



Philippe Binard
World Apple and
Pear Association
(WAPA)

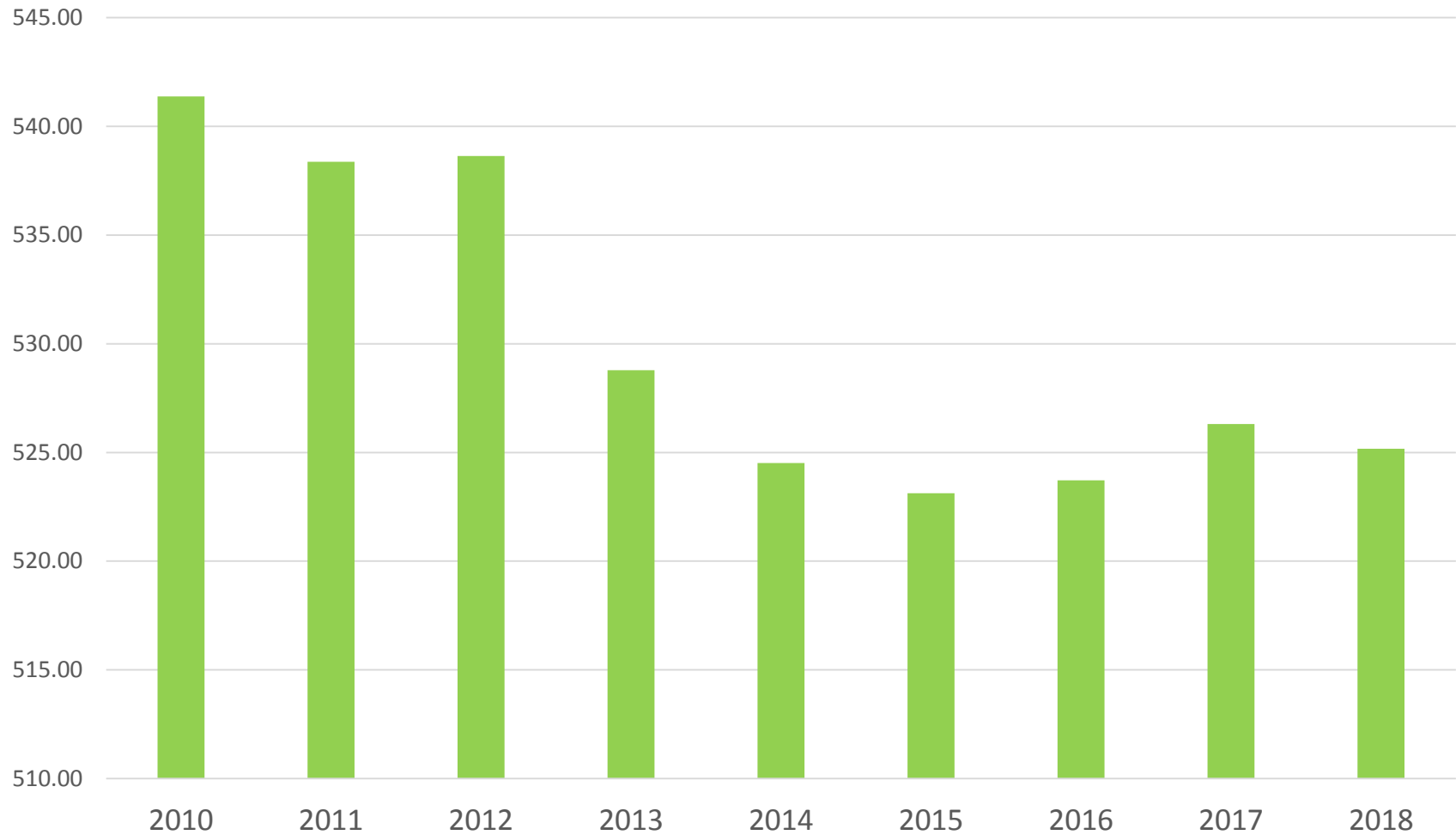
European apple crop 2018/2019 *“an outlook for 2018”*



Apple orchard review



EU Apple orchard ('000 HA)





Area of apple production ('000 HA)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
European Union	541,37	538,36	538,63	528,78	524,51	523,13	523,72	526,31	525,17
Poland	170,4	173,5	174,7	162,4	163,1	165,0	164,8	165,0	165,0
Italy	54,5	54,1	54,1	53,0	52,0	52,2	56,2	57,3	57,3
Romania	56,4	52,7	55,4	56,3	56,1	55,9	55,5	55,8	55,7
France	54,0	52,8	51,8	50,7	50,2	49,7	49,7	50,3	50,3
Germany	31,8	31,8	31,7	31,7	31,7	31,7	31,7	34,0	34,0
Hungary	34,0	33,1	32,0	33,4	33,3	32,8	32,8	32,1	32,5
Spain	31,3	31,5	30,9	30,8	30,0	30,7	30,9	30,6	30,6
United Kingdom	15,40	16,00	16,00	16,00	16,00	16,00	17,00	16,60	17,00
Portugal	12,5	12,5	12,9	13,7	13,9	14,0	15,0	14,8	14,8
Lithuania	9,6	10,1	11,8	11,7	11,3	10,7	9,7	9,8	10,0
Greece	13,3	13,5	12,5	13,0	12,3	11,9	9,9	9,7	8,7
Czech Republic	9,1	9,3	9,4	9,0	9,0	8,5	7,5	7,4	7,3
Austria	6,1	6,1	6,1	7,0	6,8	6,6	6,7	6,7	6,7
Netherlands	8,7	8,3	8,0	7,9	7,9	7,6	7,3	7,0	6,5
Belgium	7,7	7,8	7,1	7,1	7,1	6,9	6,5	6,2	6,2
Croatia	6,9	6,6	5,8	5,8	5,9	5,8	5,9	5,7	4,8
Bulgaria	5,2	4,9	4,6	4,8	4,0	4,8	4,1	4,0	4,3
Latvia	3,0	2,8	2,5	2,8	2,7	2,4	2,4	3,3	3,3
Slovenia	2,8	2,7	2,7	2,8	2,6	2,5	2,4	2,4	2,4
Slovakia	2,1	2,3	2,9	1,7	2,6	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,2
Sweden	1,2	1,3	1,1	1,2	1,29	1,33	1,54	1,55	1,55
Denmark	1,6	1,6	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,4
Ireland	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7
Estonia	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,9	0,9	0,6	0,5	0,7	0,7
Finland	0,65	0,67	0,59	0,59	0,60	0,63	0,62	0,63	0,68
Cyprus	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5
Luxembourg	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3

