



# USDBC Mexico Report

2023 Mexico Crop and Market Update  
February 15

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## 2023 Mexico Crop and Market Update - February 15

### 2023 Mexican Fall-Winter Bean and Garbanzo crop

FALL-WINTER: SEASON RESUMED NOVEMBER 2022 - Mexico's Fall-Winter cycle bean & garbanzo facts:

**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 November- early December. Harvesting for beans is February and for garbanzos is March-April.

### Sinaloa - Yellow Beans - February 13, 2023 Update

#### Irrigated beans:

- First irrigated yellow beans that represent 90% of the total planting area, have started to be cut and harvested in some regions, with excellent quality
- Temperature has been colder than expected, dropping as low as 37 F in the mornings, reportedly 5 frosts have hit the crops in the first-second week of February, and rain in some areas have delayed bean cutting, however no mayor affectations to beans and garbanzos have been reported
- Producers in the important Evora region, are worried for the beans that had been cut and piled-up in the previous days, which received the rainfall on the ground and now, they have to wait for these to dry and harvest. Some may result with damage
- Prices: the market is not reacting to the smaller planting area, and possible further weather affectations
- Price paid to producer now that the first beans have been harvested, is reportedly under MX\$28 thousand / US\$1,473 per MT, when their expectation is around MX\$35 thousand / US\$1,842 per MT
- Producer's associations in Sinaloa, are calling to NOT SELL SO FAST, and wait for better prices ahead in the next weeks, when the full crop is out and the market reacts to the low production, as they expect it will happen
- Producer's associations such as AARSP – East Sinaloa River Farmers Association and the state government, are calling bean producers in the region, to store their beans with them, until prices are better

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- As previously informed, Azufrado and Mayocoba yellow bean planted area, is shorter than usual. Although the official 2022/2023 Fall-Winter government's planting intention and planting progress report above here, indicates lower yellow bean planting vs. last year in the state of Sinaloa, with 86,535 hectares, down from 96,298 hectares in 2022.
- However, local sources reported that total planted area is not higher than 50 thousand hectares, with an expected production will be of no more than 70 thousand MT. Shorter crop of yellow beans and chickpeas, as a potential opportunity for U.S. pintos, especially slow darkening pintos, being the natural substitutes for yellow beans, and to some extent, for some US garbanzos.

### Nayarit – Dryland. 70% Black and 30% pinto beans - February 14, 2023 Update

- Planting in Nayarit has concluded and beans are reportedly developing well
- As reported before, the official government planting intention and progress report, expects the planting of 57,392 hectares of black and some pinto beans, almost 20 thousand hectares less than in 2022
- Government's expected production is high with 71 thousand MT; however, yields are historically lower, more likely producing around 57 thousand MT of mainly black beans
- No weather affectations reported until now, despite some days of lower than usual temperatures

#### Latest 2023 Fall/Winter Beans Government Report

GOVERNMENT'S OFFICIAL 2022/2023 FALL-WINTER CYCLE MEXICO DRY BEANS PLANTING SEASON PROGRESS REPORT IRRIGATED + DRYLAND SITUATION UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2022								
SURFACE - HECTARES					PRODUCTION - MT		YIELD KG/HA	
STATE	Government's Planting Intention	Planted hectares according to Government	harvested	damaged	Government's Expectation	Obtained according to Government	Expected by Government	Obtained according to Government
CHIAPAS	43,297	37,611	0	0	27,224	0	630	0
NAYARIT	57,392	51,836	0	0	71,572	0	1,250	0
SINALOA	86,535	47,624	0	0	172,458	0	1,999	0
VERACRUZ	21,742	19,176	0	0	18,523	0	850	0
OTHER	37,638	19,772			44,196		525	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>246,604</b>	<b>176,019</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>333,974</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>0</b>

SOURCE: SADER – SIAP

### 2022/2023 Mexico Garbanzo Bean Crop February 14, 2023 Update Fall/Winter Cycle – 95% of the production in the ag. year, 90% irrigated

- And prices in the first-second week of February, have started to react to the expected short crop
- Starting prices offered in the first 10 days of February, for dryland garbanzo's first volumes, have been as high as MX\$25 thousand / US\$1,315 per MT, already good

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increase from the 2022 average of 21 thousand pesos / US\$1,050 per MT

