# PEANUT POST



## BEYOND THE SHELL WHAT A PEANUT CAN BE?





## MARKETTI GHLIGHTS

## DEMAND





India

strong, supported by sowing

activity due to favorable

rains and steady local

demand. Export demand,

however, was inconsistent.

FAQ prices rose by 6%, while

South Spanish markets

have dried up.

market remained





## Africa

Mozambique has experienced a significant crop failure this season, prompting buyers to turn to neighboring regions for supply. However, limited purchasing power may be a constrain. At present, Sudan is meeting a large share of Mozambique's import requirements, bridging the

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shortfall.

### China

Peanut oil prices are currently around RzMB 15,050/MT, with the 510 futures at 8,212 - downward trend. Over 50% of crushing factories have suspended operations. Blanched peanut prices have remained stable. The Chinese market is likely to remain in this state until the arrival of the new harvest.





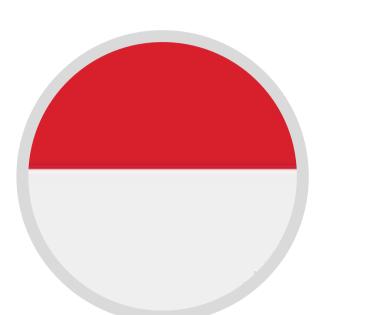
### Argentina

Old stock continues to find buyers at improved prices due to delays in the new crop harvest. There is growing concern over widespread shipment delays, with some new crop commitments being fulfilled using old stock. Price pressures remain strong, and the market outlook is trending downward.

### Brazil

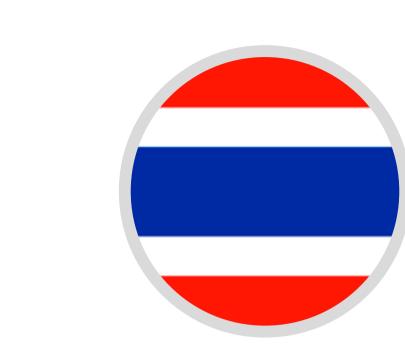
The market remains stagnant, though it is underpinned by strong support from pending loading orders. Oil prices have held steady in the range of \$1,550-\$1,575.

Offers for crushing-grade peanuts have declined sharply, possibly due to elevated FFA levels.



### Indonesia

High demand pressure persists due to limited stock availability. Buyers are making purchases in the range of \$1,050–\$1,150, depending on quality. Local inventories declining, driven by stringent aflatoxin controls. Several Indian exporters are facing tighter regulatory oversight on shipments.



### Thailand

Over 50 containers from India are currently stranded in Bangkok due to rejection under aflatoxin regulations.

Several Indian exporters have been banned from further shipments. Thailand's Plant Quarantine Authority has yet to issue updated protocols, resulting in delays in establishing new compliance norms.



### Europe

The market is showing signs of revival, with demand picking up for competitively priced deals—indicating renewed buying interest.

Bird feed demand has also begun to emerge between \$1000 - 1150/ton.



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### Vietnam

Food safety officers are actively inspecting shipments at the port, with a focus on pesticide residues, aflatoxin levels, and adulteration in food materials. Stricter quality enforcement may result in exporter bans, similar to recent actions in Thailand. Meanwhile, local stock levels remain critically low.

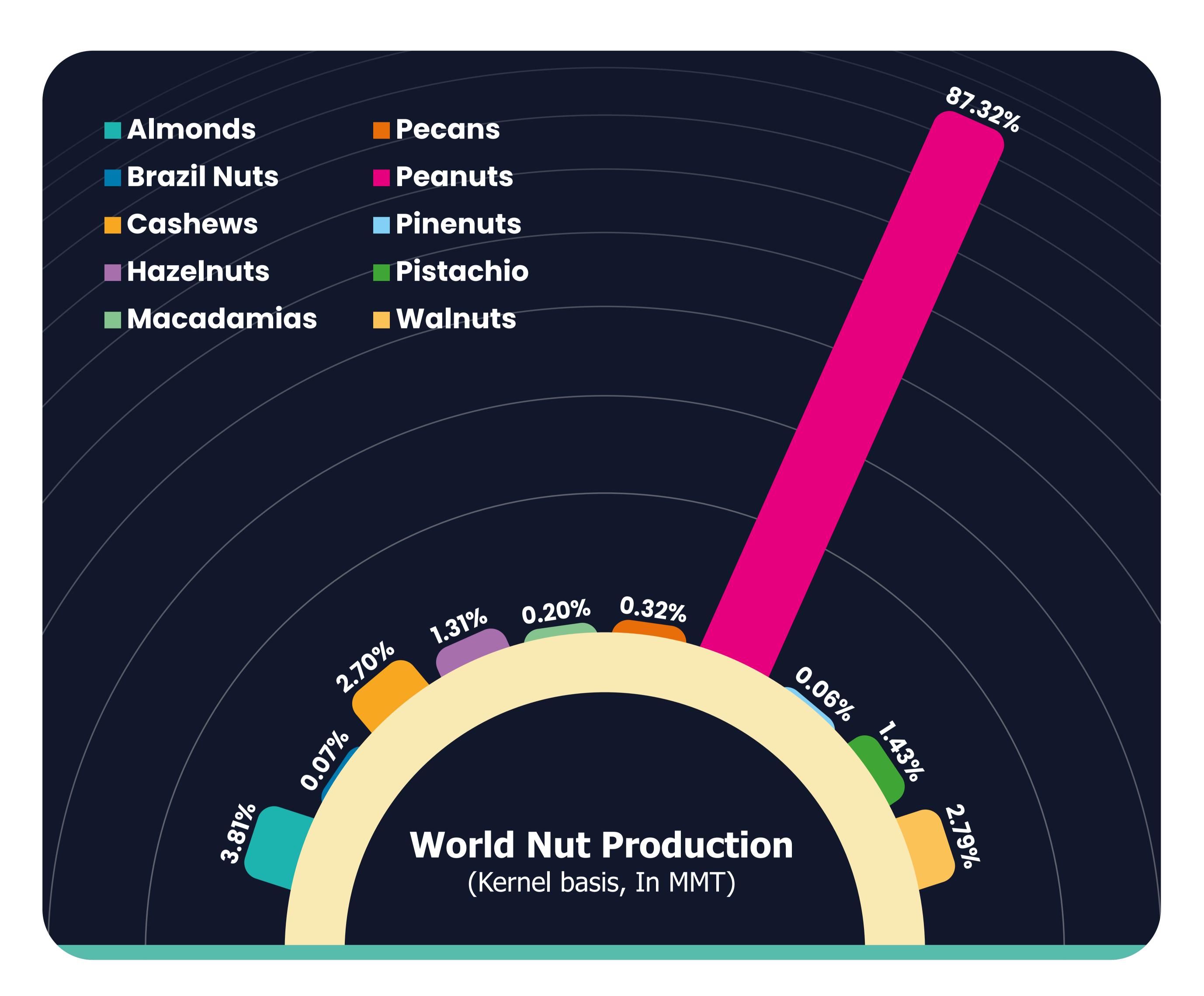
## China

Oil demand was observed in the range of \$1,550–\$1,575, with buyers showing limited interest at the higher end. Sourcing agents remain uncertain about the level of risk to assume. Trading of FAQ crushing-grade peanuts remained subdued, as ongoing shipments reflect a reduced appetite for additional volumes.

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## PEANUT WIZARD

The Future of Peanuts: From Commodity Crop to Global Powerhouse by 2050. Commanding 88% of global nut production, peanuts aren't just a staple—they're the backbone of the global nut economy.



The peanut crop and industry thrive on volume. As a cash crop, peanuts are easy to cultivate, climate-resilient, and support numerous livelihoods. For these reasons, peanuts have been widely grown across continents and civilizations since the 1500s.

The global peanut industry is currently valued at US\$ 92.77 billion. With projected growth in both production and consumption, it is expected to reach US\$ 176.2 billion by 2050.

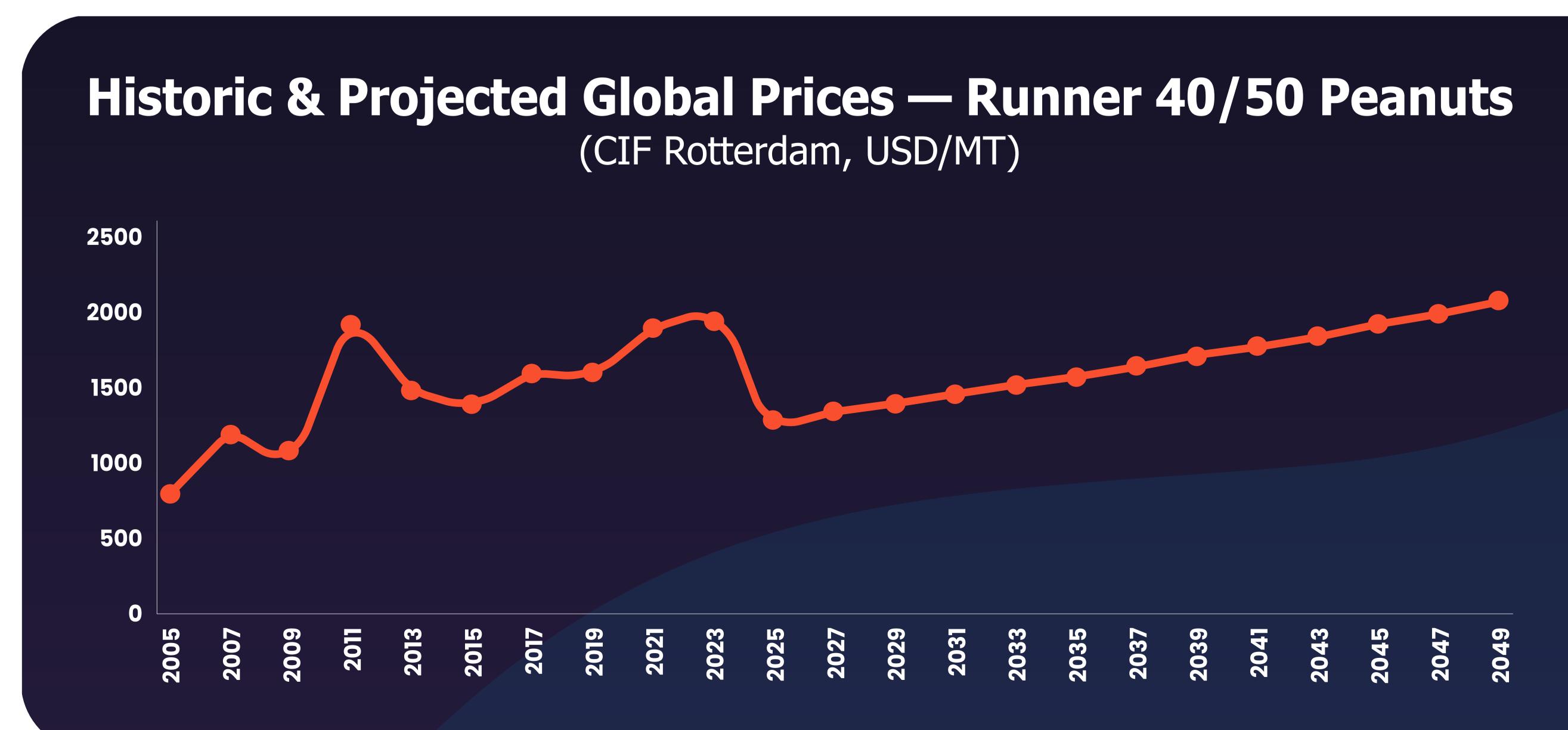
#### **Key Drivers for Change**

High production & consumption

Healthy highlights (Protein)

