











# Overview of the Cashew Industry

**Agripolicy Toolkit Training** 

23<sup>rd</sup> July 2025

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### **Outline**

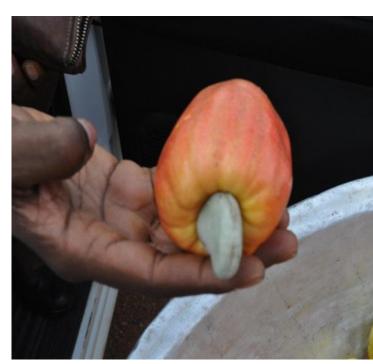


- Overview of global cashew industry
   (Trends in production, processing, trade and consumption)
- Potentials: Social, economic, environmental gains from cashew.

- What to pay attention to: (Policies and challenges)
- Where to pay attention: (EUDR & CSDDD)
- Conclusion

# Parts of Cashews Apples

# ples Shell



Nut with cashew apple attached











Kernel



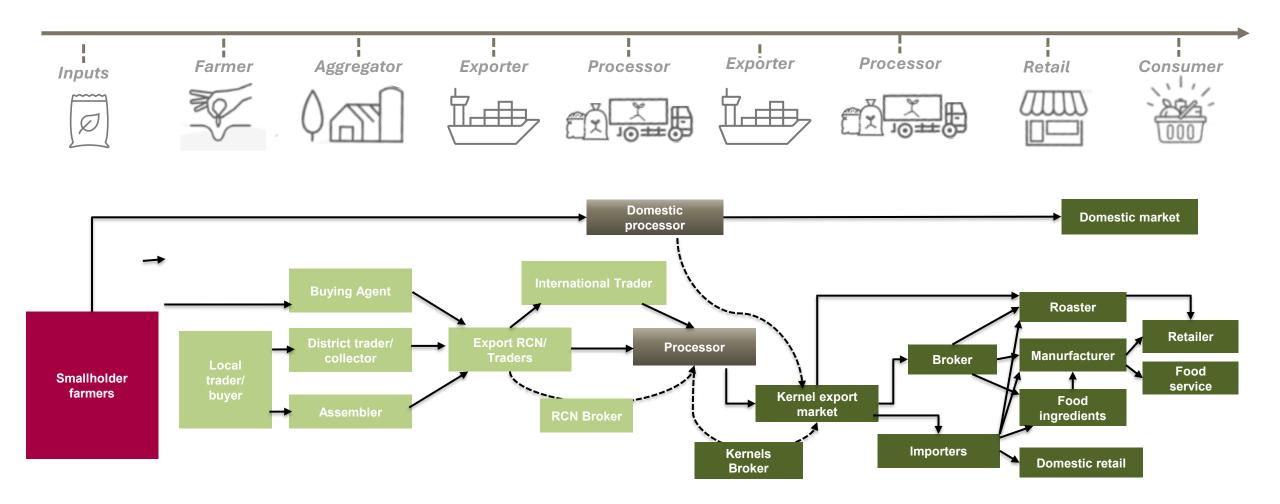






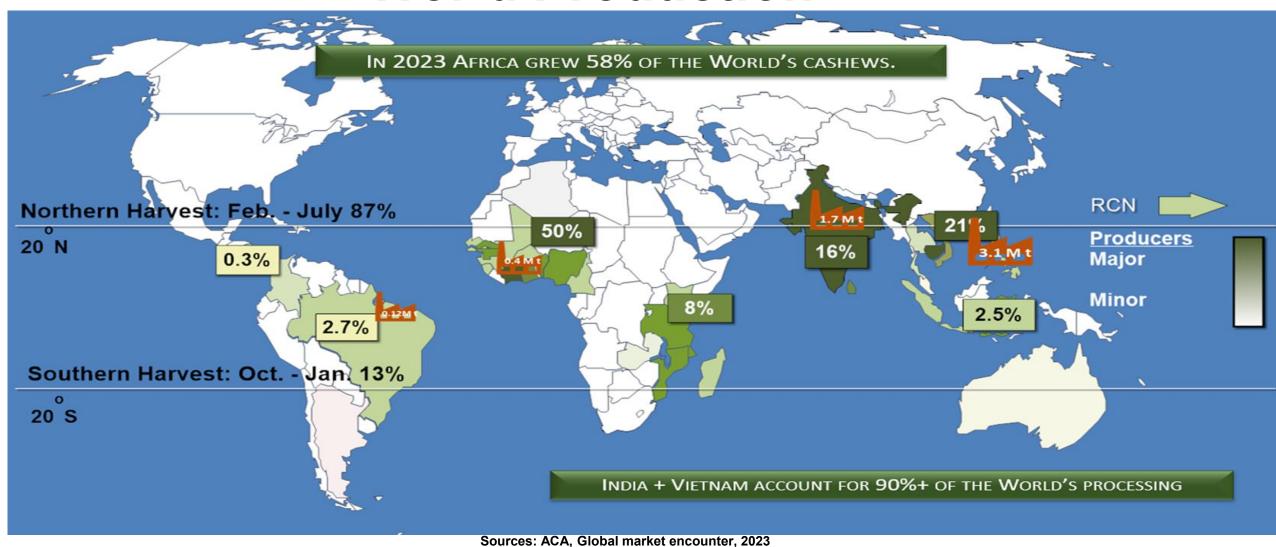


### Value chain actors





### **World Production**





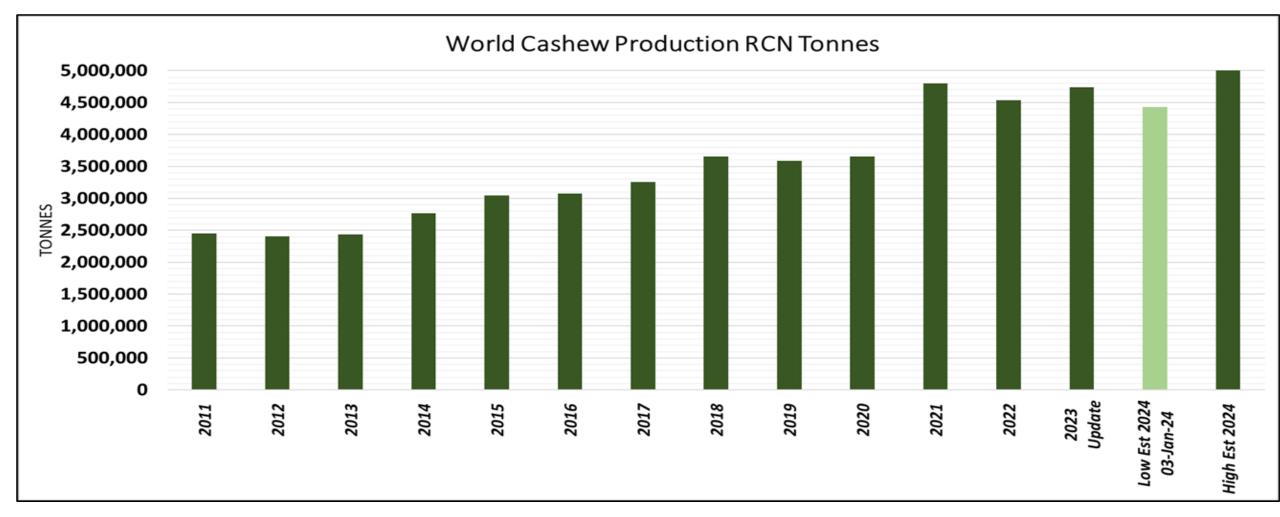
# Overview of Global Cashew Production as of 2023/2024

Source: *INC, January 23 through June 23* (Northern hemisphere) and from September 23 through February 2024 (Southeren hemisphere)