- Rain and cold temperatures in Sinaloa's Evora region in the first week of February, -where most of the rainfed garbanzos were planted-, reportedly damaged some garbanzos that had been cut and piled-up on the ground, however, no major affectations are expected
- The government chickpea planting December 2022 report, shows a planted area of 49,231 hectares, not even half of the planting intention of 114 thousand hectares, and missing the planting season dates
- This indicates that planting will not reach the government's planting intention plans
- As reported before, the trade considers that garbanzo planting in this season will not surpass 60 thousand hectares in Sinaloa and 10 thousand hectares more between Sonora and the Baja, with an expected production of 165 thousand MT, 30%+ shorter than the government's estimation. Carry-in is reportedly zero

### Latest 2023 Fall/Winter Chickpea Government Report

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT'S OFFICIAL 2022/2023 FALL-WINTER MEXICO GARBANZO PRODUCTION CLOSING SEASON IRRIGATED + DRY LAND								
Situation until December 31, 2022	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	1,750	430	0	0	3,378	0	1,930	0
Guanajuato	4,254	2876	0	0	8,290	0	1,950	0
Jalisco	343	323	0	0	707	0	2,060	0
Michoacan	8,746	4614	0	0	18,282	0	2,090	0
<b>Sinaloa</b>	<b>87,822</b>	<b>34762</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>159,267</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sonora</b>	<b>10,893</b>	<b>5528</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,675</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>0</b>
Other states	1,023	697	0	0	1,078	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>114,830</b>	<b>49,231</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>217,675</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>-</b>

SOURCE: SADER – SIAP

### Mexican Market Situation – February 14, 2023

- Black bean exports from Argentina to Mexico in the January-December 2022 period, reached 6,451 MT, according to the Argentinean government. Although not reflected in total in the same period in Mexico, due to transiting times, (with Mexico reporting 3,889 MT 2022 Jan-Dec), this may mean that the difference will for sure be reflected in January 2023. Still, nothing close to the rumor of 15 to 20 thousand MT already in Mexico
- However, it is possible that along 2023, Argentina will try take advantage of the duty-free agreement for black beans exports to Mexico, and surpass 2022 exports, as reportedly some Argentinean producers, are considering increasing their black bean areas. However, drought and weather conditions will be a decisive factor
- In the meantime, according to importers, at least the first shipments of Argentinean beans' quality, improved significantly in 2022, with low splits % and good cooking time



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- Reportedly for the moment, black bean inventories in Argentina are low, grain moisture is low, and export prices are increasing, which makes it difficult for them to sell to Mexico
- It will be important for the US bean industry to keep an eye on this 2023 Argentinean production season, being planted now
- Prices will continue to play a big role in U.S bean imports, for several reasons including: high inflation, Argentinean beans competition, the government putting pressure over the importers and retailers to lower prices, and bean exports temporary suspension to end the last day of February 2023, however, could be extended, as the government has recently done with other inflation-fighting initiatives
- As part of the Mexican President's effort to control basic food prices-inflation, he placed a temporary 50% export tariff to white corn, in the third week of January 2023, and for six months, ending in June, to also keep a strategic inventory and prevent prices increase
- As a further effort, in the first week of February 2023, SADER and SENASICA, the Mexican counterpart of APHIS, announced that they are setting the phytosanitary rules to allow Pakistani White Rice imports into Mexico. Pakistani rice imports had been banned due to the risk of kaphra weevil pest
- The temporary suspension of basic food import certificates, to expedite supply and lower importation costs, that initially would end in February 2023, has been extended to January 2024. This means that in the case of beans from other origins than US and Canada, imports will not pay duties.
- Despite the bean exports suspension, that will potentially avoid the disappearance of some 20 thousand MT of beans, and import duty free from any country including Argentina, US Bean imports, continued increasing in December, accumulating 3 consecutive months with volumes over 11 thousand MT per month, returning to the pre-COVID pace
- The news on the smaller yellow bean planting in Sinaloa this 2023 FW cycle, will push Mayocoba and Azufrado beans up. Pinto beans are the natural substitute for these beans

### MEXICO BEAN IMPORTS - EXPORTS UPDATE 2022-2023 USDA CY

Imports have been updated until December 2022. The official Mexican government report and numbers, are considered very accurate as these come directly from Mexican Customs and Tax Revenue Service.