Versatility in applications

Sustainability appeal



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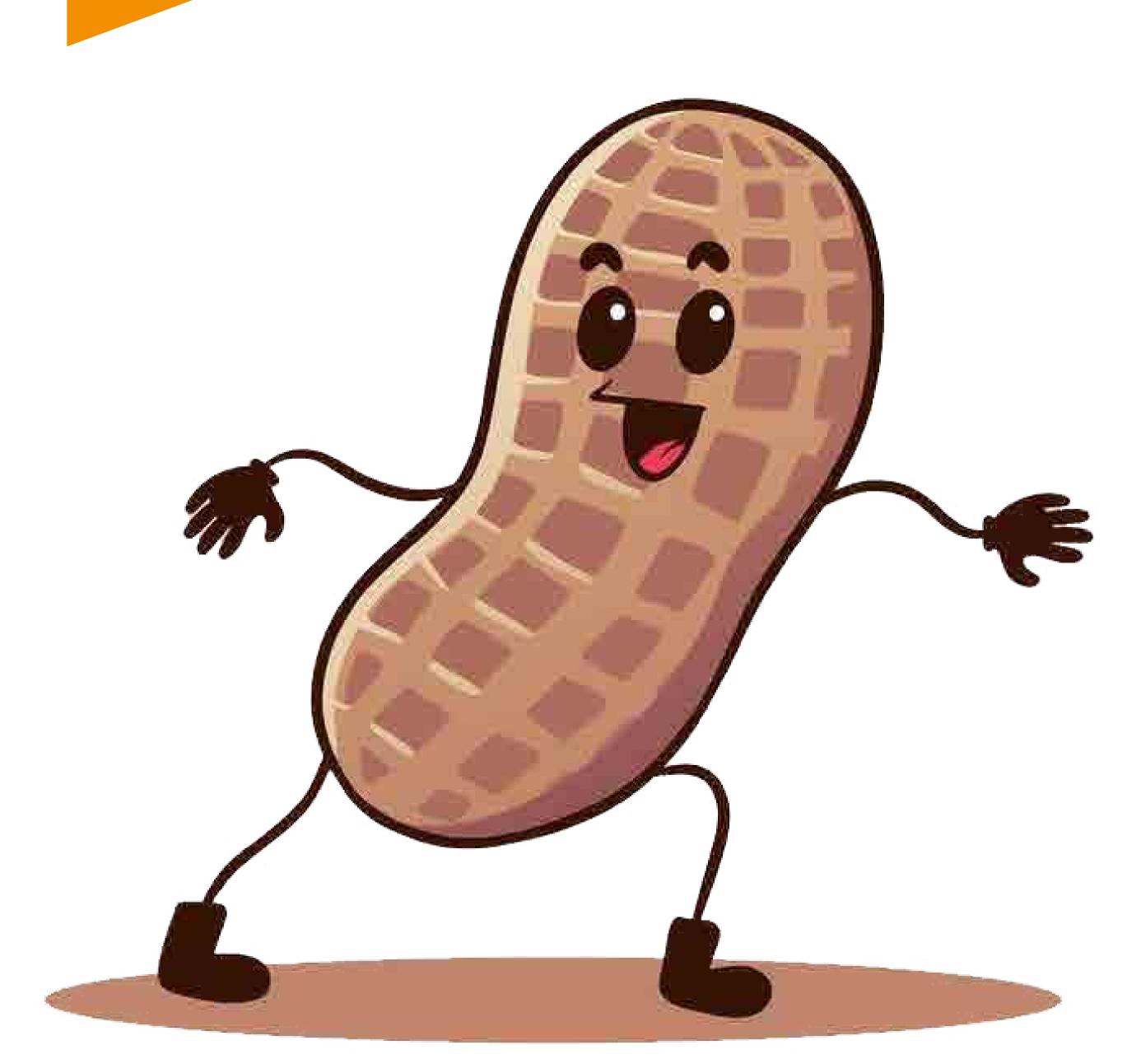
Note - Future price estimates are based on a 2% annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2005 to 2025.

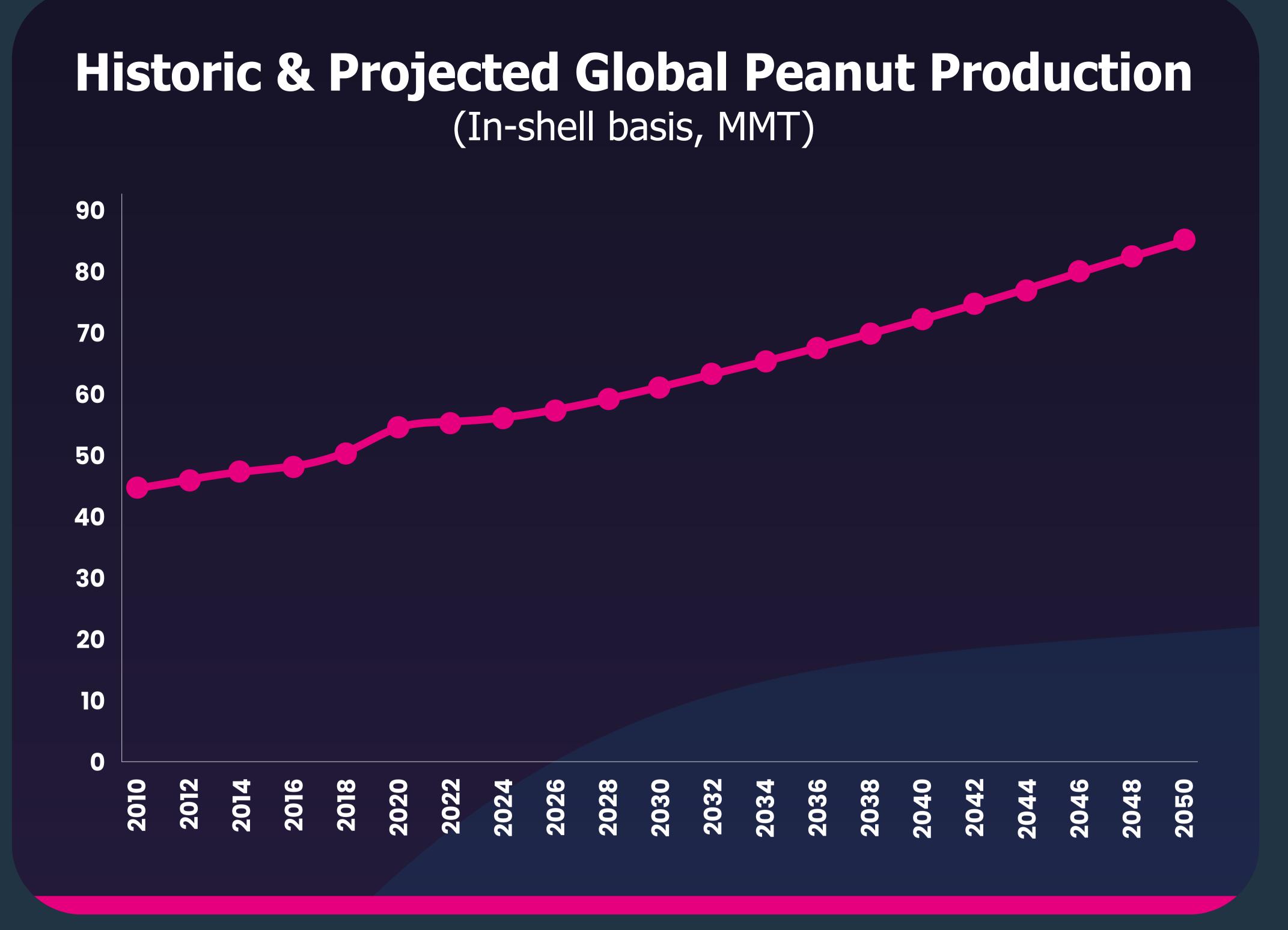
Actual prices may vary depending on factors such as crop production, quality, market demand, and government policies.



