

# PEANUT

# POST

JUN 2025

94  
VOLUME

MADE IN INDIA: PEANUTS



Global Markets P6



Sustainability P14



Peanut Science P18

Peanut Wizard Current Crops Shelled Facts Peanut Voice Bird Feed



# MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

## SUPPLY



### ARGENTINA

Large volumes of old stocks priced between \$850–1000, with varying FFA levels, are available for crushing and bird feed. Incoming new crop will pressure these stocks further downward. High inventory levels remain a key concern. Argentina remains reliant on China.



### AFRICA

Prolonged rains, crop damage, and delayed harvests resemble conditions in Mozambique, Tanzania, and South Africa. Peanut prices at \$1000–1100 per ton remain unviable for key markets like Indonesia, limiting trade interest and impacting export competitiveness.



### CHINA

Positive sowing outlook for the next peanut crop and resistance to further price cuts on current stocks are keeping the market steady to firm. China appears to have bottomed out and may stay flat or slightly improve until August harvest.



### INDIA

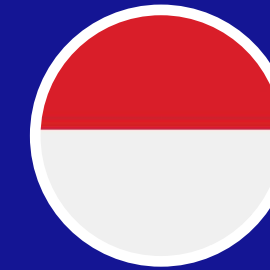
Tight supply emerged due to lab bans triggering export defaults. Domestic demand fell, prices down by 5%. Pressure builds to clear old stocks as new arrivals begin. Oil prices remain steady despite consistent demand from China.



### BRAZIL

Reluctance to drop prices below \$900 for crushing and \$1200 for food grade is keeping the Brazilian market stagnant. While peanut oil prices have declined, the market has yet to adjust to the new pricing realities.

## DEMAND



### INDONESIA

High stock levels and limited incoming shipments have left the market unsettled and disoriented. With defaults on contracts from India, prices appear poised for a correction. Local prices hover around \$1050/ton, showing resistance to any further upward movement.



### PHILIPPINES

The market is in a lull, with local sellers extending credit terms to move stock. Mid-April to early June typically sees weak offtake in the Philippines, contributing to the current sluggish demand.



### EUROPE

Pre-committed orders are being executed, while buyers are selectively placing new ones. Bird feed demand is expected to rise, with interest across various prices and origins. The EU market, in particular, is actively hunting for killer deals.



### VIETNAM

Market demand has softened due to multiple poor-quality arrivals, leading to trader disputes and claims. Meanwhile, Indian shippers are aggressively gaining ground by offering extended credit terms.



### CHINA

Selective and heavily negotiated deals are underway for oil from India and Brazil, with prices ranging from \$1510 to \$1600. Crushing-grade peanuts of standard FAQ quality are trading between \$700 and \$900.



# MARKET WIZARD

## WHAT MAKES INDIA BOTH A GREAT PEANUT PRODUCER AND A HIGH-RISK ORIGIN?

The Indian peanut industry comprises at least nine key growing regions, with two of them accounting for over 70% (Gujarat & Rajasthan) of the country's total production. The sector is supported by approximately 4500 shellers, 5 million farmers, 400+ exporters, and several hundred brokers who work relentlessly year-round. India stands out as the only country in the world where peanut production occurs in every month of the year, ensuring continuous processing and market activity.

### Total Production

11 Million In-Shells



### Farmers

5 Million farmers



### States

9



### Total Acreage

5.5 Million hectares



### Exporters

400+



### BRC Certified Exporter

37



### Brokers

1000+



### Testing Laboratories

750



### Shellers

4500



### Exports

9% Of its production



## INDIA HAS A THREE PART CHALLENGE IN THE INDIAN PEANUT INDUSTRY:

### PRE & POST-HARVEST

Over 86% of India's peanut farmers are small and marginal, leading to inconsistent practices and quality issues like pests, aflatoxin, and mixed varieties. Limited mechanization and market volatility add pressure, though India's climate—free from frost and long droughts—remains a key advantage.

### INTEGRATION

India's \$0.8B peanut seed industry is largely unorganised, with low investment and weak vertical integration. Fragmentation limits growth, and government support is minimal. Seed-to-shelf models exist but are mostly small-scale, while traders dominate distribution, reducing traceability and value chain control.

### REGULATION

Food safety in India is governed by FSSAI (domestic) and APEDA (exports), but the framework is fragmented, relying on certifications over integrated systems like traceability. This transaction-specific regulation fails to drive systemic improvements across the value chain.

## CAN INDIA BECOME THE WORLD'S GO-TO PEANUT ORIGIN?

### IF YES, THEN HOW?

### WATCH WHAT WE GROW

India's climate offers strong potential to develop new peanut seed varieties. Regulating seed usage can improve cultivation uniformity, enhancing quality and marketability. With over 200 peanut species, adulteration is common, and limited advanced processing further complicates quality assurance and risk control.

### HOW WE REGULATE?

Export regulations shape domestic quality. Shifting to integrated quality management with certification, grading, and traceability can enhance the value chain. Incentivizing farm-to-export integration is key to sustainable growth.

### MODERNISATION & MECHANISATION

To compete in premium markets like Europe, mechanised processing is essential, even if farming remains manual. India grows high-quality Spanish peanuts (45% of global supply), ideal for premium brands. However, outdated processing and poor manufacturing practices result in up to 40% lower marketable value, limiting their global potential.



# Global Markets

## ARGENTINA



Unfavorable weather, particularly persistent rains and high humidity, has significantly disrupted fieldwork in Argentina. These conditions have led to delayed harvesting, quality losses, and low maturity levels (35–55%) in many fields. Most peanuts are being harvested with kernel moisture levels above 13–15%, raising concerns about post-harvest quality.

Despite these challenges, production volume remains promising. The Secretariat of Agriculture (SAGyP) confirmed an increase in planted area to 500,000 hectares, with expected production reaching 1.65 million tons. Georgalos Peanut World projects a slightly higher total output of 1.70 million metric tons based on an estimated yield of 3.4 tons/ha. While quantity appears strong, overall crop quality is still uncertain and being closely monitored.

## BRAZIL



Brazil is nearing completion of its 2025 peanut harvest, with production expected to hit around 1.17 million tonnes a 60% rise over the previous season and more than double the 2020 output, according to Conab. This sharp growth reflects Brazil's expanding role in the global peanut sector.

Export demand for Brazilian peanut oil remains strong, especially from China. Political instability and supply chain issues in Sudan—once a key supplier to China—have made Brazil a more reliable alternative. Trade tensions between China and the U.S. have further shifted Chinese demand toward Brazil.