- Total bean imports accumulated from September to December 2022, increased 57% vs. the same period in 2021, passing from to 26,679 in 2021 Set-Dec to 41,947 MT in 2022 Set-Dec. marking a clear return to pre-COVID numbers

## 2023 Mexico Crop and Market Update - February 15

USDA COMMERCIAL YEAR SEPTEMBER 2022/AUGUST 2023 Mexico's Dry Bean Imports-All Countries				
The rest of the beans: pintos, black, white, all 0713.33.99	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	VOLUME IN KILOGRAMS	VOLUME METRIC TONS	COMMERCIAL VALUE (USD)
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>41,947,000</b>	<b>41,947</b>	<b>49,412,586</b>
December 2022	USA	10,062,783	10,063	11,833,285
December 2022	CANADA	966,073	966	1,168,069
December 2022	ARGENTINA	500,000	500	453,500
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>11,529,000</b>	<b>11,529</b>	<b>13,454,854</b>
November 2022	USA	9,600,986	9,601	11,251,586
November 2022	CANADA	826,644	826	995,572
November 2022	ARGENTINA	739,960	740	775,726
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>11,167,590</b>	<b>11,167</b>	<b>13,022,884</b>
October 2022	USA	9,338,037	9,338	11,313,114
October 2022	CANADA	1,005,814	1,005	1,248,403
October 2022	ARGENTINA	2,348,240	2,348	2,465,106
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>12,692,091</b>	<b>12,691</b>	<b>15,026,623</b>
September 2022	USA	6,042,572	6,043	7,314,877
September 2022	CANADA	342,218	342	409,934
September 2022	ARGENTINA	174,680	175	183,414
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>6,559,470</b>	<b>6,560</b>	<b>7,908,225</b>

SOURCE: SADER – SIAP

- Black bean exports from Argentina to Mexico in the January-December 2022 period, reached 6,451 MT, according to the Argentinean government. Although not reflected in total in the same period in Mexico, due to transiting times, (with Mexico reporting 3,889 MT 2022 Jan-Dec), this may mean that the difference will for sure be reflected in January 2023. Still, nothing close to the rumor of 15 to 20 thousand MT already in Mexico
- U.S Dry Beans continues to hold the largest market-share with 35,045 MT in the Set-Dec 2022 period, with 85% of the total imports, followed by 3,763 MT or 8% from Argentina and 3,139 MT or 7% from Canada
- Total bean imports in the Commercial Year from September 2021 to August 2022 summed 67,731 MT with a value of US\$71.3 million. From these, 91% or 61,622 MT, were U.S beans
- Exports on the other hand, have decreased to a minimum of 1,755 MT in December, in comparison to the average of 8 thousand MT per month, that were being exported in 2022. Exports reduction is the result of the temporary bean exports ban imposed by the government, to secure availability and prevent prices increase

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- However, Mexican bean exports in the 2022 January-September period, reached a record high of 60,753 MT. **Very interesting information in the next table**, where you can see the destination markets, being the USA the #1, followed by Cuba, with Central American countries in the top 10, receiving beans from Mexico amongst which could be some US beans depending on the market preferences, helping in the disappearance of inventories in Mexico

País Destino	Total registros	Total US\$ FOBTo	%	Total KG	US\$ / KG
ESTADOS UNIDOS	4,952	22,365,105	34.45%	19,992,255	1.119
CUBA	47	17,869,573	27.52%	16,544,583	1.080
ANGOLA	46	7,438,114	11.46%	8,655,495	0.859
REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA	31	3,719,308	5.73%	3,271,453	1.137
PANAMÁ	11	2,650,416	4.08%	2,463,343	1.076
COSTA RICA	41	2,441,143	3.76%	2,088,300	1.169
PERÚ	32	2,175,640	3.35%	1,709,089	1.273
VENEZUELA	9	1,833,340	2.82%	1,902,475	0.964
PORTUGAL	13	1,821,694	2.81%	1,697,175	1.073
GUATEMALA	20	1,278,741	1.97%	1,299,512	0.984
CANADÁ	39	624,379	0.96%	571,761	1.092
HAÍTÍ	3	152,277	0.23%	126,798	1.201
TAILANDIA	1	136,200	0.21%	120,000	1.135
BOSNIA Y HERZEGOVINA	3	107,712	0.17%	72,000	1.496
CHILE	2	90,860	0.14%	66,000	1.377
ITALIA	2	83,670	0.13%	62,000	1.350
EL SALVADOR	7	37,231	0.06%	26,979	1.380
ALEMANIA	34	23,928	0.04%	14,088	1.698
EMIRATOS ÁRABES UNIDOS	12	23,640	0.04%	20,151	1.173
ISLAS VÍRGENES BRITÁNICAS	6	13,955	0.02%	8,270	1.687
ESPAÑA	8	12,495	0.02%	9,890	1.263
HONG KONG	4	7,838	0.01%	3,140	2.496
HONDURAS	6	4,923	0.01%	22,050	0.223
BELICE	7	3,622	0.01%	2,775	1.305
FRANCIA	5	2,136	0.00%	635	3.365
AUSTRIA	2	1,632	0.00%	1,200	1.360
ISRAEL	1	1,391	0.00%	601	2.316
PAÍSES BAJOS	1	1,205	0.00%	840	1.435
SUIZA	1	407	0.00%	20	20.337
AUSTRALIA	1	320	0.00%	206	1.550
COLOMBIA	1	80	0.00%	80	1.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,348</b>	<b>64,922,976</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>60,753,163</b>	<b>1.069</b>

