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Grain and Feed

2004

Annual

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Report Highlights:

Total food and feed grain imports in MY 2002 amounted to approximately 3.6 million MT, of which 2.48 million MT were feed and grains. The U.S. market share for feed and grains in MY 2002 decreased by 40.9 percent compared to previous year, however, U.S. market share is expected to improve in MY 2003 due to shifting demand from feed wheat to white/yellow corn and sorghum by the poultry industry. Israeli wheat production in crop year 2003 totaled 187,000 MT. The wheat production in crop year 2003/04 is estimated to be 185,000 – 190,000 tons.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Tel Aviv [IS1]
[IS]

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Executive Summary

Israel is totally depends on imports for its grain and feeds needs. Wheat for milling is the main domestic commodity, usually supplying between 15 and 18 percent of about 900,000 tons consumed, annually. Total food and feed grain imports in MY 2002 (October 2002 September 2003) amounted to close to 3.6 million mt (14 percent less than previous year), of which 2.48 million mt (69 percent) were feed and grains. The quantity of feed wheat imports in MY 2002 totaled 666 tmt and represented 52 percent of total wheat imports. The U.S. market share for feed and grains in MY 2002 had dropped by 40.9 percent compared to previous year (from 45.7 percent market share to 27.0 percent market share). The American market share in the Israeli market is affected, usually by two contrasting phenomena: Imports of feed grains from new origins, mainly from the Black Sea Basin and Israel's often droughts. The fluctuation in the U.S. market share is caused by the Israeli feed mills' high price sensitivity, and their ability to easily shift from one source to another. Lack of feed wheat from Ukraine in MY 2002 raised the prices, and caused a shift from feed wheat to white/yellow corn and sorghum. The outlook for MY 2003 is that the U.S. share of milling wheat, sorghum and corn can be expected to increase due to the lack of wheat from the Black Sea Basin. However, medium and long-term forecasts indicate that Israeli importers consider East European countries as a natural, convenient source for feed grains, mainly feed wheat and corn. Argentine and Brazil are also becoming significant players, mainly with corn but also with milling wheat.

Local wheat production in crop year 2003 (September 2002- October 2003) totaled 187 tmt, of which 171.4 tmt (91.6 percent) were delivered through the organized marketing system, and 16 tmt were delivered through unofficial channels. MY 2003 saw a substantial level of non-homogeneity of the local wheat's quality. Out of the total production, 35.6 tmt had protein level less than 10.4 percent. Additionally, there are problems with the Gluten level. Sixty five thousand hectares of wheat for milling were planted in crop year 2004. Another 5,000 hectares of late planting may expand planted area. This depends on the additional rainfall in the Negev region. Almost all the wheat's field showed a good germination. The forecast for Production in crop year 2004 can be expected to total 180-190 tmt, same as in crop year 2003.

PSD Table Israel Wheat							
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		07-2002		07-2003		07-2004	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	75	75	75	70	0	70	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	176	250	176	165	171	165	(1000 MT)
Production	175	175	170	187	0	185	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	1700	1574	1500	1200	0	1550	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Imports	1700	1574	1500	1200	0	1550	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	404	460	0	540	0	470	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	2051	1999	1846	1552	171	1900	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	1050	800	900	300	0	750	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1875	1834	1675	1387	0	1730	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	176	165	171	165	0	170	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2051	1999	1846	1552	0	1900	(1000 MT)

Wheat Production

In crop year 2003 (October 2002 – September 2003), 70,000 hectares were planted for wheat, of which 18,000 ha (25 percent) were for silage. The wheat production of the Bedouins is concentrated in the south of Israel and is not included in production figures, due to the un significant quantity and unreliable data. All of their production is self-consumed. Out of the total area, 52,500 ha (75 percent) were planted in the southern parts of Israel, while the rest were divided between the Golan, Western Galilee and the northern Inner Valleys of Israel (Jz'rael and Beit-Shean). In the past, thirty percent of the wheat area was irrigated, but due to the water shortage in Israel none of the wheat is irrigated any more. Crop year 2003 was the second consecutive year with favorable rainfall, after five years of droughts. Rains during December 2002 caused good germination and resulted with a relatively high yield. Production in crop year 2003 totaled 187 tmt, of which 171.4 tmt (91.6 percent) were delivered through the organized marketing system, and 16 tmt were delivered through unofficial channels. The 2003 crop suffered from divergent quality: approximately 20 percent of the crop had a protein level of below 10.4 percent. Total production in the northern area of Israel totaled 44.5 tmt, of which 19.5 tmt (44 percent) had protein level of less than 10.4 percent (see table 5). The reason lies in a positive correlation between high precipitation and protein index problems for that year. Gluten Quality has also become a problem: out of the total production 9 tmt (4.8 percent) showed gluten index of less than 40 percent, which prevents this wheat from being included in the emergency stock. The phenomenon is attributed to the Wheat Bug (*Eurygaster integriceps* Put), which became a significant pest in

the wheat fields in recent years. The bug was introduced into Israel by the expanded grain imports from East-Europe.

Eighty percent of total productions were delivered to local wheat mills, and 5 percent were sold in the market for feed and food industry, while the rest (14 percent) were used as seeds for the next crop. Total Production value in CY 2002 has increased by 17.6 percent compared to previous year.

Table 1: Wheat Production, Thousands metric tons, Calendar Year

CY	Total Production	Percent Change Compare to Previous Year
1980	253	
1990	291	15.02
1993	217	-25.43
1994	103	-52.53
1995	242	134.95
1996	185	-23.55
1997	116	37.30
1998	155	33.62
1999	29	-81.29
2000	96	231.03
2001	162	68.75
2002	179	10.49
2003	187	4.47
2004*	185	-1.07

Source: CBI, Statistical Abstract of Israel, Different Years.

*Forecast: Based on information collected from the Field Crops Organization.

Table 2: Wheat Disposition, by Destination, Thousands Metric Tons, CY

Period	Delivery to Processors		Local Markets		Inter-Mediate ¹ Produce		Grand Total	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
2000	57.3	59.7	4.7	4.9	34.0	35.4	96.0	100.0
2001	129.4	79.9	8.6	5.3	24.0	14.8	162.0	100.0
2002	145.0	81.2	8.4	4.7	25.1	14.1	178.5	100.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2002 Annual Report.

Table 3: Wheat Disposition, by Destination, \$ Millions², Percent, Nominal Terms, CY

Period	Delivery to Processors		Local Markets		Inter-Mediate Produce		Grand Total	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
2000	7.6	52.4	0.63	4.3	6.3	43.3	14.5	100.0
2001	19.1	74.6	1.3	5.1	5.2	20.3	25.6	100.0
2002	22.8	75.7	1.3	4.4	6.0	19.9	30.1	100.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2002 Annual Report.

¹ Including destruction and sales to Palestinian Authority.

² Exchange Rate, 1 USA Dollar=4.45 NIS.