Countries		Production (MT)
1.	Ivory Coast	1,315,000
2.	India	738,000
3.	Cambodia	650,000
4.	Vietnam	350,000
5.	Nigeria	300,000
6.	Guinea Bissau	300,000
7.	Benin	250,000
8.	Ghana	235,000
9.	Tanzania	200,000
10.	Burkina Faso	150,000



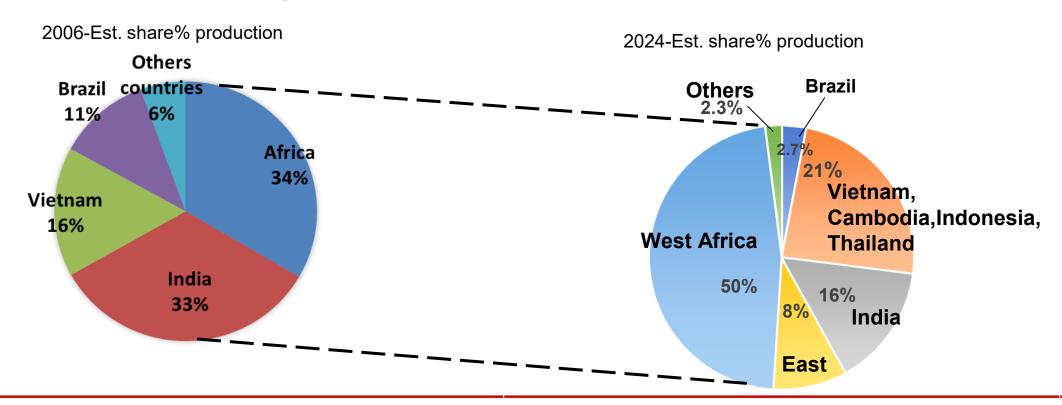
### **Production Trend**



Source: ACA, Global market encounter, 2024



### World cashew production share 2006 VS 2024



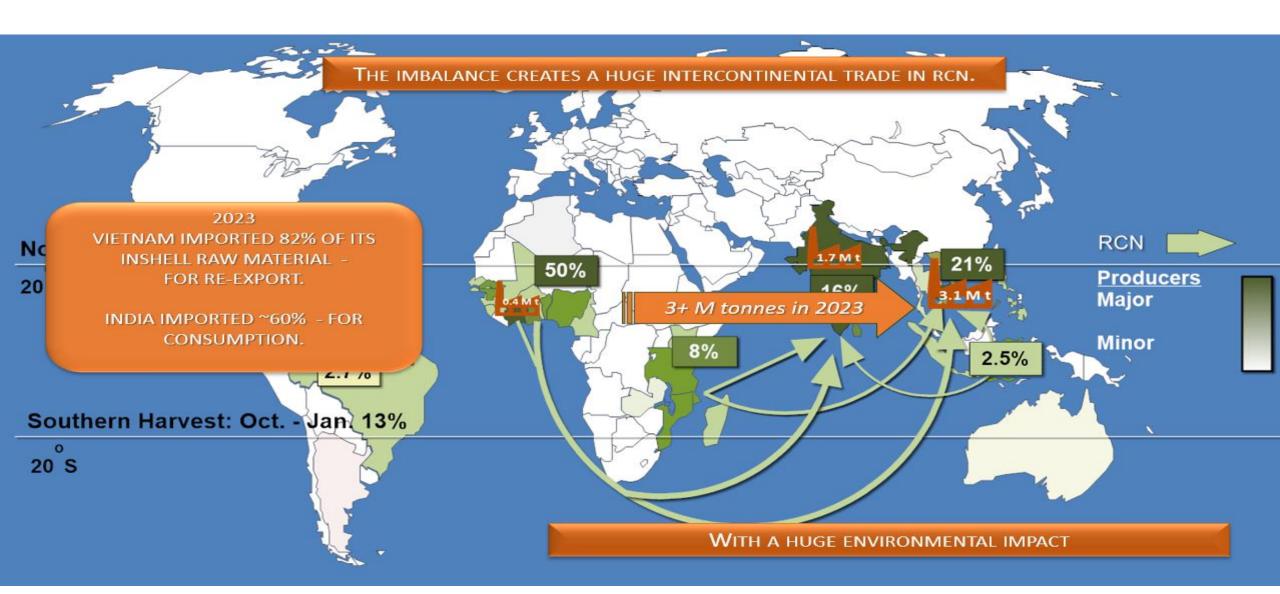
#### 2006 vs 2024

- World cashew production increased from 1,750,000 tonnes in 2006 to about 5 million tonnes in 2024.
- Production in Africa increased by about 400% compared to world production from 2006 to 2024.
- Cambodia has grown quickly 2018-2022, West Africa drove growth 2008-2020 and 2023

sources: Cashew digest, Cashew Club, UNComtrade, ComCashew,CEPCI, VINACAS, ACA-Global market encounter 2024