Source: Mexican Customs, Mexican Tax Revenue Agency, Veritrade

### MEXICAN BEAN PRICES

The following, is a report produced by SADER-SIAP (Mexican Department of Ag.), in which they compile the Mexican bean crop trading margins along the distribution chain. We will feature this information as it becomes available. We present here the reports for Black, Pinto and Yellow beans (Peruano, Mayocoba).






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## Trading Margins

### BLACK BEANS

FRIJOL

December 2022



Producing State	Monitored city / market place	Prices MX\$ / Kg			Trading Margins MX\$ / Kg			Consumer Price Participation %		
										
		Productor <sup>1/</sup> Producer	Mayoreo <sup>2/</sup> Wholesaler	Consumidor <sup>3/</sup> Consumer	Mayorista	Menudeo	Total	Productor	Mayorista	Menudista
Zacatecas	Aguascalientes, Ags.	18.47	27.00	36.00	8.53	9.00	17.53	51.3	23.7	25.0
Zacatecas	Campeche, Camp.	18.47	31.60	38.63	13.13	7.03	20.16	47.8	34.0	18.2
Zacatecas	Ciudad de México	18.47	26.50	39.97	8.03	13.47	21.50	46.2	20.1	33.7
Zacatecas	León, Gto.	18.47	31.36	35.89	12.89	4.53	17.42	51.5	35.9	12.6
Michoacán	Acapulco, Gro.	12.11	32.24	43.29	20.13	11.05	31.18	28.0	46.5	25.5
Zacatecas	Guadalajara, Jal.	18.47	28.00	38.98	9.53	10.98	20.51	47.4	24.4	28.2
Querétaro	Toluca, Edo. de Méx.	16.40	31.00	36.16	14.60	5.16	19.76	45.4	40.4	14.3
Nayarit	Morelia, Mich.	18.50	29.00	34.41	10.50	5.41	15.91	53.8	30.5	15.7
Sinaloa	Oaxaca, Oax.	14.00	37.18	41.35	23.18	4.17	27.35	33.9	56.1	10.1
Zacatecas	Puebla, Pue.	18.47	32.50	37.49	14.03	4.99	19.02	49.3	37.4	13.3
Zacatecas	Querétaro, Qro.	18.47	26.00	34.68	7.53	8.68	16.21	53.3	21.7	25.0
Quintana Roo	Chetumal, Q. Roo.	12.12	32.75	40.25	20.63	7.50	28.13	30.1	51.3	18.6
Zacatecas	San Luis Potosí, S.L.P.	18.47	25.50	28.39	7.03	2.89	9.92	65.1	24.8	10.2
Jalisco	Hermosillo, Son.	15.42	35.00	33.56	19.58	-1.45	18.14	46.0	58.4	-4.3
Puebla	Veracruz, Ver.	15.39	37.00	41.17	21.61	4.17	25.78	37.4	52.5	10.1
Zacatecas	Mérida, Yuc.	18.47	27.75	34.02	9.28	6.27	15.55	54.3	27.3	18.4

## Trading Margins

### Pinto

FRIJOL

December 2022

Producing State	City / Market place	Prices MX\$ / kilo			Margins MX\$ / kilo			Final Price participation %		
										