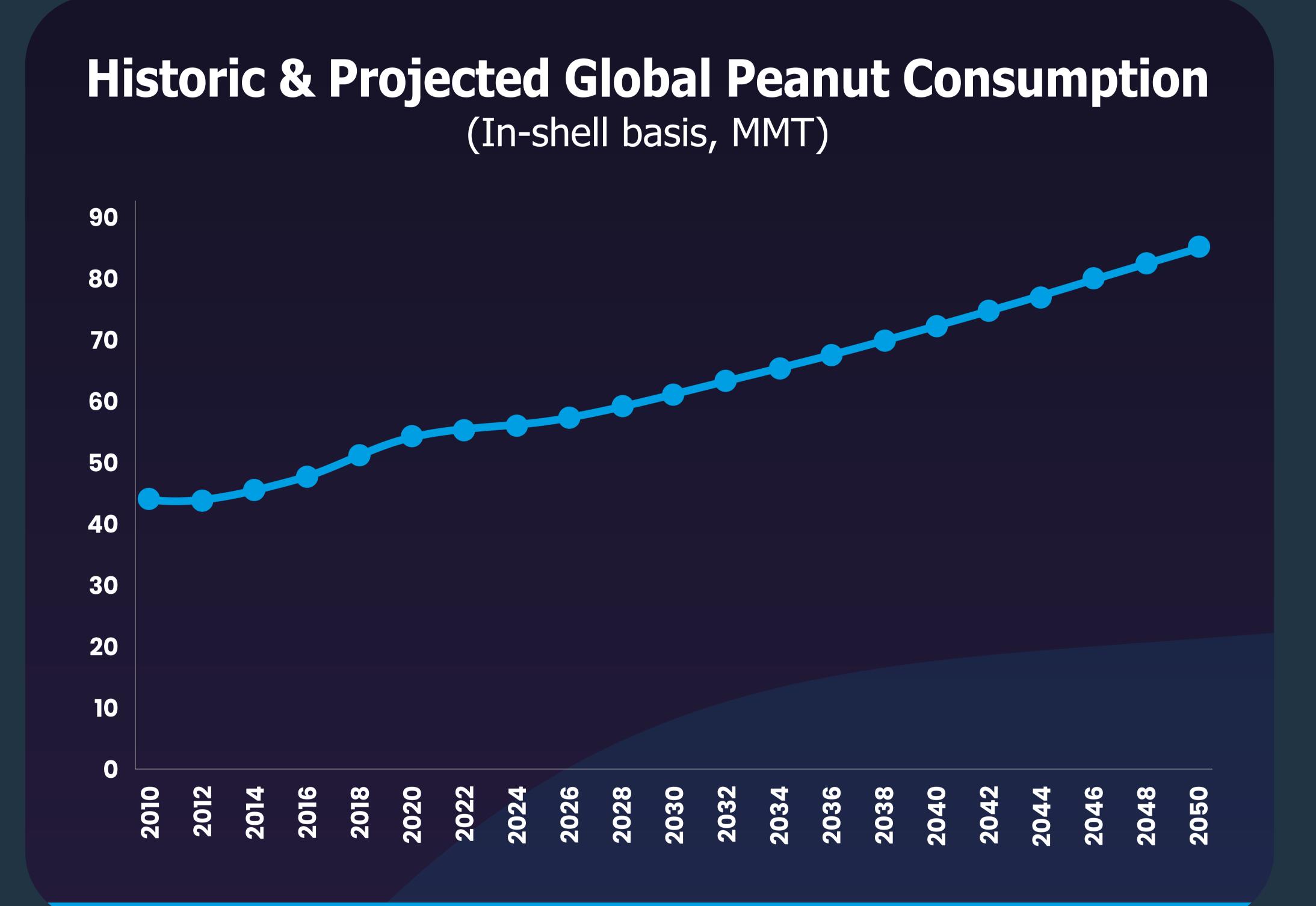
## Present Day Peanut Products Vs 2050

Consumers' constantly evolving eating habits, demand for innovation, and pursuit of premium quality and distinctive experiences are driving new product development (NPD). In this landscape, peanuts stand out as a strong contender—readily available and competitively priced.





#### Present Day Production vs 2050



#### Present Day Consumption vs 2050

The strengths of the peanut industry is inherent. The phenomenon of The phenomenon where consumption drives production, and in turn, production drives further consumption, is commonly referred to as a "positive feedback loop" in economics. As a result, carryover stocks remain very low each marketing year, regardless of the production volumes. Over the past 15 years, the average global carryover has been approximately 0.2% of production.

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According to Georgalos Peanut World, the peanut planting area in Argentina for the 2024/2025 crop season is estimated at approximately 530,000 to 540,000 hectares. With an expected average yield of 3.4 metric tons per hectare, total production of in-shell peanuts is projected to reach between 1.8 and 1.84 million metric tons.

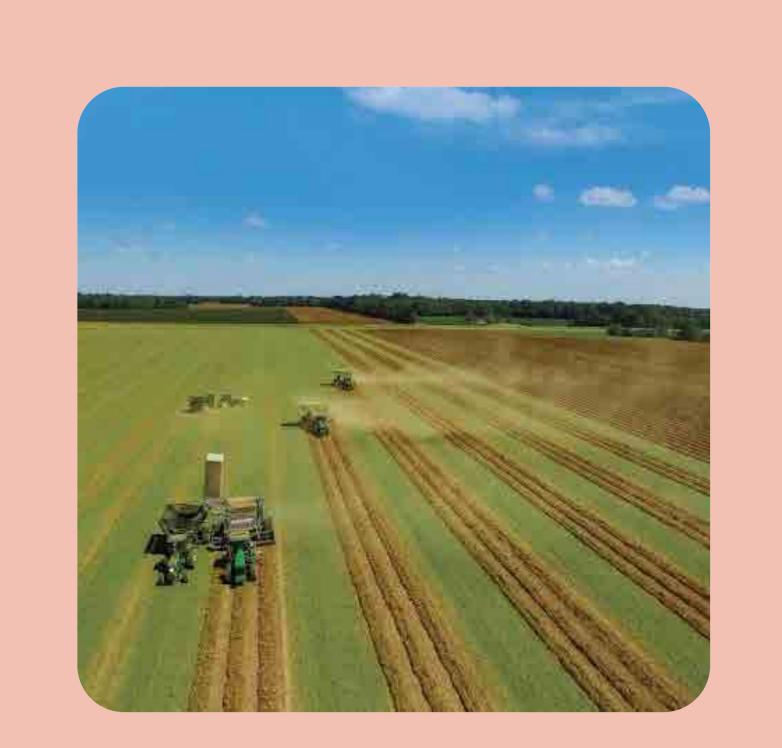
This represents a 23–26% increase in planted area compared to the 2023/2024 season, indicating that a significant volume of Argentine peanuts will be available on the global peanut market.



The peanut harvest in Brazil has concluded, but results fell short of earlier expectations in terms of both quality and productivity. While overall production is still considered abundant, this is largely attributed to the increased planted area rather than strong yields. Quality issues—particularly related to aflatoxin contamination—are widespread, limiting farmers' ability to sell to shellers. This has created major uncertainty about how much of the crop falls into grades 1 through 4, each with its own market value and demand. Amid this uncertainty, farmers with storage capacity are choosing to hold onto their stocks, anticipating potential price increases. Conversely, those without storage—or those needing immediate cash flow—have been forced to sell at lower prices. Currently, farmer optimism is largely supported by demand from China, which continues to show interest in both kernels and peanut oil. In contrast, Europe remains cautious, closely monitoring Argentina's harvest progress. Russia appears to be well-supplied, while other global buyers have yet to make significant moves in the market.

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The market remains subdued for both old and new crop peanuts. Activity at peanut buying points is minimal, as the final acreage figures are not expected until mid-August. Buyers are aware that a large crop is being planted, and if favorable growing conditions continue, an abundant supply is likely, which could lead to further downward pressure on prices. Overall, the peanut crop appears to be in excellent condition, as field scouts have begun inspections, monitoring for any potential issues.



conditions. Sowing is nearly complete holds 25–30% of old stock. in Junagadh, Keshod, Porbandar, and Jamnagar, with acreage exceeding last year. In contrast, Kutch, Pathavada, and Himmatnagar are still in the sowing phase as farmers await clearer skies. By the third week of June, about 9 lakh hectares had been sown across the state. The rise in peanut sowing is mainly due to the higher MSP announced by the government. In Kutch, most of the Java crop is being used for

Gujarat, sowing, resulting in limited market continuous rainfall and cloudy arrivals. The bold variety has seen weather over the past 10–15 days—a price drop, which may continue if have created favorable sowing the weather clears. Junagadh still

> In the Southern region, Tamil Nadu arrivals are in the final stage, with limited domestic stock. Alangudi has some reserve crop expected next month. Karnataka arrivals have mostly ended, except in border areas. Gadwal has started receiving new crop with good local demand. UP's crop quality is below average, while West Bengal's crop is better and trades at similar levels.



## OTHER'S

Indonesia The peanut market is firm with high demand and limited new crop arrivals. New 80/90 TJ is priced at \$1320/MT with very low availability, while the old crop continues at \$1270/MT despite its reddish quality. Old 50/60 TJ is at \$1390/MT. New 80/90 Java trades at \$1390/MT. The 140/160 count sees good demand at \$1260-\$1290/MT. Blanched peanuts show normal demand, with 25/29 at \$1690/ MT and 41/51 at \$1630/MT. Local Tuban crop has begun arriving, priced at \$1390-\$1420/MT.

Nicaragua has fully sold out its current peanut crop, leaving no available stocks in the market. Looking ahead, new crop plantings are expected to decline by approximately 12%. This anticipated drop is mainly due to unattractive prices in the current season and a government push to support rice cultivation through subsidies and guaranteed pricing, making it a more appealing option for farmers.

Tanzania In Tanzania, the peanut season has concluded. Export demand has come to a halt, while local demand continues at a normal pace.