After a period of decline, Brazilian peanut oil prices began to rebound in late May. Exporters are now selling into Qingdao, China, at \$1,625 CFR, indicating renewed market strength and rising confidence in Brazil's position as a top supplier.

## USA

The USDA forecasts U.S. peanut production to increase to 7.5 billion pounds (3,745,000 short tons)—a rise of 1.0 billion pounds over 2024/25. This growth is primarily driven by expanded acreage and trend-level yields. Domestic food use of peanuts is projected to grow by 1.3% compared to the previous year, reflecting steady consumer demand. With higher overall supply and moderate growth in food consumption, the peanut crush is expected to reach 900 million pounds, while exports are forecast to rise to 1.4 billion pounds.



## PEANUT SPOTLIGHT

### INDIA

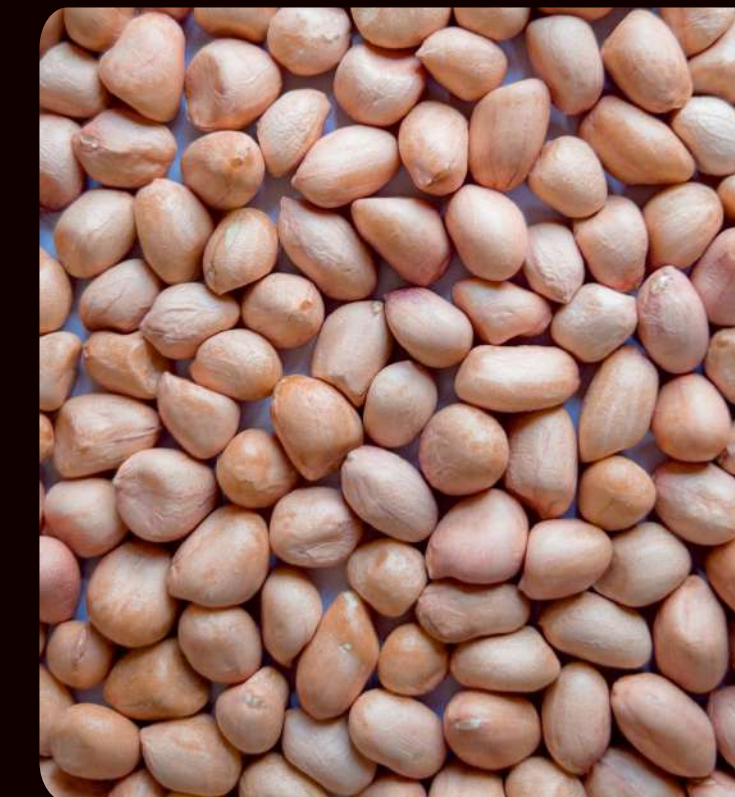
In Gujarat, rainfall has begun in Amreli, Gondal, Junagadh, and Jetpur, prompting early sowing preparations for the winter peanut crop. Full-scale sowing is expected to begin by early June. On the Summer crops, No major crop damage has been reported due to the rain, except for some impact on sesame crops. Around 30% of the old peanut crop remains in Junagadh, mainly comprising bold, in addition to some Java and Pathavada TJ, the latter nearly exhausted. Factories are currently operating but are primarily focused on seed processing for sowing rather than for consumption or export. Market

activity has picked up due to strong early sowing demand, although export interest remains limited. In the southern region, arrivals in Tamil Nadu are weak, with about 70% of the crop harvested. Poor domestic and export market sentiment is contributing to lower arrivals. Karnataka's crop is nearly over and is insufficient for internal demand, leading to inter-state purchases from Tamil Nadu.

Andhra Pradesh and Telangana also report slow arrivals. West Bengal's crop is promising, with good quality and ongoing arrivals, while Odisha reports poor yields and smaller crop size.

Some arrivals are also noted from regions in Uttar Pradesh, primarily for oil crushing.

The South-East Asian demand is extremely cautious amid high price levels, poor local demand and fluctuating aflatoxin process.



### CHINA

The peanut market remains tight as farmers focus on peak planting, reducing available supply. Rising temperatures have moved some stock into cold storage, increasing warehousing costs and supporting firm pricing. However, suppliers under inventory pressure are offering more flexible prices based on product quality and urgency, leading to localized price fluctuations. The supply side is characterized by low volumes, high holding costs, and selective fulfillment, keeping overall price support intact but with slight risks of easing. Demand remains weak, with domestic retail and food processors relying on small, essential purchases and avoiding bulk restocking. Oil factories continue cautious buying, prioritizing strict quality and price standards. Market liquidity is fragmented—cold storage holders maintain high prices due to costs, while some traders seek quick profits, widening the price spread. Prices are stuck between high supply-side costs and weak demand. Current FOB prices are \$1,280 for Blanched 25/29 and \$1,260 for 29/33. First-grade peanut oil averages \$2,075/MT, with the USD/RMB exchange rate at 7.19.

## OTHER'S

**South Africa** The latest crop estimate stands at 64,595 tons (kernel base). Harvesting is about 50% complete, progressing smoothly with no current weather disruptions. However, extended cool conditions in March and April, along with early rain during harvest, have impacted expected yields and quality. As a result, the final crop is now projected to reach around 60,000–62,000 tons (kernel base).

**Indonesia** The Indonesian peanut market is slow due to rains and weak demand. Many old TJ shipments have arrived, mostly reddish Pathavada type. Andhra stocks are held as Indian prices remain high. Prices have dipped slightly due to USD and demand. 50/60 TJ is at \$1410 (good local) and \$1440 (Pathavada). 80/90 TJ is at \$1250 (local), \$1320–1350 (Pathavada). Andhra 80/90 is around \$1410–1440. Local crop is wet and limited, sold mostly in-shell. TJ 140/160 holds at \$1200, while Java white is higher at \$1260.