Table 4: Quality of Local Wheat³, By Protein Level, Tons, Crop Year 2003

Protein Level	Tons	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 9.5%	4,484	2.62	2.62
9.5%-10.4%	30,576	17.84	20.46
10.5%-11.4%	42,203	24.62	45.08
11.5%-12.4%	70,168	40.93	86.01
More than 12.5%	23,982	13.99	100.00
Grand Total	171,413	100.00	

Source: Field Crops Journal, Israel, Volume 10, 2003.

Table 5: Quality of Local Wheat, By Region, Tons, Crop Year 2003

Protein Level	North of Israel ⁴			South of Israel ⁵		
	Tons	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Tons	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 9.5%	3,961	8.9	8.9	523	0.4	0.4
9.5%-10.4%	15,559	35.0	43.9	15,017	11.8	12.2
10.5%-11.4%	13,370	30.1	74.0	28,833	22.7	34.9
11.5%-12.4%	7,789	17.5	91.5	62,379	49.2	84.1
More than 12.5%	3,770	8.5	100.0	20,212	15.9	100.0
Grand Total	44,449	100.0		126,964	100.0	

Source: Field Crops Journal, Israel, Volume 10, 2003.

Table 6: Protein Level, \$ Per Ton, Crop Year 2003

Protein Level	Fine	Premium
9.5%-10.4%	\$9.97	
10.5%-10.9%	\$3.32	
11.5%-11.9%		\$ 0.28
12%-12.4%		\$ 1.93
More than 12.5%		\$ 3.31

Source: Field Crops Journal, Israel, Volume 9, 2003.

Farm Gate Price

The price for the farmers is based on the CBOT price at harvest time. Freight and handling cost is added to the basic price, in order to equalize the prices for local and imported wheat. The average base price in crop year 2003 was \$173.22 per ton. It is 21.7 percent higher than the price in the previous year (\$142.36). On the other hand, there was a devaluation of 8.0 percent of the Israeli shekel against the Dollar (From 4.78 shekel to 4.40 shekel). A premium / fine system is part of the payment system and it depends on the protein level. The average premium for protein was \$0.28 per ton for each percent above 11.5. Above 12 percent the premium has been increased. If the protein level is less than 10.9 percent, there is a fine. (see table 6). Due to the worldwide changes in wheat prices, the wheat growers in Israel decided to protect themselves from wheat price decline by **hedging** in the Kansas City commodity market. The price protection on the wheat price began in 1995 and its purpose is to avoid price fluctuations for the Israeli grower. The protection costs total \$8-\$9 per ton. In

³ Wheat that was delivered through the organized marketing system.

⁴ North: From Metula to Tel-Aviv

⁵ South: From Tel-Aviv to Tezealim

crop year 2003, 116 tmt of wheat (68 percent that was delivered through the organized marketing system) of wheat were price protected.

The protection price in crop year 2003 resulted in \$165 per ton, however, the droughts in East-Europe, and the hot spells in West-Europe, caused a shortage of wheat, which resulted a price, of 5 percent higher than the protection prices (\$173.22/ton).

Table 7: Producer's Price for Israeli Wheat, by Destination, CY, \$ per ton, Real Terms (2002=100.0)

CY	Delivery to Processors	Local Market	Inter-Mediate Produce
2000	132.58	132.58	185.39
2001	159.10	159.10	223.14
2002	157.30	157.30	238.20

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2002 Annual Report.

Varieties

The popular varieties are of local Hard Spring Wheat, adapted to the specific climate of Israel and it's soil condition. The most popular varieties planted in the 2003 season were: Negev, Galil, Ariel and Beit Ha'Shita. The most recommended varieties for silage are: Beit Ha'Shita, Ariel, Nirit, Atir, Negev Gadera and Galil.

Yields

Average yield in crop year 2003 totaled 2.67 tons per hectare. Considerable differences in yields have been found between fields in the country. For example, the yield in the southern area of Israel is 2.0 tons per hectare, while the yield in the north can reach even 10.0 tons per hectare.

Organic Wheat

Out of the total area, 800 hectares (1.14 percent) are grown organically. Total production of organic wheat in crop year 2003 totaled 2,263 tons 37 percent less than in crop year 2002. All organic wheat was sold to the milling industry.

Production in crop year 2002 totaled 3,600 tons, of which 2,800 tons (77.7 percent) were delivered to the milling industry, and 800 tons were sold as feed. The average base price for organic flour wheat, in crop year 2002 was approximately \$200.0 per ton, and for feed wheat the average price was \$186.0 per ton.

Stocks

Due to the political tension in the region, the government has decided to return to the emergency stock level from 6 years ago.

In early October 2003, the stocks stood on 165,000 tons. However, stocks have been in decline since September 2003 and have reached 10,000 tons. This cycle normally occurs every year.

Wheat Production Value Compared to Other Agriculture Sectors

CY 2002 was the third consecutive year in which wheat production value increased: total production value in CY 2002, increased by 107.5 percent compared to CY 2000 (From \$14.5 million to \$30.1 million, in real terms). Additionally, The wheat share, out of the total production value of the agricultural sector has increased by 12.5 percent compared to previous year.

Production value in CY 2001 totaled \$27.46 million and represented 0.8 percent of the total agricultural production value. In CY 2002 the production value increased to \$30.1 million and represented 0.9 percent of the total agricultural production value in that year. (see table 8).

**Table 8: Agricultural and Wheat Production Value, CY, \$ Million
Real Terms (2002=100.0)**

Agricultural Sector	2002	2001
Total for Ag. Sector	3,291.8	3,442.6
Of Which: Field Crops	227.4	225.6
Of Which: Wheat	30.1	27.5
Wheat as Percentage of Total Agri. Value	0.9%	0.8%
Wheat as Percentage Of Total Field Crops Value	13.2%	12.2%

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2002 Annual Report.

Table 9: Wheat Production Value, CY, \$ Million, Real Terms (2002=100)

CY	Wheat Value	Percent Change Compare to Previous Year
2000	14.52	
2001	27.46	89.16
2002	30.13	9.74

Source: Israel Farmer's Federation, 2002 Annual Report.

R&D

Main R&D efforts are focused on improving the water usage efficiency. At present the water usage efficiency is as follows: One millimeter of water can produce one Kg of wheat; the R&D goal is to increase that by 50 percent. Most sophisticated equipment is used for that purpose, including G.P.S system.