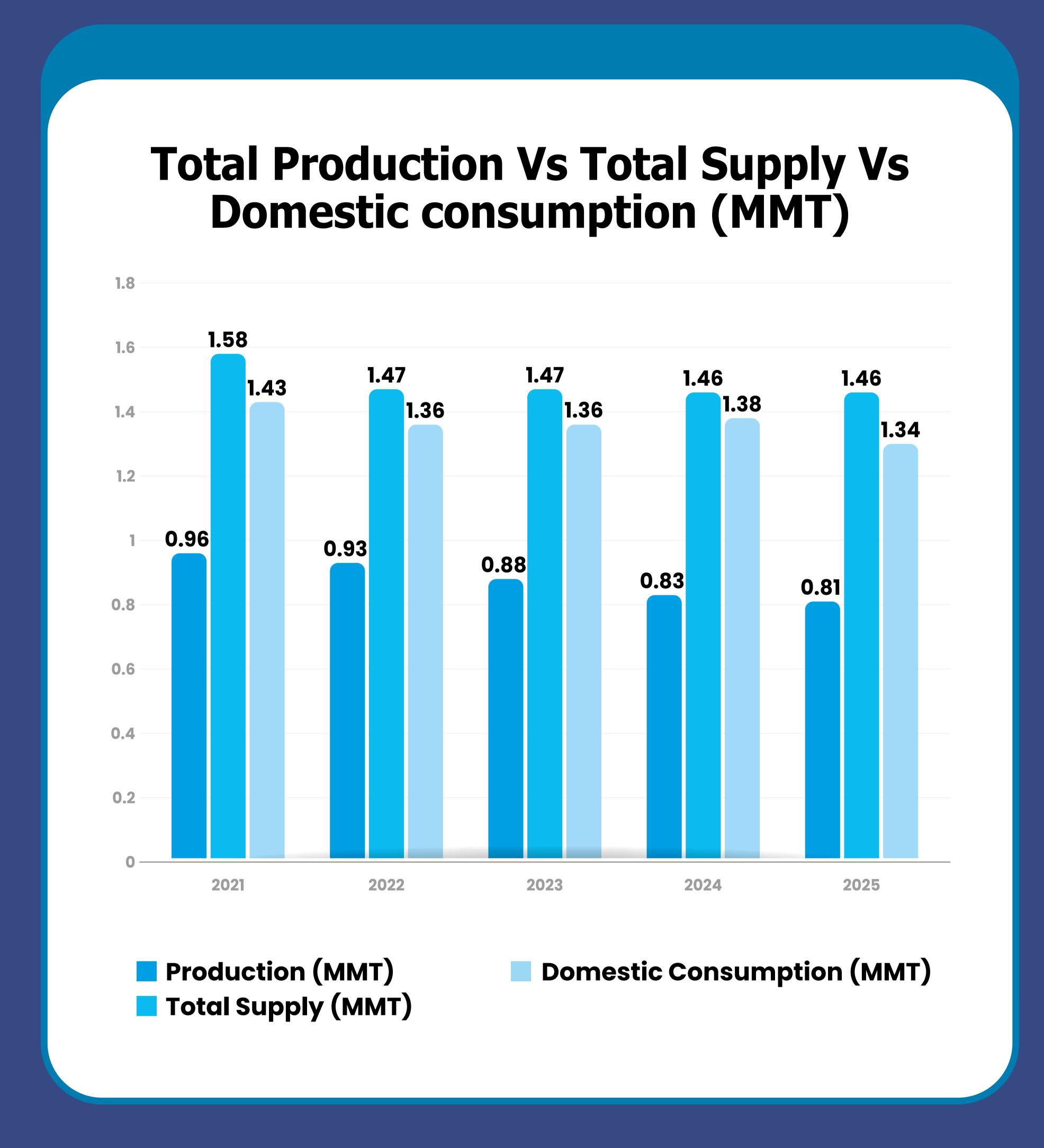
CHINA Local supply in Henan and Shandong has been depleted, and high cold storage costs are adding pressure. In Northeast production areas, sellers are reluctant to release stock, influenced by a "wait-and-see" mindset. Rising domestic kernel prices have boosted import margins, making future port

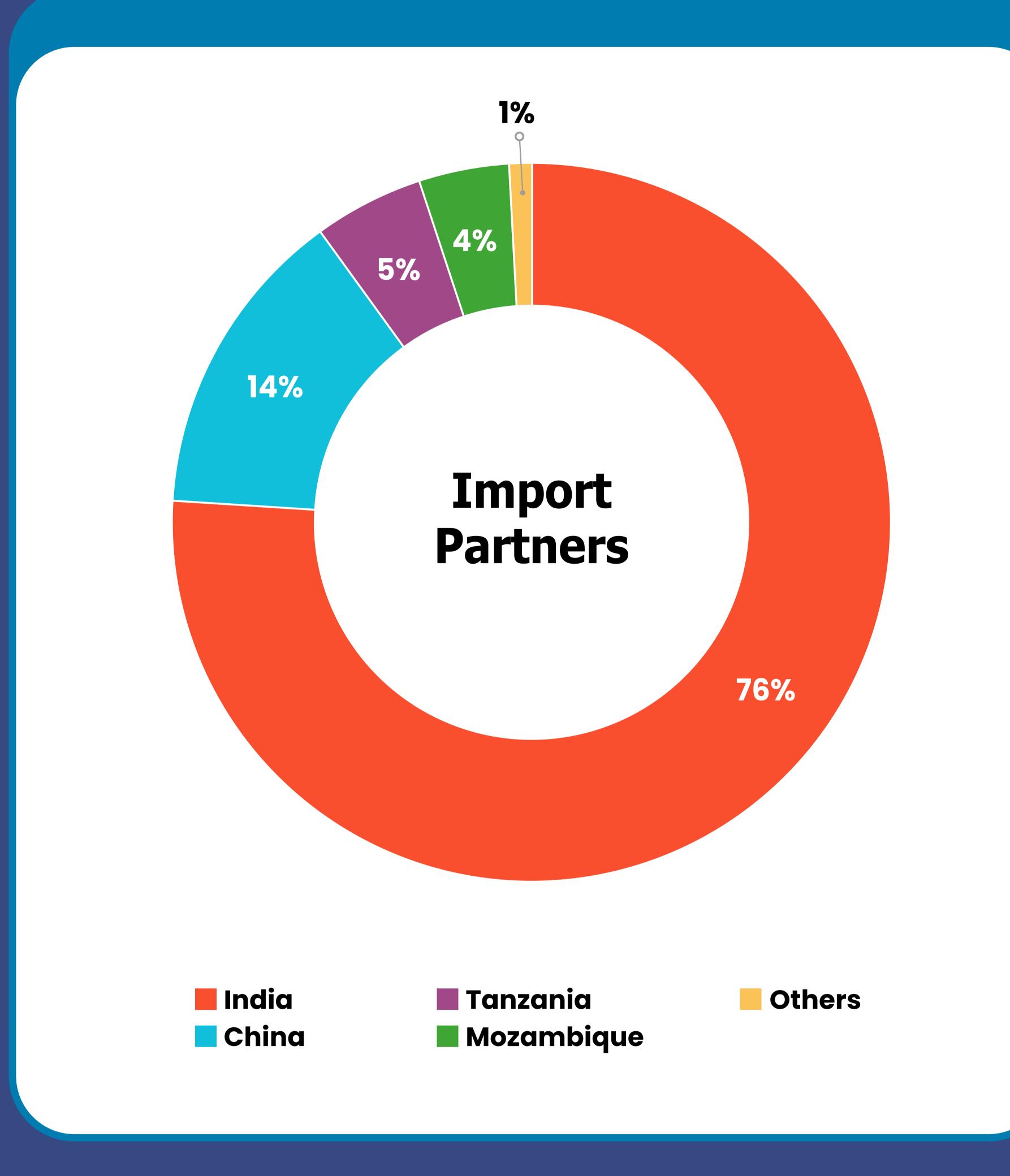
arrivals of imported kernels worth monitoring. Despite this, a slow economic recovery has limited domestic demand growth, and market sentiment remains pessimistic with elevated risk concerns. A slight increase in the new-season peanut planting area is expected, and under normal weather conditions, long-term supply is unlikely to tighten significantly. Oil factories are suspending operations and purchases, or enforcing stricter quality standards, showing little interest in chasing higher prices. This weakens producers' confidence in price hikes. Supply is ample while demand remains soft, making a price rebound unlikely. Rising temperatures are increasing storage costs, and limited buyer willingness to pay high prices is causing traders to accumulate inventory. FOB prices: Blanched 25/29 at \$1,340/MT and 29/33 at \$1,270/MT. Highquality Sudanese peanuts at Huangdao Port are priced around \$1240/MT, and first-grade peanut oil averages \$2100/MT.