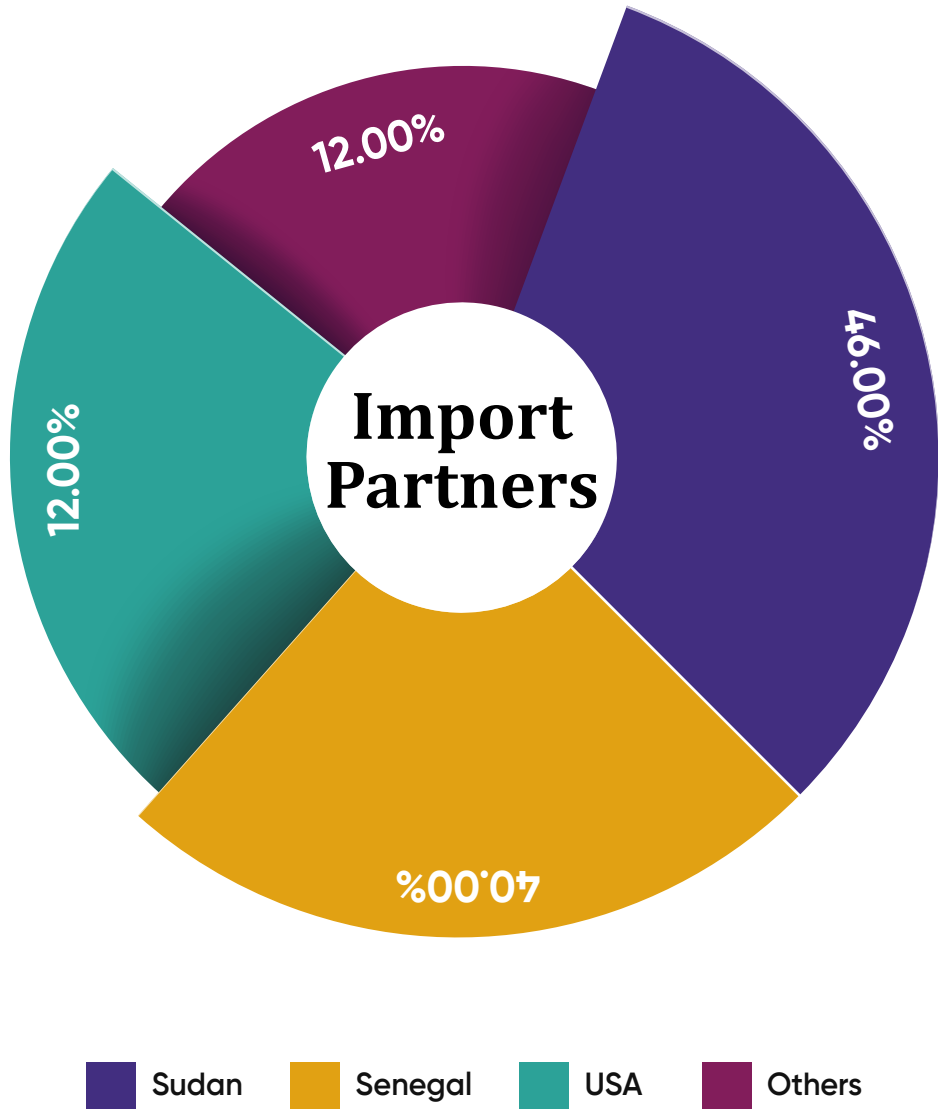
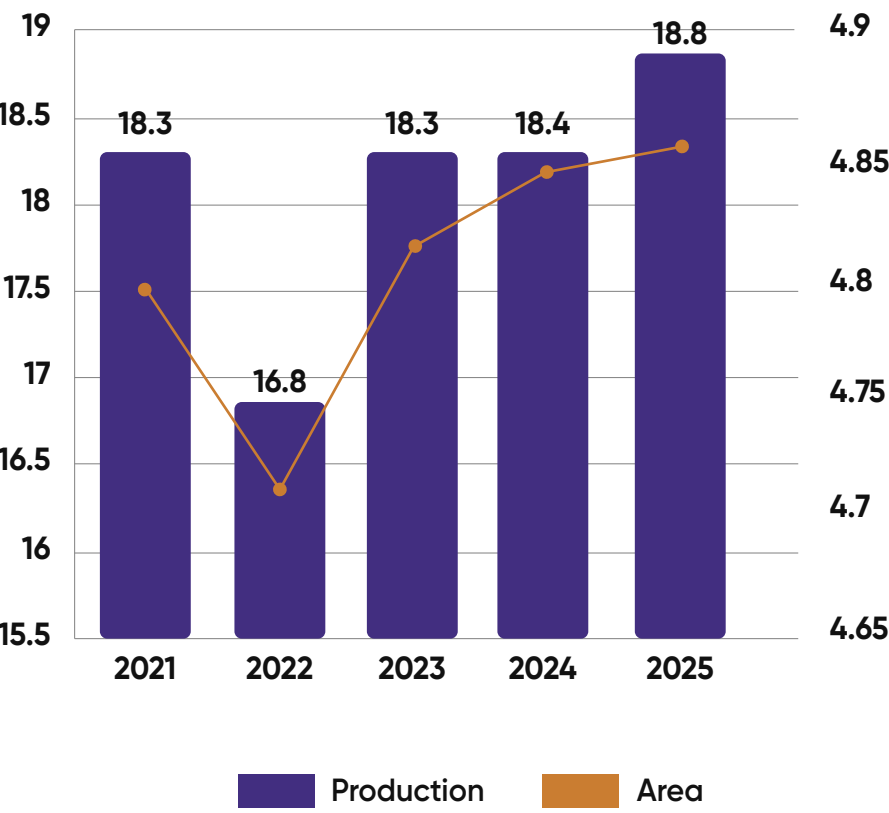




