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Report Highlights:

Israel is almost completely dependent on imports to meet its grain and feed needs. In recent years, dried distillers grains with solubles (DDGS) and corn gluten feed (CGF) imports have increased significantly. FAS Tel Aviv (Post) forecasts Israel's imports of wheat – primarily feed wheat – in market year (MY) 2021/22 to reach 1.65 million metric tons (MMT), with almost no change from Post's MY 2020/21 figure. In MY 2020/21, U.S. wheat accounted for 5.5 percent of the market, up 1.8 percent from the previous year. Post forecasts Israel's imports of corn in MY 2021/22 to reach 2 MMT, of which 180 thousand metric tons (TMT) are expected to be of U.S.-origin. Post forecasts that imports of grain and feed will remain stable despite local annual population growth of two percent due to COVID-19 restrictions, limited operations of the hotel, restaurant, and institutional food sector (HRI), and strict government production quotas for milk and eggs.

Executive Summary

FAS Tel Aviv (Post) forecasts Israel's wheat production in MY 2021/22 (July – June) to reach 85 TMT, up 6.25 percent compared to 80 TMT in marketing year 2020/21. Though wheat production is forecast to be higher, it is still much lower than normal given Israel's ten-year average is about 106 TMT.

Israeli wheat is dependent on rainfall. Post attributes the production increase in MY 2020/21 due to good precipitation during the mild winter with no extremes. However, political protests in some of the growing areas where Palestinian protestors burnt some 400 hectares of wheat fields along the Gaza Strip border in past years, limit the production gains. Farmers are encouraged to harvest their plots early for silage to avoid the risk of their yields being burned.

Post forecasts Israel's imports of wheat in MY 2021/22 to reach 1.65 MMT, with almost no change from Post's MY 2020/21 figure. Post anticipates that there will not be a significant change primarily due to high feed wheat prices which, leads to substitution by other less expensive grains. The Israeli feed mills alternate between the different grains according to their prices.

Post forecasts Israel's barley production in MY 2021/22 (October – September) will remain unchanged from the previous season, at about 15 TMT from a harvested area of around 5,000 hectares. Post estimates that the area planted with barley is actually 6,700 hectares but 1,700 hectares goes to silage. The other 5,000 hectares is for grain production. Most barley production is located in the south of Israel while the rest of the production is in the Beit-Sh'ean Valley, in the east of the country. Production is about 3 MT/ha for grains and around 8.5 MT/ha when cultivated for silage.

Israel is an insignificant producer of corn. No corn is cultivated for feed use. Post forecasts Israel's corn consumption in MY 2021/22 (October – September) at 1.99 MMT, up around 21 percent or increasing 350 TMT compared to 2019/20. The accelerated corn consumption which began in MY 2020/21 is attributed to preferable corn prices and availability over wheat in the past year. Consumption generally fluctuates somewhat, mainly influenced by grain prices and availability.

Corn is the main commodity used by Israel's feed industry. Poultry and egg production drives consumption followed by dairy, turkey, and other ruminants. Post forecasts Israel's imports of corn in MY 2021/22 to reach 2 MMT, of which 180 TMT are expected to be of U.S.-origin. In recent years, corn imports originate mainly from Ukraine, Argentina, and Brazil. MY 2020/21 saw imports of 180 TMT of U.S.-origin corn, up 33 TMT compared to the previous year.

Israel is almost self-sufficient in milk, poultry, and certain fruits and vegetables, but remains highly dependent on imports of many grains, feed products, and oilseeds. Israel has limited arable land suitable for agriculture and grazing. The water used for field crops is limited, expensive, and tightly controlled by governmental quotas. Precipitation is low in most of the country and limited to the winter months from October until April, and the arid conditions limit rain-fed agriculture. Farmers prefer to use their land and water resources for cash crops and for crops with low water demand. This will not change in the near future and Israel will continue relying on grain and feed imports. Due to the growing population, future demand for grains and feed will increase in the coming years.