### Africa in the Global Cashew Sector



### The complexity of the market

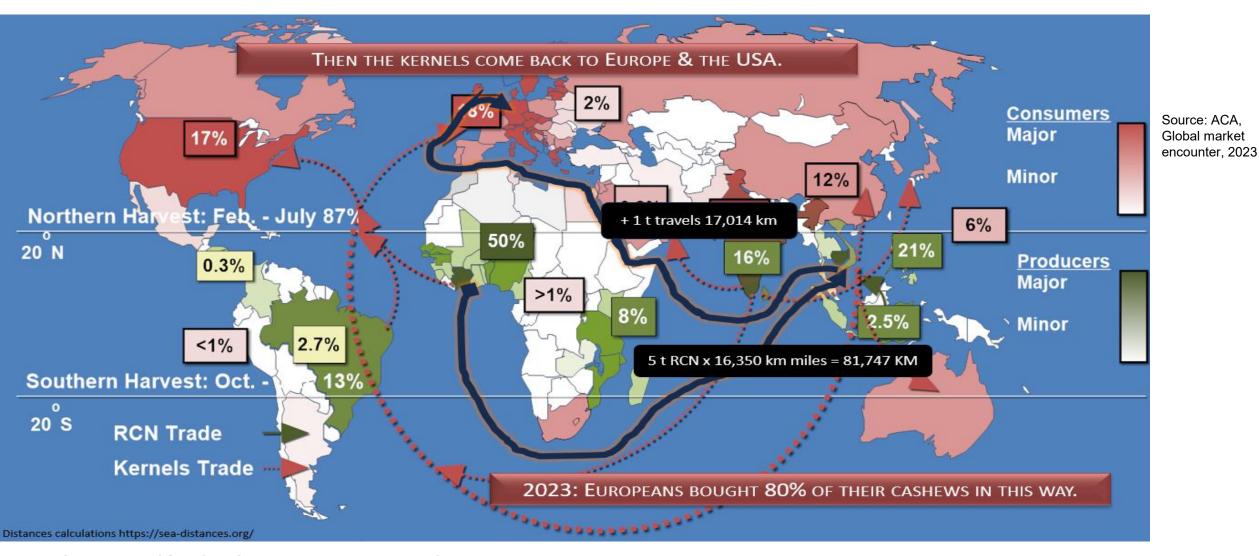
Before being eaten in the USA, a cashew nut travels up to 28,000 km and sees:



RCN travels longer distances (Africa-Asia-Europe/ America), despite shorter distances between Africa and Europe, if processed at source.

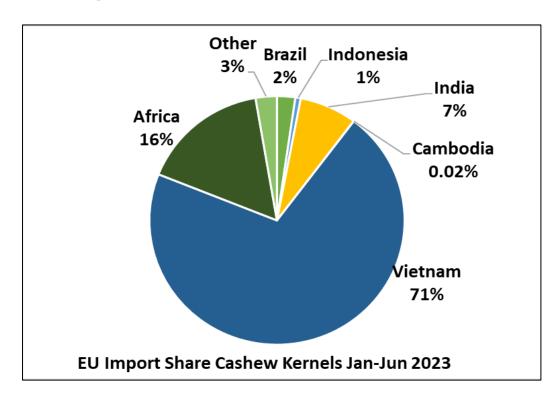


### World market flow: kernels

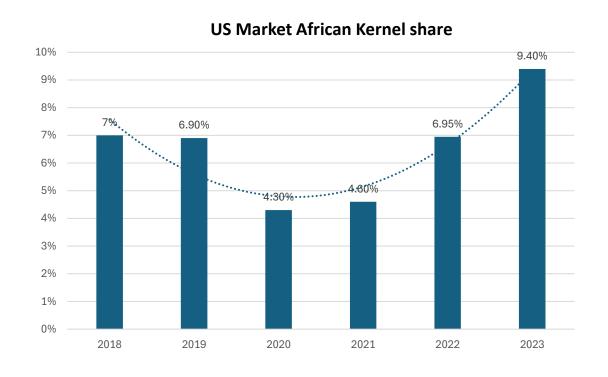


- Since 17% of RCN produced in Africa is processed on the continent.
- Vietnam and India are the main destinations of RCN. Vietnam is the main exporter of kernels to the US and EU markets.

# Market Overview: African Processors' market share in major markets is growing but still has more potential



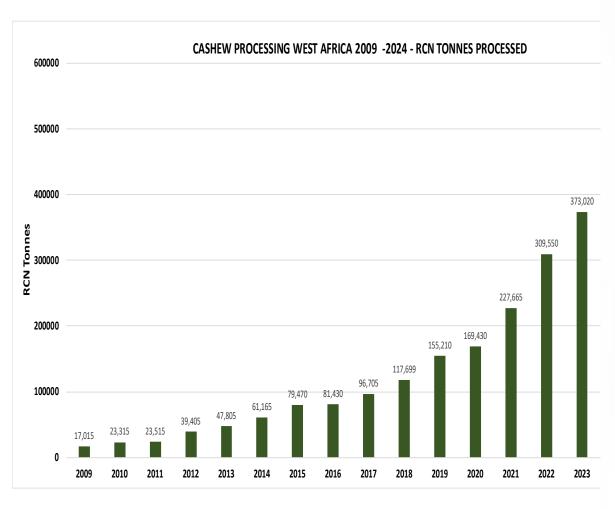
- African processors share of the EU market increased to 16% in Jan-Jun 2023 (14.3% in 2022 full year)
- Cote d'Ivoire supplied 71% of African imports to EU, Burkina Faso was 12.5% and Ghana 8.6%.
- Excluding Vietnam, African processors supplied more than all other countries combined.