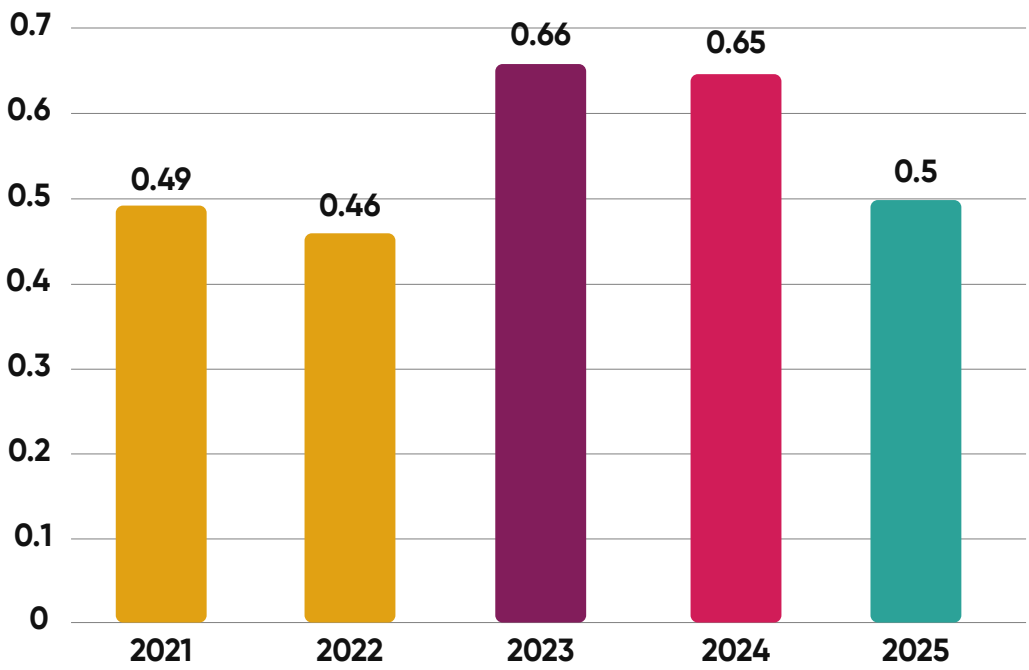
# CHINA PEANUT DEMAND & SUPPLY

In April 2025, China's peanut oil imports from Brazil surged fivefold to 17,500 MT, up from 3,500 MT in April 2024—reflecting a strong shift toward Brazilian supply. Additionally, China imported 3,700 MT of peanuts from Brazil during the same month. This trend suggests a significant realignment in China's sourcing strategy, likely influenced by ongoing trade tensions with the U.S., which have prompted Chinese buyers to turn to Brazil as an alternative source.

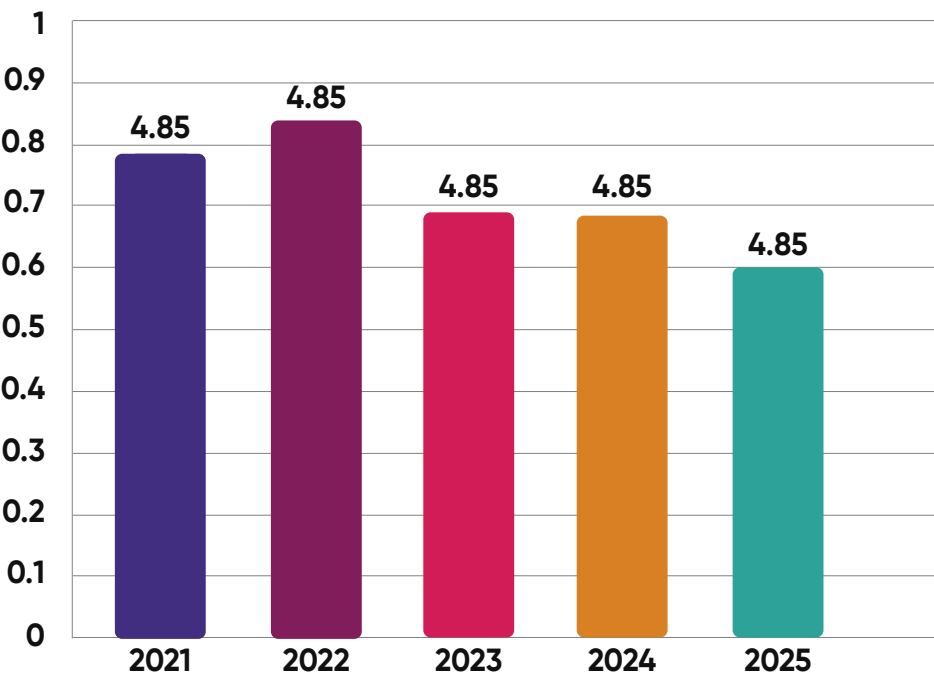
Production (MMT) & Area (MHA)



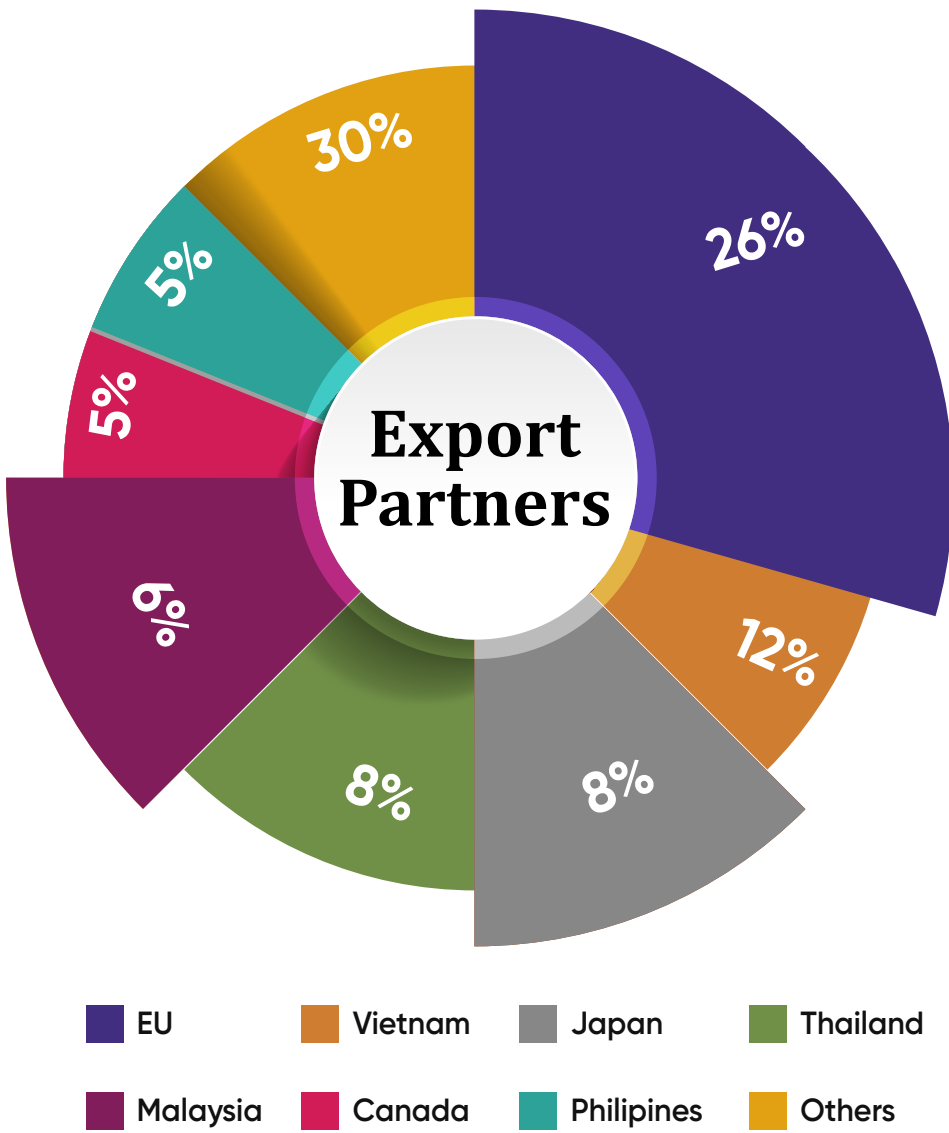
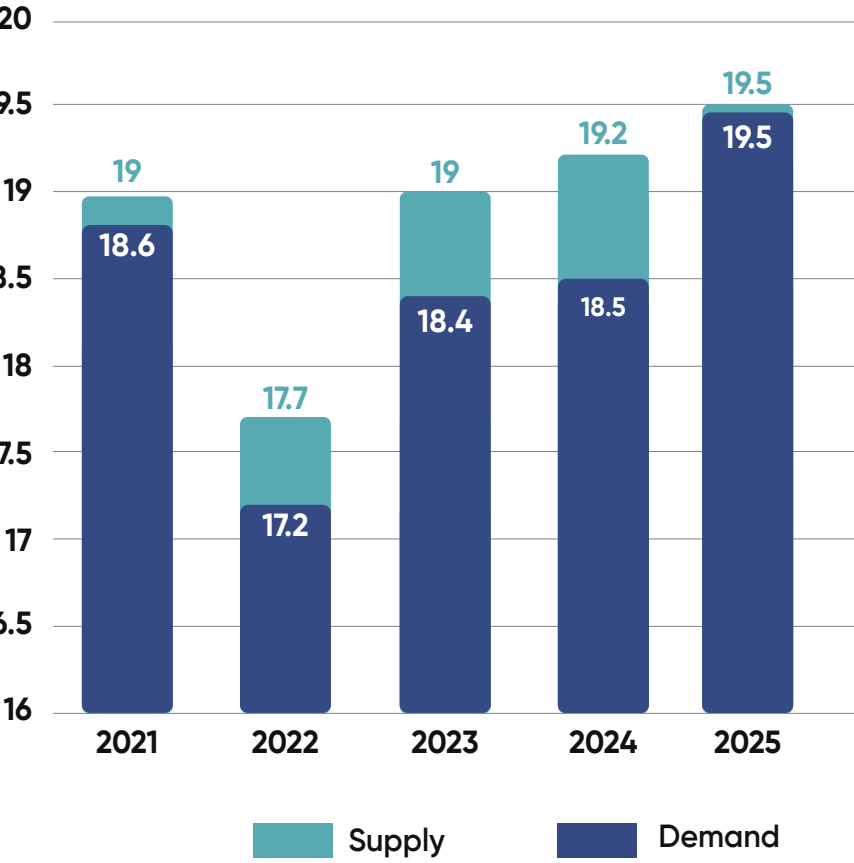
MY Exports (In MMT)