		Productor <sup>1/</sup> Producer	Mayoreo <sup>2/</sup> Wholesale	Consumidor <sup>3/</sup> Consumer	Mayorista Wholesaler	Menudeo Retail / final	Total	Productor Producer	Mayorista Wholesaler	Menudista Retailer
Zacatecas	Aguascalientes, Ags.	18.41	28.00	31.39	9.59	3.39	12.98	58.6	30.6	10.8
Baja California Sur	La Paz, B.C.S.	14.97	32.00	39.59	17.03	7.59	24.62	37.8	43.0	19.2
Jalisco	Tijuana, B.C.	13.04	35.75	47.29	22.71	11.54	34.25	27.6	48.0	24.4
Durango	Torreón, Coah.	16.80	32.00	38.10	15.20	6.10	21.30	44.1	39.9	16.0
Chihuahua	Cd. Juárez, Chih.	19.88	24.75	31.90	4.87	7.15	12.02	62.3	15.3	22.4
Chihuahua	Ciudad de México Mexico City	19.88	27.00	39.24	7.12	12.24	19.36	50.7	18.1	31.2
Durango	Durango, Dgo.	16.80	30.60	34.19	13.80	3.59	17.39	49.1	40.4	10.5
Guanajuato	León, Gto.	16.20	28.00	33.00	11.80	5.00	16.80	49.1	35.8	15.2
Jalisco	Jalisco Guadalajara	13.04	25.00	39.69	11.96	14.69	26.65	32.9	30.1	37.0
Zacatecas	Morelia, Mich.	18.41	25.25	39.26	6.84	14.01	20.85	46.9	17.4	35.7
Jalisco	Tepic, Nay.	13.04	27.00	43.00	13.96	16.00	29.96	30.3	32.5	37.2
Chihuahua	Monterrey, N.L. Monterrey	19.88	27.25	33.94	7.37	6.69	14.06	58.6	21.7	19.7
San Luis Potosí	Oaxaca, Oax.	19.63	30.75	33.33	11.12	2.58	13.70	58.9	33.4	7.7
Zacatecas	Puebla, Pue.	18.41	27.00	36.00	8.59	9.00	17.59	51.1	23.9	25.0
San Luis Potosí	San Luis Potosí, S.L.P.	19.63	28.00	33.46	8.37	5.46	13.83	58.7	25.0	16.3
Zacatecas	Hermosillo, Son.	18.41	28.00	29.43	9.59	1.43	11.02	62.5	32.6	4.9
Zacatecas	Mérida, Yuc.	18.41	30.00	34.92	11.59	4.92	16.51	52.7	33.2	14.1

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## Trading Margins

## Peruano/mayocoba Yellow Beans

FRIJOL

December 2022

Producing State	City / Market place	Prices MX\$ / kilo			Trading Margins MX\$ / kilo			Final Price participation %		
		Productor <sup>1/</sup>	Mayoreo <sup>2/</sup>	Consumidor <sup>3/</sup>	Mayorista	Menudeo	Total	Productor	Mayorista	Menudista
Sinaloa	Aguascalientes, Ags.	19.81	32.41	38.00	12.60	5.59	18.19	52.1	33.2	14.7
Jalisco	La Paz, B.C.S.	17.79	33.80	50.88	16.01	17.08	33.09	35.0	31.5	33.6
Jalisco	Tijuana, B.C.	17.79	35.88	39.00	18.09	3.12	21.21	45.6	46.4	8.0
Jalisco	Colima, Col.	17.79	31.83	35.44	14.04	3.61	17.65	50.2	39.6	10.2
Sinaloa	Ciudad de México <b>Mexico City</b>	19.81	34.00	47.00	14.19	13.00	27.19	42.1	30.2	27.7
Sinaloa	León, Gto.	19.81	33.00	46.14	13.19	13.14	26.33	42.9	28.6	28.5
Sinaloa	Guadalajara, Jal. <b>Guadalajara</b>	19.81	30.67	38.43	10.86	7.76	18.62	51.5	28.3	20.2
Sinaloa	Toluca, Edo. de Méx.	19.81	38.75	67.00	18.94	28.25	47.19	29.6	28.3	42.2
Sinaloa	Morelia, Mich.	19.81	29.50	35.74	9.69	6.24	15.93	55.4	27.1	17.5
Nayarit	Tepic, Nay.	22.68	33.66	40.71	10.98	7.05	18.03	55.7	27.0	17.3
Sinaloa	Monterrey, N.L. <b>Monterrey</b>	19.81	39.25	55.89	19.44	16.64	36.08	35.4	34.8	29.8
Sinaloa	Puebla, Pue.	19.81	31.00	40.00	11.19	9.00	20.19	49.5	28.0	22.5
Sinaloa	Querétaro, Qro.	19.81	32.00	34.50	12.19	2.50	14.69	57.4	35.3	7.2
Sinaloa	San Luis Potosí, S.L.P.	19.81	34.75	36.13	14.94	1.38	16.32	54.8	41.4	3.8
Sinaloa	Culiacán, Sin.	19.81	32.00	36.00	12.19	4.00	16.19	55.0	33.9	11.1
Sinaloa	Hermosillo, Son.	19.81	30.90	38.90	11.09	8.00	19.09	50.9	28.5	20.6