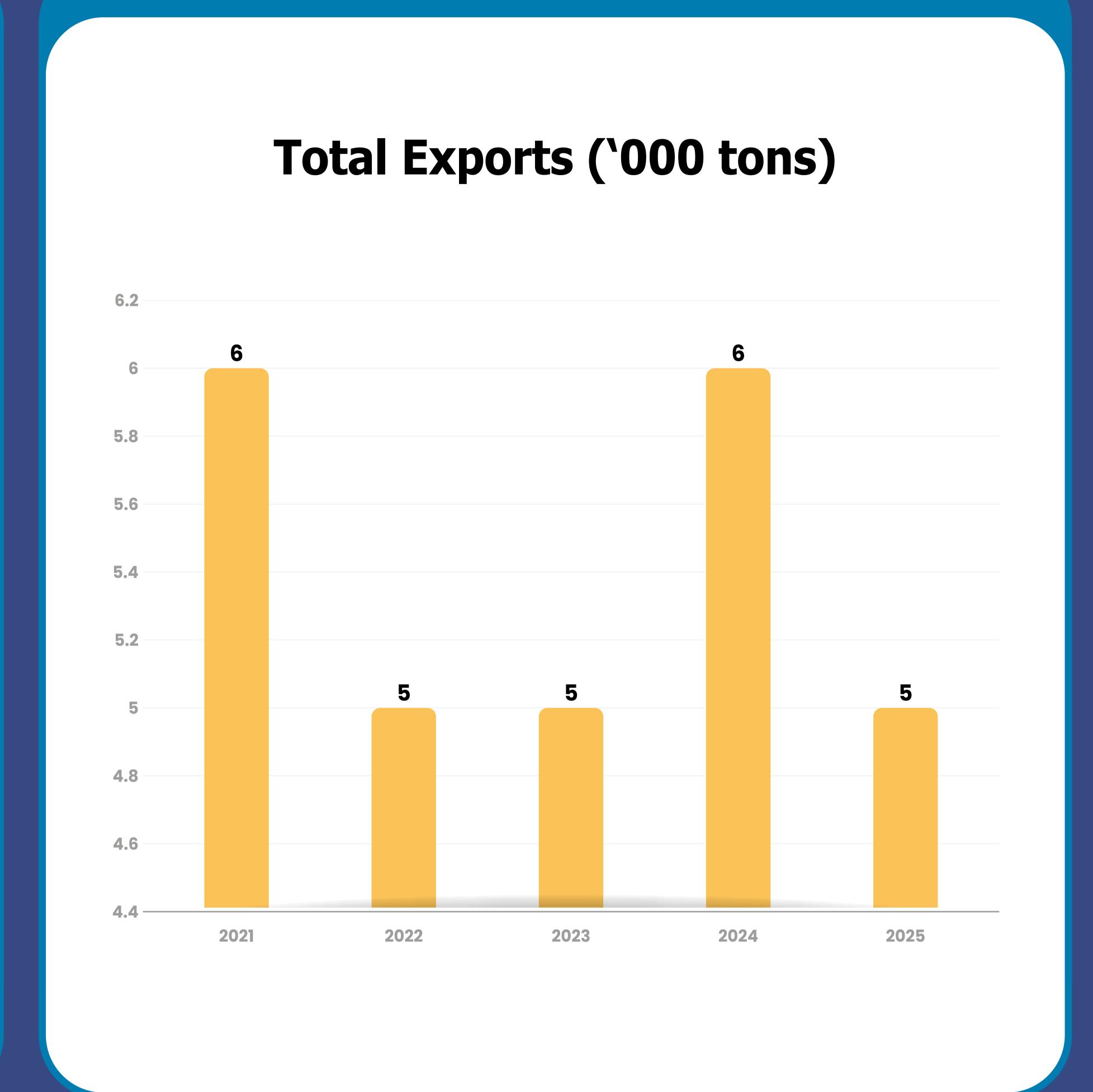
## INDONESIA PEANUT DEMAND & SUPPLY

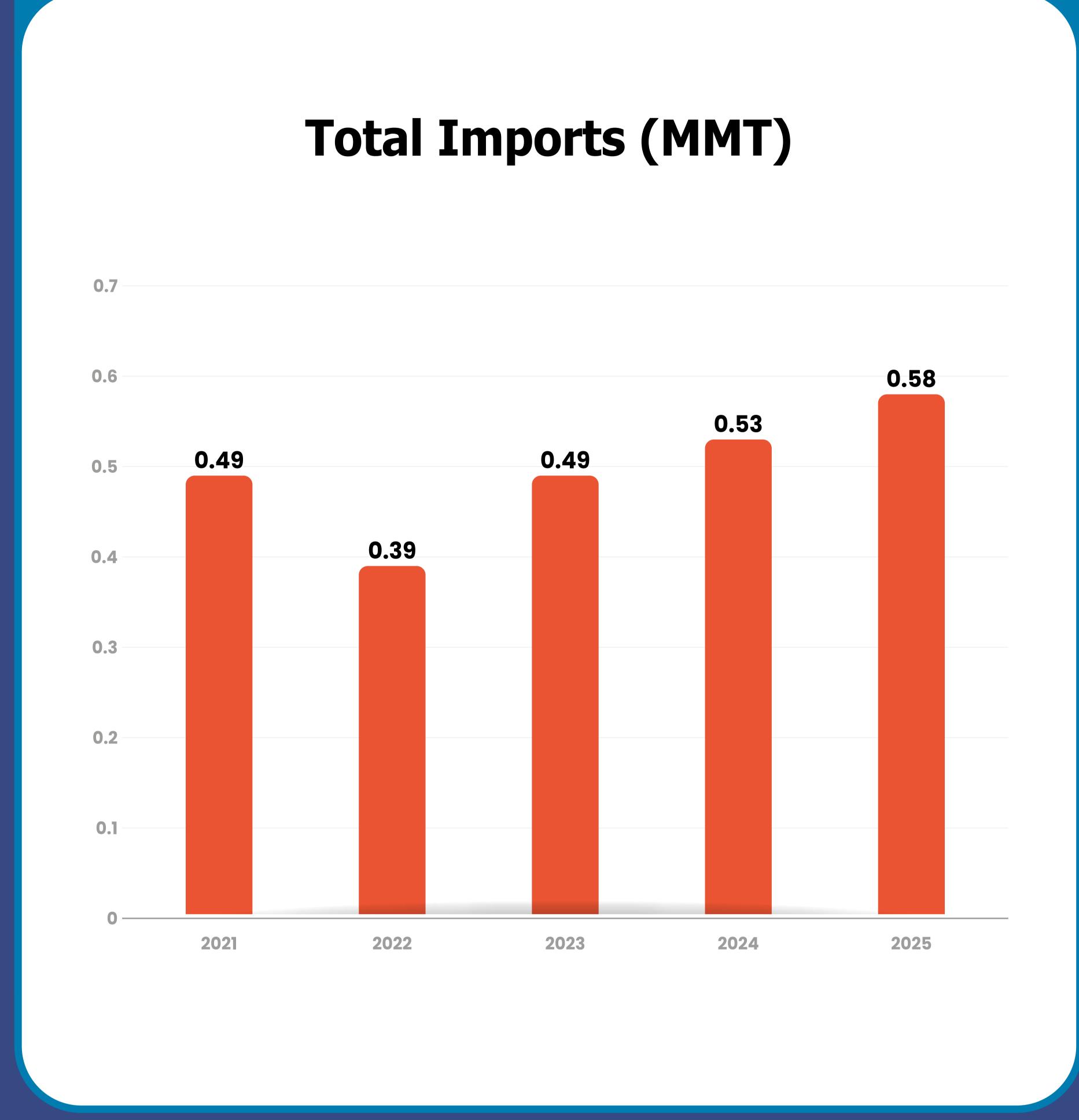
### India Dominates Indonesia's Peanut Imports

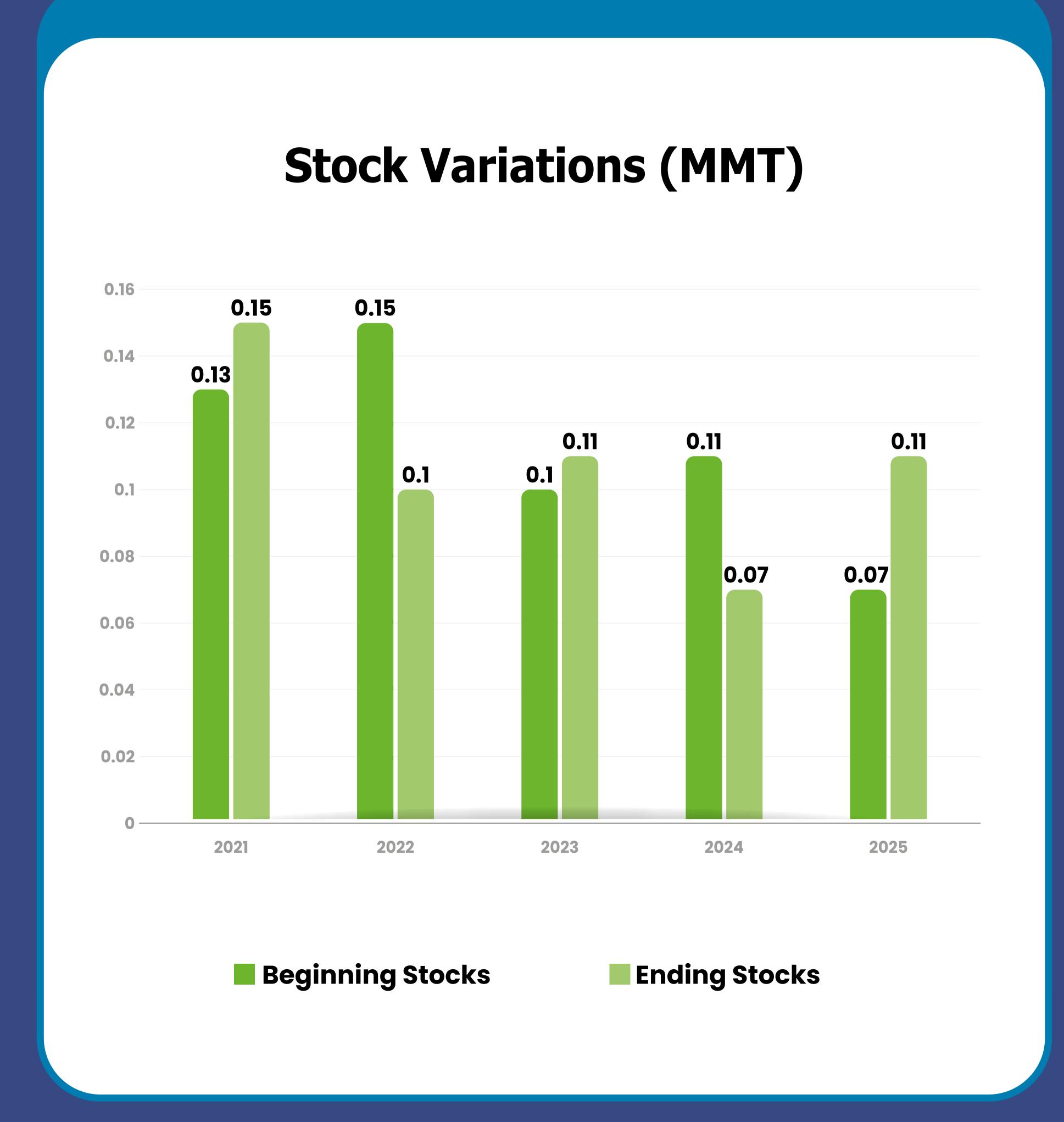
India continues to play a dominant role in Indonesia's peanut imports, accounting for 76% of total volume. In May 2025 alone, Indonesia imported a remarkable 25,000 metric tonnes of raw peanut kernels from India, marking a steady increase from 24,000 tonnes in April. This upward trend highlights India's strong position as a reliable supplier in the region.