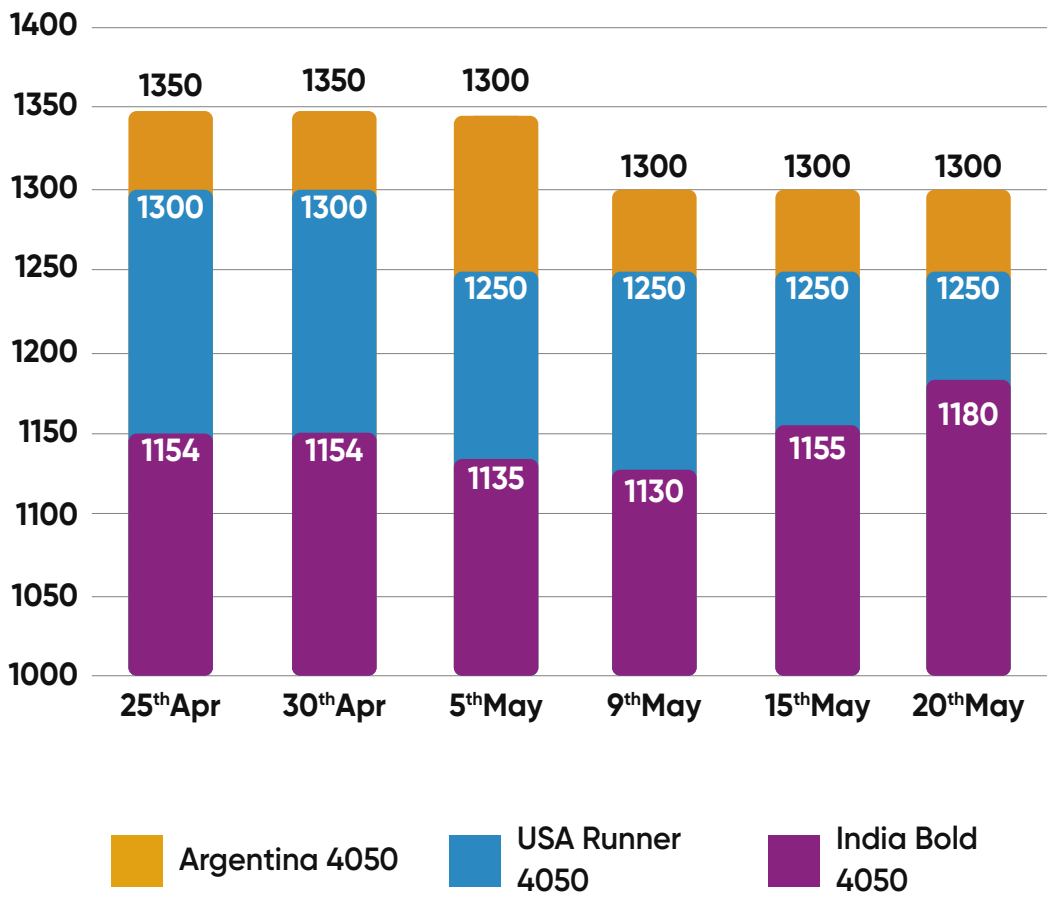
MY Imports (In MMT)