Wheat

Production:

In MY 2021/22, Post forecasts wheat production of 85 TMT, which is 6.25 percent higher than the 80 TMT of wheat production in MY 2020/21. The increase in MY 2020/21 production was a direct result of high precipitation during the normal winter season with no extreme weather, but with some late rainfall mainly in the north. However, some plots in this region reported decreased yields due to waterlogging attributed to the late rainfall. In addition, political protests in recent years in some of the growing areas led to early harvesting for silage use to limit the burning of fields as Palestinian protestors burnt some 400 hectares of wheat fields along the Gaza Strip border in the past. These two factors led to wheat production in MY 2020/21 being 24.5 percent below the ten-year average of 106 TMT.

About 70 percent of Israeli wheat is planted in the south and the rest in the central and northern regions. Average rainfall in the southern wheat producing regions generally reaches 450 millimeters (mm) per year, while the northern regions receive 500-550mm per year. Annual rainfall is concentrated during the winter months, from October until April. The average rainfall in MY 2020/21 was 133 percent of its normal. This above average rainfall impacted MY 2020/21 production levels and kept them below the 10-year average.

Current precipitation and soil moisture distribution are well above the annual averages in the central and northern parts of the country. Post expects the high rainfall in the south and the farmer's intentions to harvest green for silage along the Gaza Strip to have some impact on total production. As a result, Post forecasts MY 2021/22 production levels slightly higher than MY 2020/21 production, but still 21 TMT lower than the 10-year average. While in any given year about 100,000 ha of wheat are planted, only about 70 percent are harvested for milling while the remainder is used as fodder for livestock feed. Post anticipates these levels to remain steady this year.

Table 1: Israel's Wheat Production (TMT) and Annual Percent Change

MY	Total Production	Annual Percent Change
2009/10	100	67
2010/11	100	0
2011/12	100	0
2012/13	165	65
2013/14	130	-21
2014/15	90	-31
2015/16	155	72
2016/17	142	-8
2017/18	50	-65
2018/19	70	40
2019/20	75	7
2020/21	80	6.25
2021/22	85*	

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

Consumption:

Wheat consumption in MY 2021/22 is forecasted at 1.715 MMT, which is an increase of 12 TMT from MY 2020/21 figures. Post is revising downwards wheat consumption for MY 2020/21 by 148 TMT, or 8.2 percent, from 1.855 TMT. This is mainly due to higher wheat prices, and tight supplies from the Black Sea Basin (BSB).

For human consumption, there is growing preference amongst Israeli consumers to use substitutes for white wheat flour, such as rice, spelt, teff, and rye flours. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in MY 2020/21, Israelis moved to more home cooking which led to a significant increase in demand for wheat flour and pasta products. Feed wheat consumption is expected to be influenced by market prices and availability in the BSB, the main source of grains for Israel. The BSB supplied over 45 percent of the grain and feed imported by Israel in the past MY. Export limitations placed on wheat by the Russian and Ukrainian governments caused supply shortages and price surges, which led Israeli importers to replace some feed wheat mainly with corn.

Feed Wheat – The Israeli feed milling industry shifts easily from corn, barley, and sorghum to feed wheat and vice versa, depending on prevailing prices. Feed mills do not entirely substitute one grain in their mix for another grain, regardless of the price relationship. For example, with wheat and corn, in MY 2020/21, the sharp increase in feed wheat prices and decrease in corn prices led local feed mills to use larger volumes of corn in their feed products and less wheat. However, feed mills overall still used significant quantities of wheat and did not replace it completely with cheaper grains such as corn and barley. Most mills use computerized systems to assist with substitution decisions in rations. The systems produce a best-value product considering the costs and benefits of available inputs (protein, carbohydrates, fat, price, etc.). Israeli feed mills produce hundreds of different feed formulas for different usages and for the different growth stages of the animals and each formula has a slightly different feed ratio.

In MY 2020/21, Israel imported 699 TMT of feed wheat. Due to their proximity, BSB exporters, primarily Russia and Ukraine, dominated shipments to Israel. Imports of feed wheat from the United States in MY 2020/21 were zero, as they have been since 2010. Feed wheat from the United States was priced at least \$30/MT higher than Black Sea origin.