Production Policy

The Government of Israel authorized a new buyer for local wheat bringing the numbers of buyers to two. These two firms are also controlling the emergency stock. The lasting political tension in the Middle East convinced the government of the importance of some degree of self-sufficiency in food production. Therefore subsidies for local wheat are paid by the MOA. The subsidy for local wheat in CY 2002 totaled 6.94 million dollars and represented 4.19 percent of the total agricultural subsidy value. (see table 10)

In its new budget plan for CY 2004, the Ministry of Finance included three policies concerning the agricultural sector, which if implemented could have a significant impact on the Agriculture sector:

1. To raise the price for water by 20 percent, in addition to the 40 percent increase during the last 3 years.
2. As part of its solution to the high rate of unemployment the Israeli government plans to impose a 20 percent "Employers Tax" on employers who hire foreign laborers. This tax is supposed to reach 40 percent within 3 years. The purpose of the "Employers Tax" is to push out foreign laborers and release jobs for Israelis. This measure if applied, could have a disastrous impact on the agricultural sector, which relies on Thai workers. In addition, series of small levies were added, in connection with the foreign workers.
3. In its desire to save expenditure by the farming sector and to increase the efficiency in the services provided to the growers, the GOI decided to unify the 4 existing production and marketing boards of Citrus, Flowers, Vegetables and Fruit boards into one board. According to GOI's plan the boards should become divisions in the unified board and be managed by 4 different "industry committees".

All three steps that were described above were opposed firmly by the Agricultural Administration, including the Ministry of Agriculture. Finally, it was decided that price for water will not be raised, the "Employers Tax" will be reduced to 10 percent and will remain at that level. Out of the three steps offered by the government, only the unification of the boards has been implemented as suggested by the Ministry of Finance. The additional expenditure to the agricultural sector has been reduced by 50 percent.

**Table 10: Governmental Subsidies for Local Wheat, \$ Millions, CY
Real Terms (2002=100)**

Subsidies Budget	\$ Millions			Percent Change
	2002	2001	2000	Compare to CY 2000 2002
Total Budget For Agricultural Subsidies	165.57	190.18	168.11	1.51
Of Which: Local Wheat	6.94	13.66	7.50	-7.48
Local Wheat as Percent of Total Agricultural Subsidies	4.19%	7.18%	4.46%	

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2002 Annual Report.

Outlook for MY 2004

Sixty five thousand hectares of wheat for grain were planted in crop year. The data for the Bedouin sector is not reliable, however all their production is for their own consumption. Another 5,000 hectares of late planting may expand total planted area to 70,000 hectares. It depends on additional rainfall in the Negev region. Up to the time of the report, (mid January 2003) there is a 20%-30% rainfall deficit in the Negev region compared to multi annual average. Almost all the wheat fields have shown good germination. The forecast for production in crop year 2004 can be expected to reach 180-190 tmt, same as in crop year 2003.

Consumption

Wheat is consumed by the milling industry and the livestock sector, mainly as poultry feed. Annual consumption totaled approximately 1.5 millions tons. Wheat for human consumption was estimated at 900,00 tons (60 percent) and the rest was consumed by the livestock sector.

The milling industry consumes only high quality wheat. During the last three years the U.S. market share in the milling wheat sector decreased by 29.4 percent and stood at 60 percent. Feed wheat is consumed mainly by the poultry sector. Feed wheat was only imported from Russia and Ukraine. The Israeli feed milling industry shifts easily from feed wheat to white and yellow corn and also to sorghum according to price change. The shifting can happen due to the fact that these are substitute products and the high sophistication of the local system. The prices for Russian wheat have increased from \$90 per ton in previous year to \$190 per ton, due to the shortage in feed wheat from Ukraine. At present, the price of corn is lower than the price of wheat, sorghum and barley. That is mainly the reason for the increasing demand for white corn.

The forecast for the next year is for increased market share for U.S. wheat due to the lack of Ukraine wheat.

Table 11: Annual Local Consumption Per Capita, Wheat, Kg

CY	Consumption Per Capita
1980	103.2
1990	94.0
1997	102.2
1998	112.5
1999	104.9
2000	103.0
2001	107.1
2002	105.3

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics- Israel, Different Years.

The Palestinian Authority

Almost all wheat consumed by the Palestinians is imported. The wheat production of the Palestinians is not controlled, and the data is not reliable. The forecast for wheat consumption in the Palestinian Authority is estimate at 573,500 tons of flour wheat.

Black Sea Basin Competition

After many years of total domination of the market by the American corn for feed and wheat for milling, sources for these grains are now more diversified. Many Israeli traders consider the Black Sea Basin as "Natural" source for grains, due to its nearness and the possibility to have small convenient shipments.

At some months during MY 2002 the price gap between the American and Russian wheat reached \$80 per ton, however, at the beginning of MY 2003 the price gap has narrowed due to the Russian's wheat price increases. The acceptable price gap between the two kinds of wheat should not exceed \$10 - \$15/ton.

Forecast for MY 2003 and the beginning of MY 2004 is for increased market share for American wheat on the account of wheat from the Black Sea Basin. Israeli importers now prefer corn, sorghum and barely over feed wheat due to their lower prices, compared to feed wheat.

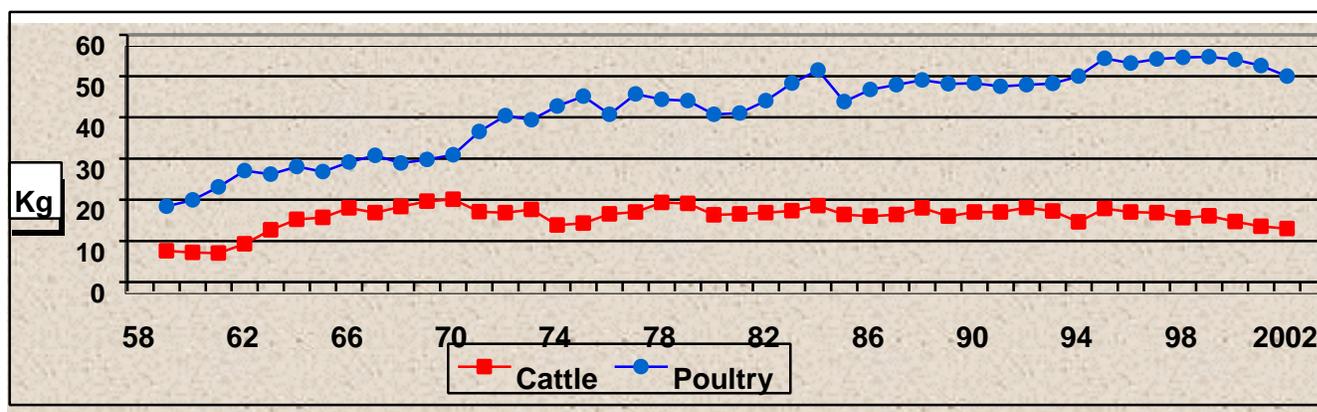
Feed wheat is mainly imported from Russia. Imports in MY 2002 totaled 666 tmt,

73 tmt less than in MY 2001 (-9.8 percent).
 Feed wheat imports in MY 2003 can be expected to shrink to 300 tmt.