Notes:

1/ Median rural price

2/ Frequent average sale price

3/ Average price registered in the final point of sale

Source: SIAP, SNIIM, INEGI





# CENTRAL MARKET PRICES AND ANALYSIS BY USDBC

## 2023 Mexico Crop and Market Update - February 15

**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 January 2023 vs. November 2022**, continued dropping in Mexico City, with a 13.5% reduction, now at 31 pesos / US\$1.63 per kilo, down from 37 pesos / US\$1.94 in November. No reductions in Monterrey or Guadalajara. Mexican black bean prices were mostly steady around US\$1.42 per kilo in this period, with the only significant increase of 21.7% in Guadalajara for Nayarit blacks, now at 28 pesos / US\$1.47 per kilo.
- **US Pinto beans average prices in January 2023 vs. November 2022, in Mexico City**, registered a decrease of 8.5% now at 32 pesos / US\$1.68 per kilo. Mexican Pinto Saltillo in Guadalajara, reported a decrease of 3.8%, now at 25 pesos / US\$1.31 per kilo, and a decrease of 10.7% in Monterrey, also now at 25 pesos / US\$1.31 per kilo.
- **U.S. Large and Small Alubias average prices in January 2023 vs. November 2022**, registered increases in Mexico City 3.5% and Monterrey 5.5%, now selling at 30 to 38 pesos / US\$1.6 to US\$2 per kilo respectively. In Guadalajara, reported reductions of 5.8% and 2.7%, respectively
- **Peruanos, Mayocoba, Azufrados prices in January 2023 vs. November 2022**, reported increases registering the highest prices up to 40 pesos / US\$2.10 per kilo in Monterrey. In Mexico City and Guadalajara, prices oscillated between 31 and 37 pesos / US\$1.63 – US\$1.94 per kilo
- **Colored varieties: Bayos, Canario, Cacahuete, Flor de Mayo and Flor de Junio, January 2023 vs. November 2022 prices**, remained steady, prices still high from 21 to even 37 pesos / US\$1.10 to US\$1.85 per kilo
- **Small and Large Garbanzos January 2023 vs. November 2022 prices**, reported increases from 6.2% and 11% in Mexico City, and 26.6% in Monterrey. Prices were from 30 to 38 pesos / US\$1.57 to US\$2 per kilo

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## Wholesale and Semi-Wholesale Prices Report

MONTH: January 2023 vs. November 2022

### MONTHLY CENTRAL MARKET WHOLESALE AND SEMI-WHOLESALE REPORT

PRODUCT	product origin	MEXICO CITY price (\$/KG)		VAR	MONTERREY price (\$/KG)		VAR
VARIETY	state / country	current 01 31 23	past 11 30 22	%	current 01 31 23	past 11 30 22	%
<b>Imported Black</b>	<b>Imported</b>	<b>32.00</b>	<b>37.00</b>	<b>-13.51%</b>	<b>38.00</b>	<b>37.00</b>	<b>2.70%</b>
Jamapa Black	Zacatecas						
Nayarit Black	Nayarit						
San Luis Black	Zacatecas	26.00	26.00	0.00%			
Veracruz Black	Veracruz	26.00	26.00	0.00%			
<b>Imported Pintos</b>	<b>Imported</b>	<b>32.00</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>-8.57%</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Pinto Saltillo	Zacatecas				22.00	22.00	0.00%
Pinto Saltillo	Nayarit						
Pinto Saltillo	Chihuahua	28.00	28.00	0.00%	25.00	28.00	-10.71%
Pinto Saltillo	Durango						0.00%
<b>Small Alubia</b>	<b>Imported</b>	<b>29.00</b>	<b>29.00</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>38.00</b>	<b>36.00</b>	<b>5.56%</b>
<b>Large Alubia</b>	<b>Imported</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>29.00</b>	<b>3.45%</b>	<b>38.00</b>	<b>36.00</b>	<b>5.56%</b>
Flor de Junio	Zacatecas	33.00	32.00	3.13%			
Flor de Mayo	Zacatecas	34.00	33.00	3.03%			
Bayo Berrendo	Jalisco						
Bayo	Zacatecas	32.00	29.00	10.34%			
Garbancillo	Zacatecas	37.00	37.00	0.00%			
Canario	Sinaloa						
Cacahuete Bola	Jalisco	33.00	33.00	0.00%			
Garbancillo Zarco	Jalisco	41.00	41.00	0.00%			
Azufrado	Sinaloa						
Mayocoba	Sinaloa						
Peruano	Sinaloa	34.00	30.50	11.48%	40.00	36.00	11.11%
<b>Small Chickpea</b>	<b>Sinaloa</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>27.00</b>	<b>11.11%</b>	<b>38.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>26.67%</b>
<b>Large Chickpea</b>	<b>Sinaloa</b>	<b>34.00</b>	<b>32.00</b>	<b>6.25%</b>	<b>38.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>26.67%</b>