Milling Wheat – Israeli wheat for milling is sourced from Russia, the United States, Hungary, Germany, Canada, and Romania. Most of these imports are hard red winter wheat. There are 19 flour mills in Israel, with a total capacity of 1.3 MMT. In addition to milling wheat, there are also imports of packaged flour mainly from Ukraine and Russia. Annual non-feed wheat consumption in Israel used to be steady at around 1 MMT but was expected to decrease due to changing health trends. However, the COVID-19 pandemic and frequent lockdowns limited outside dining options and new trends of home cooking and baking were formed. As a result, consumption reports published in Israel over the past year demonstrated higher demands for wheat flour and for pasta products from the private sector. Israel is also shipping some milled wheat to the Palestinian Authority (PA) due to their insufficient milling capacity and high demand.

Trade:

In MY 2021/22, Post forecasts total wheat imports at 1.65 MMT a slight increase from previous year imports of 1.643 TMT.

Feed Wheat – Post forecasts that in 2021/22 feed wheat imports will be 700 TMT. Most feed wheat is imported from Ukraine.

Milling Wheat – In MY 2021/22, milling wheat imports are expected to reach 950 TMT. Despite annual population growth of two percent, consumption remains stable. Though consumption trends in recent years led to the reduced use of white flour, in this past year however, demand for white flour has increased. It is not clear if this trend is here to stay or if it is temporary, brought on by the COVID-19 restrictions. Nevertheless, an increasing number of consumers in Israel are looking for white flour substitutes, such as whole wheat and gluten-free products, which is considered healthier.

Local production of milling wheat covers a maximum of 15 percent of annual consumption. The market share of U.S. wheat is expected to decrease to 80 TMT in MY 2021/22 mainly due to higher commodity prices and freight costs. Wheat exports from the United States tend to have lower stability values than those demanded by Israeli millers, making the use of U.S. product impracticable in many cases. In the current marketing year, the share of U.S. wheat was 5.5 percent of total imports compared to 3.7 percent in MY 2019/20.

Stocks:

In MY 2021/22, wheat stocks are forecast at 415 TMT.

The government's emergency stocks of milling wheat are usually at their annual high in July after the end of the harvest in Israel. During this period, stocks are generally at an estimated 150 TMT, which would be sufficient to cover two months of demand. Stocks generally decline from July through March or April to around 30 TMT and rebound again at the onset of the harvest.

Emergency stocks are based on the domestic wheat harvest size. However, in the case of a shortage in local wheat production, stocks are rebuilt with imported wheat, as was done this year. Emergency stocks are controlled by the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture (MOA). The MOA also chooses, through tenders, the companies that are best suited to store the emergency stocks. In addition to the emergency stocks, local importers usually have some milling wheat stocks, which tend to be imported.

When the COVID-19 pandemic first struck Israel, the government increased its emergency stocks due to extremely high public demand for food staples as well as stockpiling of food in Israeli households. After a few months into the pandemic, the public realized that there will be no food shortages. Despite the shutdown of many sectors by government orders imposed to prevent the spread of the pandemic, the food sector continued to operate as usual and the public stopped stockpiling food. As a result, the government became reluctant in allocating funding for additional emergency stocks since food shortage concerns subsided.

The MOA also holds emergency stocks of feedstuffs. These include feed grains, oilseed meal, DDGS and CGF. Stocks of wheat normally stand at about 120 TMT and are sufficient to meet feed demand for approximately two months. Out of the total wheat stocks of 120 TMT, about 20 TMT are feed wheat.