PL > 166.000 HA

RO, IT, FR: 50-57.000 HA

HU, DE, ES: 30-35.000 HA

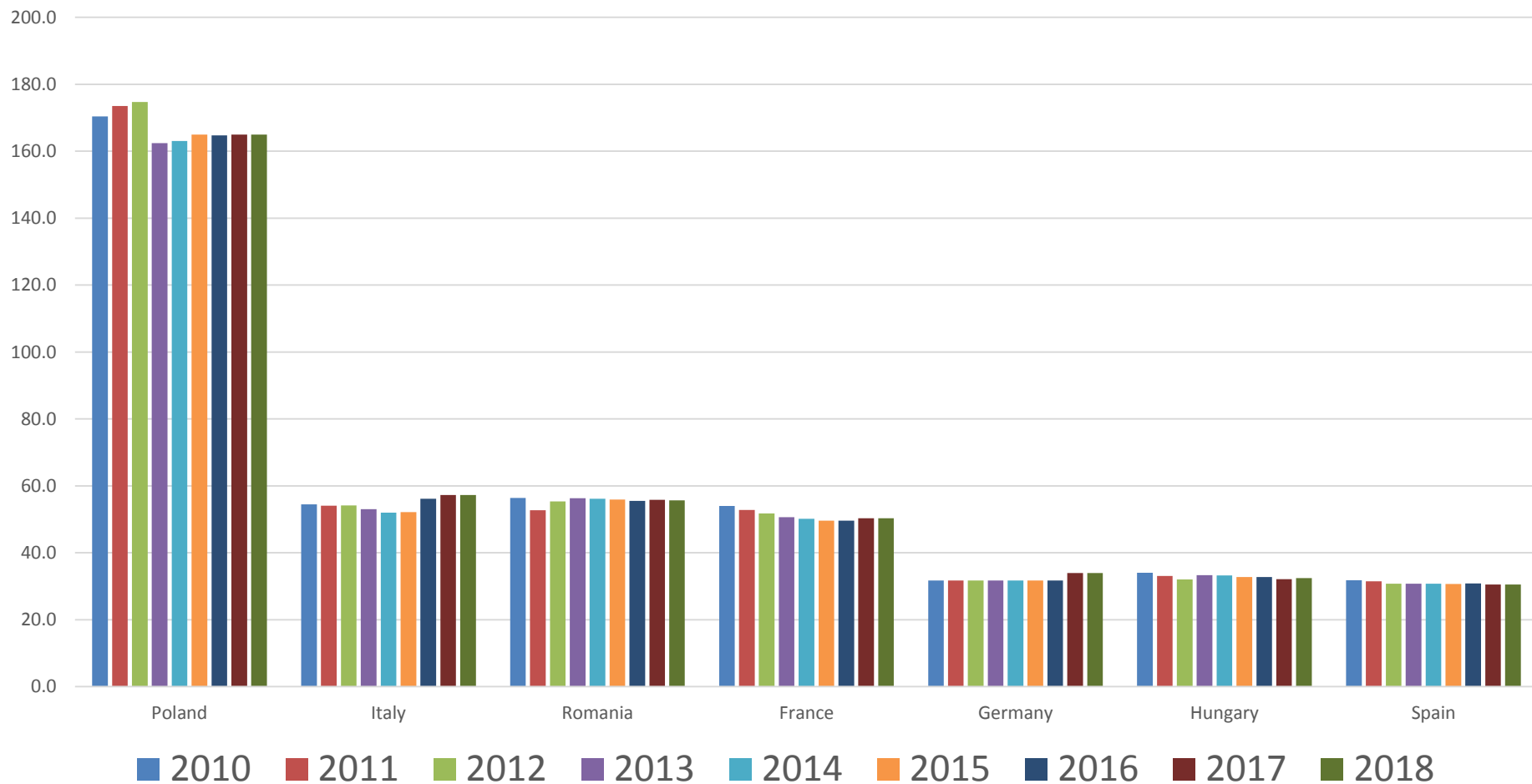
UK, PT, GR, LT: 10-17.000 HA



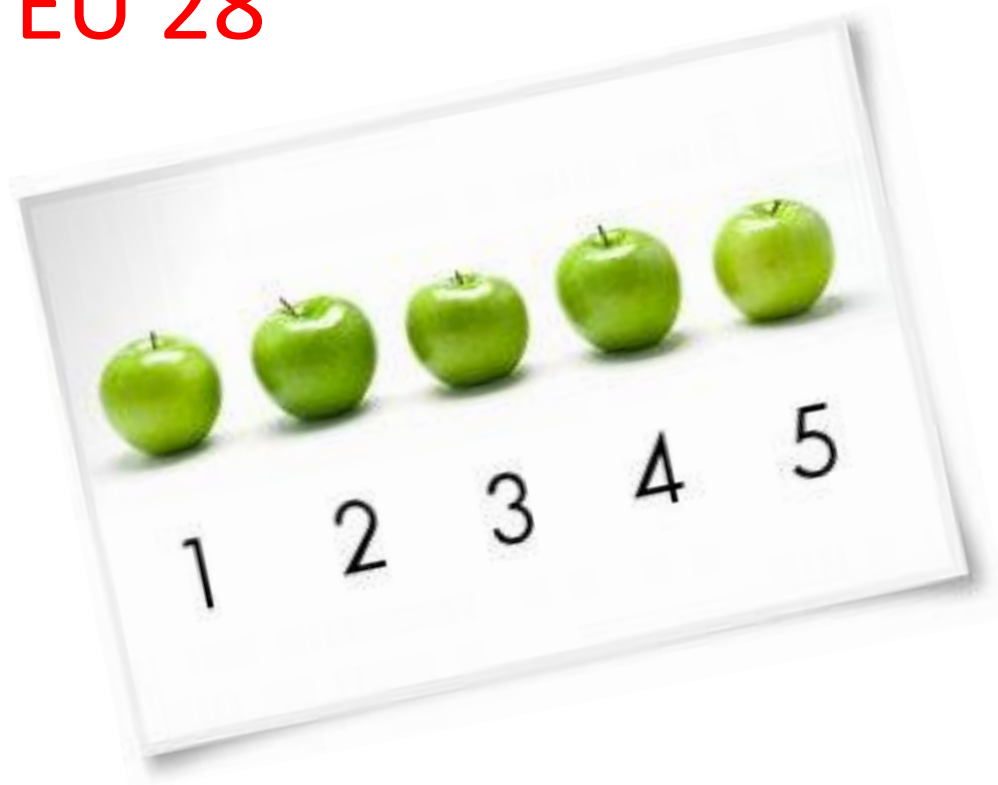
Prognosfruit

8-10 August 2018, Warsaw, Poland

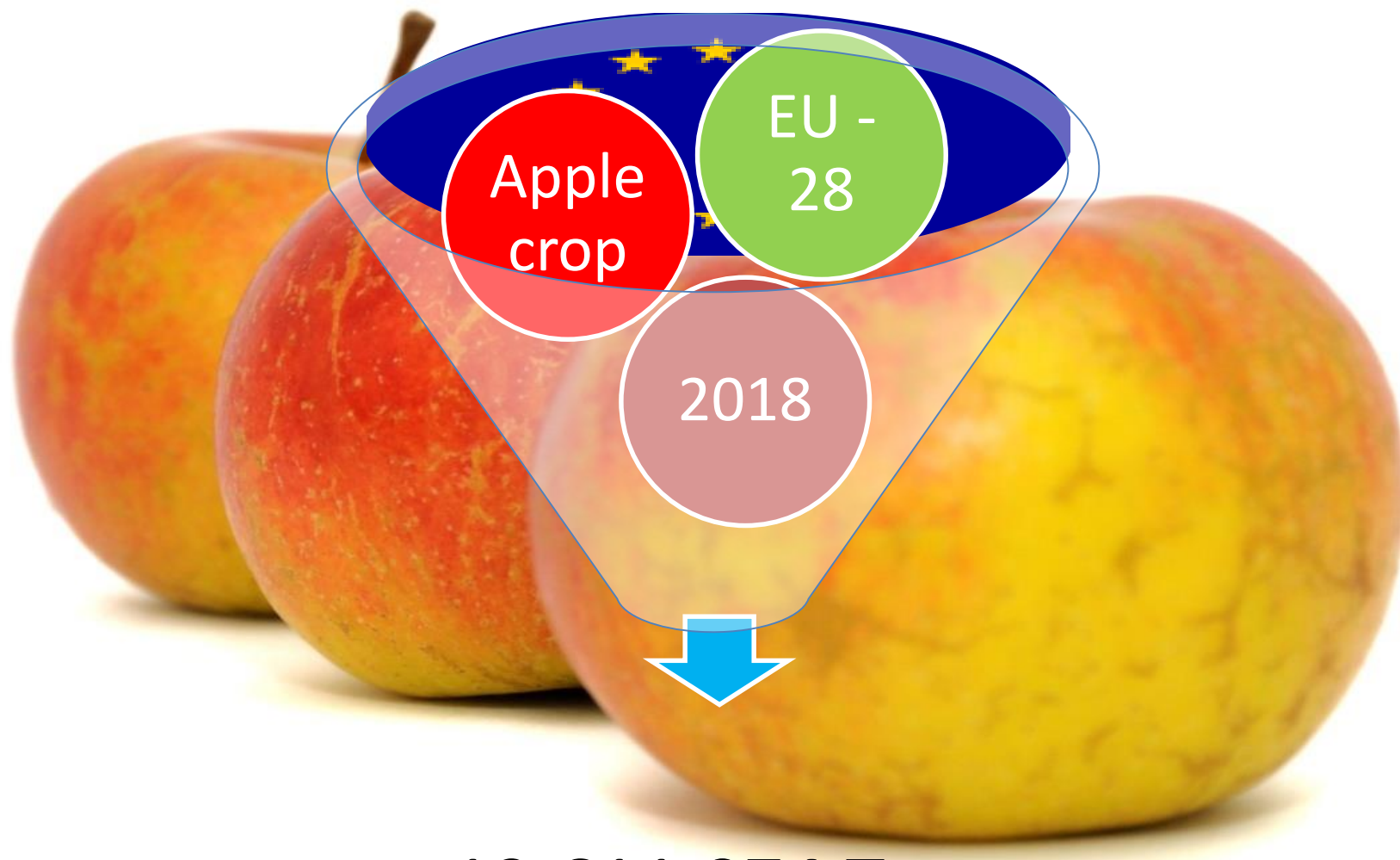
Apple - (trends selected MS – '000 HA)



