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THE STATE OF ISRAEL



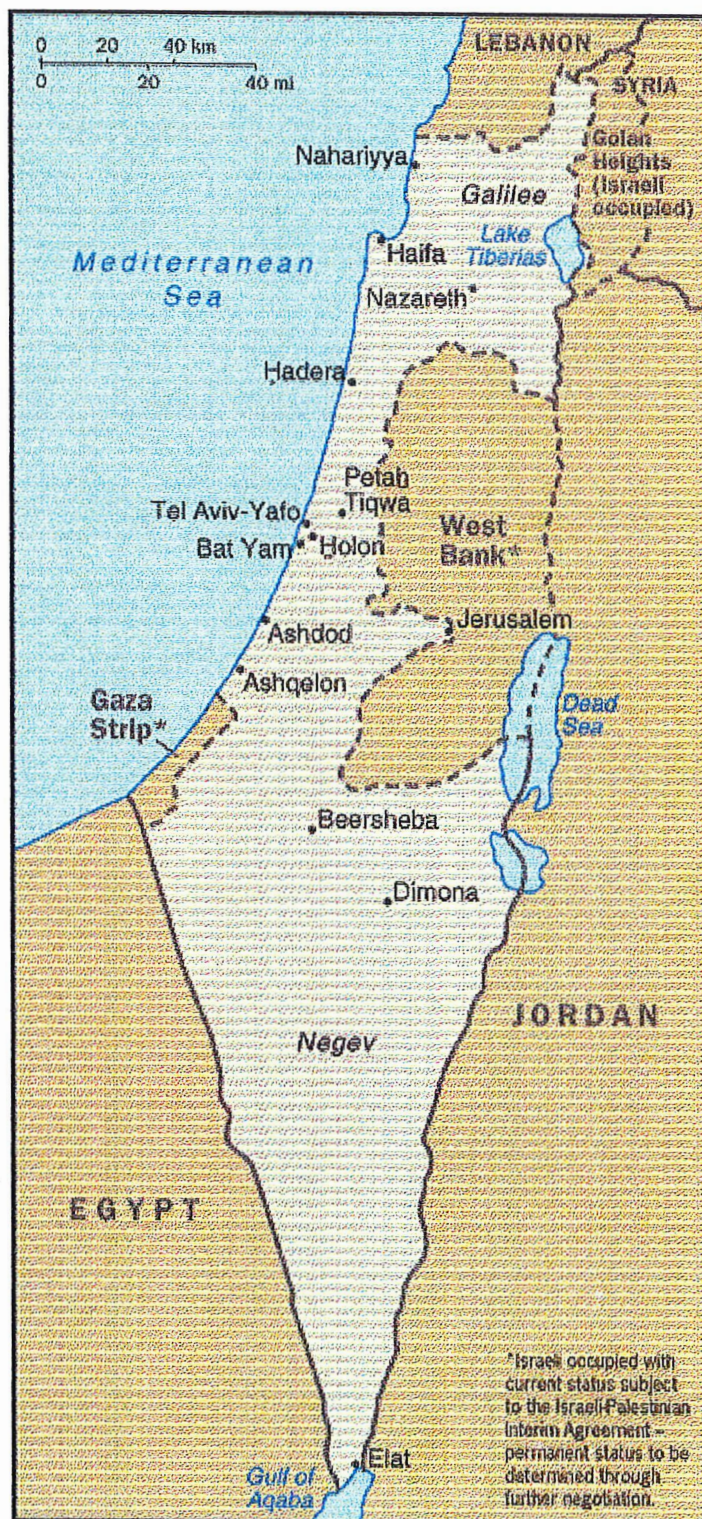
Agriculture
WESTERN AUSTRALIA



MARKET INTELLIGENCE PROJECT **AGWEST Trade and Development**

Briefing Notes
1997

Compiled By:
Rachel Hills
AGWEST Trade and Development



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THE STATE OF ISRAEL

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The State of Israel is a republic in which supreme authority rests with a 120 member assembly called the Knesset. It is predominantly a market economy with substantial involvement by the Government.

Since the beginning of the 1990's, Israel has enjoyed a sustained economic boom, with economic growth averaging 6% during that time. Despite limited natural resources the country has intensively developed its agricultural, industrial and service sectors over the past two decades, achieving one of the highest Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in the region of more than US \$16,500 for 1996.

The population of Israel is more than 5.7 million people, with the Palestinian population in the Palestinian Authority (PA) of Gaza and Jericho and the West Bank representing almost two million more. The massive influx of immigrants from the countries of the former Soviet Union which began in 1989, has sharply raised Israel's labour force to over 1.9 million, and while many immigrants are highly educated, unemployment is estimated at 6.9 per cent.