The Broiler and Turkey Industry

The poultry industry, broilers, layers and turkeys are the main consumers of feed mix and feed grains (67 percent out of the total). Broiler production in CY 2003 has continued the recent years trend of increased annual growth rate. Broiler production in CY 2003 was 3.3 percent higher than in previous year and totaled 341,000 tons (live weight terms). Production in CY 2002 was 7.7 percent higher than that in CY 2001. A different trend has been observed in the turkey industry: CY 2003 was the second consecutive year in which turkey production has reduced. Turkey production in CY 2002 has decreased by 7.4 percent, compared to previous year (from 135,000 tons to 125,000 tons). Production in CY 2003 will see further decrease of 8 percent to 115,000 tons. The reduced turkey production is mainly explained by the changing consumer preferences, which consider broiler meat tastier than turkey meat. Total poultry meat consumption is increasing constantly during the last 45 years: per capita consumption grew from 18 kg in 1958 to 52 kg in 2001 and 50 kg in 2002. The 2 kg decrease between 2001 and 2002 is explained by the economic recession in Israel and steep deterioration in the tourism sector as a result of the political unrest in the area.

Chart 1: Annual Cattle and Poultry Consumption, Per Capita, Kg, Calendar year

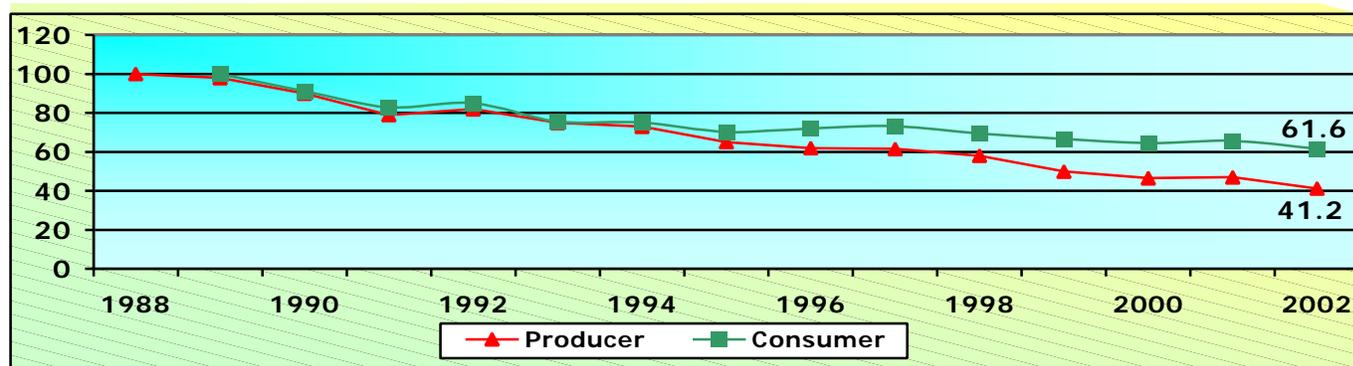


Source: Central Bureau of Statistics- Israel, Different Years.

Index prices of Broilers

The main reason for the increasing per capita consumption is the steep reduction in price for poultry meat in real terms. The reduction in real price for the producer and the consumer is not in the same proportion: in recent years the arbitration gap between the consumer price and the producer price has increased.

Chart 2: Index of Producer and consumer Prices for Broilers
(1988=100, producer), (1989=100, consumer)



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics- Israel, Different Years.

Table 12: Sales of Feed Mix, by Type, Thousand of Tons⁶, CY

CY	For Cattle	For Poultry					For Sheep, Goats and Other Livestock	Grand Total
		Broilers	Layers	Turkeys	Other	Total		
2000	450.3	686.5	308.0	382.6	151.3	1,528.4	221.2	2,199.9
2001	459.8	744.0	299.0	389.4	149.0	1,581.4	273.4	2,314.6
2002	473.1	733.6	295.1	347.3	150.0	1,526.0	291.7	2,290.8
2003 ⁷	362.2	520.3	228.9	243.1	122.5	1,114.8	235.8	1,712.8

Source: Agricultural Statistics Quarterly, Israel.

Table 13: Feed Mix Share Out of Total Feed Mix Quantity, Percent, CY

CY	For Cattle	For Poultry					For Sheep, Goats and Other Livestock	Grand Total
		Broilers	Layers	Turkeys	Other	Total		
2000	20.5	31.2	14.0	17.4	6.9	69.5	10.1	100.0
2001	19.9	32.1	12.9	16.8	6.4	68.3	11.8	100.0
2002	20.7	32.0	12.9	15.2	6.5	66.6	12.7	100.0
2003	21.1	30.4	13.4	14.2	7.2	65.1	13.8	100.0

Source: Agricultural Statistics Quarterly, Israel.

⁶ Including sales to Palestinian Authority, estimated at about 7% in 2002. Excluding sales by feeding centers.

⁷ Till September 2003.

Trade

The U.S. market share for milling wheat in MY 2002 has dropped by 21.6 percent compared to previous year from 74 percent to 58 percent.

There are no imports of feed wheat from the U.S.

Total wheat imports in M Y2002 are 18.8 percent lower than in MY 2001: While feed wheat have decreased by 9.8 percent, milling wheat import dropped by 26.7 percent, compared to MY 2001.

MY 2002 saw a unique phenomenon: for the first time feed wheat imports were larger than milling wheat imports. It occurred as result of relatively bigger local harvest and deterioration in emergency stock.

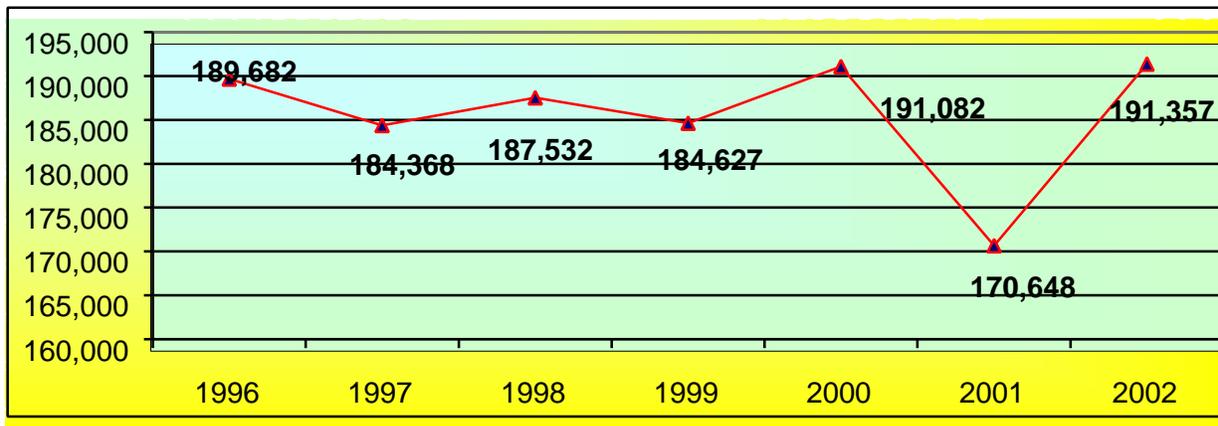
Due to the high price of wheat, there is a shift from feed wheat to white/yellow corn and sorghum. The prices for feed and flour wheat are almost similar, at the time of writing this report.