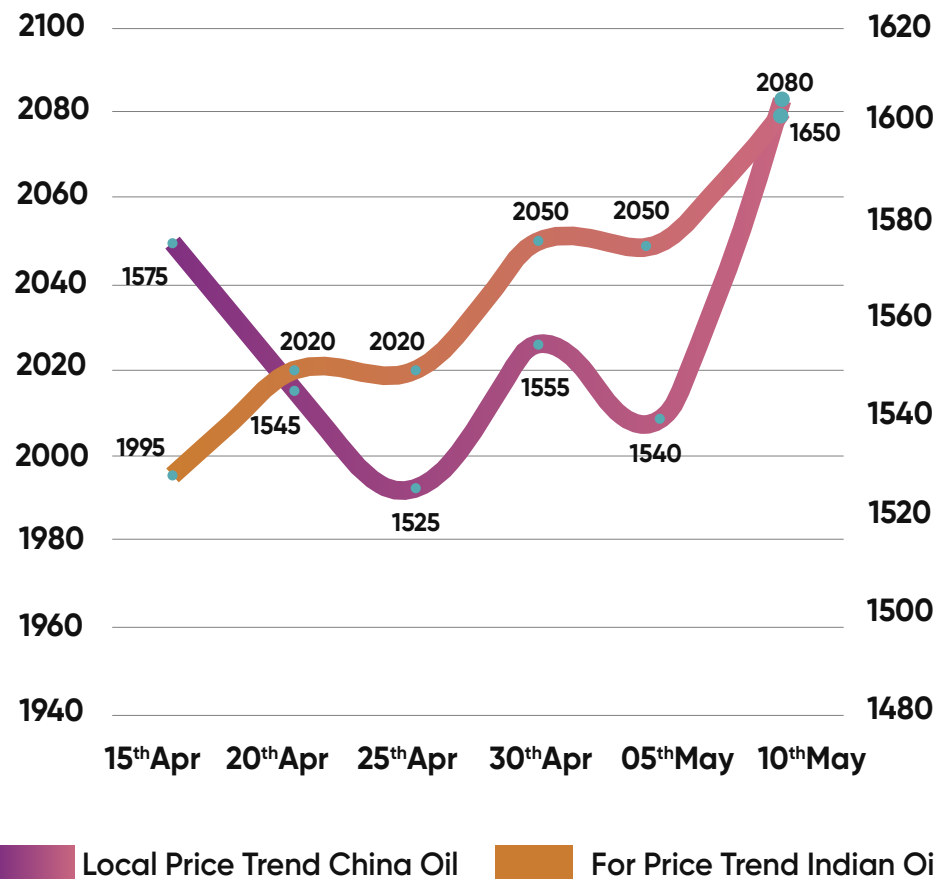
Total Supply Vs Demand (In MMT)



Cif Emp (European Main Port)  
Price Comparison In USD

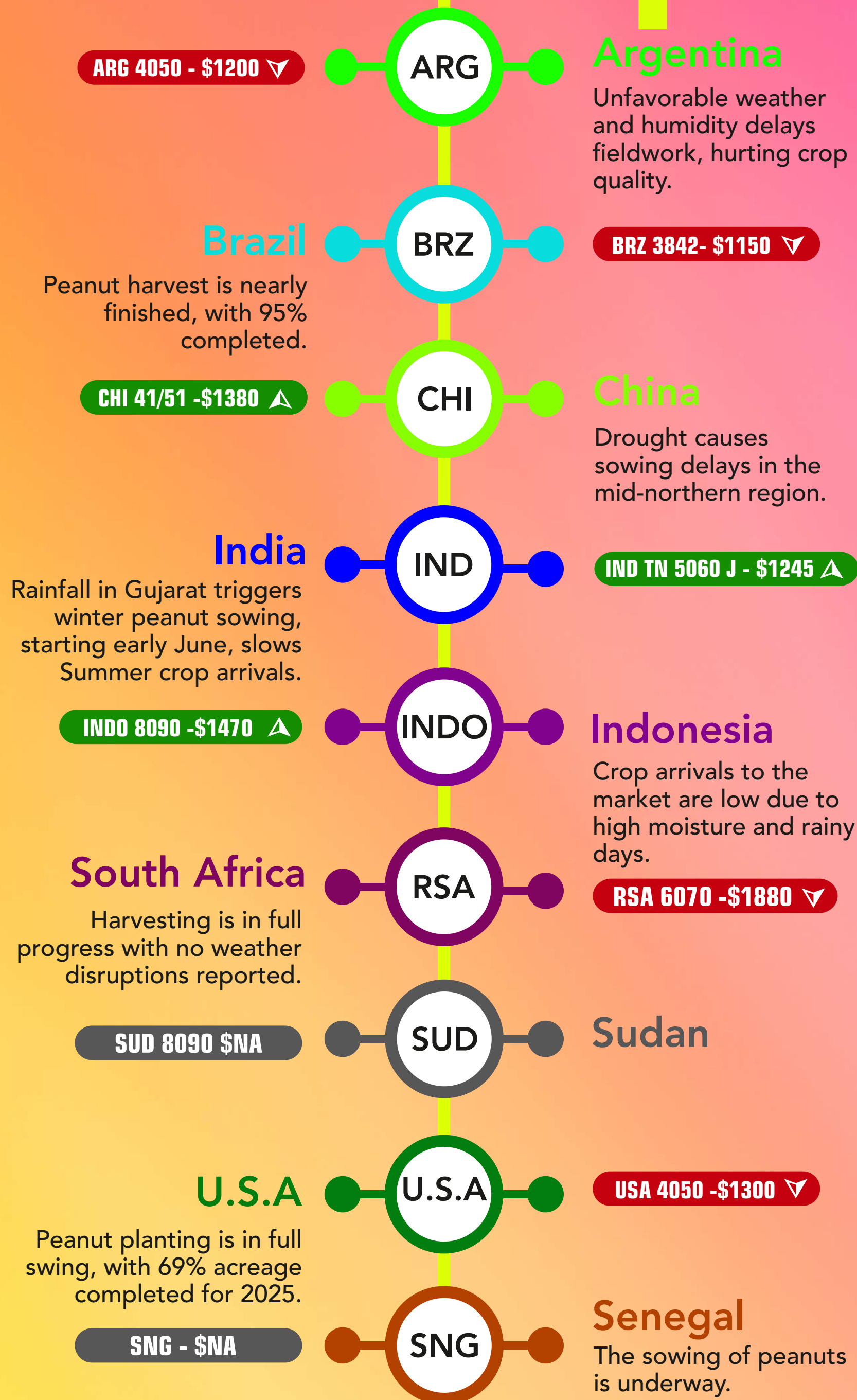


Peanut Oil Price Trend  
In USD





# Current Crops



## PEANUT VOICE

“ As CMD, I have been instrumental in steering Agrocrops on its path of continuous growth. My focus is on auditing our processes and strengthening our governance to ensure long-term success. ”

**Bhavani Saravanan**  
CMD  
Agrocrops Group

**What do you think so special about the peanut industry as compared to other nut industry?**

Peanuts naturally nourish the soil by fixing nitrogen and can grow well even in dry, challenging conditions, making them a strong and eco-friendly crop. What's even more special is that peanuts are the main ingredient in lifesaving foods like Plumpy'Nut, helping malnourished children heal and grow worldwide.