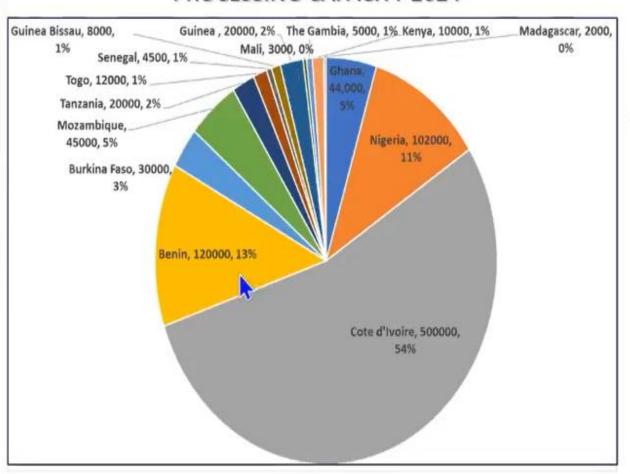
- African share of the US market in Jan-Jun 2023 increased by a third.
- 71% of US African imports came from Cote d'Ivoire, 16% were from Nigeria.



### Value Addition requires support to thrive...



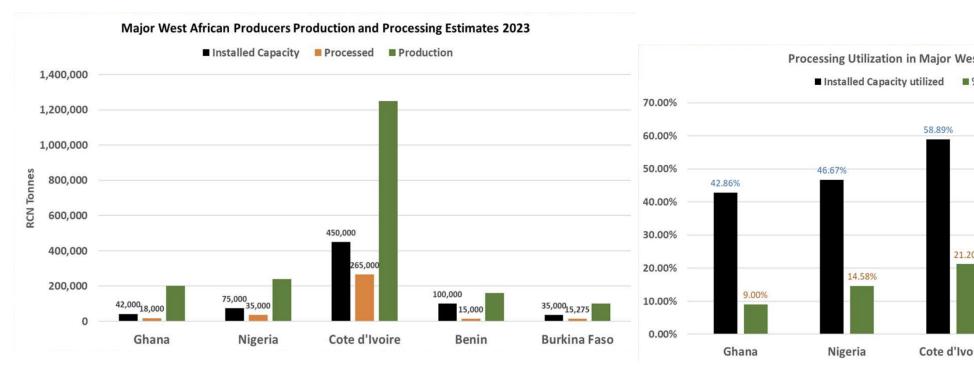
#### PROCESSING CAPACITY 2024

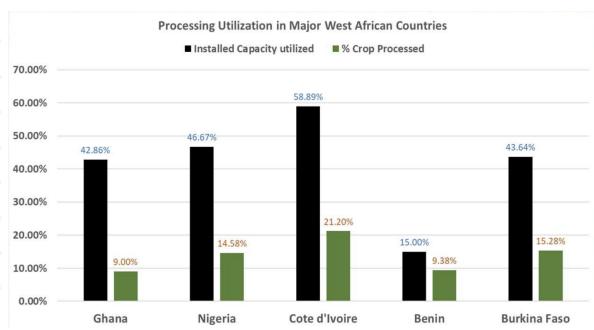


Source: African Cashew Alliance



### Value addition is increasing in African countries, but more remains to be done...

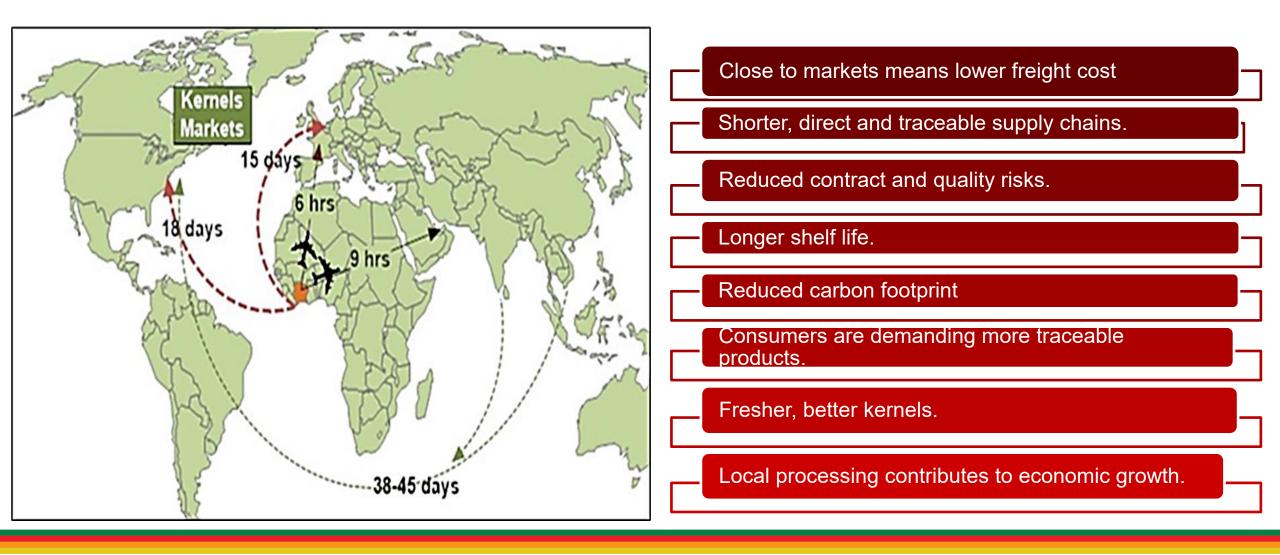




