October 30, 2025

OCTOBER 2025 PEANUT MARKET REPORT

The US domestic market is surprisingly quiet despite some aflatoxin problems with the US crop.
US exports are even quieter.
The European market is also surprisingly quiet, despite the great value of Argentine and Brazilian peanuts.
The Asian market continues to perform below par.

The US 2025 crop harvesting is in full swing with probably 60 to 70% harvested.
Quality of the dryland in the Southeast is suspect.
Argentine and Brazil plantings for the 2026 crop are in full swing with good weather conditions thus far.
India is in the middle of their new 2025 kharif crop harvesting. Expectations are for similar crop to last year.
The new 2025 crop Chinese crop looks to be similar in size to last crop due to poor performances of the traditional areas that experienced heavy rains at the end of the season.
Edible quality was affected widening the gap between edible and crushing prices.

The glut of peanuts around the world continues to put pressure on worldwide prices.

USA

With the government shutdown in its fourth week, there are no reports available, thus no report on the crop progress or demand.

The US 2025 crop harvesting is in full swing in all states.
The Delta suffered a drought in the middle of the crop, but Arkansas being 99% irrigated shouldn’t be too much affected.
The Southwest who has received more rain than normal should have a better crop than the past several years.

The Southeast on the other hand suffered a major drought since the beginning of September which affected dramatically the dryland peanuts. Aflatoxin will be much higher than the past 5 years, but it is unclear at this time what the consequences will be. We could be looking at 2015, 2016 or 2018 numbers on Southeast failure rate which were respectively 13.1, 15.7% and 16.7%. But it is too early to tell. We first need to get the entire crop harvested and then have a couple of months of shelling before evaluating where the aflatoxin is and how big of a problem it is.
Yields seem to better than expected, so the US can expect a crop of 3.5 to 3.6 million fst, a potential record for the peanut crop.
Carryover will most probably set a record as well which could create a real problem for peanut farmers when needing to store the 2026 crop. Most forfeitures tend to happen during the July through October period which ends up coinciding with the harvest time. Not a good thing for farmers who continue to struggle financially with increase costs and poor cotton and corn prices.
The next thing will be the quality of this carryover. It looks like a portion of it will only have a quality useable for either crush or China. Crush can only use so much of it. China is the other and real big alternative. With the recent discussions and framework being worked by the US and China, there are renewed hopes that China will start buying farmerstock before forfeitures. We have already started to see Chinese buyers enquiring.
Until now, China was unlikely to buy any farmerstock until such time the US and China relationship stabilized as inspection authorities were finding every reason to reject cargo in China. Needless to say though, that China will be needed to balance our supply/demand, empty our warehouses for future crops. Thereafter, shellers will be very careful when wanting to buy any forfeitures for edible shelling as quality issues might trump any savings.

The market is firmer with many shellers withdrawn from the market until they have had a chance to better analyze the effect of the quality on this crop. Grades seem to be lower as well. This crop will most definitely be more expensive to handle for the shellers, the question by how much. As I mentioned previously, I wouldn’t be surprised that this crop cost 3 to 5 cents more for shellers, thus market prices must rise to make up some of these costs. For those shellers that are selling, prices are 47/48 cents on splits, 49 on mediums and 51 on jumbos. But that is only for negative material. Any tight specs or volume is at a premium. We could also have less jumbos in this crop, thus I wouldn’t be surprised to see the spread between jumbos and mediums grow some more. As I said previously, I wouldn’t be surprised to see the market move towards the low 50’s in the next couple of months.
Shellers seem to be able to buy us$ 400.- for farmerstock which means that with higher shelling costs, potentially lower yields due to afla and lower oilstock prices, prices must be at 50 or above.
Buyers have yet to believe that story. It seems they believe that the large quantity of this crop should counter the quality problem of this crop. Unfortunately, I don’t believe that will be the case.

USDA Stocks and processing: September 2025. NA.

Exports for August 2025. NA

Argentina
Plantings for the 2026 crop is in full swing with good temperatures and good moisture.
Expectations are still for a reduction of at least 20%, less than previously expected. Supply though, if yields are average or better than average, will still be adequate to oversupply for the market. Probably still an oversupply considering the oversupply of the current crop.

As usual, it is up to the shellers to move the prices up which they are trying to do for the new crop. With less competition from small operators, they should be able to do so. New crop prices (at least the ask) are probably us$ 100.- higher than current crop.
Current crop is still weak. Part of the problem being the small operators with financing issues needing to sell their unsold positions. Therefore, prices have a wide range with blanched whole peanuts between us$ 1250.- and us$ 1350.- and raw between us$ 1150.- to us$ 1200.- Cfr Rotterdam. The medium and big shellers seem to be well sold at this point. Big kernels (38/42 or bigger) are still difficult to get from Argentina, thus fetching a premium if one can find some.
Cheap material for China seems to be gone.

The surprising thing is that European buyers continue to be quiet. Not logical in my mind with such interesting prices available. Seems to me that they are well covered and need to go through their more expensive long positions before covering further at cheaper prices. This tells me that demand is slow as well.

Inventory in Rotterdam continue to be lower than normal (due most probably to the Argentine shipping delays), thus prices are at a premium vs. the Cfr Rotterdam market.

Brazil

Planting for the 2026 crop is later than normal, but in full swing at this point.
Expectations are still for a 30% reduction in plantings.

Brazil exports for September: Shipment to Algeria have started again. Shipments to China slowing down. Mexico continuing to buy some quantities from Brazil.
Peanut oil: 10,153 mt were exported in September, bringing the total year to date to 121,080 mt (this compares to 49,807 mt for the same period a year ago, an increase of 143%%). 8,908 mt went to China and 1,120 mt to Italy.
Peanuts: 30,710 mt were exported in September, bringing the total year to date to 217,142 mt (this compares to 173,792 mt for the same period a year ago, an increase of 25%). 9,877 mt to China, 5,903 mt to the EU, 4,825 mt to Russia, 1,809 mt to Mexico, 1,350 mt to Algeria, 1,000 mt to the UK, 933 mt to Ukraine.

China

Chinese peanut futures continue to be under pressure with the latest price at RMB 7628.-. Despite forward prices being at a premium, I have a hard time believing that prices will move upward for crush considering that the new Chinese crop should have more supply of crush vs. previous year due to the poor quality of the traditional area peanuts. Late rains at the end of the crop affected the peanuts negatively increasing the supply of crush and decreasing the quality of edible. Yields were negatively affected as well.
Northern China, on the other end, seems to only have a better crop yield wise, but also quality wise. Edible have increased lately.
Overall, we could see a widening price between edible and crush quality.

Otherwise, the new crop is still expected to be about the same size as last year.

India

The business line reported on October 23rd that an Indonesian team is scheduled to visit India by the end of the month to end the impasse over the suspension of Indian peanuts imports by Jakarta.

Indonesia has banned the imports of Indian peanuts since September 3rd. An Indian trade analyst said that Indonesia will likely resume imports of Indian peanuts after the team visit and satisfies itself with the processes and procedures being followed by growers and exporters. The newspaper also stated that Indonesia imports a third of India's peanut exports.

The new kharif crop is estimated to be similar to slightly above last year production.