Table 2: Wheat Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics

Wheat Market Year Begins Israel	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Jul 2019		Jul 2020		Jul 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	41	65	41	65	0	65
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	490	490	508	415	0	415
Production (1000 MT)	86	75	90	80	0	85
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1837	1610	1800	1643	0	1650
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1837	1610	1800	1643	0	1650
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	60	0	90	0	80
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2413	2175	2398	2138	0	2150
MY Exports (1000 MT)	5	10	0	20	0	20
TY Exports (1000 MT)	5	10	0	20	0	20
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	850	800	850	699	0	700
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	1050	950	1050	1004	0	1015
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	1900	1750	1900	1703	0	1715
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	508	415	498	415	0	415
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2413	2175	2398	2138	0	2150
Yield (MT/HA)	2.0976	1.1538	2.1951	1.2308	0	1.3077

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2021/2022 = July 2021 - June 2022

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Farm Associations, Grain importers, FAS Tel-Aviv

Barley

Production:

Post forecasts Israel's barley production in MY 2021/22 (October – September) at about 15 TMT from a harvested area of around 5,000 hectares. Post estimates that the area planted with barley is actually 6,700 hectares, but 1,700 hectares are going to silage. The other 5,000 hectares is for grain production. Most barley production is located in the south of Israel, the remainder is in the Beit-Sh'e'an Valley in the east of the country. Production is about 3 MT/ha for grains and around 8.5 MT/ha when cultivated for silage.

Consumption:

FAS Tel Aviv forecasts Israel's barley consumption in MY 2021/22 at 415 TMT with no change from the MY 2020/21 figure.

Post is revising MY 2020/21 feed consumption estimates up by 60 TMT to 405 TMT, from earlier estimates of 345 TMT. The increase is due to the higher volumes of barley used in some feed products, replacing the more expensive wheat. Following feed wheat and corn, barley is the third most utilized feed grain in Israel. Post anticipates that annual consumption will range from 250 to 500 TMT over the next few years. Barley's main use in Israel is for sheep feed. Most feed mills will swap out feed wheat for barley depending on prices, as seen this year following the price increase of feed wheat.

Trade:

FAS Tel Aviv forecasts Israel's imports of barley in MY 2021/22 at around 400 TMT, same as 2020/21 figures. There have been no U.S.-origin barley imports in recent years. Most of Israel's barley imports come from Ukraine, taking advantage of shipping proximity and lower prices.

Barley and other grains are necessary in feed rations due to the presence of a pigment in corn called *xanthophyll 1* that turns broiler meat yellow. Poultry producers and feed millers use higher amounts of barley, sorghum, or even feed wheat to mitigate the strong yellow pigment in chicken meat. Israeli consumers tend to associate yellow color in poultry to poor animal health and obesity. In recent years, annual barley imports have varied between 190 TMT and 550 TMT and will stay at these levels in the coming years.

Stocks:

FAS Tel Aviv forecasts Israel's barley stocks in MY 2021/22 at 42 TMT. Most of the stocks will be from the government's emergency feedstuff stocks. A limited number of stocks may, however, be held at private feed mills.

Table 3: Barley Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics

Barley Market Year Begins Israel	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	5	5	5	5	0	5
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	16	16	39	42	0	42
Production (1000 MT)	5	15	5	15	0	15
MY Imports (1000 MT)	358	340	300	400	0	400
TY Imports (1000 MT)	358	340	300	400	0	400
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	379	371	344	457	0	457
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	330	345	300	405	0	405
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	10	10	10	10	0	10
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	340	355	310	415	0	415
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	39	42	34	42	0	42
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	379	397	344	457	0	457
Yield (MT/HA)	1	3	1	3	0	3
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column						
TY = Trade Year, which for Barley begins in October for all countries. TY 2021/2022 = October 2021 - September 2022						

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Farm Associations, Grain importers, FAS Tel-Aviv

Corn

Production:

Israel is an insignificant producer of corn. No corn is cultivated for feed use. In calendar year (CY) 2020, total planted area was around 14,000 hectares. Over half of this amount is for silage, with some 6,000 hectares cultivated for human consumption as sweet corn (either fresh or processed). Popcorn grows on about 1,000 hectares. Israel is entirely dependent on imports of feed corn. Due to water constraints (dependency on irrigation, water shortages, and high prices), farmers continue to produce other higher value crops in lieu of feed corn.