Source: ACA



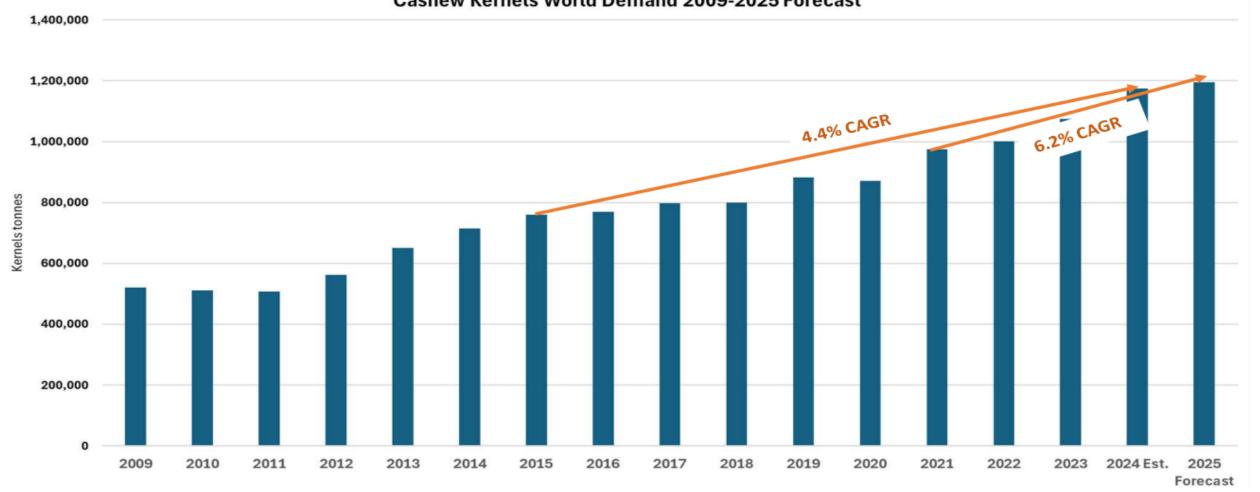
# Why should we process in Africa?





### **World Cashew Consumption- Trends**

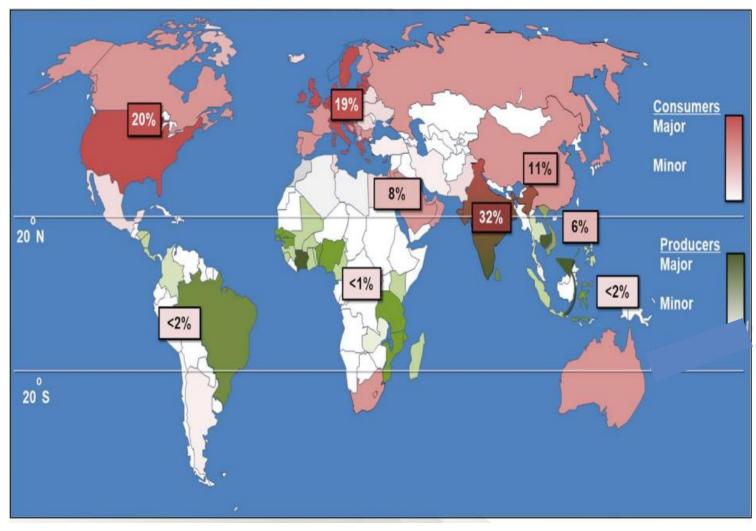
Cashew Kernels World Demand 2009-2025 Forecast

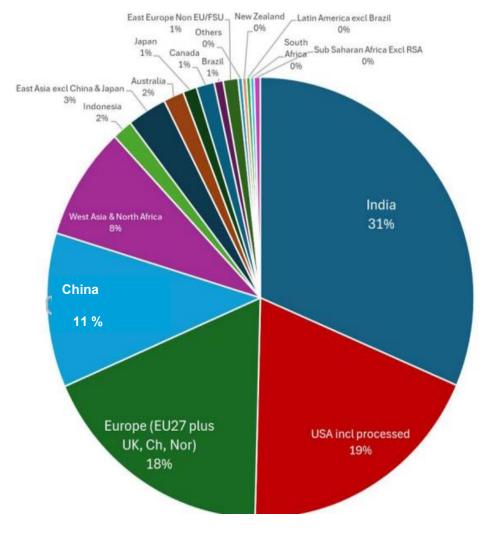


ACA-Global market encounter 2024



### **World Demand for Cashews**

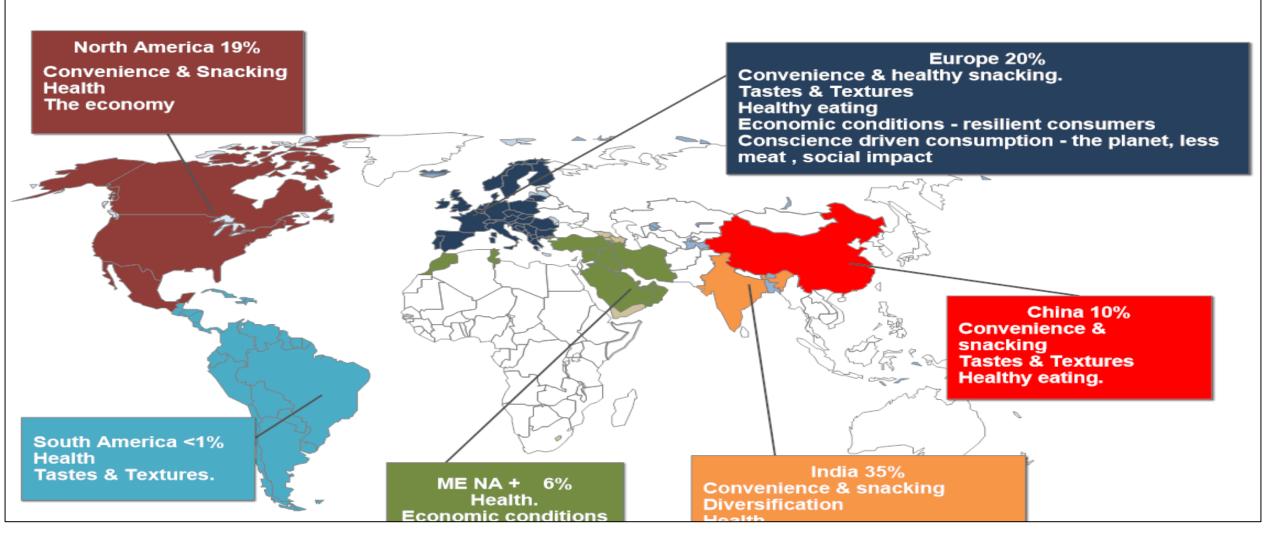




Source: ACA, Global market encounter, 2023



### The driving force for increased demand for kernel differs.



Source: Cashew Club, September 2024.