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PRODUCT	product origin	GUADALAJARA price (\$/KG)		VAR	SINALOA price (\$/KG)		VAR
VARIETY	state / country	current 01 31 23	past 11 30 22	%	current 01 31 23	past 11 30 22	%
<b>Imported Black</b>	<b>Imported</b>	<b>38.00</b>	<b>38.00</b>	<b>0.00%</b>			
Jamapa Black	Zacatecas			0.00%			
Nayarit Black	Nayarit	28.00	23.00	21.74%			
San Luis Black	Zacatecas	28.00	28.00	0.00%			
Veracruz Black	Veracruz			0.00%			
<b>Imported Pintos</b>	<b>Imported</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00%</b>			
Pinto Saltillo	Zacatecas						
Pinto Saltillo	Nayarit	25.00	26.00	-3.85%			
Pinto Saltillo	Chihuahua			0.00%			
Pinto Saltillo	Durango						
<b>Small Alubia</b>	<b>Imported</b>	<b>32.00</b>	<b>34.00</b>	<b>-5.88%</b>			
<b>Large Alubia</b>	<b>Imported</b>	<b>36.00</b>	<b>37.00</b>	<b>-2.70%</b>			
Flor de Junio	Zacatecas	31.00	30.00	3.33%			
Flor de Mayo	Zacatecas	30.00	30.00	0.00%			
Bayo Berrendo	Jalisco	39.00	39.00	0.00%			
Bayo	Zacatecas	36.00	34.00	5.88%			
Garbancillo	Zacatecas			0.00%			
Canario	Sinaloa	28.00	25.00	12.00%			
Cacahuete Bola	Jalisco			0.00%			
Garbancillo Zarco	Jalisco			0.00%			
Azufrado	Sinaloa	29.00	30.00	-3.33%	40.00	40.00	0.00%
Mayocoba	Sinaloa	37.00	32.00	15.63%	35.00	38.00	-7.89%
Peruano	Sinaloa	31.00	28.00	10.71%	35.00	38.00	-7.89%
<b>Small Chickpea</b>	<b>Sinaloa</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>0.00%</b>			
<b>Large Chickpea</b>	<b>Sinaloa</b>	<b>34.00</b>	<b>34.00</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

PRODUCT	product origin	DURANGO price (\$/KG)		VAR	NAYARIT price (\$/KG)		VAR
VARIETY	state / country	current 01 31 23	past 11 30 22	%	current 01 31 23	past 11 30 22	%
<b>Imported Black</b>	<b>Imported</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>				
Jamapa Black	Zacatecas						
Nayarit Black	Nayarit				25.00	25.00	0.00%
San Luis Black	Zacatecas						
Veracruz Black	Veracruz						
<b>Imported Pintos</b>	<b>Imported</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>				
Pinto Saltillo	Zacatecas						
Pinto Saltillo	Jalisco				27.00	27.00	0.00%
Pinto Saltillo	Chihuahua						
Pinto Saltillo	Durango						
<b>Small Alubia</b>	<b>Imported</b>						
<b>Large Alubia</b>	<b>Imported</b>				<b>47.00</b>	<b>44.00</b>	<b>6.82%</b>
Flor de Junio	Zacatecas				37.00	37.00	0.00%
Flor de Mayo	Zacatecas				37.00	36.00	2.78%
Bayo Berrendo	Jalisco				37.00		0.00%
Bayo	Zacatecas				35.00	35.00	0.00%
Garbancillo	Zacatecas				47.00	45.00	4.44%
Canario	Sinaloa						
Cacahuete Bola	Jalisco						
Garbancillo Zarco	Jalisco						
Azufrado	Sinaloa				37.00	37.00	0.00%
Mayocoba	Sinaloa				47.00	47.00	0.00%
Peruano	Nayarit				56.00	48.00	16.67%