APPLES forecast 2018: quantitative approach EU 28

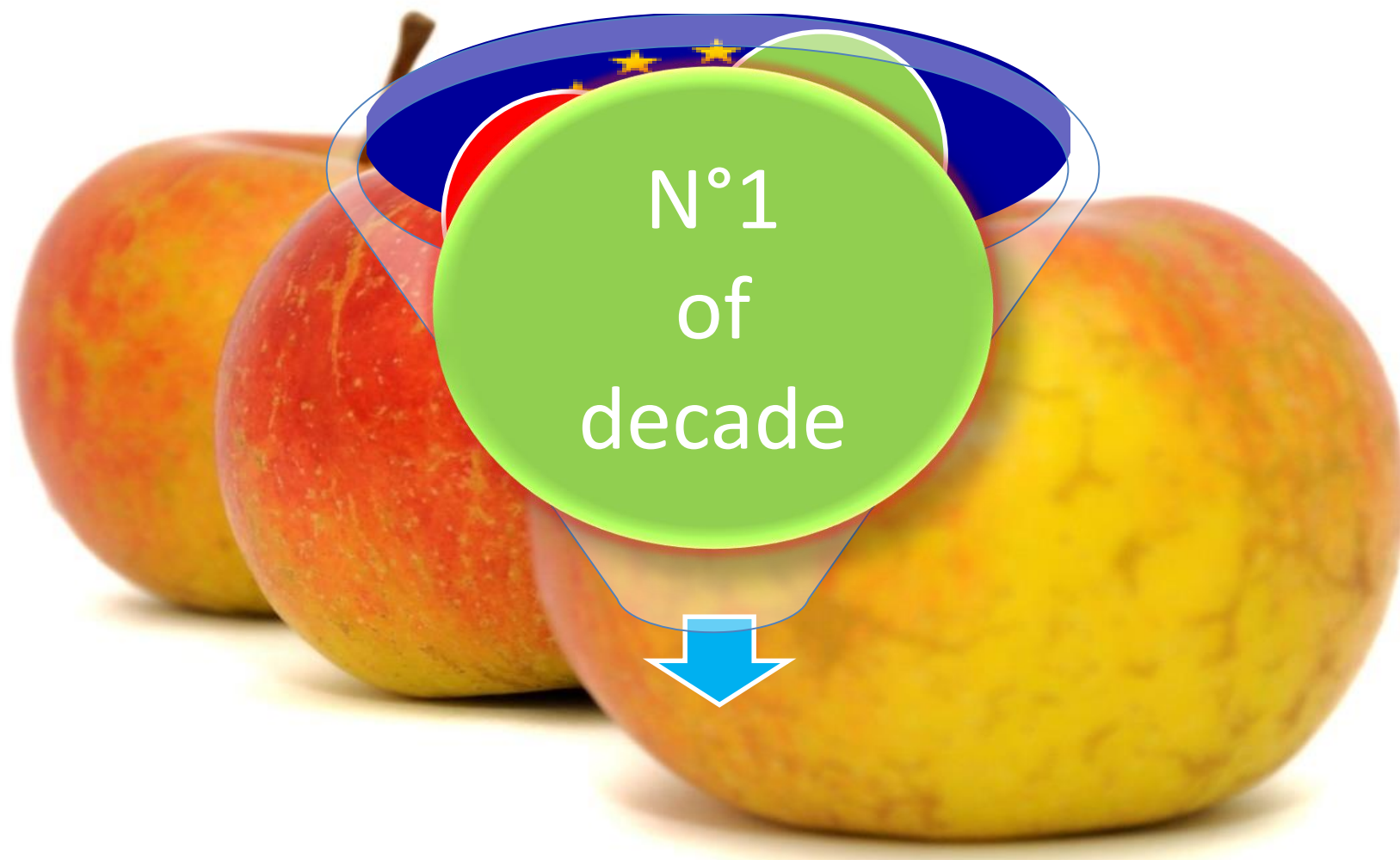


Apple crop Outlook 2018



12.611.074 T

Apple crop Outlook 2018



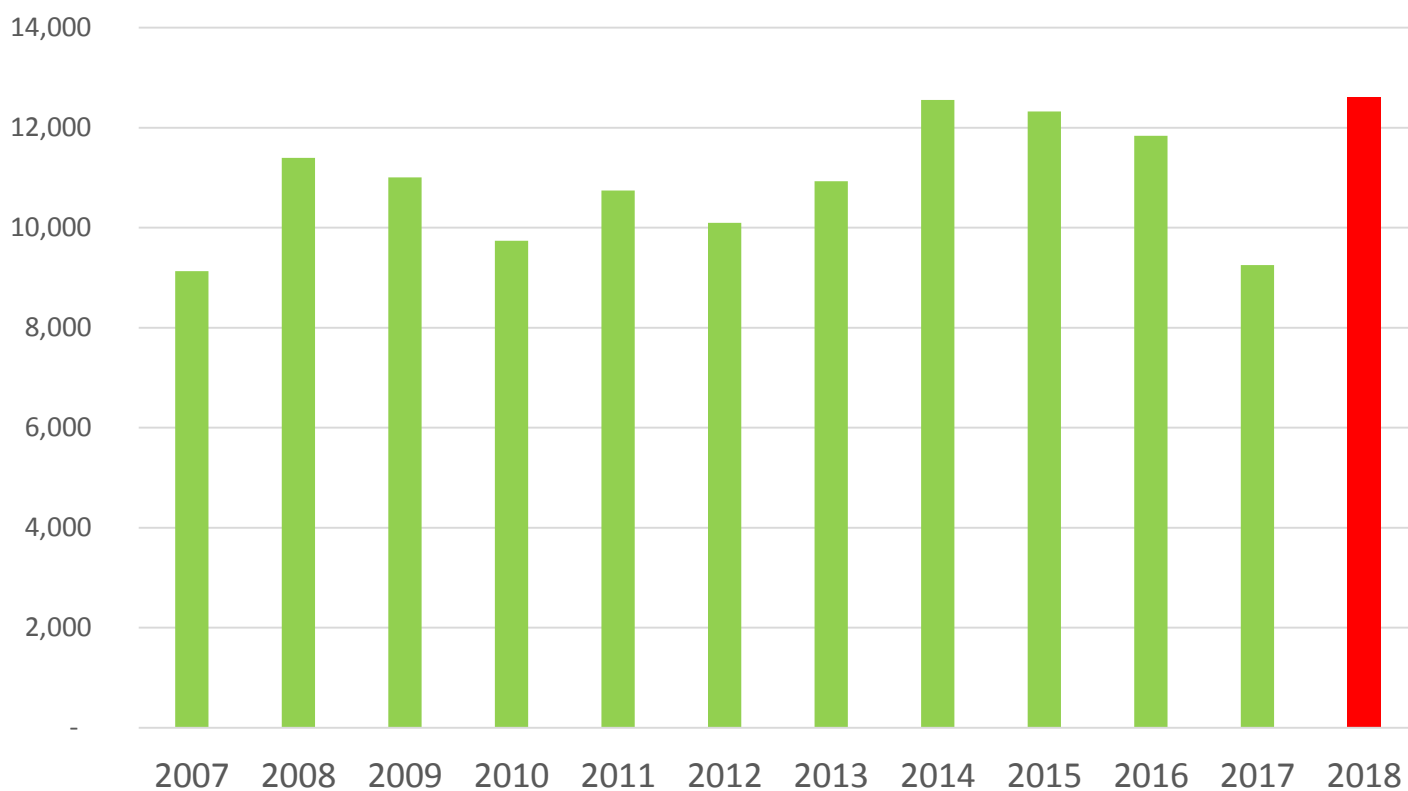
12.611.074 T

After an historically low crop, an historically high crop

Ranking (in '000 T)

2018	12.611
2014	12.558
2015	12.325
2016	11.840
2008	11.395
2009	11.008
2013	10.929
2011	10.746
2012	10.095
2010	9.740
2017	9.251
2007	9.131

European Prognosfruit apples crop (in '000T)