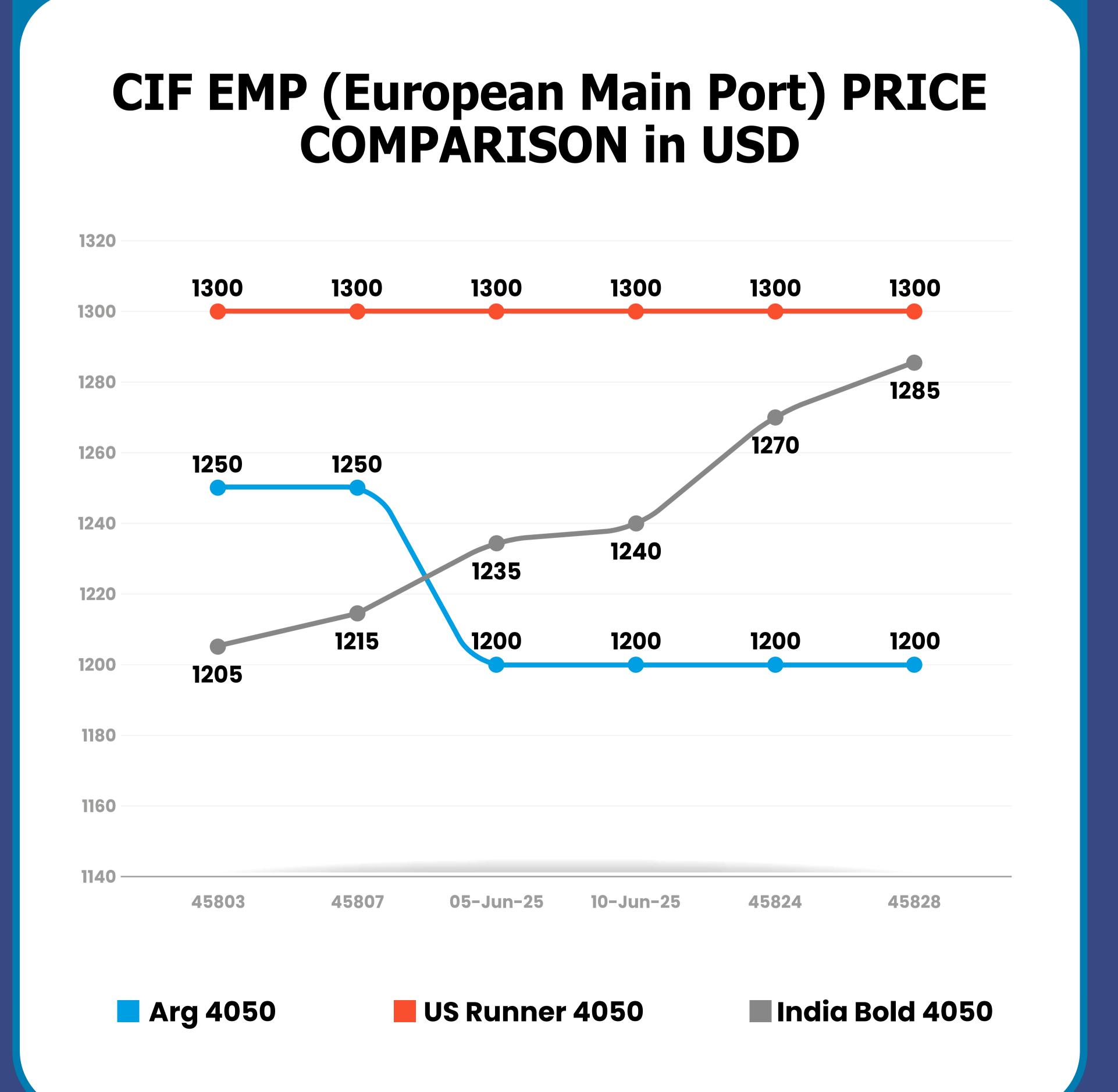


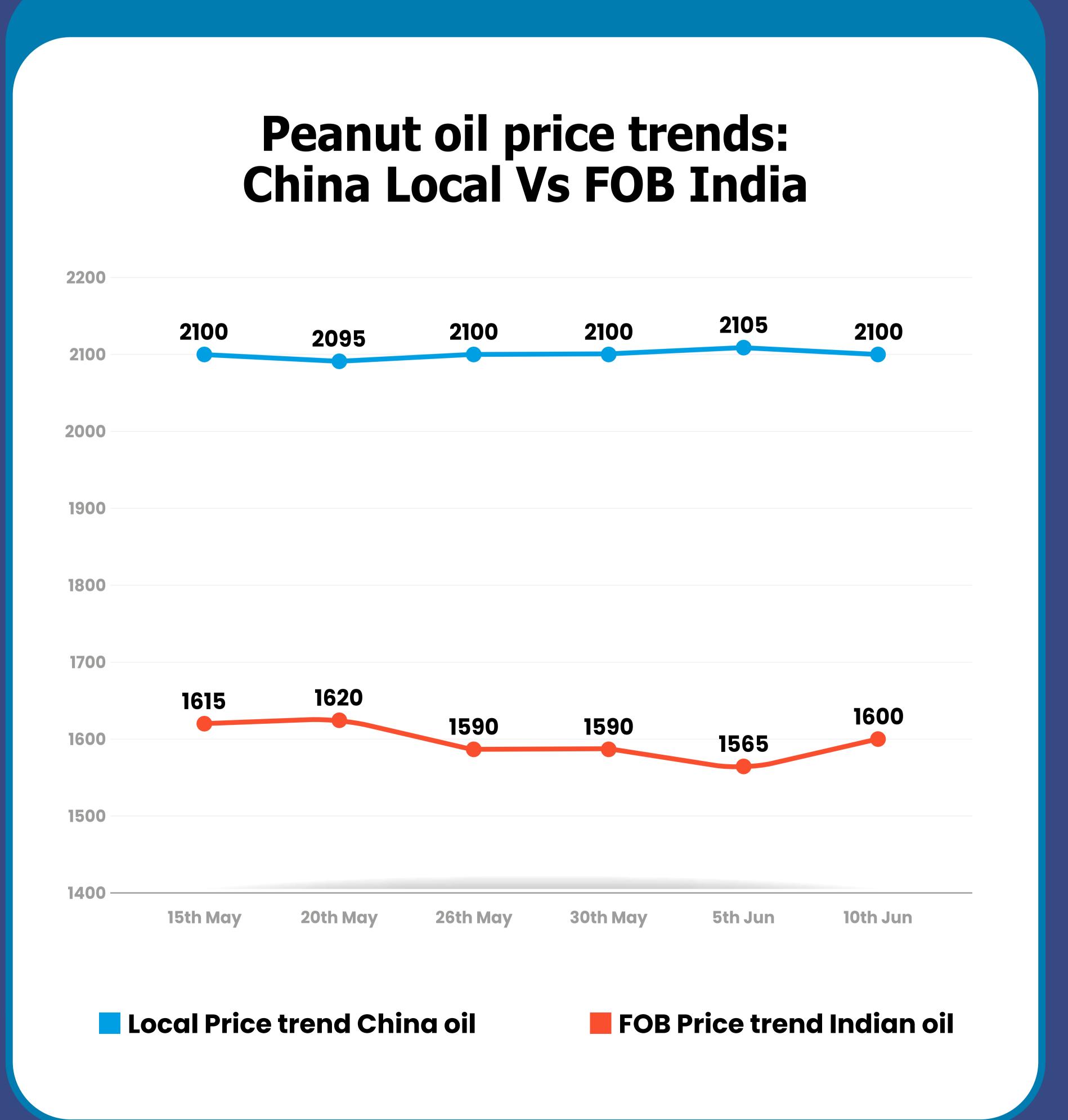












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## Gurrent

ARG 4050 - \$1200 V



### Argentina

70% of the harvest is complete.



The peanut harvest in Brazil has finished, but significant aflatoxin contamination has raised serious quality concerns.



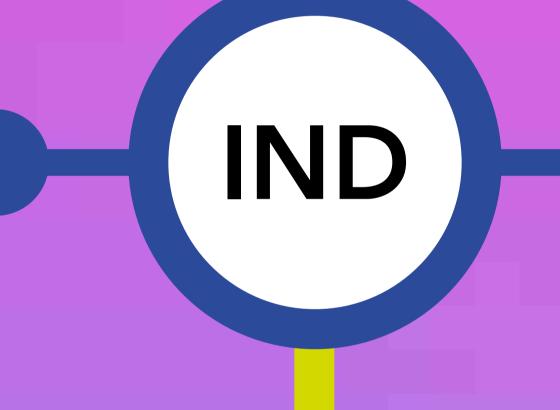
BRZ 3842 BL - \$1250 🗸

CHI 41/51 - \$1450 🛕



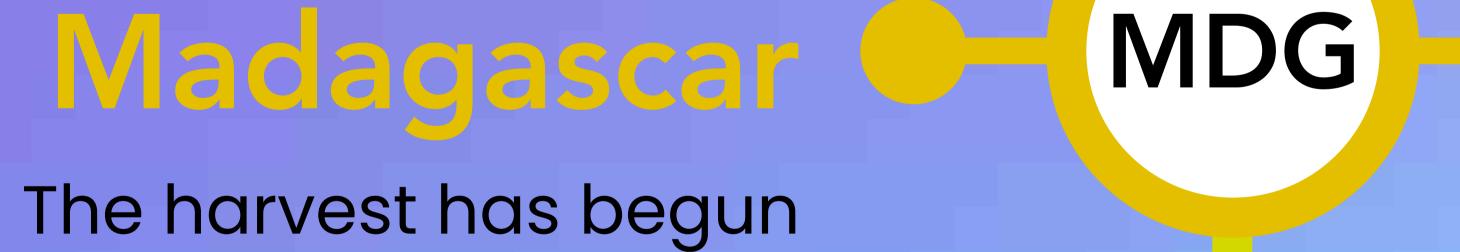
New crop is growing well overall; total area up by around 5%.

Continuous rainfall in Gujarat has created ideal conditions for peanut sowing.



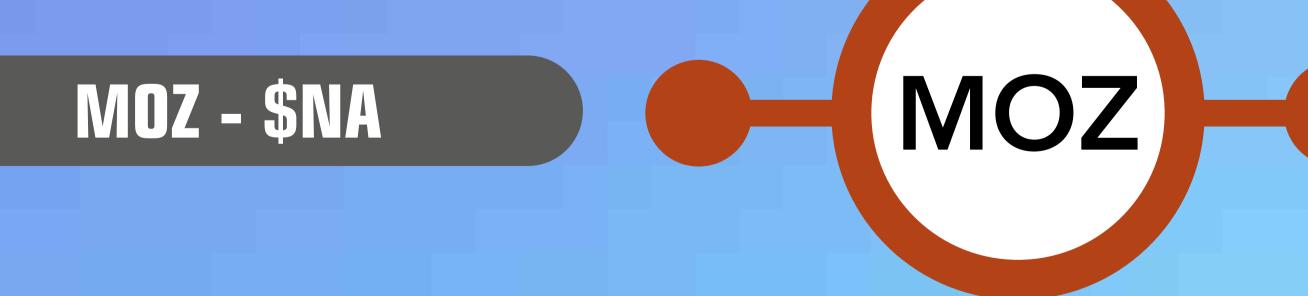


Local crop arrivals have declined, with moisture levels posing concerns at around 8-11%.