**Why Some Peanuts Make Smoother, Better-Looking Peanut Butter**

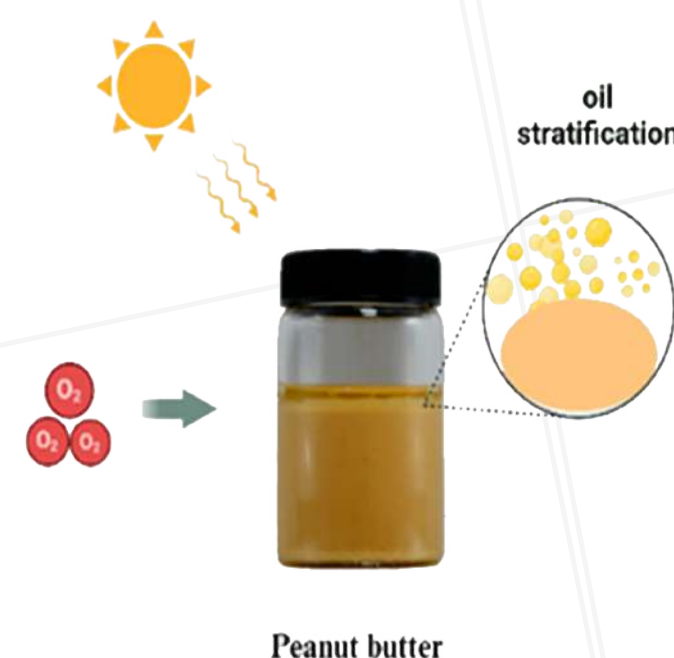
Not all peanuts are created equal when it comes to making peanut butter. Some varieties, like Tifrunner, are easier to blanch—meaning their skins come off cleanly after roasting. This helps avoid dark flecks from leftover skins that can affect the smoothness and color of the final product. Peanuts with higher oil content tend to blanch better, while those with more protein or longer kernels can be harder to clean. Even peanut size matters—smaller kernels roast and brown faster than larger ones, which affects color consistency. Choosing the right variety is key to producing visually appealing, premium-quality peanut butter.





# QUALITY SCIENCE

## Identifying the Right Peanut Species for Producing Naturally Stabilised Peanut Butter



### Why Does Oil Separation Occur in Peanut Butter?

European buyers now expect clear evidence of ethical sourcing. Compliance with certifications like Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, Sedex/SMETA, or ISO 14001 can be a requirement, not just a preference.

- Weak van der Waals interactions between lipid molecules and solid peanut particles, leading to phase separation.
- Higher unsaturated fat content, particularly linoleic acid, which is more prone to oxidation and destabilization.
- Storage conditions also influence oil separation. While 10 °C storage shows minimal separation, temperatures of 25 °C and 35 °C significantly increase separation, especially in Spanish varieties.

### How Oil Separation Affects Organoleptic Properties

The physical separation of oil not only affects the visual appeal of peanut butter but also compromises its sensory qualities:

- Texture:** Becomes gritty or dry as oil escapes the matrix.
- Flavor:** Oxidised oils lead to off-notes and rancid taste.
- Spreadability:** Decreases due to hardened solid mass.
- Flow properties:** Reduced due to imbalance in the fat phase.

### Why High-Oleic Peanuts Offer Better Stability

High-oleic peanuts have been proven to significantly reduce oil separation due to their high oleic acid to linoleic acid ratio. Oleic acid is:

- Monounsaturated and more oxidation-resistant.
- More hydrophobic, allowing better integration with the peanut matrix.
- Better at maintaining emulsion stability over time.

## Conclusion

High-oleic peanut varieties demonstrate superior oxidative stability and reduced oil separation in peanut butter due to their elevated oleic acid content. This enhanced stability preserves organoleptic quality, making them ideal for formulating naturally stabilised peanut butter without synthetic emulsifiers.

# CONTRIBUTOR SPOTLIGHT



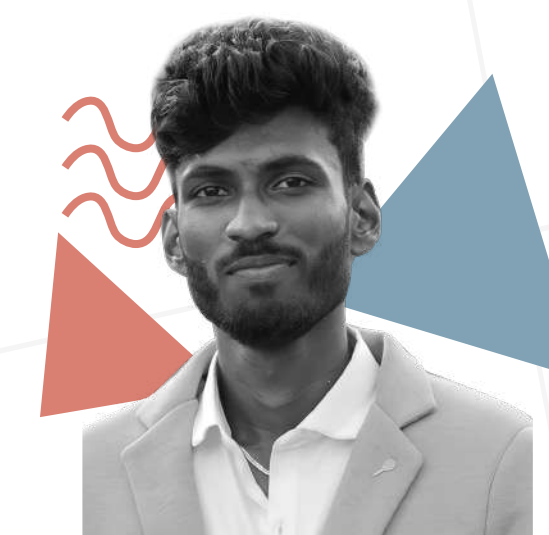
**Mr. Arun Adhitya**

Branch Manager Agrocrops



**Mr. Andres Geogalos**

DIRECTOR Geogalos Peanut World



**Mr. Manoj**

Sales Analyst Agrocrops



**Mr. Jorge Rocha**

Sales Manager Samtraco



**Mr. Ravirajsinh Zala**

Purchase Manager Agrocrops



**Mr. Chen Tao**

Manager of HeBei Daming



## UPCOMING EVENTS

### 2025 Peanut Growers Conference



**July 23-25, 2025**

**Edgewater Beach Resort Conference Center, Florida.**



# SUSTAINABILITY

**H**uman Rights and Environmental Due Diligence (HREDD) is increasingly important for companies exporting to European countries, especially under the European Union's evolving sustainability and corporate responsibility framework. Here's an elaboration on why HREDD matters and its growing impact:

## Why It Matters for Exporters

### Stricter EU Regulations

Several new EU regulations make HREDD compliance increasingly mandatory:

#### Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)

Will require companies to manage environmental and human rights risks across supply chains.

#### Deforestation-Free Products Regulation

Targets commodities like soy, palm oil, cocoa, and timber.

#### Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)

Mandates large companies to disclose ESG performance.