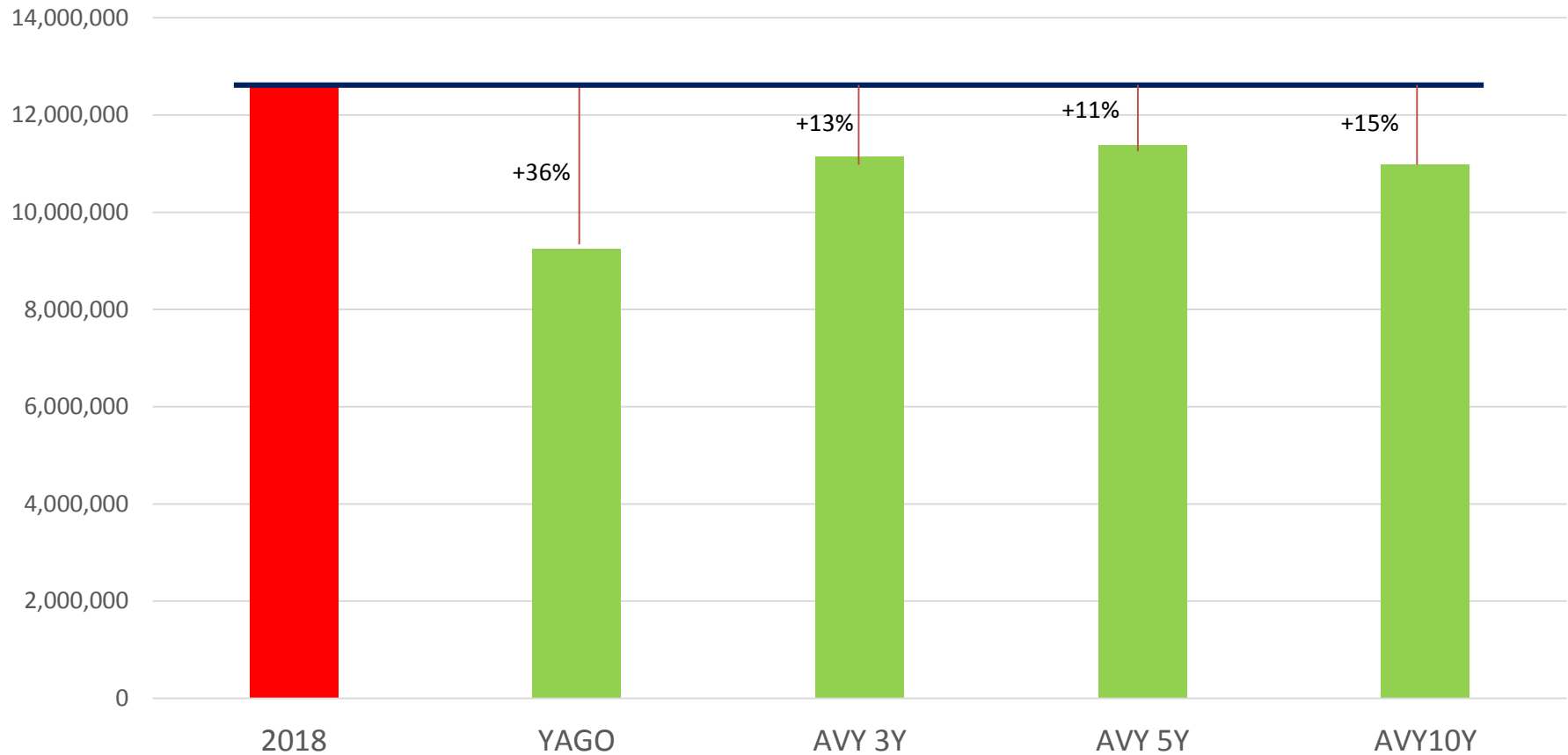




Prognosfruit

8-10 August 2018, Warsaw, Poland

Apples crop 2018 in perspective

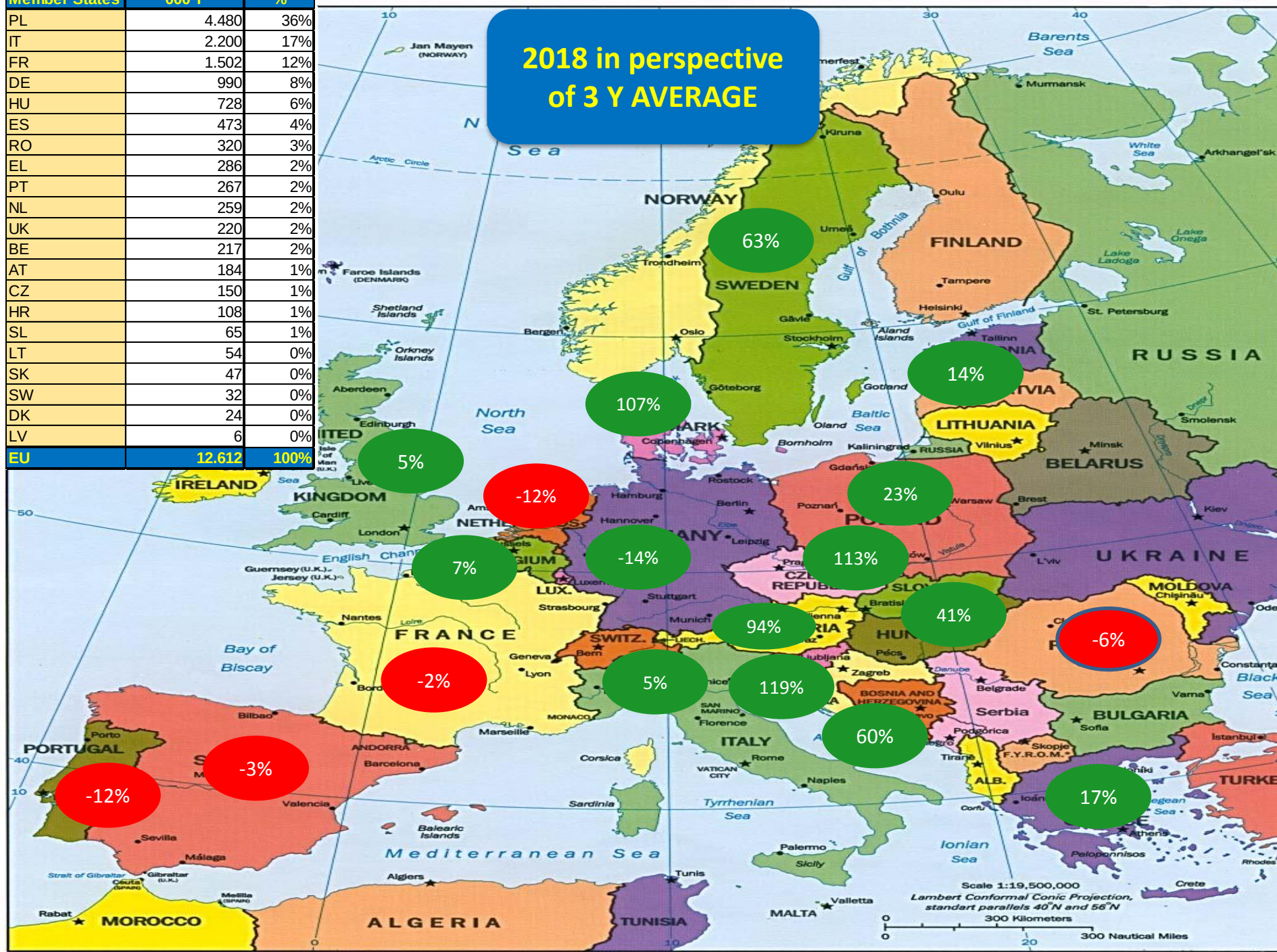


x 1000 tons

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	F2018	(1)	(2)
Austria	185	169	199	157	155	188	177	40	67	184	175	94
Belgium	344	288	305	220	220	318	285	234	88	217	147	7
Croatia	60	89	83	59	96	62	101	35	66	108	64	60
Czech F	<u>Significant changes up</u> Austria: +175% Belgium: +147% Croatia: +64% Czech Republic: +47% Germany :+66% Hungary:+37% Poland: +56% Slovakia : +213% Slovenia :+983%			11	<u>Stable crop</u> France : +5% Lithuania: +13% Netherelands : +14% Spain -1%			39	<u>Lower crop</u> Portugal -15%			
Denmar				1				24				
France				16				15				
German				97				33	597	990	66	14
Greece				24				59	231	286	24	17
Hungar				75				98	530	728	37	41
Italy				93				72	1.704	2.200	29	5
Latvia				9	15	10	8	10	8	6	-25	-31
Lithuan				39	40	27	46	50	48	54	13	13
Netherla				281	314	353	336	317	228	259	14	-12
Poland				900	3.170	3.750	3.979	4.035	2.870	4.480	56	23
Portuga				221	284	272	329	263	314	267	-15	-12
Romani				351	387	382	336	327	230	320	39	8
Slovakia	48	32	33	36	42	46	40	17	15	47	213	96
Slovenia	64	66	73	45	56	68	71	12	6	65	983	119
Spain	470	486	507	391	464	505	482	495	480	473	-1	-3
Sweden	18	20	17	14	17	16	21	20	18	32	78	63
UK	212	214	226	162	204	223	243	244	206	220	7	-5
Total:	11.008	9.740	10.746	10.095	10.929	12.558	12.326	11.840	9.251	12.611	36	13

Member States	000 T	%
PL	4.480	36%
IT	2.200	17%
FR	1.502	12%
DE	990	8%
HU	728	6%
ES	473	4%
RO	320	3%
EL	286	2%
PT	267	2%
NL	259	2%
UK	220	2%
BE	217	2%
AT	184	1%
CZ	150	1%
HR	108	1%
SL	65	1%
LT	54	0%
SK	47	0%
SW	32	0%
DK	24	0%
LV	6	0%
EU	12.612	100%

2018 in perspective of 3 Y AVERAGE



2018 crop forecast – EU28

12.611.074 T

+ ca 80.000 T (remaining MS – Eurostat data)

x 1000 tons

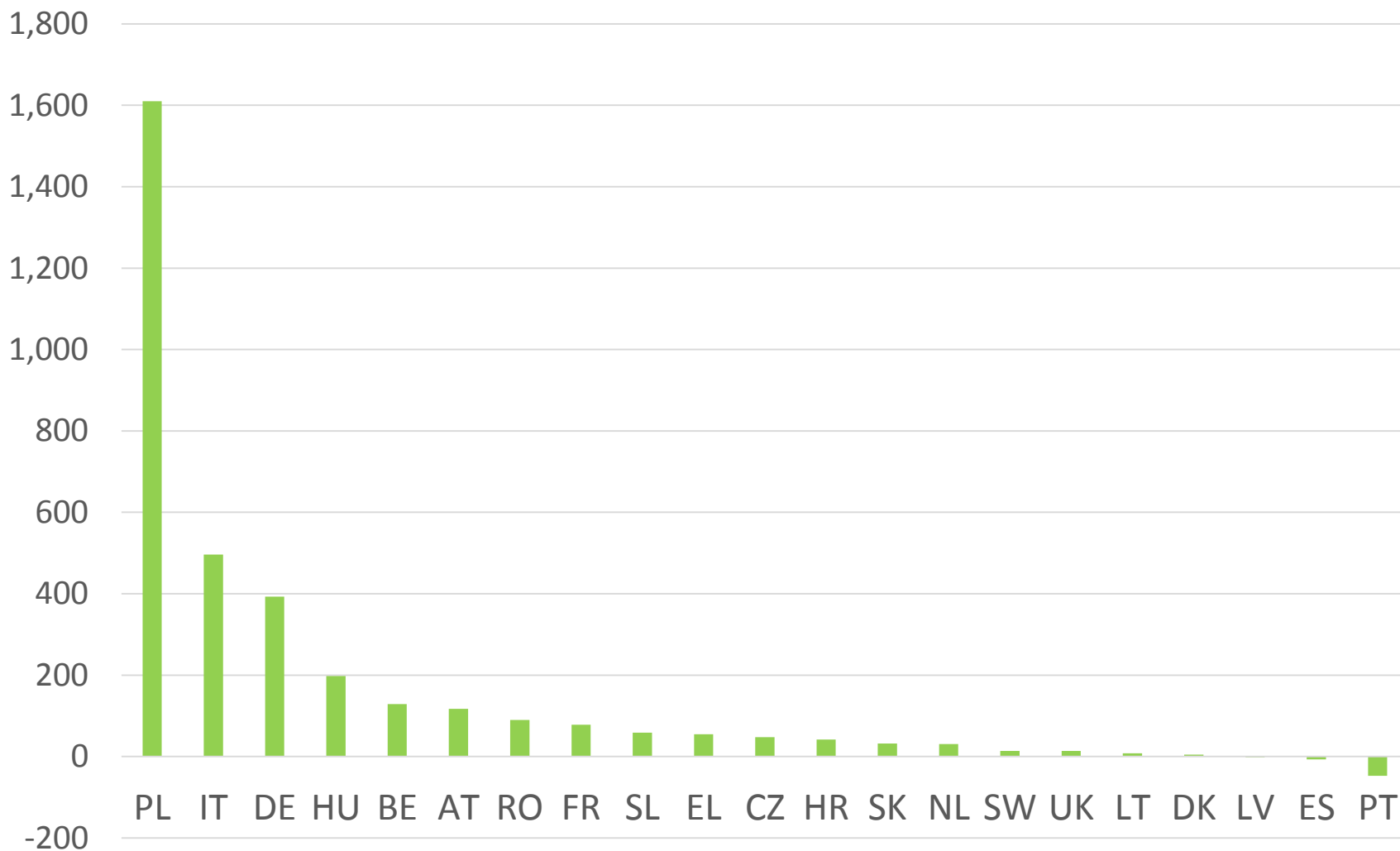
Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bulgaria	35,46	43,20	40,40	30,94	55,01	54,50	58,42	44,76	44,93
Estonia	1,80	0,80	1,20	1,00	2,40	1,20	1,60	2,77	0,96
Ireland	13,08	21,06	20,44	12,10	15,22	19,62	18,79	21,81	21,37
Cyprus	7,27	6,95	7,12	6,84	5,31	4,85	4,88	4,20	4,07
Luxembourg	2,34	2,65	2,13	1,82	1,93	2,62	2,42	1,51	0,98
Finland	4,28	4,26	5,25	4,81	4,81	5,34	6,03	6,40	6,76

EU-28: 12.691.074 T

+ Switzerland: 168.000 T

Backyard crop is also reported to be abundant in all regions

Main variation year on year



Variety	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	F2018	(1)	(2)
Annurca	35	34	35	35	35	40	35	35	35	40	14	14
Boskoop	82	60	73	58	58	85	77	71	34	63	86	4
Braeburn	338	289	324	264	302	322	327	320	220	305	38	5
Bramley	95	95	91	59	70	83	84	85	75	77	3	-5
Cortland	80	50	70	40	25	25	26					
Cox Orange										20	-4	-30
Cripps Pink										277	7	9
Elstar										335	26	-4
Fuji										327	13	7
Gala										1.457	15	10
Gloster										187	13	3
Golden Delicious										2.347	23	3
Granny Smith										381	5	-1
Idared										1.148	83	27
Jonagold										539	81	8
Jonagored										545	63	17
Jonathan										150	39	20
Lobo												
Morgendurf/impe										59	10	20
Pinova										138	63	34
Red Delicious										692	24	13
Red Jonaprince										353	210	183
Reinette Grise d										130	56	20
Shampion										571	37	18
Spartan	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	3	4	29	-3
Stayman	16	18	17	12	18	14	14	14	8	7	-7	-39
Other new	108	134	152	100	152	168	207	211	208	307	48	47
Other	1.652	1.495	1.541	1.377	1.358	1.808	1.713	1.737	1.192	1.802	51	16
Ligol				250	260	290	303	330	250	350	40	19
Total:	11.008	9.740	10.746	10.095	10.929	12.558	12.326	11.840	9.251	12.611	36	13



Golden:
2.314.000 T
(declining)



Gala:1.276.
1.387.000 T
(largest
ever)



Idared:
1.118.000 T

Leading varieties: ranking unchanged



Red Del:
689.000 T



Shampion:
571.000 T



Jonagored
545.000 T
(largest ever)