In 1997, growth of the Israeli economy is expected to slow to 3-4 per cent, with inflation moderating to about 9 per cent. One of the major policy goals of the government is to generate export earnings and foreign exchange to facilitate the reduction in the country's trade deficit, which was US \$185.3m in 1996, more than 100 per cent of GDP. Israel is also pursuing liberalization of trade ahead of accession to the World Trade Organization.

2.0 FACTS IN BRIEF

GEOGRAPHY

Area:	20,330 square kilometres
Capital:	Proclaimed to be Jerusalem in 1950, - but most countries maintain their embassies in Tel Aviv.
Location:	Israel is located in the Middle East, bordering the Mediterranean Sea between Egypt and Lebanon. It also shares borders with Jordan, Syria, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.
Natural Resources:	Copper, phosphates, bromide, potash, clay, sand, sulfur, asphalt, manganese, small amounts of natural gas and crude oil.

Climate:	The climate is Mediterranean.		
	Summer:	Hot and dry,	
		Max temperature	30-35°C
	Winter:	Mild and rainy	
		Min temperature	5°C
Land Use:	arable land		17%
	permanent crops		5%
	meadows and pastures		40%
	forest and woodland		6%
	other		32%
	irrigated land = 2,140sq.km or 10.5%		
Time:	2 hours ahead GMT		
	6 hours behind WST		
Measures in Use:	Metric system		
	Local Measures include; 1 dunum = 1 sq km		
Electricity:	220 volts, 50 watt cycles		

PEOPLE

Population:	5.7 million	(1996 est.)
	Close to ninety percent of Israel's population resides in urban communities and approximately 250,000 households live in communities with populations of less than 50,000 people.	
Population Growth:	2.11%	(1996 est.)
Language:	The official language is Hebrew, with Arabic used officially for the Arabic minority. English is the most commonly used foreign language.	
Religions:	Judaism	82%
	Islam (mostly Sunni Muslim)	14%
	Christian	2%
	Druze and other	2%
Ethnic Divisions:	Jewish	82%
	Israel born	50%
	Europe/Americas/Oceania born	20%
	Africa born	7%
	Asia born	5%
	Non-Jewish (mostly Arab)	18%

GOVERNMENT

Government:	Supreme authority rests with the Knesset, an assembly of 120 members elected for four years. The President is elected by the Knesset for five years and executive power lies with the Cabinet.
Chief of State:	President Ezer WEIZMAN (since 13 May 1993) Next election to be held March 1998.
Head of Government:	Prime Minister Benjamin NETANYAHU (since 1997)
Legal System:	Mixture of English common law, British Mandate regulations and in personal matters, Jewish, Christian and Muslim legal systems.
Military:	The defense forces include ground, naval and air components, Pioneer Fighting Youth (Nahal), the Frontier Guard and the Chen (women).

2.0 ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

According to official data, Israel's real GDP growth for 1996 was 4.4 per cent, almost 2 per cent less than the previous year. It is expected to drop further to between 3-4 per cent in 1997.

The downturn in economic growth comes after an economic boom, enjoyed by Israel since the beginning of the 1990's where average growth was above 6 per cent. Consequently, in 1996 Israel still had one of the highest GDP per capita in the Middle Eastern region, of US \$16,700.

In 1996 Israel's GDP was US \$95.1 billion and is projected to reach almost \$100 billion in 1997. Almost 70 per cent of the GDP is attributable to services, which also employs over half of the work force. The most significant services are tourism, consulting and high-technology industries.

Industry accounts for just less than 25 per cent of GDP and employs more than 20 per cent of the work force. The top businesses include food processing, diamond cutting, and polishing, textiles and apparel, chemicals, metal products, military, transport and electrical equipment, high-tech electronics and potash mining.

Only 3.5 per cent of the GDP is attributable to agriculture, and 3.5 per cent of the work force is employed in the sector. Surprisingly, Israel is largely self sufficient in food production except for grains. It's main agricultural products include fruit, vegetables, cotton, beef, dairy products and poultry.

The foundations for Israel's previous economic achievements were laid by the stabilization programs implemented by the government in 1985 in a bid to end six consecutive terms of triple digit inflation. While still at 14 percent in 1994, 1997 inflation is estimated to drop further to 9.0 per cent. Maintaining discipline in public sector spending, continuing economic deregulation and reducing the current balance of payments gap will be crucial to Israel's achievement of sustainable non inflationary growth over the long run.