MDG - \$NA

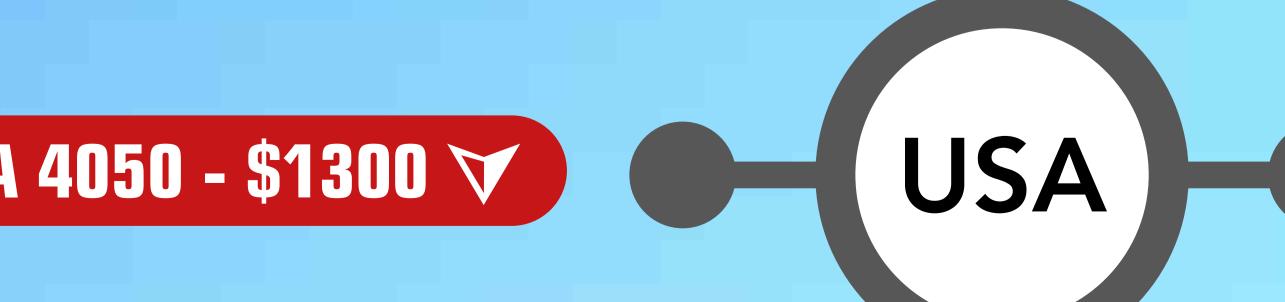
in Madagascar.



Total crop failure.



Harvesting is around 70-75% complete.



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The new crops appear to be growing in excellent condition.

I've been in the peanut oil sector since 2017, when I joined Aboissa. As brokers, we connect trusted suppliers with global buyers, promoting quality, transparency, and sustainable growth.

Melinda Rodrigues Oilseeds Specialist Aboissa





Al and blockchain make it possible to trace peanuts all the way from the farm to the factory, giving buyers the transparency they want — especially as rules on sustainability, food safety, and deforestation in places like the EU get tougher.

### Peanuts & GLP-1 Medications: A Power Pair for Nutrition and Satiety

New research from The Peanut Institute reveals that peanuts and peanut butter can be a smart, science-backed addition to the diets of individuals using GLP-1 therapies like Ozempic, Wegovy, and Mounjaro. These medications help regulate appetite and manage blood sugar, but they can also reduce overall food intake making every bite count. Peanuts are nutrient-dense, offering a powerful combination of high-quality plant protein, heart-healthy fats, and fiber, which helps promote satiety, stabilize blood sugar, and support overall nutritional balance. Whether enjoyed as a snack or incorporated into meals, peanuts provide long-lasting energy and essential nutrients that align with the unique dietary needs of those on GLP-1 medications. With their rich nutritional profile and satisfying crunch, peanuts are more than just a tasty choice—they're a smart one.

## 

## Peanut Preservation:

## How Humidity Impacts

## Peanut Shelf Life

Peanuts are a global staple (≈54 million metric tons produced annually, but are delicate after harvest. High humidity storage drives up their water activity (aw), accelerating spoilage: moisture activates lipases and microbes, causing fats to break down.



Studies show that storing peanuts above aw ≈0.73 (about 73% RH) triggers a spike in free fatty acids (FFAs) and rancidity, while above aw ≈0.80 fungal growth explodes. Even small moisture gains impair flavor, nutrients and safety.

#### Water Activity

Keep peanuts dry above aw ~0.70 lipid oxidation and FFA formation surge. Each bit of added moisture hastens rancidity and "off" flavors.

#### **Humidity Control**

Store in low-RH (≤65%) environments. Peanuts above ~73% RH absorb moisture rapidly, elevating FFA and aflatoxin risk. High humidity is linked to mold and toxin growth in stored peanuts.

#### Temperature

Avoid condensation. A USDA study found that peanuts stored at 13°C (55°F) had virtually no se in FFA (remained <1% after 1 year). In contrast, colder 3°C storage caused moisture swings and mold.

#### Oxygen Exposure

Peanuts naturally consume oxygen, driving auto-oxidation of their unsaturated oils. Sealed, oxygenfree storage halts this, preventing the oxidative "oxygen consumption" that leads to rancidity.

#### Our Nitrogen-Flushed Vacuum Packing Solution

We eliminate both moisture and oxygen by vacuum-sealing peanuts in nitrogen. N<sub>2</sub>-flushed, hermetic packaging displaces air and seals out humidity. Research confirms this approach virtually halts FFA and oxidation: peanuts stored under N<sub>2</sub> showed no increase in FFAs or lipid damage, even at high humidity. Similarly,

nitrogen atmospheres delay browning, preserve antioxidants, and sharply reduce molds and pests. In practice, we dry peanuts to <6% moisture, then seal them in high-barrier bags purged with N<sub>2</sub>. This keeps aw <0.70 and O₂ ≈0, giving peanuts maximum shelflife with fresh flavor and quality.

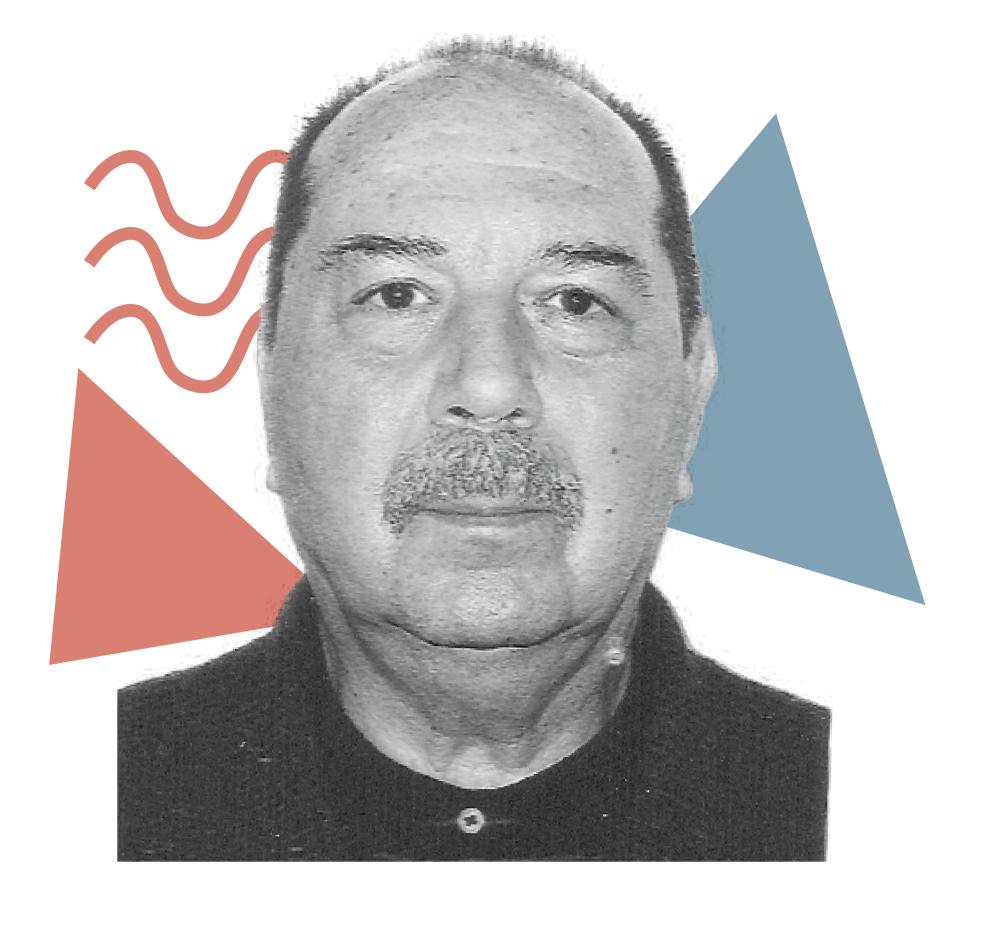
Source: Global peanut data and storage science insights from peer-reviewed studies <u>en.wikipedia.orgresearch.wur.nlars.usda.</u> govpmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

## CONTRIBUTOR SPOTLIGHT

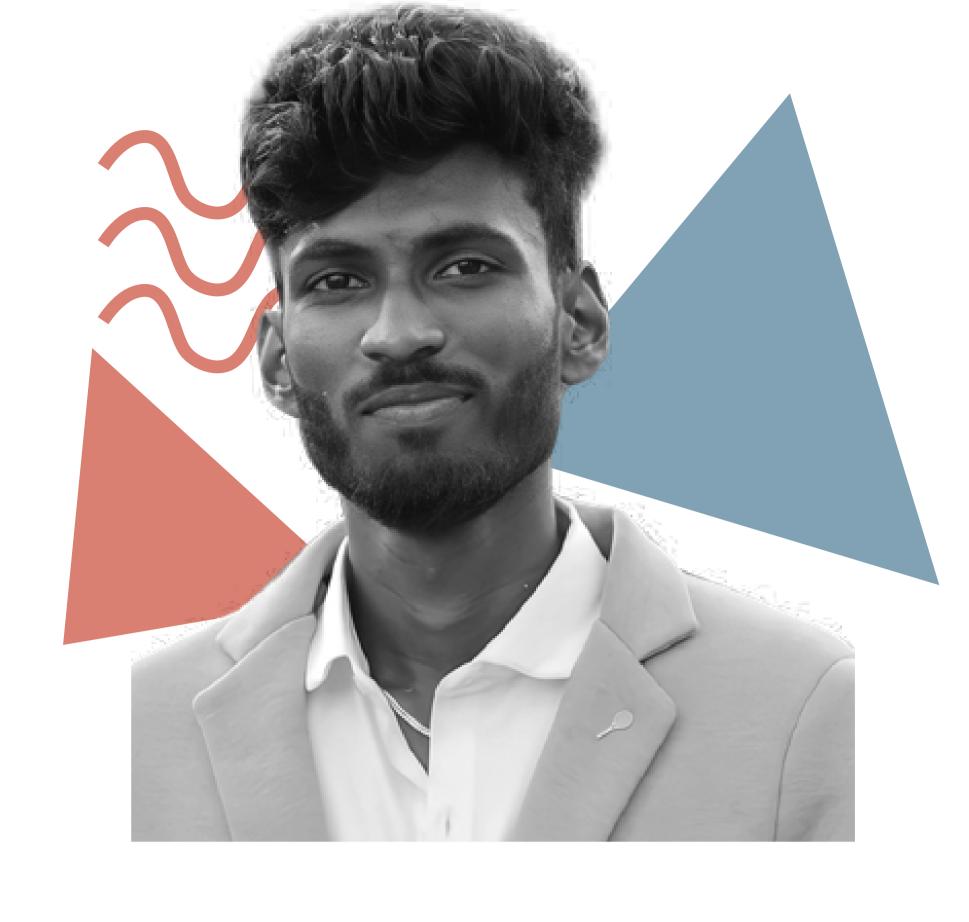


Mr.Arun Adhidya Branch Manager Agrocrops



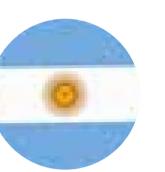


Mr. Andres Geogalos DIRECTOR Georgalos Peanut World



Mr. Manoj Sales Analyst Agrocrops









Mr. Jorge Rocha Sales Manager Samtraco







Mr. Ravirajsinh Zala Purchase Manager Agrocrops







## Upcoming Events

## 16th China Peanut Trade Expo

July 7th to 9th, 2025

Qingdao, Shandong

## SUSTAINABILITY

## Farming the Future: How Small Farmers Can Earn Through Carbon Credits

As climate change threatens agricultural livelihoods, small-scale farmers across India are discovering a new opportunity that rewards both the planet and their pockets: carbon credits.