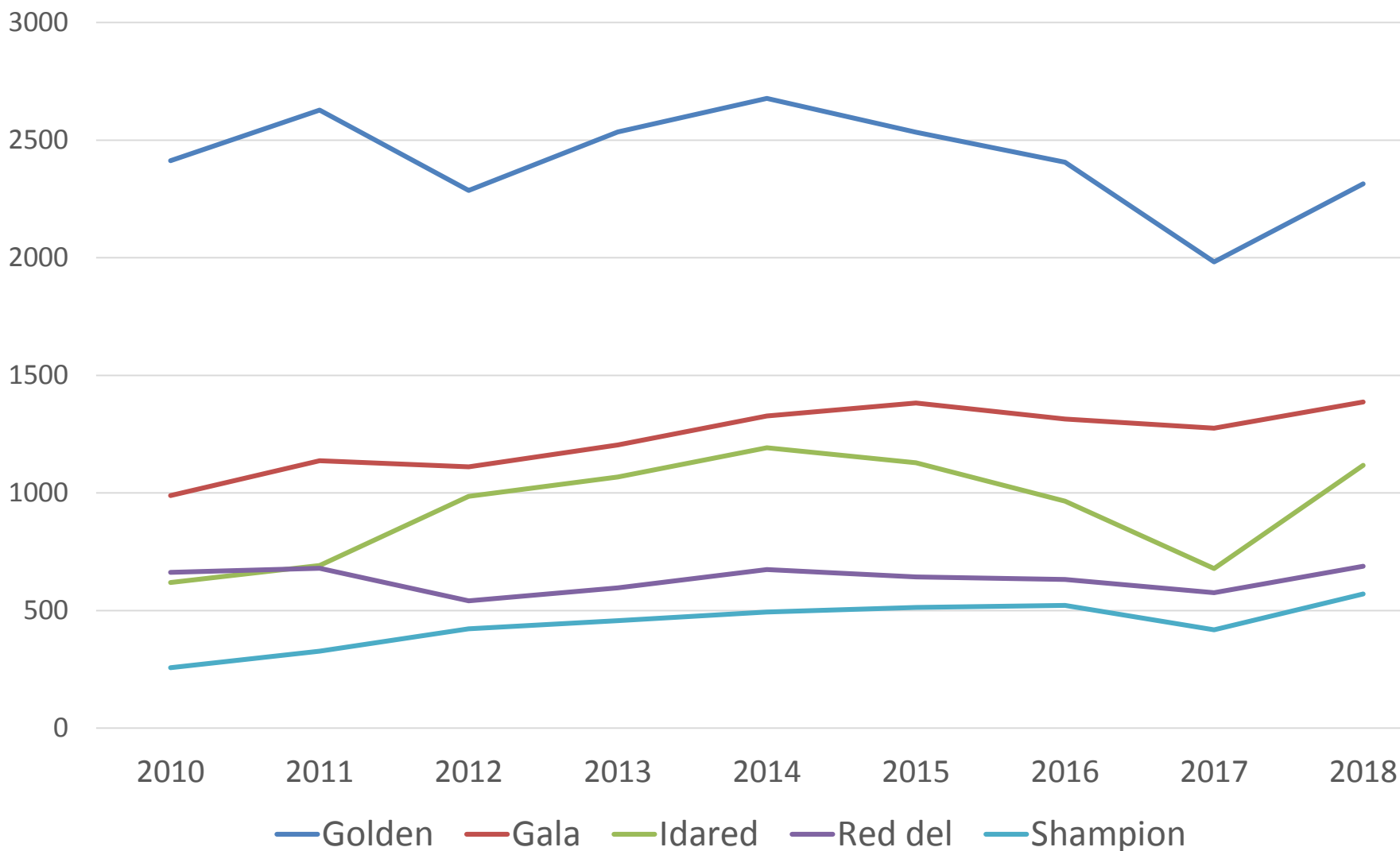
Jonagold:
538.000 T



Prognosfruit

8-10 August 2018, Warsaw, Poland

TOP 5 VARIETIES TRENDS

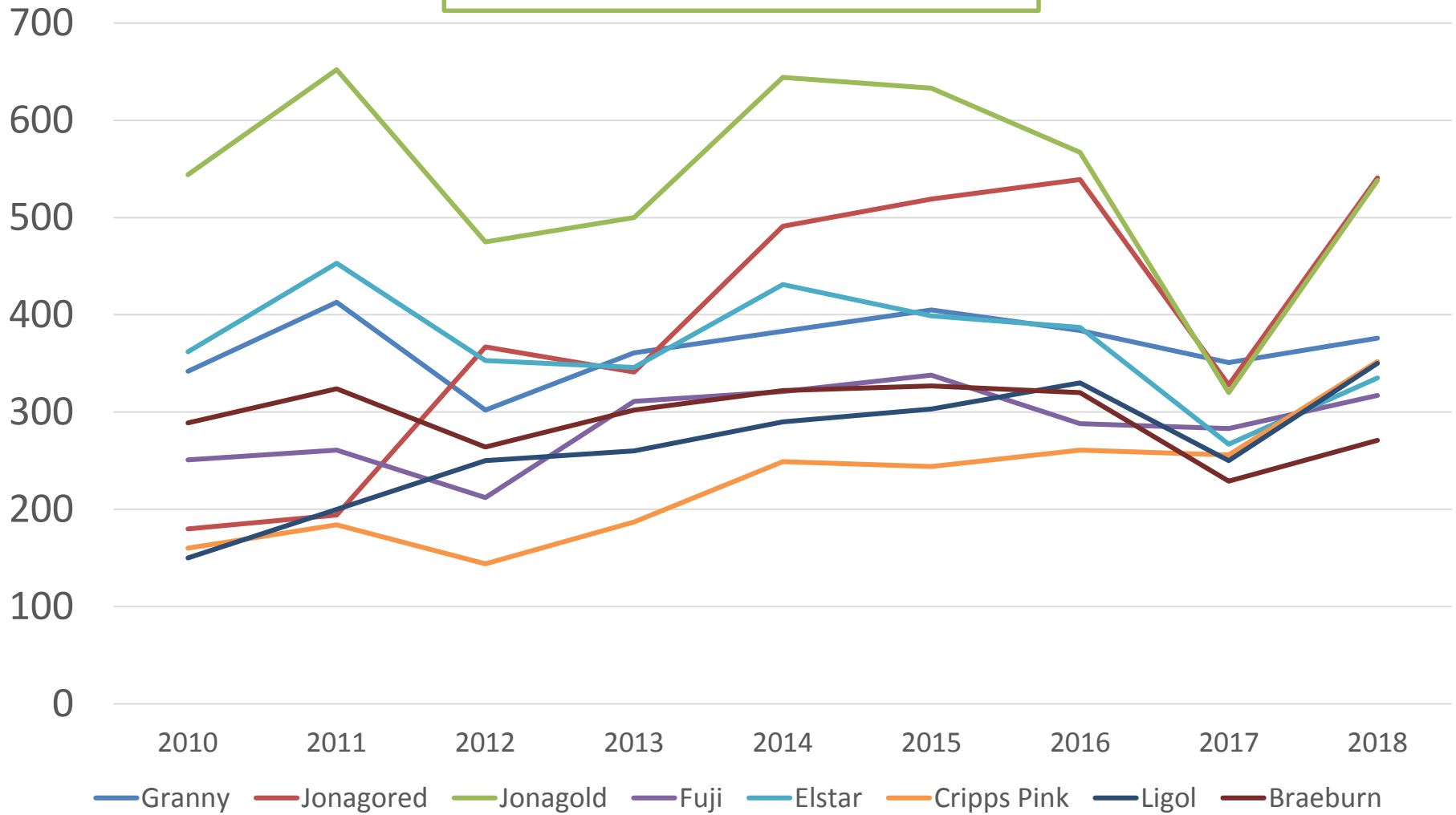




Prognosfruit

8-10 August 2018, Warsaw, Poland

OTHER MAIN VARIETIES
250.000 TO 500.000 T



OTHER NEW VARIETIES & CRIPPS PINK CLUB VARIETIES TRENDS



	2016	2017	2018	2020
Kanzi	65.000	60.000	65.000	100.000
Greenstar	7.000	4.000	5.000	8.000
Junami	20.000	14.000	22.300	25.000
Jazz	31.850	35.300	38.500	41.000
Envy	1.620	3.250	6.850	11.000
Joya	4.300	6.700	7.000	
Honey Crunch	15.000	15.000	17.000	20.000
Juliet	8.500	8.500	10.000	14.000
Cripps Pink	261.000	256.000	352.000	
out of which Pink Lady	172.000	178.000	295.000	310.000





380.000 T , corresponding to 3,5% of the crop

in 000 T	2016 CROP	% ORGANIC	ORGANIC CROP	CROP 2017	% ORGANIC	ORGANIC CROP	2018	% ORGANIC	ORGANIC CROP
AT	40.000	0,15	6.000	67.000	0,15	10.050	184.000	0,15	27.600
DE	1.033.000	0,07	72.310	597.000	0,08	47.760	990.000	0,09	89.100
FR	1.515.000	0,05	75.750	1.424.000	0,05	71.200	1.502.000	0,05	75.100
RO	327.000	0,05	16.350	230.000	0,05	11.500	320.000	0,05	16.000
IT	2.272.000	0,04	90.880	1.704.000	0,04	68.160	2.200.000	0,04	132.000
NL	317.000	0,04	12.680	228.000	0,06	13.680	259.000	0,06	15.540
UK	183.000	0,04	7.320	206.000	0,04	8.240	220.000	0,04	8.800
SLO	12.000	0,03	360	6.000	0,02	120	65.000	0,02	1.300
BE	234.000	0,02	4.680	88.000	0,022	1.936	217.000	0,025	5.425
CZ	139.000	0,02	2.780	102.000	0,02	2.040	150.000	0,02	3.000
EL	259.000	0,01	2.590	231.000	0,02	4.620	286.000	0,02	5.720
PL	4.035.000	0,01	40.350	2.870.000	0,01	28.700	4.480.000	0,01	44.800
HR	35.000	0,01	350	66.000	0,02	1.320	108.000	0,02	2.160
TOTAL	10.401.000	0,032	332.400	7.819.000	0,034	269.326	10.983.018	0,035	426.545

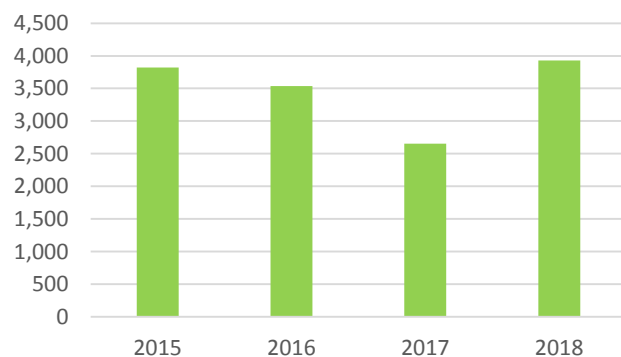
Apples processing 2018

Volume for apples processing in selected countries
(covering > 90% EU crop)