Israel has had a massive influx of immigrants from late 1989 from the countries of the former Soviet Union. Many highly educated, the immigrants sharply increased Israel's labour force and paralleled an upsurge in new capital investment, especially in housing and infrastructure. Israel, however, lacks unskilled labour, relying heavily on Palestinian workers from the West Bank and Gaza Strip to fill manual labour jobs in agriculture and construction. These immigrants are also thought to have contributed to a rise in the unemployment level to 6.9 per cent.

The Government has a massive foreign debt - half of which is owed to the US, the major source of economic and military aid. To earn much needed foreign exchange, Israel has targeted high technology development designed to serve international markets.

Fiscal Year: Calendar year

Currency: 1 Israeli New Shekel (ILS) = 100 new argorot

Exchange Rates: US \$1 = 3.50 ILS
A \$1 = 2.58 ILS

3.1 ECONOMIC STATISTICS

	1994	1995	1996	1997f
Gross Domestic Product (US \$):	\$73.3 b	\$86.6 b	\$95.1 b	\$100 b
<i>By Sector:</i>				
Agriculture	3.5%			
Industry	22%			
Services	74.5%			
Real GDP Growth:	6.5%	7.1%	4.4%	2.5%
GDP Per Capita (US \$):	\$12,900	\$15,200	\$16,700	\$17,500
Inflation Rate (CPI):	14.5%	8.1%	11.0%	10.0%

Labour Force: 1.9 million (1992)

By occupation:

Public services	29.3%
Industry	22.1%
Commerce	13.9%
Finance and Business	10.4%
Personnel and other services	7.4%
Construction	6.5%
Transport, storage and communications	6.3%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.5%

Unemployment: 6.9% (1995)

Budget:

<i>Revenues</i>	US \$41 billion	(1996)
<i>Expenditures</i>	US \$53 billion	

Industries: Food processing, diamond cutting and polishing, textiles and apparel, chemicals, metal products, military

equipment, transport equipment, electrical equipment,
potash mining, high-technology electronics, tourism.

Industrial Production

Growth Rate: 10.3% (1995 est)

Economic Aid:

Recipient \$12.4 billion, (mostly from US) (1990-93)

Defense

Expenditures: US \$9.2 b, about 9.8% of GDP (1996)

4.0 HISTORY

Palestine (the 'Promised Land'), was established by the Zionist movement in the 19th century, aimed at the re-formation of an autonomous community of Jews in their historical homeland. Long inhabited by Arabs, Palestine became a part of Turkey's Ottoman Empire in the 16th century. During the First World War the Arabs under Ottoman rule rebelled, and in 1917-18 Palestine was occupied by the British forces when the Turks withdrew. In November 1917, British support for the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine, on condition that the existing non-Jewish communities there were safeguarded, was declared by Arthur Balfour (then British Foreign Secretary) and came to be known as 'The Balfour Declaration'.

In 1920, the territory was formally placed under British administration by a League of Nations mandate, incorporating the Balfour Declaration. Conflict was high in Palestine between the declared obligations to the Jews and the rival rights of the indigenous Arab majority. In 1937 a British proposal to establish separate Jewish and Arab states was rejected by the Arabs and the situation developed into open warfare.

On 14 May 1948 the United Kingdom terminated its Palestinian mandate, and Jewish leaders immediately proclaimed the State of Israel, quickly receiving wider international recognition, despite no agreed frontiers. Neighbouring Arab states sent forces into Palestine in an attempt to crush Israel and the war continued until 1949. The cease-fire agreement left Israel in control of 75 per cent of Palestine, including West Jerusalem. Most of the remaining area was under control of Jordanian forces, and came to be known as the West Bank (or Judaea and Samaria to Israelis). This area was annexed by Jordan in December 1949 and fully incorporated in 1950. No independent Arab state was established in Palestine, and the independence of Israel was not recognized by any Arab government until 1980.

In 1956, in retaliation to the Egyptian blocking of the port of Eilat by closing the straits of Tiran to Israeli shipping, Israel attacked Egypt and other Arab countries. Erupting into what is known as 'The Six-day War', Israel took possession of all Jerusalem, the West Bank area of Jordan, the Sinai Peninsula in Egypt, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights in Syria. East Jerusalem was almost immediately integrated into the State of Israel, while the other conquered areas were regarded as Occupied Territories.

Conflict with surrounding Arab states continued to be high, with a cease-fire arranged between Israel and Egypt in 1970. Attempts to do the same with Syria were unsuccessful.