# What to pay attention to





# Effects of policies on the cashew market

### > Vietnam:

- Free trade agreement with neighbouring countries for diversification of supply.
- Increasing competitiveness.
- Facilitation of RCN imports.





### Effects of policies on the cashew market

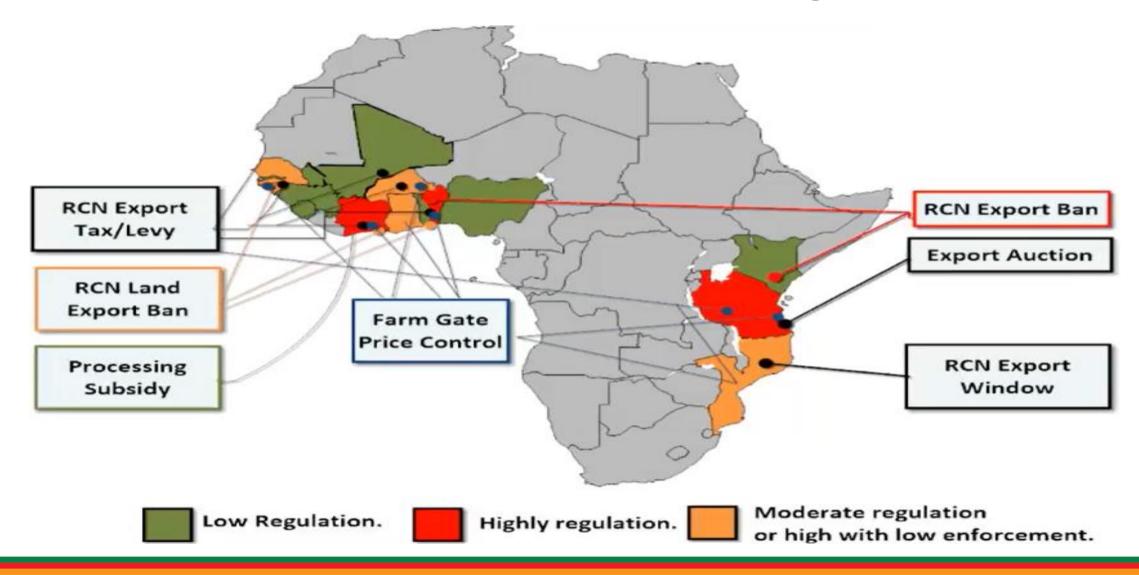
### > India:

- Until 2016, subsidy on import of RCN
- RCN import tax reduced in 2018 from 5% to 2.5%.
- Job creation, more than 3500 operational processing units.
- Tax on kernel import: 40% increased to 70% in 2019.





### **African Cashew Sector Regulation**





### Côte d'Ivoire: Highly regulated Cashew sector

- Ban of RCN export by road; export tax on RCN.
- Tax incentives for processing investors
- Direct subsidy of FCFA 400/kg of exported kernels or US\$ 730 per tonne paid by the CCA to processors that export cashew kernels (Subsidy to be phased out, subsidy of Borma kernels to be removed)
- Duty-free import of cashew processing equipment.
- Government bank guarantees to finance raw material procurement for processing activity with local banks.
- Facilitating access to processing technology including the linkage of local manufacturers to technical support from colleges of technology.

- Establishment of regional cashew parks to provide needed infrastructure to long term tenants that can benefit from tax incentives and processing subsidies.
- Registration of exports and designated export ports.
- Setting of minimum farm gate price.
- Processing Quota System: The government has implemented a processors quota system – thus 15% of RCN produced is reserved for domestic processors to ensure that they have priority access to the needed raw material.
- Support to research
- Set-up of skills/ knowledge centre.



### Effects of policies on the cashew market

### > Tanzania:

- Cashew Board of Tanzania; Cashewnut Industry Act 2009
- Cashew Nut Industry Strategy 2023-2030 (updated)
- Until 2020, WRS only, processors buy RCN from Auction
- By 2030, produce 1,000,000 MT of RCN, process 100% and earn 1 billion USD



# Effects of policies on the cashew market

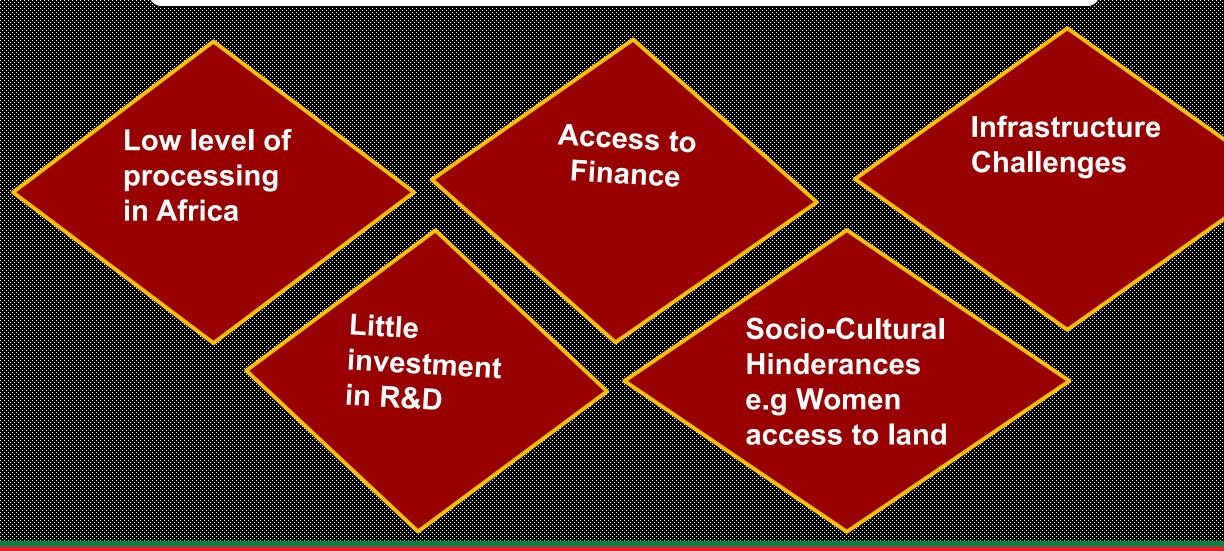
### > Mozambique:

- Recent policy revisions emphasize value addition and local processing.
- Imposition of taxes on "borma" kernels exports at 15% ad valorem to encourage full processing locally





# Challenges in the cashew sector

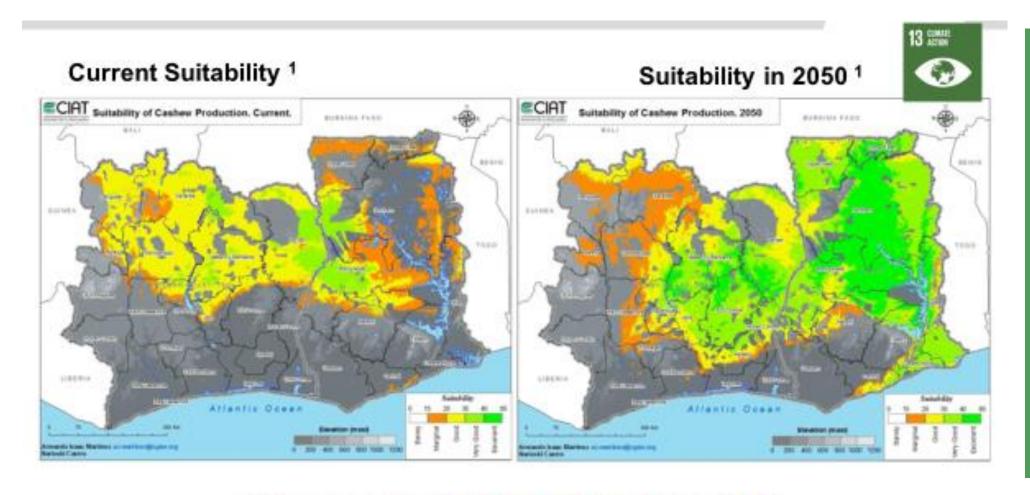


# Potentials: Social, economic, environmental gains, value addition from cashew





### Even more jobs are created in cashew in the face of climate change

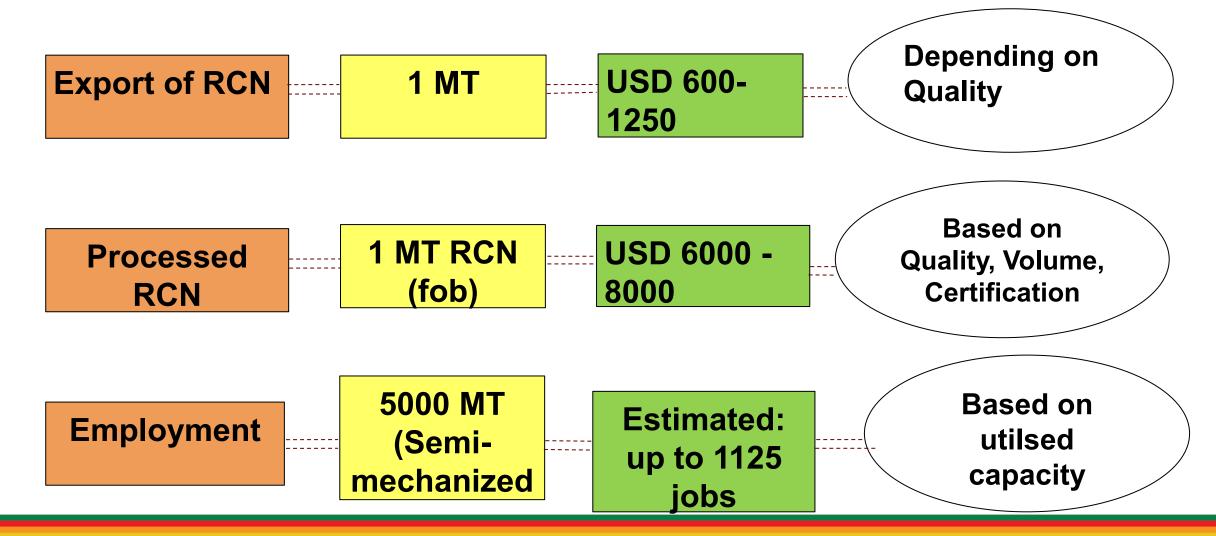


- Suitable cultivation areas for cashew will increase as they reduce for cocoa soon.
- Cashew plantations are viable carbon banks and extra income sources for farmers.
- Intercropping enhances food security and presents a viable economic farming model.