The U.S. share of milling wheat is expected to increase in MY 2003, due to the lack of wheat from the Black Sea Basin.

Trade Policy

See details in report IS3001.

Chart 3: Total Imports of Wheat, by Year, CY, Value (\$ Thousand)



Source: CBI, Foreign Trade Statistics, Exports, Different Years

Table 14: Imports of Wheat, by Country of Purchase, CY, \$ Thousands

Countries	Value (\$ Thousands)				% of Total Imports			
	1997	1999	2001	2002	1997	1999	2001	2002
France	1,954	2,254	10,113	4,615	1.06	1.22	5.93	2.41
Belgium	0	0	0	320	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17
Netherlands	3,521	2,236	2,669	18,318	1.91	1.21	1.56	9.57
Austria	0	276	429	0	0.00	0.15	0.25	0.00
Germany	2,943	2,943	14,482	4,084	1.60	1.59	8.49	2.13
Denmark	0	0	0	642	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34
U.K.	55,803	7,258	15,256	17,469	30.27	3.93	8.94	9.13
Other EU	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total EU	64,221	14,967	42,949	45,448	34.83	8.11	25.17	23.75
Switzerland	560	6,875	13,575	22,523	0.30	3.72	7.95	11.77
Total West Europe	64,781	21,842	56,524	67,971	35.14	11.83	33.12	35.52
Russia	3,575	6,960	4,312	15,133	1.94	3.77	2.53	7.91
Ukraine	321	40,765	9,282	9,123	0.17	22.08	5.44	4.77
Hungary	912	2,764	824	2,039	0.49	1.50	0.48	1.07
Romania	609	973	2,441	1,035	0.33	0.53	1.43	0.54
Other East Europe	0	8,278	6,028	1,309	0.00	4.48	3.53	0.68
Total East Europe	5,417	59,740	22,887	28,639	2.94	32.36	13.41	14.97
Total Europe	70,198	81,582	79,411	96,610	38.07	44.19	46.53	50.49
U.S.	109,175	99,864	90,187	93,748	59.22	54.09	52.85	48.99
Argentina	4,147	464	0	38	2.25	0.25	0.00	0.02
Australia	0	2,717	826	0	0.00	1.47	0.48	0.00
Others	848	0	224	961	0.46	0.00	0.13	0.50
Total Out of Europe	114,170	103,045	91,237	94,747	61.93	55.81	53.47	49.51
Grand Total	184,368	184,627	170,648	191,357	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CBI, Foreign Trade Statistics, Different Years.

* Note, Israel's trade statistics are based on "country of purchase" which in many cases is different from the "country of origin". UK, Netherlands and Switzerland, which are large trading centers, appear in Israel's statistics as suppliers of feed and food grains, when actually they are locations of brokers.

Import Trade Matrix Israel Wheat			
Time Period	MY	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2001	Imports for:	2002
U.S.	617	U.S.	356
Others		Others	
Total for Others	0	Total for Others	0
Others not Listed	960	Others not Listed	924
Grand Total	1577	Grand Total	1280

PSD Table Israel Barley							
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2002		10/2003		10/2004	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	10	10	5	4	0	4	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	32	30	30	35	55	40	(1000 MT)
Production	8	8	5	9	0	9	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	400	460	450	450	0	415	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Imports	400	460	450	450	0	415	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	440	498	485	494	55	464	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	400	458	420	443	0	415	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	410	463	430	454	0	424	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	30	35	55	40	0	40	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	440	498	485	494	0	464	(1000 MT)

Barley Production

All barley is produced in the Negev region (southern part of Israel), mainly for grains, by the beduine sector. The Jewish sector grows barley only for silage and hay.

Most of the grain barely production is for the livestock sector, mainly sheep. Planted area is approximately 3,000 hectares, yet, the planted area has been not stable over the years. It has been found that considerable differences in planted area and in yields exist in recent years.

There is an increased interest in barely production in Israel in recent years, due to the small price gap between wheat and barely.

Production in crop year 2003 was estimated at 9,000 tons. It is expected that total production in crop year 2004 will total 10,000 tons. All production was consumed as whole grain by the livestock sector. Total production value in CY 2002 increased by 36.6 percent compared to previous year. (see table 15).

Table 15: Barley Production, Thousand Metric Tons, CY

CY	Total Production	Percent Change Compare to Previous Year
1990	7.7	
1995	7.2	-6.49
1997	1.2	-83.33
1998	2.4	100.00
1999	0.0	-100.00
2000	2.3	
2001	9.0	291.30
2002	11.8	31.11

Source: CBI, Statistical Abstract of Israel, Different Years.

Table 16: Barely, Planted Area by Sectors, Hectares, Calendar year

Type of Sector	2000	
	Hectare	Percent
Cooperative Agriculture Settlements	1,130	55.66
Other Jewish ⁸ Farms	50	2.46
Non Jewish Farms	850	41.88
Total Area	2,030	100.00

Source: CBI, Statistical Abstract of Israel, Different Years.

Table 17: Barely Disposition, by Destination, \$ Millions, Real Terms (2002=100), CY

Period	Delivery to Processors		Local Markets		Inter-Mediate Produce		Grand Total	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
2000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.292	100.0	0.292	100.0
2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.12	100.0	1.12	100.0
2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.53	100.0	1.53	100.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2002 Annual Report.

⁸ Including R&D areas.

Table 18: Producer's Price for Israeli Barley, CY, \$ per ton, Real Terms (2002=100)

CY	Price Per Ton	Percent Change Compare to Previous Year
2000	129.66	
2001	125.84	-2.95
2002	130.34	3.57

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2002 Annual Report.

Varieties

The popular varieties of barely are the local: "Ruth", "Maanit" and "Noga". An Australian variety is also tested in Israel. It was found that average yield and revenue for the Australian barely is higher than that gained from the Israeli varieties.

If the Australian variety will keep the same yield and revenue in the next 2 years, it will replace the traditional varieties.

Table 19: Profitability and Yields by Varieties, Barely Experiment, 2001

Variety	Ton Per Ha	Revenue per Ha
"Australian"	3.13	\$345
"Ruth"	2.38	\$262
"Maanit"	2.26	\$249
"Noga"	2.20	\$242

Source: Field Crops Journal, Israel, July 2002.

Trade

In recent years, barely has been mainly imported from the Black Sea Basin, mainly from Russia, Ukraine and from North-Europe. However, there was a new trend in crop 2003, due to the droughts in Ukraine. The production there dropped, and the prices in the world increased by approximately 60 percent compared to previous year (from \$95 per ton to \$160 per ton).

