rate at 6.50% on June 25. The strong peso and weaker underlying demand have helped inflation, while geopolitical shocks, weather and U.S. trade policy remain the main risks.

Exchange rate. The Mexican peso remained strong in July despite the uncertainty around the USMCA review process. Banxico's FIX rate was MX$17.51 per USD on July 29. The Mexican peso continues to benefit from the interest-rate differential, strong merchandise trade flows and confidence in continued U.S.-Mexico integration, but the Mexican currency remains vulnerable to the USMCA future, U.S. tariff escalation or a faster-than-expected change in Banxico policy.

Trade. Foreign trade strengthened further and remained Mexico's most important macroeconomic support. INEGI's June report, released July 27, showed exports of US$72.551 billion, up 34.4% Y/Y, and

imports of US$68.46 billion 28% up, leaving a monthly surplus of US$4.09 billion. Non-oil exports rose 34.1%, and non-oil exports to the United States increased 35.8% Y/Y. During the first half of 2026, Mexico accumulated a trade surplus of US$9.9 billion, compared with US$1.4 billion in the first half of 2025. This data confirm that U.S.-linked manufacturing and external demand continue to support growth. They also reinforce Mexico's central vulnerability: the economy remains highly exposed to changes in U.S. market access, rules of origin and sector-specific tariffs.
Security and government. Security cooperation remained a politically sensitive part of the U.S.-Mexico relationship. In July, President Sheinbaum rejected public comments by DEA Administrator Terry Cole suggesting a direct connection between the Mexican government and cartels, describing the allegation as unsupported, while continuing to defend bilateral security cooperation based on respect for Mexican sovereignty. The unresolved U.S. criminal case against Sinaloa Governor Rubén Rocha. Border security and fentanyl policy remain issues that the United States link to trade negotiations and tariff pressure.

Trade Policy Update – July 2026

Forced-labor Section 301 tariffs — now final. The June proposal became final in July. On July 23, USTR announced Section 301 action against 60 economies for what it described as inadequate prohibitions or enforcement against imports produced with forced labor. Mexico is in the 10% tariff group. The tariff became effective July 24. Crucially, the final U.S. action expressly exempts Mexican goods that enter the United States free of duty under USMCA, as well as specified products covered by other exclusions, including goods already subject to certain Section 232 measures. This is a major clarification for Mexican exporters: USMCA-originating goods preserve their preferential tariff treatment. Economy Secretary Marcelo Ebrard said the tariff burden for Mexico was therefore essentially unchanged, and estimated that about 85% of Mexican exports to the United States remain tariff-free under USMCA.

Cars, steel, aluminum and industrial goods. Effective: 25% tariff on medium- and heavy-duty vehicles and specified parts, and the 10% tariff on buses, remain in force under the October 2025 Section 232 action. For qualifying USMCA medium- and heavy-duty vehicles, the U.S. framework allows an approved calculation that applies the 25% duty only to non-U.S. content. USTR's July negotiating round again listed automobiles, steel, aluminum and derivative products as core issues. U.S. Section 232 measures continue to operate outside normal USMCA tariff preferences for covered products. The broader metal regime generally applies additional tariffs of up to 50% on covered steel and aluminum articles and many derivatives, although the United States has created lower rates for selected derivative machinery and equipment.

MRL and pesticide policy. In September 2025 the Mexican government issued a decree prohibiting 35 high-risk pesticide active ingredients from production or import through application. The measure was presented as the first stage of a broader transition toward safer agricultural inputs. Glyphosate was not part of that initial 35-product prohibition, and COFEPRIS's current registry continues to show active glyphosate registrations, including registrations with validity extending beyond 2026. No July action reviewed for this report added glyphosate to the original prohibition. For agricultural and food companies, the issue remains whether future rounds of pesticide restrictions change available crop-protection tools, production costs or Mexican MRL treatment in ways that could become SPS or USMCA concerns.

Fentanyl sanctions and tariff risk. Fentanyl remains a major political and security issue, but the tariffs are different from those in June 2025. On February 20, 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated the administration's use of IEEPA for the broad emergency tariffs, including the fentanyl-linked tariffs on Mexico and Canada. The administration then imposed a temporary 10% Section 122 import surcharge effective February 24 for 150 days, while exempting goods of Mexico and Canada that entered duty-free under USMCA. As that temporary measure expired in late July, the new forced-labor Section 301 action took effect on July 24, again exempting USMCA duty-free Mexican goods. Fentanyl therefore remains a source of bilateral leverage and future tariff risk, but it was not a separate additional tariff layer on USMCA-compliant Mexican goods at the end of July 2026.

Mexico's tariffs on countries without free trade agreements. Mexico's tariff increases on goods from countries without a free trade agreement are fully in effect in 2026. The decree published December 29, 2025 modified 1,463 tariff lines across 17 sectors, including autos and auto parts, textiles and apparel, steel, plastics, appliances, furniture, toys, aluminum, footwear and other manufactured products.

Sugar and sweeteners. Sugar remains a relevant agricultural trade friction, but there was no public resolution of the core Mexico-U.S. dispute in July. Mexican producers continue to seek improved U.S. access after a sharp reduction in Mexico's export allocation, and the industry has discussed a possible anti-dumping action against U.S. fructose if negotiations fail. Agriculture remained explicitly on the agenda in the July USMCA bilateral round. Separately, on July 23 USTR announced FY2027 WTO sugar tariff-rate quota allocations, including 2,954 metric tons raw value of refined sugar for Mexico. That WTO allocation is separate from the much larger bilateral access administered under the U.S.-Mexico sugar suspension-agreement framework, and should not be confused with the reduced Mexican export limit cited by the industry. For food and beverage companies, the principal risks remain sweetener availability, relative sugar/fructose pricing and the possibility that sugar becomes part of a broader agriculture bargain in the USMCA talks.

Water treaty. The 1944 Mexico-U.S. Water Treaty remains a live bilateral issue, but the February 2026 operational agreement reduced the immediate escalation risk. Mexico agreed to target at least 350,000 acre-feet of deliveries per year, to address the prior-cycle water debt and to hold monthly bilateral meetings. No comparable July breakdown of the arrangement was announced. Drought conditions and reservoir availability remain the key constraint, and the issue can quickly return to the trade agenda if Texas agricultural producers face shortages. U.S. officials have previously linked non-compliance with the possibility of broader economic pressure, so water continues to be a non-trade issue with potential trade consequences.

Cuba and energy diplomacy. The risk of an immediate U.S. tariff response to Mexican oil shipments therefore appears lower than it did earlier in 2026, but Cuba remains a diplomatic sensitivity that can re-enter the bilateral agenda if shipments expand or U.S. policy hardens again.