<sup>2</sup> Green areas indicate best suitability for cashew



### **Economic Potential of cashew processing**







### **Potentials of Value Addition - Kernel**



Roasted Cashew

Cashew paste





Cashews coated with chocolate





Vinegrette and Cashew oils for salads







**Spiced Roasted** Cashews



Cashews



**Roasted Cashews** 



Cashews soap



Cosmetic products from cashews



Cashews milk



**Cashews biscuits** 



### Potentials of Value Addition- Cashew Apples





Cashews apple tea



Cashews apple jam



Cashews vinegar



Cashews apple brandy

Cashews apple syrup





Cashews apple juice blends

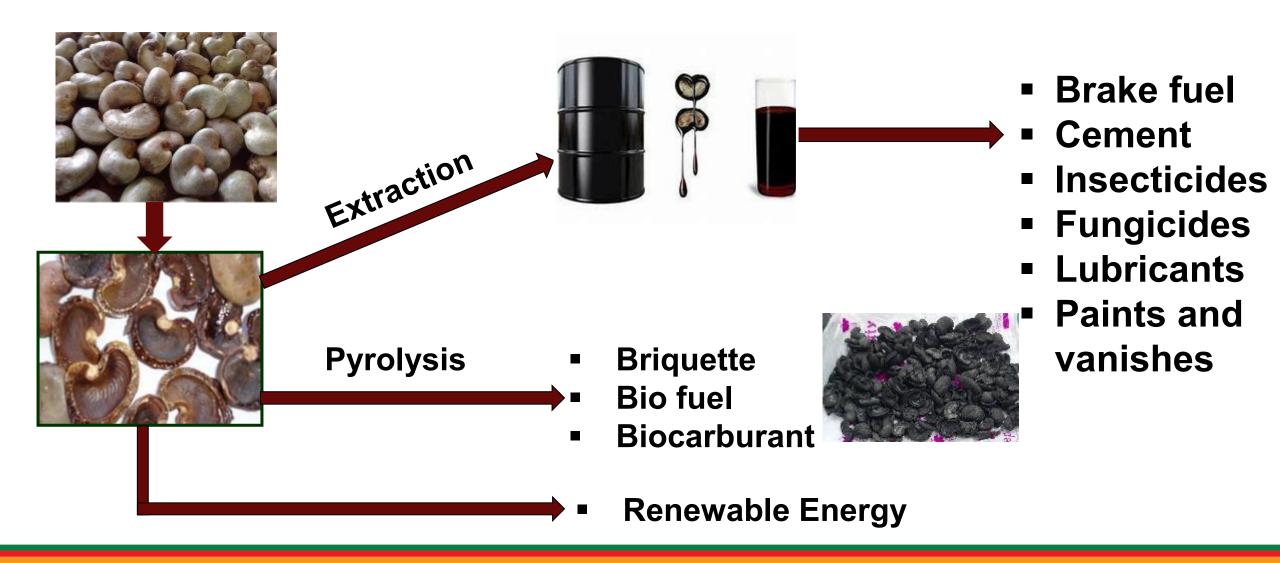


Canned Cashews apple drink

- Other products
- **Concentrates**
- **Dried Cashew** apples
- Confectionary products
- **Ethanol**
- **Animal feeds**
- Manure.
- Industrial ethanol.
- Cosmetics
- Citric acid
- **Natural colorant**



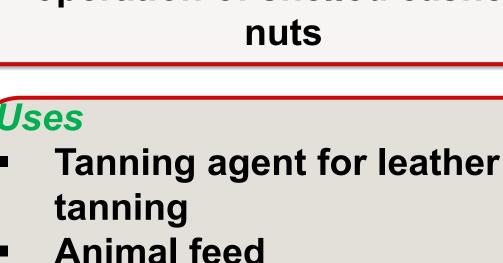
### Potentials of Value Addition-Shells





### **Potentials of Value Addition- Testa**





# Generated from the peeling operation of shelled cashew

- Dying agent
- **Bed for poultry**
- **Compost**



# Where to pay attention to





### Where to pay attention to: EU market regulations

### Regulations

- EU regulation on Deforestation-Free Products (EUDR)
- Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)

Relevant commodities Coffee, cocoa, palm oil, cattle, rubber, soya and wood, as well as selected derived products such as chocolate, leather, tyres or furniture.

- Current scope of the EUDR and CSDDD does not yet include the cashew sector.
- Stakeholders need to familiarize themselves with these regulations and prepare for compliance due to the rapid growing demand of African cashews in the European Market.



### EU regulation on Deforestation-Free Products (EUDR)

### **Objectives**

- Minimizing the EU's contribution to worldwide deforestation and forest degradation
- Reducing the EU's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions and global biodiversity loss



### **Companies affected**

Companies that import a relevant product in EU, that place on the market a relevant product produced in EU, that export relevant products from EU market.

### Requirement of relevant products

- No deforestation and, in the case of wood products,no forest degradation after 31st December 2020
- Produced in accordance
  with relevant legislation of
  the country of production
  Covered by a due diligence
  statement (contains geolocation
  data of plot produced)

For more information visit:

**EUDR** 

Final text in different languages:

EUR-Lex - 32023R1115 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

FAO

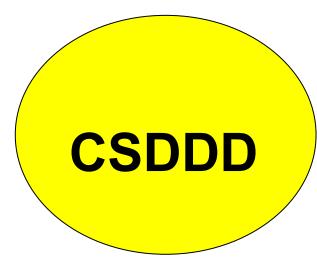
Frequently Asked Questions - Deforestation Regulation (europa.eu)



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

### **Objectives**

Mandates large companies operating in or engaging with the EU to address and mitigate negative impacts on human rights and the environment across their operations and supply chains



#### **Focus**

- Child labour,
- Unsafe working conditions Environmental damage
- Adoption of climate transition plans by companies

### **Due Diligence Obligations of companies**

- Embed due diligence obligations in policies and risk management systems
- Identify and assess actual or potential adverse impacts on human rights (incl. child labour, wages, income, freedom of speech and right to association) and the environment.
- Prevent, mitigate and remediate adverse impacts, e.g. by development of a prevention or remediation plan
- Remedy adverse impacts (thus the original situation must be restored as far as possible
- Monitor the effectiveness of due diligence measures



# Implications for African Cashew Industry & Response Measures

- Update/ develop country-level laws, policies, and regulations to reflect new areas of focus.
- Capacity building to sensitise and train value actors and related stakeholders on directives and measures required to respond appropriately.
- Engage appropriate expertise to aid compliance and boost resilience of the sector in Africa.



### Implications for African Cashew Industry & Response Measures

- Keep track of the multiple and overlapping changes in EU and cashew/nut market rules.
- Understand various traceability systems to track information throughout supply chains and encourage full traceability in the cashew value chain.



### Conclusion

The cashew sector has developed quite significantly over the past 10 years...

Increased development of improved planting materials

Increased domestic processing volumes.

Establishment of information exchange and knowledge sharing platforms.

**Improved** sector organization has improved on national and international level. (E.g., **National Associations** and ACA

More proactive government measures in developing and enforcing responsive and informed policies/ regulatory measures