No American is imported to Israel.

Imports value in CY 2002 increased by 12.1 percent compared to previous year(see chart 4).

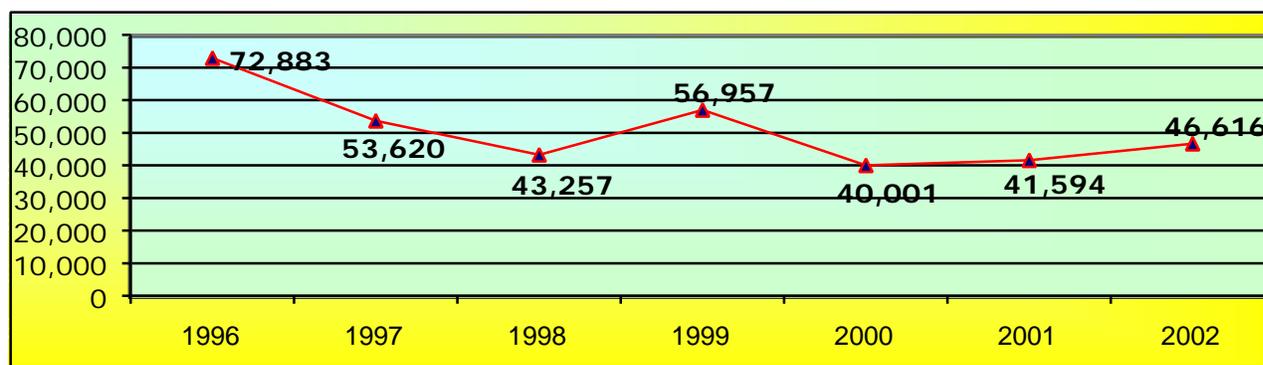
Total imports in MY 2002 totaled 460 tmt, 30 tmt (7 percent) more than in MY 2001.

The forecast for imports in MY 2003 can be expected to reach 440-450 tmt.

Trade Policy

No tariff or non-tariff barriers obstruct barely imports to Israel.

Chart 4: Total Imports of Barely, by Year, CY, Value (\$ Thousand)



Source: CBI, Foreign Trade Statistics, Exports, And Different Years

Table 20: Imports of Barely, by Country of Purchase, CY, \$ Thousands

Countries	Value (\$ Thousands)				% of Total Imports			
	1997	1999	2001	2002	1997	1999	2001	2002
France	2,568	2,041	4,408	1,799	4.79	3.58	10.60	3.86
Netherlands	3,465	2,155	1,934	9,882	6.46	3.78	4.65	21.20
Austria	0	400	898	1,918	0.00	0.70	2.16	4.11
Germany	2,056	4,668	4,201	4,837	3.83	8.20	10.10	10.38
Sweden	190	0	117	0	0.35	0.00	0.28	0.00
U.K.	38,672	8,496	6,936	10,160	72.12	14.92	16.68	21.80
Other EU	0	0	0	79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17
Total EU	46,951	17,760	18,494	28,675	87.56	31.18	44.46	61.51
Switzerland	1,073	5,666	6,111	7,647	2.00	9.95	14.69	16.40
Total West Europe	48,024	23,426	24,605	36,322	89.56	41.13	59.16	77.92
Russia	1,290	2,440	6,102	4,705	2.41	4.28	14.67	10.09
Ukraine	514	24,441	4,063	2,221	0.96	42.91	9.77	4.76
Hungary	0	1,704	1,002	668	0.00	2.99	2.41	1.43
Romania	647	812	252	545	1.21	1.43	0.61	1.17
Bulgaria	0	780	301	117	0.00	1.37	0.72	0.25
Other East Europe	0	2,652	1,473	216	0.00	4.66	3.54	0.46
Total East Europe	2,451	32,829	13,193	8,472	4.57	57.64	31.72	18.17
Total Europe	50,475	56,255	37,798	44,794	94.13	98.77	90.87	96.09
U.S.	1,964	441	3,791	765	3.66	0.77	9.11	1.64
Bahamas	0	260	0	800	0.00	0.46	0.00	1.72
Argentina	1,181	0	0	0	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0	1	5	257	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.55
Total Out of Europe	3,145	702	3,796	1,822	5.87	1.23	9.13	3.91
Grand Total	53,620	56,957	41,594	46,616	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: CBI, Foreign Trade Statistics, Different Years.

- Israel’s trade statistics are based on “country of purchase” which in many cases is different from the “country of origin”. UK, Netherlands and Switzerland, which are large trading centers, appear in Israel’s statistics as suppliers of feed and food grains, when actually they are locations of brokers.

Import Trade Matrix Israel Barley			
Time Period	MY	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2001	Imports for:	2002
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Total for Others	0	Total for Others	0
Others not Listed	430	Others not Listed	460
Grand Total	430	Grand Total	460

PSD Table Israel Sorghum							
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2002		10/2003		10/2004	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	0	1.4	0	1.5	0	1.7	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	10	5	5	5	5	5	(1000 MT)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	65	45	100	155	0	105	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Imports	65	45	100	155	0	105	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	40	0	138	0	95	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	75	50	105	160	5	110	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	65	40	95	150	0	100	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	70	45	100	155	0	105	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	5	5	5	5	0	5	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	75	50	105	160	0	110	(1000 MT)

Sorghum Production, Consumption & Trade

No grain sorghum is produced in Israel. All sorghum locally grown is for silage. As a result of water shortage in Israel, there are efforts to increase the sorghum planted area due to the fact that sorghum is characterized by extremely high water use efficiency. In recent years there is an increased demand from the cattle growers for feed grains that contain a low level of starch. The sorghum meets that demand.

In CY 2002, the local price for sorghum increased by 7.4 percent compared to CY 2001. Total Production value in CY 2002 increased by 6.5 percent compared to CY 2000 (see table 20).

Due to the lack of feed wheat from Ukraine, total domestic consumption for sorghum in MY 2002 has increased by 32.3 percent compared to previous year from 34 tmt to 45 tmt. Feed wheat, corn and sorghum are substitute products, mainly for the poultry. The forecast for MY 2003 and 2004 is for an additional increase in sorghum consumption.

Out of the total imports in MY 2002, 40 tmt were from the U.S. (88.9 percent).

Forecast for imports in MY 2003 can be expected to reach 150-160 tmt, of which U.S. market share will exceed 90 percent.

Imports in MY 2004 are expected to decrease by 30 percent to 110 thousand tons.

Table 21: Sorghum For Silage Production, Ton and Ha, CY

CY	Ha	Yields – Ton	Ton Per Ha
1999	500	6,000	12.00
2000	800	12,000	15.00
2001	1,000	13,500	13.50
2002	1,370	18,400	13.43

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2002 Annual Report.