**USDBC Disclaimer:** In the following section the USDBC disseminates information published in Newspapers and Magazines related to beans (excerpts). The statements or numbers shown in each article are not necessarily in agreement with the USDBC.

### Mexican Senate Approves November 14th as National Bean Day

Notigram February 8, 2023



Every November 14th, the National Bean Day will be celebrated in Mexico, as a well-deserved tribute to all the producers of this legume, announced Senator José Narro (Morena). Through his social networks, the legislator announced that with 90 votes in favor and 0 against, his proposal was approved in the Mexican Senate. Along with corn and peppers, beans are part of the food trilogy of pre-Hispanic times. Beans, because of its high protein and mineral content, are basic to the people's diet; second only to corn in importance in the national diet. Its nutritional value is extremely important, high in fiber, calcium, potassium and antioxidants that help reduce heart problems. Mexico is the fourth largest bean producer in the

world, with about 1 million 300 thousand MT harvested each year. It is also the economic and food base for thousands of farming families, most of them in the poorest areas of the country. Senator Narro mentioned that bean trading, is going through complex times because bean consumption has fallen due to the change in the eating habits of the new generations. In addition, there are social prejudices in phrases such as: "Eat beans, not even when I was poor!"

The celebration of National Bean Day will be accompanied by campaigns to revalue the importance of this legume in the diet of Mexican families, and consequently a better market that benefits the price paid to producers.

### Bean production drops in Durango due to climate change: Corral Álcantar

El Sol de Durango February 1, 2023

Durango. "With climate change, bean production has gradually decreased in the state, and from being the second largest producer nationwide, Durango passed to be sixth", said Joel Corral Álcantar, president of the Board of Government and Political Coordination of the State Congress. "Marketing is the final link of the productive chain, in beans we were in second place nationally, unfortunately we are going to the sixth, and everything has been for one main reason, which is climate change," he said.



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The local congress man, emphasized that we no longer have the dryland cycles as it was like the Spring-Summer cycle. Joel Corral pointed out that unfortunately, the federal government removed the agricultural programs, there are only some agricultural supports that were left in place, that are insufficient, and very few have access to. He said that in view of this situation, the state government, is directing efforts towards feed crops, increasing the budget twice as much as the previous year, and 600 tons of oat seed have been distributed to producers.

### **Mexicans Eat Less Beans; Durango Producers in the Plains Seek Other Crops** Notigram January 18, 2023

Guadalupe Victoria, Durango. Mexicans are eating less beans; per capita consumption has fallen in recent decades, stated the municipal president of Guadalupe Victoria, David Ramos Zepeda. According to Sader, in 1980 each Mexican consumed 16 kilos of beans per year, today hardly reaches 9 kilos.

The municipality of Guadalupe Victoria is the heart of the plains, a region considered one of the main bean producers in the country. Unfortunately, due to climate change and market conditions, bean producers are looking for other more profitable crops. The productive crop conversion, is a process that will take several years, says David Ramos, it is a medium and long-term project, that will lead the field to a profitable activity. We see an aging countryside, young people have left

because they do not see business and it is a consequence of the continuity of a monoculture, beans, which has affected the land and reduced production.



“We have to look for crops that adapt to Guadalupe Victoria, take advantage of nearby regions such as the comarca lagunera that consumes a lot of fodder and we can produce oats,” he said.

He stressed: “we must produce less beans because the consumption is already low, climate change has also affected this crop. The head of the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development (SAGDR), Ricardo Navarrete, mentioned that we must continue producing beans because it is a food security issue; it is a legume that meets the nutritional needs of the population.

Why do Mexicans eat fewer beans? According to UNAM specialists Amanda Gálvez Mariscal and Elvira Sandoval, it is because it has been stigmatized as a protein of a poor person’s diet and people prefer to eat more processed foods.