Data in '000T



Processing trends



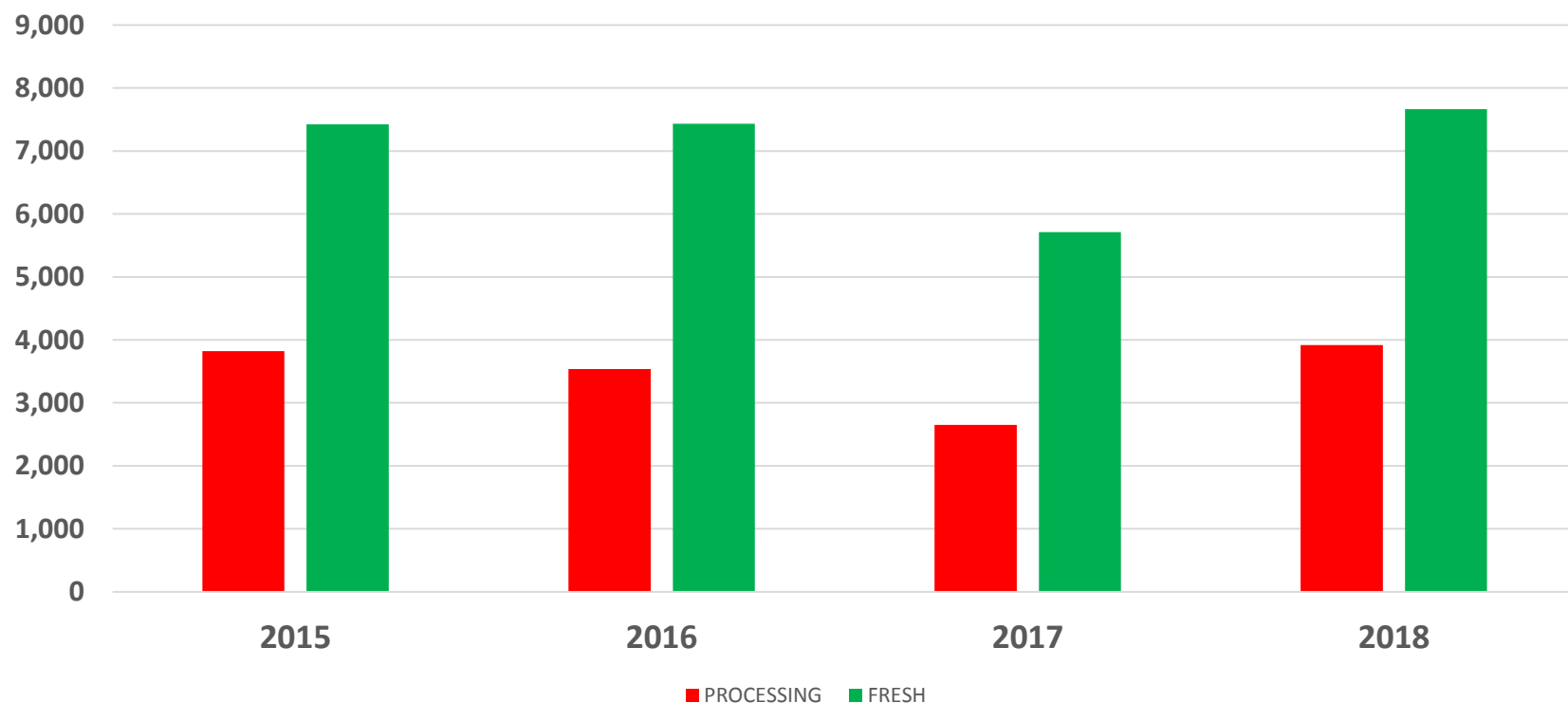
Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	VARIATION
PL	2.188	2.018	1.148	2.464	95%
HU	355	324	371	473	28%
FR	301	258	356	270	-24%
DE	263	258	137	248	80%
IT	228	273	307	264	-14%
RO	91	88	69	86	25%
UK	78	64	48	77	61%
BE	108	94	26	87	229%
EL	48	52	69	57	-17%
CZ	78	56	68	60	-11%
NL	34	32	23	26	14%
HR	30	4	13	11	-18%
LT	7	15	14	19	31%
SLO	11	2	3	13	333%
TOTAL	3.820	3.536	2.652	4.155	52%

Apples supply balance 2018

Total production of
14 MS in previous
slide

SUPPLY BALANCE	2015	2016	2017	2018
PRODUCTION	11.244	10.970	8.364	11.579
PROCESSING	3.820	3.536	2.652	3.916
FRESH	7.424	7.434	5.712	7.663
RATIO FRESH	66%	68%	68%	66%
RATIO PROCESSING	34%	32%	32%	34%

Supply balance breakdown





Switzerland

x 1000 tons

<i>Variety</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>F2018</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>
Boskoop	5	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	2	7	281	107
Braeburn	11	10	12	12	13	15	15	13	7	16	116	35
Cox Orange	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	85	60
Cripps Pink								3	3	4	45	
Elstar	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	158	65
Gala	40	28	37	33	31	33	35	33	29	42	46	30
Golden Delicious	38	29	30	26	24	26	23	22	16	24	47	18
Idared	7	7	6	5	5	4	4	3	2	3	65	-4
Jonagold	12	8	11	10	7	8	9	9	2	10	325	48
Pinova	2	2										
Other new varieties					8	8	6	7	6	10	73	58
Other	47	37	47	46	36	40	40	38	27	48	74	35
Total	167	127	155	141	132	143	140	136	96	168	74	36
Switzerland												

Other NH countries

											x 1000 tons	
Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 F	2018	(1)	(2)
Belarus	250	150	180	171	145	160	155	155	125	150	20	3
Bosnia-Herzegovin	72	72	75	50	85	61	69	28	30	33	10	-22
Canada	404	383	398	276	410	410	283	329	313	298	-5	-3
China	31.681	33.263	35.985	38.500	39.683	40.923	42.613	43.800	43.800	31.500	-28	-27
Macedonia	106	122	128	127	113	85	70	101	100	120	20	33
Mexico	561	585	631	375	522	350	717	714	714	500	-30	-30
Moldova	210	208	269	282	260	420	250	412	487	505	4	32
Norway	10	9	5	6	7	8	5	8	7	8	7	12
Russia	1.775	1.233	1.036	1.258	1.470	1.647	1.707	1.736	1.100	1.300	18	-14
Serbia	282	240	266	179	332	317	356	400	400	430	8	12
Switzerland	167	127	155	141	132	143	140	136	96	168	74	36
Turkey	2.518	2.402	2.432	2.445	2.681	2.109	2.466	2.852	2.004	2.505	25	3
Ukraine	854	950	954	1.127	1.211	1.082	1.196	1.117	1.007	1.108	10	0
USA	4.402	4.210	4.275	4.079	4.732	5.185	4.538	5.114	4.737	4.914	4	2



USA, by major apple producing state (Premier Estimate)

State							x 1000 tons	
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	F2018	(1)	(2)
New York	640	587	617	535	544	591	9	4
Pennsylvania	213	224	235	200	222	223	0	2
Virginia	88	88	89	82	100	98	-2	8
North Carolina	61	57	48	47	48	48	0	0
West Virginia	43	37	41	36	43	40	-6	0
New Jersey	13	17	17	16	20	16	-19	-8
Maryland	15	19	19	17	21	17	-18	-10
Vermont	15	13	16	12	13	14	0	-3
Maine	12	17	16	17	20	19	-2	9
Massachusetts	20	20	20	13	21	17	-18	-4
Connecticut	12	9	11	6	11	11	1	20
Michigan	572	465	451	533	363	638	76	42
Ohio	24	20	23	15	21	24	12	20
Wisconsin	19	24	23	19	23	27	18	24
Illinois	7	10	9	8	10	10	5	13
Minnesota	9	11	12	9	12	12	5	15
Washington	2.676	3.311	2.698	3.320	3.039	2.896	-5	-4
California	122	109	66	114	104	105	0	11
Oregon	64	70	57	89	79	80	1	7
Idaho	33	29	21	25	23	29	24	24
Total*	4.723	5.185	4.538	5.114	4.737	4.914	4	3

China



China	2015	2016	2017	Frost factor	2018
Shaanxi	10.373	11.008	11.779	0,6	7.067
Shandong	9.584	9.781	9.194	0,8	7.355
Henan	4.496	4.386	4.693	0,9	4.224
Shanxi	4.312	4.286	4.543	0,5	2.272
Hebei	3.666	3.656	3.693	0,9	3.324
Ganzu	3.286	3.601	3.817	0,3	1.145
Liaoning	2.484	2.566	2.438	0,9	2.194
Others	4.412	4.598	4.920	0,8	3.936
All China	42.613	43.882	45.077	0,70	31.517

Southern Hemisphere

Southern Hemisphere

Apple Production by country

x 1000 tons

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	F2018	(1)	(2)
Argentina	800	1.048	853	930	890	834	711	794	635	-20	-19
Australia	255	260	293	289	275	309	301	306	301	-2	-1
Brazil	1.226	1.250	1.184	1.063	1.165	1.145	826	1.329	1.185	-11	8
Chile	1.755	1.784	1.806	1.746	1.670	1.708	1.635	1.675	1.758	5	5
New Zealand	448	513	476	550	478	554	539	506	564	11	6
South Africa	775	768	813	907	794	863	960	940	871	-7	-5
Total	5.259	5.623	5.425	5.485	5.272	5.413	4.972	5.550	5.314	-4	0

(1) Percentage difference between F2018 and 2017

(2) Percentage difference between F2018 and the average of 2015-2016-2017

APPLE forecast 2016

QUALITATIVE



Climatic conditions

- Generally mild winter across Europe => limited or only very punctual frost damages
- Progressively warmer in spring, and early start of summer in many places (northern part) with heat wave as of May-June, continuing in July & early August => problem of drought particularly in Northern and Central Europe, impact of size being evaluated in some countries (North & Center), coloring issues, some sun burn...
- Flowering & fruit setting in general normal, normal to abundant thinning and generally more physiological drop than usual,
- In most of the regions, picking is expected two weeks earlier



AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE

Averaged values

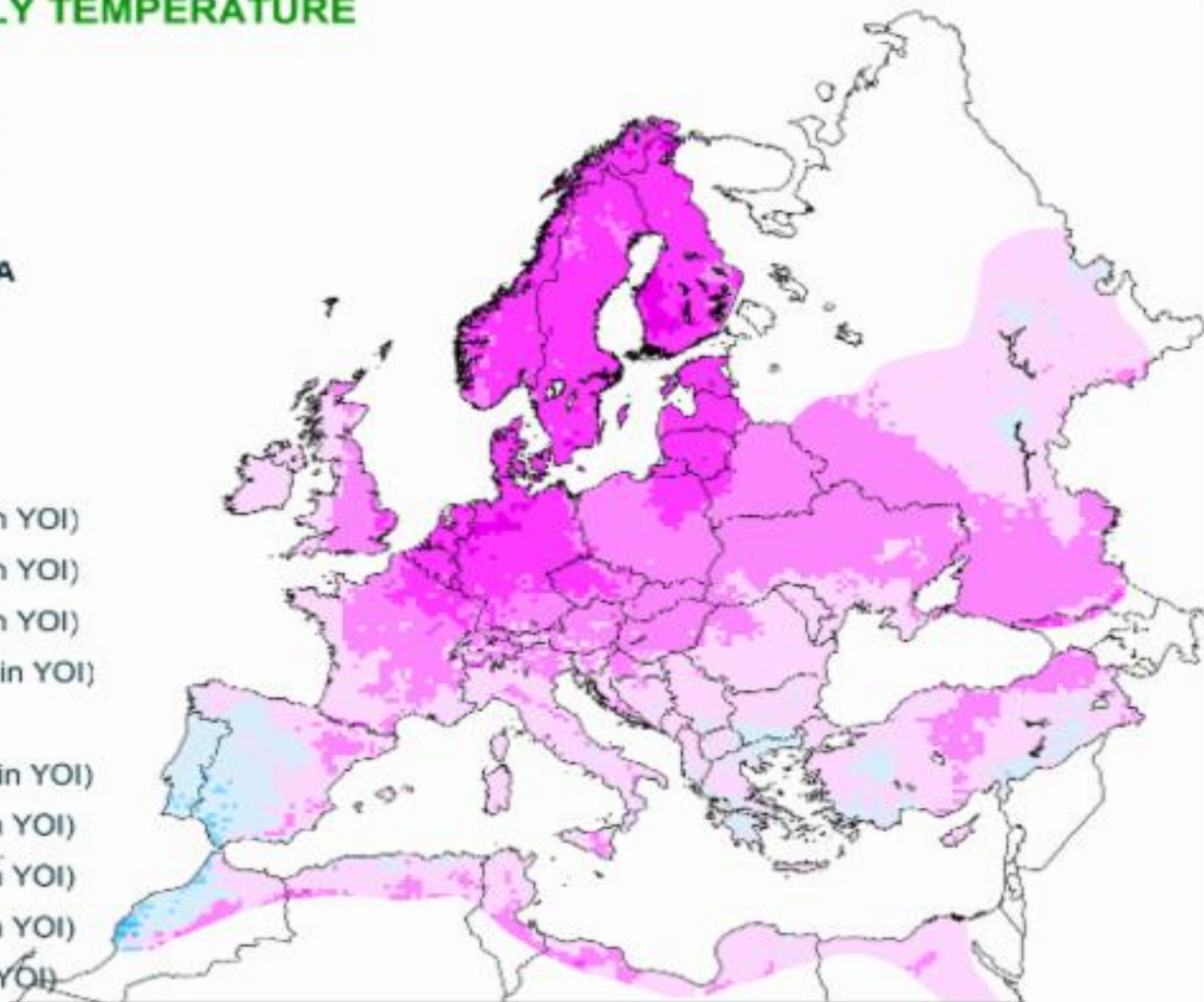
from : 21 July 2018

to : 31 July 2018

Deviation:

Year of interest - LTA

Unit: degrees Celsius



03/08/2018

resolution: 25x25 km



© European Union 2018

Source: Joint Research Centre (JRC CGMS 12)

Processed by: Alterra consortium

RAINFALL

Cumulated values

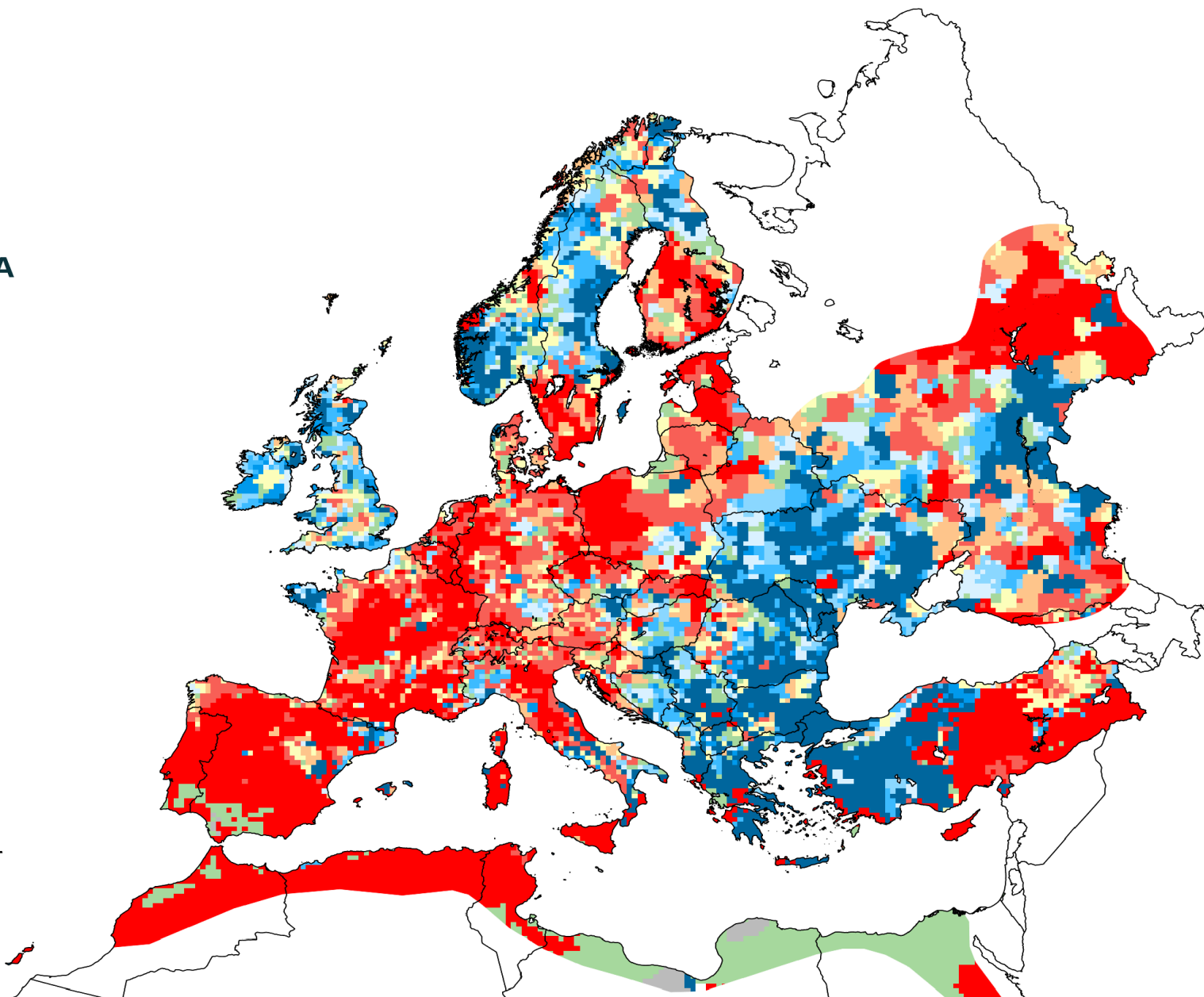
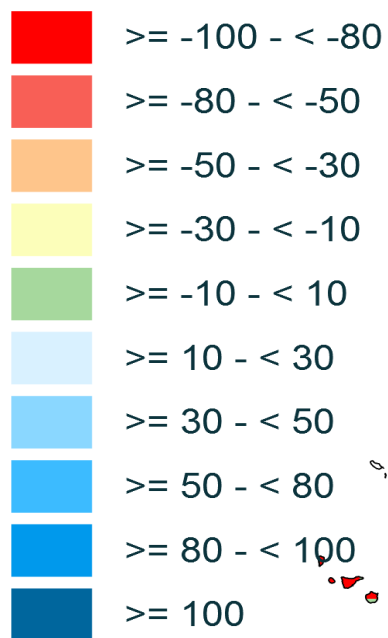
from : 21 July 2018

to : 31 July 2018

Deviation:

Year of interest - LTA

Unit: %



03/08/2018

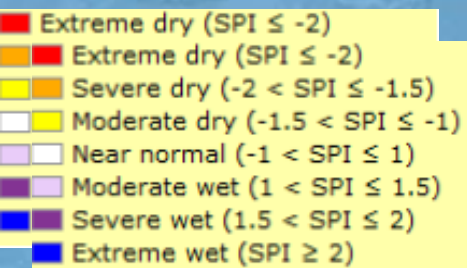
resolution: 25x25 km



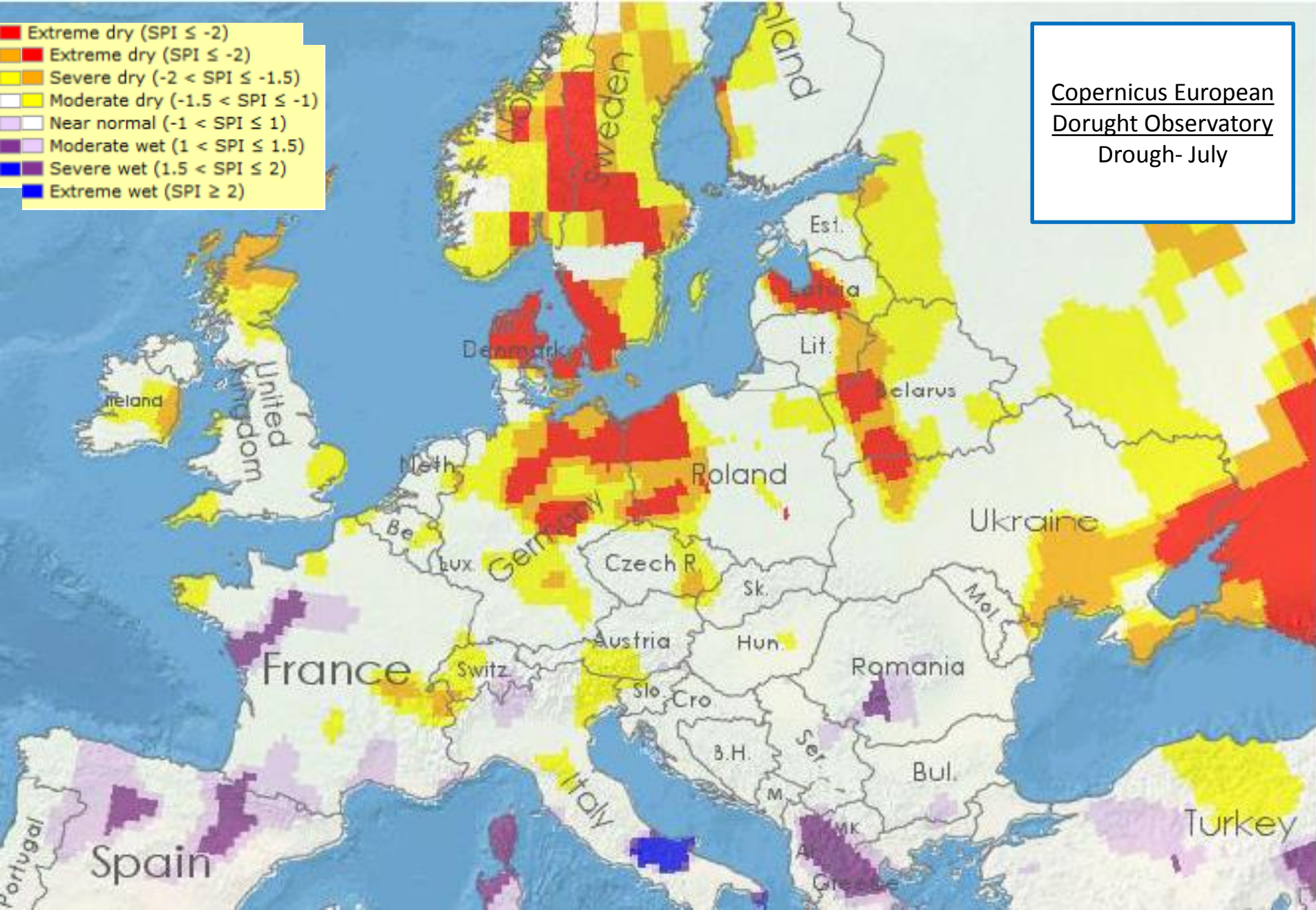
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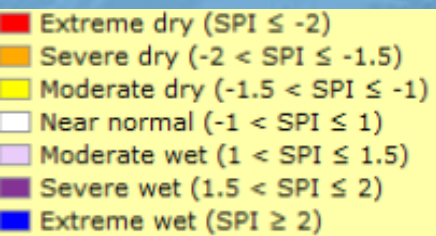
Source: Joint Research Centre (JRC CGMS 12)