These rules often apply to non-EU firms supplying European businesses.

## What is HREDD?

HREDD refers to a company's responsibility to identify, prevent, mitigate, and account for human rights and environmental risks across its supply chain. This includes ensuring fair labor, banning child and forced labor, providing safe working conditions, preventing deforestation, reducing emissions, and managing natural resources responsibly.

## Buyer and Market Demands

European buyers now expect clear evidence of ethical sourcing. Compliance with certifications like Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, Sedex-/SMETA, or ISO 14001 can be a requirement, not just a preference.

## Risk and Reputation Management

Failure to meet HREDD standards can lead to loss of contracts, reputational harm, or legal consequences. Transparency and accountability are key expectations from investors, consumers, and regulators in Europe.

## How Exporters Can Prepare

- ✓ Map your supply chain to identify environmental and social risks.
- ✓ Engage and train suppliers to ensure compliance.
- ✓ Document and trace actions for accountability.
- ✓ Report efforts transparently in sustainability disclosures.
- ✓ Adopt voluntary standards to demonstrate good practices.

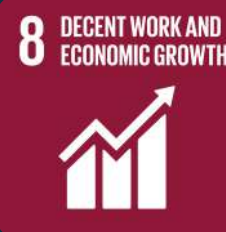
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## HREDD and Sustainability

HREDD is now a pillar of corporate sustainability, supporting key UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including Decent Work (SDG 8), Responsible Consumption (SDG 12), Climate Action (SDG 13), and Life on Land (SDG 15). It's not just about compliance—it's about building long-term, ethical value chains.

**HREDD is no longer optional—it's a strategic requirement for exporters to Europe. Adopting due diligence builds resilience, meets global expectations, and ensures continued access to premium markets.**





# BIRD FEED

## FEEDING BIRDS OR LOSING PROCESSING COST? THE PRICE VS. QUALITY EQUATION

In the bird feed industry, peanuts are a high-demand ingredient—but not all peanuts deliver the same value. While sourcing cheap, low-grade peanuts may seem like a cost-saving move, the true expense often shows up on the factory floor. For manufacturers, the wrong peanut isn’t just a bad ingredient—it’s a processing liability.

### When Cheaper Peanuts Disrupt Your Line

Low-cost peanuts often come with compromises:

- Irregular sizes that clog augers or feeders
- High moisture content that leads to spoilage
- Excessive dust or shell fragments that slow production
- Inconsistent quality that complicates automated blending

**Result:** More downtime, more labour, and more frustration for your production team.

### Low Price ≠ Low Total Cost

PEANUT GRADE	PRICE PER MT	AVERAGE WASTE	USABLE YIELD	EFFECTIVE COST PER USABLE KG
PREMIUM GRADE	\$1,050	0.1%	999KG	~\$1.05/KG
LOW-GRADE MIX	\$980	5%	950 KG	\$1.03/KG

The price difference shrinks and disappears entirely when you add:

- Lost production hours
- Equipment maintenance
- Spoilage returns
- Labour to re-clean



Choosing clean, dry, tested, and uniform peanuts ensures smoother operations—from intake to bagging. While low prices may tempt, the real cost shows up in processing delays, machine wear, waste, and customer complaints. Invest in quality peanuts to feed birds with confidence and keep your plant running efficiently.



### The Aflatoxin Factor

Aflatoxin isn’t just a bird health issue—it’s a logistics nightmare. Cheap lots may:

- Be held or rejected at intake
- Require emergency testing
- Disrupt batching schedules
- Force product recalls

**Regulatory standard:** < 20 ppb

Cheap lots often exceed 20+ ppb during transit. One contaminated batch can cost thousands in recalls and lost sales and time.

### Operational Pain Points of Low- Grade Peanuts

If you’ve ever heard your team complain about “that dusty batch” or “those peanuts that jammed the line,” this is what they’re talking about:

- More downtime for hopper cleaning
- Blending inconsistencies from kernel size variation
- Extra sieve and sort time
- Increased wear on moving parts

On average, manufacturers report 8–12% more labour hours on low-grade peanut runs.

### What to Look for in Bird- Grade Peanuts

QUALITY METRIC	IDEAL TARGET
AFLATOXIN LEVEL	< 10 Ppb (Limit Is 20 Ppb)
MOISTURE CONTENT	≤ 8%
VISUAL CONSISTENCY	Clean, Bright, Mold Free Kernels
SIZING FORMAT	Uniform Splits Or Granules
PROCESSING READINESS	Dust-Free And Shell-Free



# PEANUT SCIENCE

## USA READIES FOR NEW RELEASE: FLORUN™ 725 PEANUTS WITH TSWV RESISTANCE

A new high-yielding, disease-resistant peanut variety was released by the University of Florida's, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, North Florida Research and Education Center in Marianna, Florida. The new variety, named FloRun™ '725,' combines a high level of resistance to Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus and very good tolerance to leaf spot and white mold, says UF peanut breeder Barry Tillman. Additionally, it has demonstrated excellent pod yield and grades

Unique among current peanut varieties is its very high level of resistance to TSWV that comes from a source of resistant germplasm that has been under development at the NFREC for about 25 years.

### GOOD TOLERANCE TO LEAF SPOT, WHITE MOLD

Developed strictly by conventional breeding methods, Tillman says FloRun™ '725' and the variety Arnie are the only two commercially available peanut varieties with TSWV resistance from this unique germplasm source.

"Over several years of testing, both FloRun™ '725' and Arnie have demonstrated higher levels of TSWV resistance than other commercially available peanut varieties in the Southeastern United States," he says. "Additionally, FloRun™ '725' has shown very good tolerance to two other major peanut diseases, late leaf spot and white mold.



**"This variety also carries the high-oleic trait, which improves oil quality and product shelf life, and therefore consumer experience. In Florida tests, it was similar to Georgia-12Y in reaction to these two diseases,"**

**Mr. Tillman**

Georgia-12Y has the best combination of resistance to late leaf spot and white mold currently on the market.

FloRun™ '725' has a medium to small runner seed size, a medium-sized plant and is in the medium-maturity category. According to Tillman, in 2024, about 30 acres of breeder seed was produced and with that seed, the foundation seed of FloRun™ '725' will be produced in 2025. Early seed availability for growers will happen in 2026. PG

Source: <https://peanutgrower.com/feature/variety-watch/>



# THE ART OF SNACK MANUFACTURING



The Coating Magic Begins With  
The Peanut—Its Species, Size,  
Shape, And Flavour. This Isn't Just  
A Snack.

It's Science.