Consumption:

FAS Tel Aviv forecasts Israel's corn consumption in MY 2021/22 (October – September) at 1.99 MMT similar to MY 2020/21. Post is revising MY 2020/21 consumption estimates up by 260 TMT to 1.99 MMT, from earlier estimates of 1.73 MMT. The increase is due to the higher volumes of corn used in

some feed products and replacing the more expensive wheat. Consumption will fluctuate somewhat, influenced mainly by grain prices. Corn is the main commodity used by Israel's feed industry. Poultry and egg production drives consumption, followed by dairy, turkey, and other ruminants. In the last decade, total animal protein production increased by 1.4 percent, reaching 832,000 MT in CY 2018 (latest figures available). This trend will continue in the coming years. Annual per capita meat consumption in Israel is 86.1 KG per person, ranking it fourth in the world after Australia with 90.3 KG, the United States with 90.1 KG, and Argentina with 86.6 KG per capita (2014, the latest statistics).

BROILERS: In 2016, Israel eliminated its poultry production quota system. With no mandated quota, production surpluses were expected, but none occurred. Growers are now attempting to put in place an internal quota control to avoid excess production. The quota system, dating back to 1997, increased broiler production by 113 percent through 2014. Poultry production in 2020 is estimated at 550,000 MT, up by 10 percent from the last year, the demands for poultry meat in MY 2020/21 were mainly from the private sector, the demands of the HRI sector were cut drastically due to the restrictions placed by the government in order to prevent the spread of COVID-19 that kept this sector closed most of the year. Private consumption rose due to increased home cooking. Poultry meat prices were mostly stable, though some prices did increase attributed mainly to the higher costs of slaughterhouses due to a new domestic veterinary regulation imposed this year. Israel is self-sufficient in broiler production and there are almost no imports.

TABLE EGGS: In 2020, table egg production was 2.177 billion eggs, with no change from 2019. Shortages in the Israeli market usually occur around the months of April and September due to local holidays and imported table eggs fill the gap. This year there was a severe shortage in table eggs available in the market during the high holiday season in April. This was a result of higher private sector demand typically seen during this season but coupled with COVID-19 related trends of food stocking and increased home cooking during that time. In past years, salmonella outbreaks on local farms were also exacerbated the seasonal shortages. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development with the poultry board control table egg production through a production quota system. The table egg prices are regulated. There is little incentive or interest in changing the existing system and therefore Israel will continue importing eggs in order to fill in the gaps.

MILK: In 2020, local cow milk production was 1.5 million liters, as was determined by the dairy board. The production quota for 2021 will stay at 1.5 million liters. Post estimates that total milk production will stabilize around the quota quantities even with the growing population due to increase in consumption of milk substitutes and in imported dairy products, mainly semi hard cheeses. Local consumption per capita is about 197 liters per person. Israel also produces 14 million liters of goat milk and around 10 million liters of sheep milk.

BEEF: There are no official figures published yet for 2020, but local production reached 80,000 MT in 2019. Post estimates that there was a 10 percent decrease in production in 2020 due to higher volumes of imported beef and smaller imports of feeder cattle. Israel is increasingly dependent on imported feeder cattle, as well as chilled or frozen beef as demand for beef rises. With the resource constraints and high dependence on imported inputs, locally produced beef is now more expensive than the imported product. Post expects to continue to see an increase in both chilled and frozen beef imports due to increasing demand, and a decrease in imported feeder cattle.

Israel imported 223,000 heads of feeder cattle in 2020, down almost 10 percent from 2019. This decrease can be attributed to one or more of the following factors – larger imports of fresh and frozen beef, reduction of live cattle imports due to animal welfare awareness, and less demand from the PA due to economic slowdown due to the COVID-19 breakout.

TURKEY: Turkey meat is not common in Israeli cuisine. The local processing industry absorbs most domestically produced turkey. Total production in CY 2020 was about 77,500 MT, down 12,500 MT compared to 2019. Turkey consumption is highly influenced by the HRI sector and the closure of restaurants for large parts of the year caused this cut in demand.

MUTTON AND GOAT MEAT: Israeli production of mutton and goat is estimated at 12,000 MT in 2020, largely unchanged from previous years. Consumption is stabilizing at this amount for the near future, most of the fresh supply of mutton meat originates from imported lambs that are sent to local feed lots.