Processed by: Alterra consortium

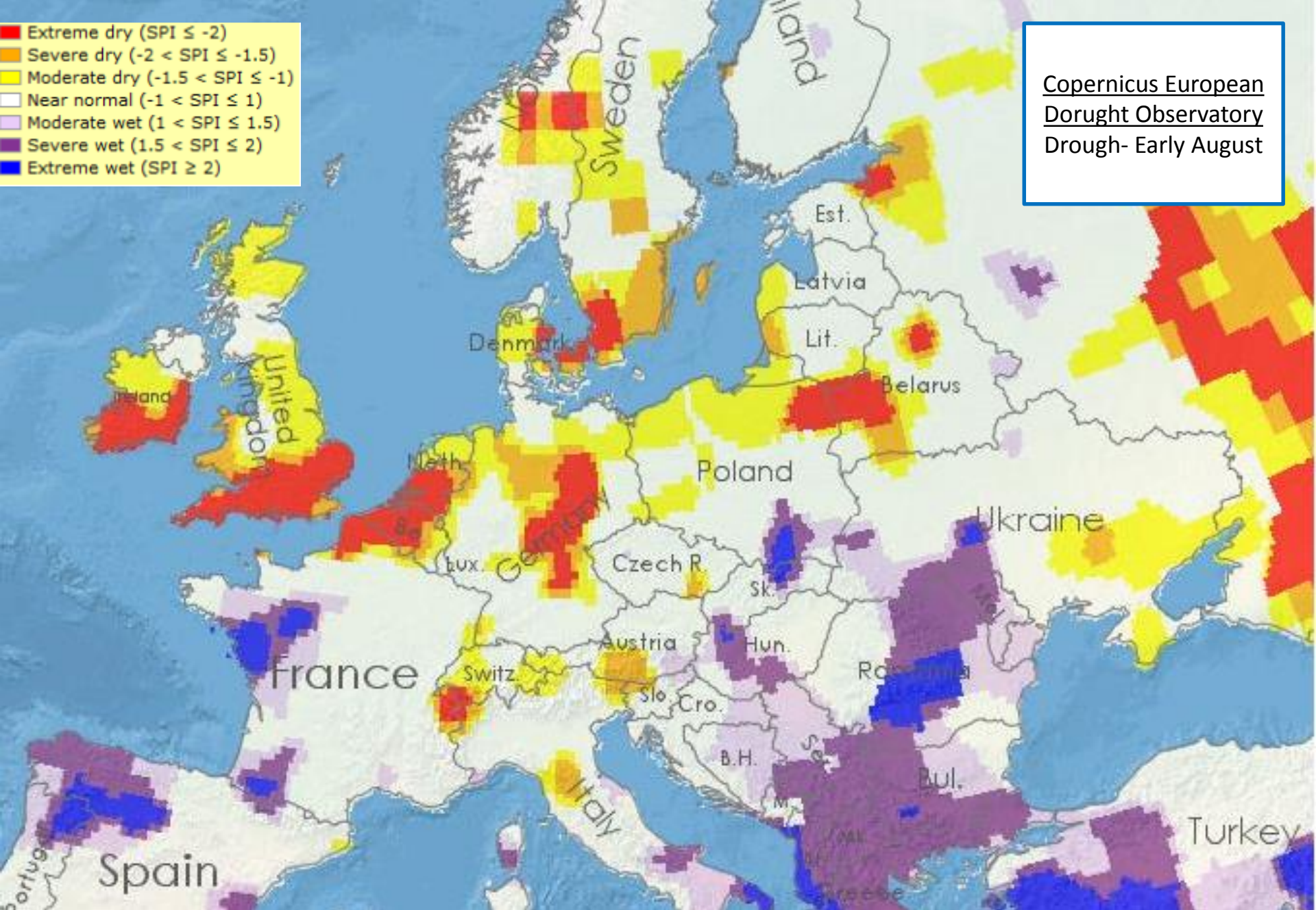


Copernicus European
Drought Observatory
Drought- July





Copernicus European
Drought Observatory
Drought- Early August



2018 season: main drivers

Main drivers

- Largest crop ever, mild winter, early summer followed by heat wave and drought
- Largest crop ever for Cripps Pink, Gala, Jonagored, Red Jonaprince, Champion, Pinova
- Overall good quality, but size and coloring to be watched
- Earlier crop in particular in the North (2 weeks)
- International aspects to influenced the season (China crop , USA policy, Brexit embargoes...)



European Commission - Press release

Commission offers further support to European farmers dealing with droughts

Brussels, 2 August 2018

The European Commission is standing by Europe's farmers this summer, as they grapple with the difficulties of extreme droughts.

Farmers will be able to receive their direct and rural development payments in advance and will be granted more flexibility to use land that would normally not be used for production, in order to feed their animals.

The ongoing and prolonged drought situation in several EU countries is having a significant impact on the production of arable crops, as well as animal feed which could also have an impact on animal welfare. In addition, the reduction in the level of animal feed is having a particular impact on the income of livestock farmers, as this will increase their input costs if there is a shortage of fodder later in the year.

Commissioner for Agriculture, Phil **Hogan**, said: *"I am very concerned about these prolonged climatic developments. I have been in contact with a number of ministers from affected countries to discuss the situation and get up-to-date assessments of its impact. The Commission, as always, is ready to support farmers affected by drought using a number of instruments, including higher advance payments, derogations from greening requirements and state aid. The Common Agricultural Policy already provides a safety net for farmers who have to deal with unpredictable events. I am encouraging all Member States to look into all possible actions and measures provided for in our legislation."*



Brussels, 14 June 2018

Mr Jerzy Plewa
Director GENERAL
DG AGRICULTURE
Rue de la Loi, 200
1049 Brussels

Toolbox to prevent apple market instability

The European apple sector is looking ahead with concerns to the upcoming crop that will supply the European market for the 2018-2019 season. All data available at this point indicates that climatic conditions in all EU Member States were favorable. As a result, a bumper crop is expected in the EU. The provisional figures suggest that the EU crop might be over 12.5 Mio T, which would be the biggest crop ever recorded. This will contrast with an average balance crop of 11-11.5 Mio T and will also be well above the low 2017 crop at 9.2 Mio T due to the late frost in spring 2017. Beyond the good climatic conditions ahead of the 2018 season, trees are usually enjoying a larger yield after a low crop year, which will further impact the overall volume that will be picked this year.

While the consumption on the domestic markets continues to stagnate, the concerns of the sector regarding exports are high. Indeed, the Russian embargo (affecting close to 800,000 T of direct exports) remains in place and new restrictions were introduced in the Mediterranean basin, including the Algerian market closure (minus 140,000 T), and instability in Libya (minus 40,000 T) and Egypt (minus 100,000 T). Altogether, EU apple exports decreased from 1,725,000 T pre-embargo to 1,280,000 T in 2017. While the sector proactively looks for new markets opening, this remains a slow, complex and costly process and with limited volume at stake. Furthermore, the joint protocol for export of apples and pears from 8 Member States to the USA, pending since 2007, remains blocked, with no positive outlook.

Against this backdrop, the intention of the Commission not to renew the exceptional temporary measures introduced in 2014, and last modified through Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/1165, is not appropriate. The Commission should urgently reconsider with Member States its strategy to provide a better environment for the upcoming apple season to prevent dramatic market conditions for the European apples growers.

While understanding the financial constraints of the European Commission to re-conduct the exceptional measures for another year, it is worth pointing out that, according to our information, out of 117,000 T of apples and pears available in this scheme for the season 2017-2018, only 7,000 T were used. Allowing a transfer of the unused volume of the previous season would alleviate markets at the start of the 2018/2019 season. Such a transfer might be "budget neutral" if it is used at the start of the season within the current financial year ending 14th October 2018.

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Cold Front Severely Damages Fruit Trees in Northern China



POLITICO



Jeff Colombini looks over his orchard in Stockton, Calif. Most of Mexico's retaliatory tariffs will be imposed on U.S. agricultural exports. | Terry Chea/AP Photo

Mexico imposes retaliatory tariffs on dozens of U.S. goods

India likely to postpone raising tariffs on US goods

Reuters | Updated: Aug 2, 2018, 19:37 IST

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THE TIMES OF INDIA

HIGHLIGHTS

- Trade differences between India and the United States have been rising since Trump took office
- Bilateral trade rose to \$115 billion in 2016, but the Trump administration wants to reduce its \$31 billion deficit with India

USA

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US Farmers Worried about Tariffs

chinadaily.com.cn | Updated: 2018-08-03 03:12

f t in +

Under the US-China trade dispute, US agricultural products were major targets of China's retaliation tariffs.

With China one of the top markets for US agricultural exports, US farmers are deeply concerned as their profits hurt by the tariffs. Soybean farmers, for example, saw a \$2 per bushel decrease in the product price because of the tariffs.

To help farmers, the Trump administration announced \$12 billion aid programs. Farmers, however, favors free trade over

ECONOMÍA

Precio de la manzana se elevaría hasta 15% tras arancel impuesto al fruto de EU

Los productores nacionales esperan que el precio del producto en el mercado local se incremente compensando lo que han considerado durante años como una competencia desleal, tras el arancel impuesto.

REUTERS @ElFinanciero_Mx 08/06/2018 f t in G+



U.S. launches tariff challenge at WTO against Canada, Mexico, Turkey, China and EU

Pete Evans - CBC News - Posted: Jul 16, 2018 10:42 AM ET |

Apples and Brexit





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