**Table 22: Sorghum Disposition, by Destination, \$ Millions, CY
Real Terms (2002=100)**

Period CY	Delivery to Processors		Local Markets		Inter-Mediate Produce		Grand Total	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
2000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.15	100.0	2.15	100.0
2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.24	100.0	2.24	100.0
2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.29	100.0	2.29	100.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2002 Annual Report.

Table 23: Producer's Price for Sorghum for Silage, \$, Real Terms (2002=100), CY

CY	Price Per Ton	Percent Change Comare to Previous Year
2000	133.26	
2001	133.48	0.2
2002	143.37	7.41

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2002 Annual Report.

R&D

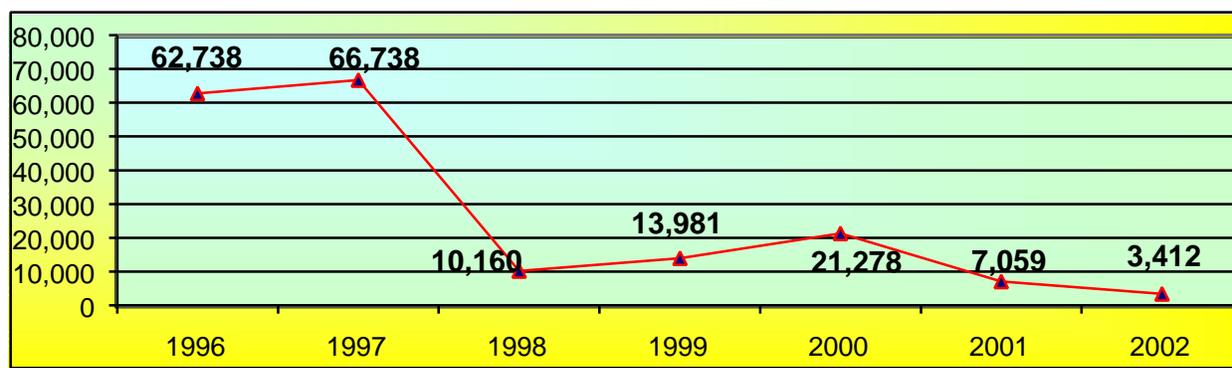
Main R&D efforts are focused on installing the "BMR" gene (BROWN MID RIB) into the sorghum. The purpose of this gene is to increase the feed digestibility by the cattle. Experiment with the sorghum varieties conducted in CY 2002, showed the advantage of the commercial variety FS-5. The new NUTRI-TON variety will be further examined due to its good results. (see table 22).

Table 24: Yields by Varieties, Sorghum Experiment, 2002

Variety	Kind	Kg per Ha
FS-5	Regular sorghum (Commercial)	15,740
NUTRI-TON	Regular sorghum	15,650
SUPPER-SILE 20	Regular sorghum	14,090
NUTRI-PLUS	Sorghum (BMR)	14,000
SILOBUSTER-S	Regular sorghum	13,480
AVERAGE		14,920

Source: Field Crops Journal, Israel, October 2003.

Chart 5: Total Imports of Grain Sorghum, by Year, CY, Value (\$ Thousand)



Source: CBI, Foreign Trade Statistics, Different Years.

Table 25: Imports of Grain Sorghum, by Country of Purchase, CY, \$ Thousands

Countries	Value (\$ Thousands)				% of Total Imports			
	1997	1999	2001	2002	1997	1999	2001	2002
France	0	105	0	469	0.00	0.75	0.00	13.77
Netherlands	1,504	0	0	1	2.26	0.00	0.00	0.03
Germany	0	0	622	0	0.00	0.00	8.81	0.00
U.K.	28,262	1,782	364	0	42.43	12.75	5.16	0.00
Other EU	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total EU	29,766	1,887	986	470	44.69	13.50	13.97	13.80
Switzerland	0	1,913	821	1,893	0.00	13.68	11.63	55.58
Total West Europe	29,766	3,800	1,807	2,363	0.00	27.18	25.60	69.38
Total East Europe	0	0	185	0	44.69	0.00	2.62	0.00
Total Europe	29,766	3,800	1,992	2,363	0.00	27.18	28.22	69.38
U.S.	36,837	10,175	5,063	1,040	55.31	72.78	71.72	30.53
India	0	0	4	2	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06
Africa	0	6	0	1	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.03
Others	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Out of Europe	36,837	10,181	5,067	1,043	55.31	72.82	71.78	30.62
Grand Total	66,603	13,981	7,059	3,406	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: CBI, Foreign Trade Statistics, Different Years.

* Israel's trade statistics are based on "country of purchase" which in many cases is different from the "country of origin". UK, Netherlands and Switzerland, which are large trading centers, appear in Israel's statistics as suppliers of feed and food grains, when actually they are locations of brokers.

Import Trade Matrix Israel Sorghum			
Time Period	MY	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2001	Imports for:	2002
U.S.	31	U.S.	40
Others		Others	
Total for Others	0	Total for Others	0
Others not Listed	0	Others not Listed	5
Grand Total	31	Grand Total	45

PSD Table Israel Corn							
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		10-2002		10-2003		10-2004	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	0	4.4	0	4	0	3.8	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	94	55	94	80	94	90	(1000 MT)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	700	698	750	1000	0	730	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Imports	700	698	750	1000	0	730	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	274	0	750	0	365	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	794	753	844	1080	94	820	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	600	644	650	913	0	775	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	700	673	750	990	0	820	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	94	80	94	90	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	794	753	844	1080	0	820	(1000 MT)

Corn Production

There is no feed corn production in Israel. Maize is grown only for confectionery and for silage. The area planted with maize has been in decline during the last three years due to the increasing water shortage in Israel. This trend is expected to continue in the near future.

Table 26: Corn For Silage Production, Ton and Ha, CY

CY	Ha	Yields – Ton	Ton Per Ha
1999	6,000	108,000	18.00
2000	6,500	117,000	18.00
2001	4,750	81,300	17.11
2002	4,410	78,300	17.75

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2002 Annual Report.

Corn Consumption

Corn consumption in MY2002 totaled 751.3 tmt, 22 percent lower than the previous year. This was mainly due to increased shipments of feed wheat from the Black Sea Basin. That picture is not expected to repeat in MY2003: corn consumption is due to increase as a result of poor wheat harvest in Ukraine. However, despite the fact that Israeli nutritionists consider

corn as an excellent grain for poultry, it can not replace all feed wheat since its use in broiler feed mix is limited to 35 percent of the broiler ration (broilers are the main consumers of feed wheat and corn). Corn content is limited due to its yellow color. Israeli consumers perceive yellow broilers as being sick or too fat. Possible replacements for the feed wheat and complementary grains for the yellow corn are sorghum and white corn. MY2003 will see increased imports of these two grains.