#### What Are Carbon Credits?

A carbon credit is a tradable certificate representing the reduction or removal of one ton of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from the atmosphere. When farmers adopt practices that reduce emissions or capture carbon in the soil—such as tree planting, composting, reduced tillage, or using biochar—they can generate carbon credits and sell them to organizations looking to offset their emissions.

## Extra Income for Sustainable Practices

These credits can provide an additional income of ₹1,600 to ₹4,000 per acre per year, helping smallholders improve their financial resilience while transitioning to more sustainable agriculture.



#### FPOs and the Role of Aggregation

Many Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) are now working with climate project developers to aggregate land, train members, and access carbon markets. Practices like cover cropping, organic compost use, and biochar application not only contribute to climate goals but also boost soil fertility, water retention, and crop yields.



## Farmer Voices from the Ground

"Carbon farming helps us fight drought, save input costs, and improve soil health—on top of the income from credits"

Shared a farmer from a participating FPO in Southern India.



With growing support from NGOs, startups, and sustainability programs, carbon credit farming is emerging as a climate-smart solution that empowers smallholders and rewards them for environmental stewardship.

As digital platforms simplify monitoring and verification, and buyers seek high-integrity credits, even small landholders can now tap into global carbon markets—making carbon farming a scalable, inclusive model for rural development. As the world moves toward greener practices, Indian farmers are proving that climate action and rural prosperity can grow together—one carbon credit at a time.





## BIRD FEED

## Feeding Birds or Poisoning Them?

The Hidden Danger in Your Bird Feeder

Feeding wild birds has become a beloved year-round ritual across Europe, bringing nature right to our windowsills and supporting local bird populations. However, beneath this wholesome habit lies a growing, invisible threat aflatoxins that could be doing more harm than good.

### A Wake-Up Call for Bird Feeders

A UK-based study sampled various bird peanuts from retail stores and uncovered alarming findings:

- 10% of all peanut samples exceeded the EU legal limit of 20 µg/kg of AFB1—even before purchase
- 11% of "safe" peanuts developed aflatoxins after storage under UK-like home/shop conditions
- Branded vs. Unbranded: There was no consistent safety advantage—labels can't replace testing

In the worst recorded case, feeder residue contained a jaw-dropping 61,710 µg/kg AFB1—over 3,000 times the legal limit. That level is potentially fatal even to robust wild species like jays or woodpeckers.

## Why Is This Still Happening?

Even though bird peanuts are subject to EU import controls, post-import vulnerabilities remain high:

- Retail & Home Storage: Moisture, poor packaging, or temperature swings can restart mould growth
- Climate Exposure: Extended warm and wet conditions promote fungal activity
- Shifting Habits: More people now feed birds in summer, when the risk of contamination is highest.

### The Other Red Flag:

## Free Fatty Acids (FIA)

While aflatoxins are the main danger, high FFA levels in peanuts signal rancidity and poor quality often caused by age, moisture, or bad storage.

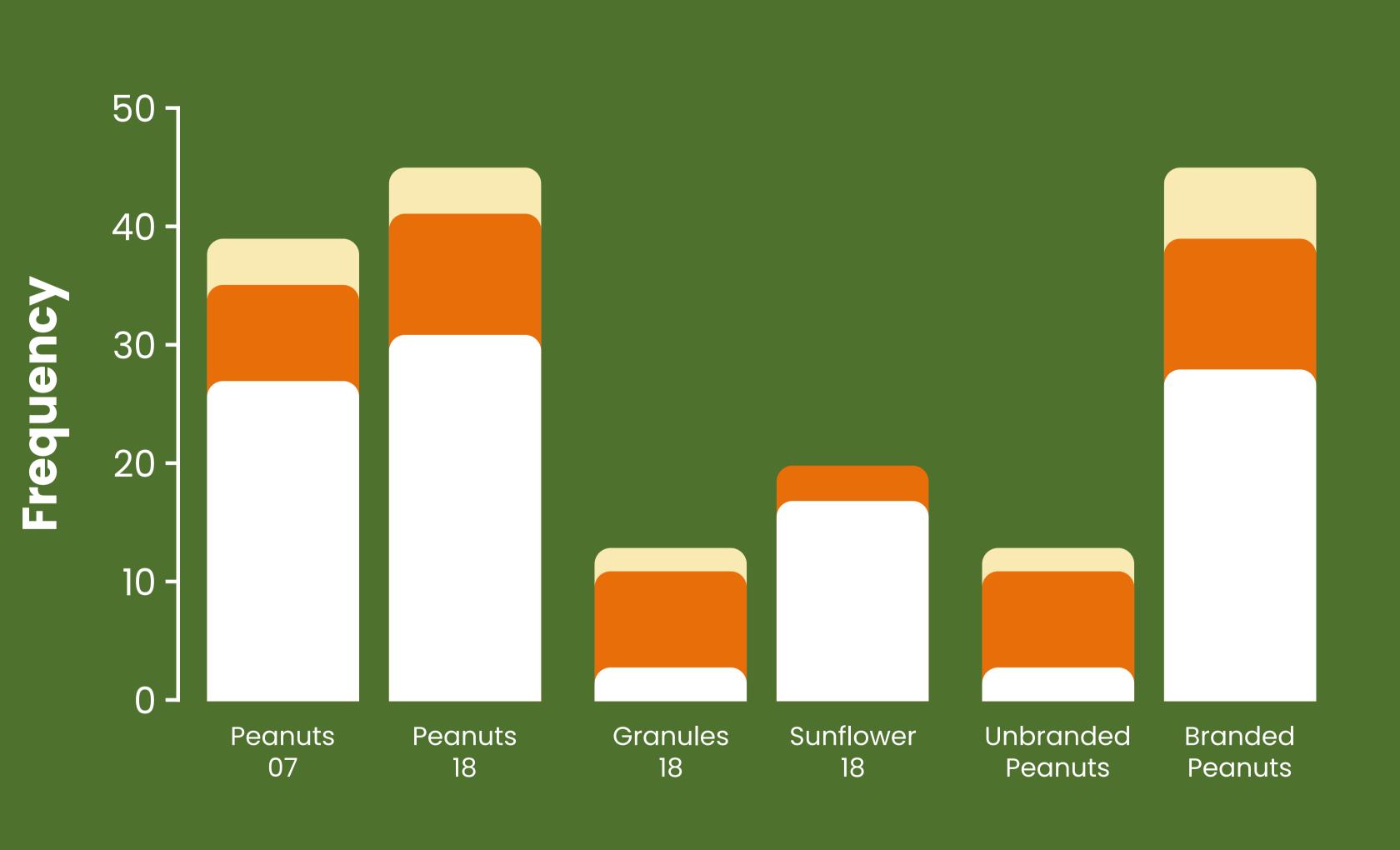
- Rancid peanuts smell off, lose nutrients, and may upset birds' digestion.
- The same warm, damp conditions that raise FFA levels also promote mould and aflatoxin growth.
- FFA doesn't cause aflatoxins, but it's a reliable early warning sign of spoilage.

#### What Bird Feeders Can Do: Smarter, Safer Choices

#### To protect our feathered visitors:

- Ask for aflatoxin-tested bird peanuts not just "bird safe" claims
- Choose peanuts from reputable sources that also monitor for FFA and freshness
- Store feed in cool, dry, airtight containers (avoid sheds or greenhouses)
- Buy in smaller quantities during warmer months to reduce spoilage time
- Inspect before feeding: Discard peanuts with any mould, clumping, rancid smell, or off appearance
- Clean feeders regularly to prevent toxin build-up from residue

Feeding birds is an act of care. Let's keep it that way—by making smarter, toxin-free choices that prioritize both safety and freshness.



10% of peanut samples exceeded the Maximum Permitted Levels for Aflatoxin Bl (Light Yellow) and a further 28% had detectable levels (Orange).

# Peanut Science

## Research Drivesto Make Peanut a Complete Protein Source

eanuts are more than just a popular snack—they're a globally important legume and a major source of plantbased protein, especially in developing countries. But like many plant proteins, peanut proteins are naturally low in certain essential amino acids (EAAs) such as methionine, isoleucine, and leucine. This nutritional gap can contribute to protein malnutrition in regions where diets rely heavily on one or two staple crops.

To tackle this, researchers have explored a promising strategy: genetic biofortification. In a recent study, scientists successfully introduced an artificial EAA-rich protein gene (ASPx) into peanut plants using Agrobacteriummediated transformation. This method enabled the stable insertion of the ASPx gene into the peanut's DNA, verified through molecular tools like PCR and Southern hybridization.

What does this mean in real terms? The bioengineered peanut plants produced seeds that contained 12-19% more essential amino acids, including valine, tyrosine, phenylalanine, methionine, isoleucine, and leucine. The presence of the enhanced protein was confirmed using advanced mass spectrometry techniques.









## Towards Sustainable and Nutritious Food Systems

This breakthrough is significant. It shows that the nutritional profile of peanuts can be improved at the genetic level, potentially transforming them into a more complete plant protein source. If scaled effectively, such innovations could be a gamechanger in addressing protein deficiencies in vulnerable populations—while also boosting the value of peanuts in global food systems.



Moreover, such innovations align with global efforts to develop climate-resilient and nutritionally enhanced crops. Genetically improved peanuts could also attract interest from the plant-based food industry, which continues to seek high-protein alternatives to animal products.

As acceptance of bioengineered crops grows, these nutrient-rich peanuts may gain traction not only in humanitarian food programmes but also in mainstream consumer markets. As research progresses, genetically enhanced peanuts may play a vital role in sustainable nutrition and food security.

Source: Diby et al., 2020, African Journal of Biotechnology.

https://academicjournals.org/journal/AJB/article-abstract/5051C6B6373



## Bite. Burst. Delight.

Airy peanut puffs that unlock buttery magic only when you crunch.

A snack adventure waiting in every bite.