PORK: Due to religious restrictions on pork consumption by the Jewish and Muslim population, local pork production is relatively small and production levels have remained unchanged since 1997, totaling about 14,000 MT. The Israeli Kosher Law prohibits imports of non-kosher meats but does permit domestic pork production.

FEED INDUSTRY: Eight feed mills control about 90 percent of the local feed milling industry. The largest feed miller controls 22 percent of the market and plans to increase production by 12 percent. There are some 150 feed centers in Israel. These are communal feed mills operated by local farming communities (i.e., Kibutzim), and sell their feed mix to the cattle industry. Fifteen of these are large feed centers servicing the largest cattle producers while the remaining 135 are smaller operations, selling feed to smaller producers. Each small feed center supplies feed to 100-300 cattle.

In Israel, due to the dry weather including long dry summers and short winters with little rainfall, beef cattle lack grazing meadows. Most of the year farmers must feed cattle, making beef production in Israel relatively expensive. Post estimates that the total market for the Israeli feed milling industry (feed millers and feed centers) is about 4 million MT (excluding hay and silage). Their typical formulation is composed of grains, oilseed meals (i.e., soy, sunflower, and canola), and other feed sources such as DDGS and CGF. Israeli feed mills export about 15 percent of their production to Jordan and the PA.

Table 4: Feed Prices in Israel (US\$/MT)

	August 2019	August 2020	% Difference
Corn	217	198	-8.8
Barley	220	220	0
Feed wheat	225	245	8.9
Soy meal	410	408	-0.5
Gluten feed	238	243	0.2
Canola meal	257	260	1.2
Sunflower meal	272	276	1.5
DDG	267	258	-3.4
Exchange rate INS/\$	3.5	3.4	2.9

Source: Israeli Cattle Growers Association

Trade:

In MY 2021/22, corn imports are expected to be 2 MMT, of which 180 TMT are expected to be of U.S. origin. In recent years, corn has been imported mainly from Ukraine, Argentina, and Brazil. In MY 2020/21, 180 TMT of U.S. corn was exported to Israel. The dramatic decline of U.S. corn exports to Israel in the past decade is due to competitive pricing of Ukraine and South American corn, cheaper shipping costs, and quality concerns with U.S. corn. Notably, in the Middle East and North Africa, U.S. corn is increasingly perceived as being of lower quality than South American or Black Sea product. Corn shipments from the U.S. typically arrive with a higher percentage of broken kernels than comparable shipments from other sources.

Ukrainian and other Black Sea corn sources' proximity to Israel results in a freight advantage over the United States and South America. Israeli importers report that Ukrainian corn, including freight, may be as much as \$30 per ton lower than U.S. product. Corn imports over the past ten years have ranged between 900 – 2,000 TMT. Post expects imports next year will not change.

Israel remains a steady, long-time customer of U.S. corn co-products including DDGS and CGF. In recent years, DDGS and CGF imports have increased significantly. In MY 2020/21, 681 TMT of CGF and DDGS were imported by Israel, of which 94 percent was from the United States. This figure has doubled in the last decade. The country's dairy sector is a heavy user of DDGS and CGF with some DDGS earmarked for poultry consumption.

Stocks:

MY 2021/22 ending stocks are forecast at 100 TMT. These stocks will be held in government storage, as well as privately-owned feed mills and centers.

Table 5: Corn Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics

Corn Market Year Begins Israel	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	149	149	131	100	0	100
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1992	1650	2200	2000	0	2000
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1992	1650	2200	2000	0	2000
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	497	200	0	180	0	180
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2141	1799	2331	2100	0	2100
MY Exports (1000 MT)	10	10	10	10	0	10
TY Exports (1000 MT)	10	10	10	10	0	10
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	1900	1541	2100	1890	0	1890
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	100	100	100	100	0	100
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	2000	1641	2200	1990	0	1990
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	131	100	121	100	0	100
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2141	1751	2331	2100	0	2100
Yield (MT/HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column						
TY = Trade Year, which for Corn begins in October for all countries. TY 2021/2022 = October 2021 - September 2022						

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Farm Associations, Grain importers, FAS Tel-Aviv

Attachments:

No Attachments