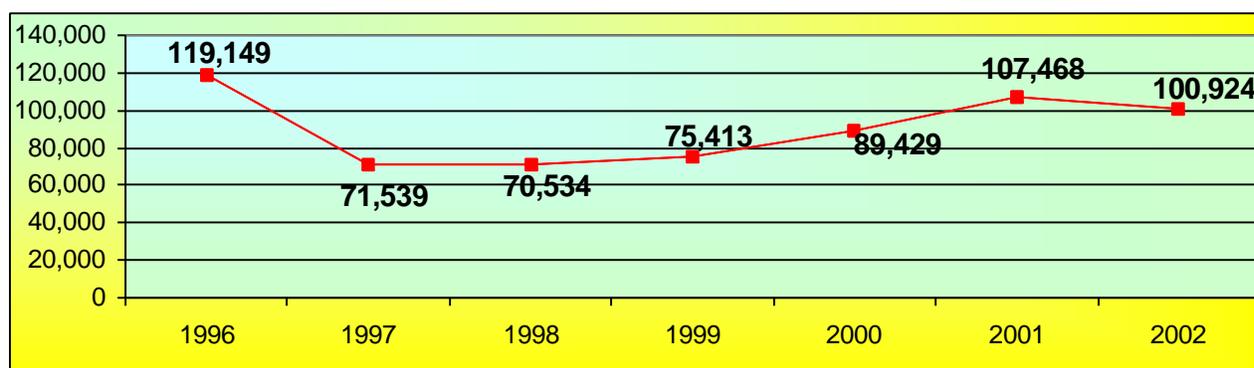
Trade

Imports in MY 2002 totaled 698 thousand tons, 349 tmt lower than the previous year (-33.3 percent).

MY 2002 saw also a decreased market share for American corn. American corn was replaced by Brazilian and Argentinean corn, which were perceived to be higher quality than the American corn. The American market share decreased by 46.6 percent compared to previous year (from 73 percent to 39 percent). However, this trend will change in MY 2003. The market share for the American corn is expected to increase due to the lack of feed wheat from the Black Sea Basin.

Imports value in CY 2002 decreased by 6.1 percent compared to previous year (see chart 6).

Chart 6: Total Imports of Corn, by Year, CY, Value (\$ Thousand)



Source: CBI, Foreign Trade Statistics, Different Years.

Table 27: Imports of Corn, by Country of Purchase, CY, \$ Thousands

Countries	Value (\$ Thousands)				% of Total Imports			
	1997	1999	2001	2002	1997	1999	2001	2002
France	176	132	5,752	3	0.25	0.18	5.35	0.00
Italy	0	0	2,016	72	0.00	0.00	1.88	0.07
Netherlands	3,124	1,254	1	357	4.37	1.66	0.00	0.35
Austria	0	0	0	370	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37
Germany	0	251	2,648	428	0.00	0.33	2.46	0.42
U.K.	28,164	5,460	9,526	12,020	39.37	7.24	8.86	11.91
Other EU	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total EU	31,464	7,097	19,943	13,250	43.98	9.41	18.56	13.13
Switzerland	3,194	6,796	24,547	24,856	4.46	9.01	22.84	24.63
Total West Europe	34,658	13,893	44,490	38,106	48.45	18.42	41.40	37.76
Russia	349	399	0	370	0.49	0.53	0.00	0.37
Ukraine	0	5,744	0	0	0.00	7.62	0.00	0.00
Hungary	0	1,048	0	0	0.00	1.39	0.00	0.00
Romania	649	137	0	129	0.91	0.18	0.00	0.13
Other East Europe	899	554	46	111	1.26	0.73	0.04	0.11
Total East Europe	1,943	7,822	46	610	2.72	10.37	0.04	0.60
Total Europe	36,601	21,715	44,536	38,716	51.16	28.79	41.44	38.36
U.S.	33,503	45,459	50,396	57,824	46.83	60.28	46.89	57.29
Argentina	1,422	6,239	8,652	4,344	1.99	8.27	8.05	4.30
Brazil	0	0	3,884	31	0.00	0.00	3.61	0.03
Africa	13	0	0	9	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01
Others	0	2,000	0	0	0.00	2.65	0.00	0.00
Total Out of Europe	34,938	53,698	62,932	62,208	48.84	71.21	58.56	61.64
Grand Total	71,539	75,413	107,468	100,924	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: CBI, Foreign Trade Statistics, Different Years.

* Israel's trade statistics are based on "country of purchase" which in many cases is different from the "country of origin". UK, Netherlands and Switzerland, which are large trading centers, appear in Israel's statistics as suppliers of feed and food grains, when actually they are locations of brokers.

Import Trade Matrix Israel Corn			
Time Period	MY	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	2001	Imports for:	2002
U.S.	762	U.S.	274
Others		Others	
Total for Others	0	Total for Others	0
Others not Listed	285	Others not Listed	424
Grand Total	1047	Grand Total	698

Table 28: Grains Imports to Israel, by Year, CY, Thousand metric tons

CY	Wheat Flour	Feed Wheat	Total Wheat	Barley	Corn	Sorghum	Total import
1996	645	175	820	402	586	308	2,116
1997	804	270	1,074	359	548	518	2,499
1998	884	676	1,560	480	623	71	2,734
1999	816	766	1,582	582	723	143	3,030
2000	947	555	1,502	340	790	206	2,838
2001	836	463	1,299	373	1,058	55	2,785
2002	805	682	1,487	471	872	30	2,860
2003	646	575	1,221	447	947	135	2,750

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Office of Prices and Supply

Table 29: Imports Share Out of Total Import's Quantity, Percent, CY

CY	Flour Wheat	Feed Wheat	Total Wheat	Barley	Corn	Sorghum	Total import
1996	30.48	8.27	38.75	19.00	27.69	14.56	100.00
1997	32.17	10.80	42.98	14.37	21.93	20.73	100.00
1998	32.33	24.73	57.06	17.56	22.79	2.60	100.00
1999	26.93	25.28	52.21	19.21	23.86	4.72	100.00
2000	33.37	19.56	52.92	11.98	27.84	7.26	100.00
2001	30.02	16.62	46.64	13.39	37.99	1.97	100.00
2002	28.15	23.85	51.99	16.47	30.49	1.05	100.00
2003	23.49	20.91	44.40	16.25	34.44	4.91	100.00

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Office of Prices and Supply

Table 30: U.S. Market Share out of Total Import's Quantity, Percent, CY

CY	Flour Wheat	Feed Wheat	Total Wheat	Barley	Corn	Sorghum
1996	90.85	35.43	79.02	7.71	99.83	100.00
1997	94.90	0.00	71.04	0.00	79.38	96.72
1998	88.12	0.00	49.93	0.00	18.46	91.55
1999	81.74	0.00	42.16	0.00	58.50	71.33
2000	85.00	2.16	54.39	0.00	99.49	90.77
2001	71.53	6.48	48.34	0.00	52.36	98.18
2002	70.43	0.00	38.13	0.00	84.74	83.33
2003	65.94	0.00	34.89	0.00	59.55	88.15

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Office of Prices and Supply