It was not until September 1995 that the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip was finally signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Its main provisions were the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from a further six West Bank towns, a partial redeployment away from the town of Hebron, national Palestinian legislative elections to an 82 member Palestinian Council, and for a Palestinian Executive President, and the release of Palestinian prisoners detained by Israel. Right wing elements within Israel denounced

the agreement because they believed that too much had been conceded to the Palestinians.

On 4 November 1995, the Israeli Prime Minister, Itzhak Rabin, was assassinated in Tel-Aviv by a Jew who opposed the peace process, particularly the withdrawal of Israelis from the West Bank. Despite this Israeli forces completed their withdrawal. In December 1995, Israel and the PNA signed an agreement transferring jurisdiction in over 17 areas of civilian affairs to the PNA. In December, talks between the Acting Prime Minister, Shimon Peres and Yasser Arafat were held at the Erez border point, negotiating the release of 1,000 Palestinian prisoners before Palestinian elections in January 1996.

In 1991 Israel was a party to the historic Madrid Conference during which agreements were reached between Israel and some of its Arab neighbours. Peace negotiations between Israel and Syria resumed in late December 1995, and a second round continued in January 1996.

5.0 POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

While there has been a history of politically motivated violence within the occupied territories, the incidents have not significantly infringed on daily life within the pre-1970 borders of Israel.

Israel's relations with its neighbours have improved dramatically, contributing to a growing stability in the region and opening a window of opportunity for expanded investment throughout the area. The Israel - Jordan peace agreement of October 1994, marked an end to forty-seven years of belligerency and war. Syria, while technically remaining in a 'state of war' with Israel, has expressed its willingness to continue a dialogue with the newly elected Likud government. So far this has been unrewarding.

The deadlock in the peace process has left Israel increasingly isolated, both regionally and globally. At the UN General Assembly in July over 130 countries voted to condemn Israel's settlement policies. Some of the Gulf states have frozen links with Israel, and pressure is building among Arab States to postpone the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) economic summit meeting scheduled for Qatar in November.

6.0 BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH AUSTRALIA

Strategic investment represents an important area of commercial opportunity between Australia and Israel. Israel is a potential source of capital and foreign investment for Australia, and our proximity to, and knowledge of South East Asian markets could make Australia an attractive springboard to countries like Malaysia and Indonesia, to which, historically, Israel has had difficulty gaining commercial access.

In March, 1997 the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Tim Fisher visited Israel as part of a business focus on the Middle East. The visit lifted Australia's profile in the minds of

senior Israeli political and business leaders, and reaffirmed Australia's commitment to Israeli trade, and support for a peaceful resolution to the Israeli-Palestinian dispute.

Mr Fisher also opened negotiations on a Memorandum of Understanding on agricultural research and development. The agreement was signed in July, and will involve collaboration between the CSIRO and the Agricultural Research Organization of Israel. The areas under consideration are salinity control, post harvest treatment of food and dryland farming technology.

7.0 TRADE DEVELOPMENT

The Palestinian Authority (PA) of Gaza and Jericho and the West Bank represent almost two million people. Israel and the PA have undertaken to maintain a fully open economy between them, with a common external customs border and a common customs policy.

Israel's export growth is projected to pick up by 7 per cent, bringing total exports of goods and services to US \$32.5 billion. At the same time, imports are also expected to rise by a moderate 3.5 per cent, bringing the total to almost US \$ 43.3 billion.

The current positive trend in Israel's economy is expected to continue through to the year 2000 as Israel benefits from the fruits of peace, extensive investment in infrastructure, education and new immigrants continue their assimilation into Israel's economy.

Policies which lessen the Government's role in the economy will contribute to an environment more inviting to Australian suppliers, as will increased liberalization of foreign trade.

Tariffs:

The two column tariff is employed in Israel, based on the Harmonized system, with the general rate applied to Australian imports. The Harmonized system is in accordance with the Arab Gulf Co-operation Council (AGCC), which utilizes a unified rate of 4%, assessed on the CIF value of most imports, with food being the only exempt category.

The Israeli Ministry of Agriculture, adhering to Jewish dietary laws forbids the import of non-kosher meats, shellfish, crustacea, eels and shark meat. However more recently, special import licenses have been granted for non-kosher food.

Israel has many packing, marking and labeling rules. One of the most important is that labeling requirement on all foods must be in Hebrew, with the English language added, provided that the print is not larger than the Hebrew print. For more information, a detailed outline of Israeli tariffs and regulations is available from the Australian Trade Commission, released May 1997.

7.1 TRADE STATISTICS

Israeli Exports (fob):	US \$28.4 b	(1996 est.)
Israeli Imports (fob):	US \$40.1 b	(1996 est.)
Israel's Current Account Deficit:	US \$6.30 b	(1996 est.)

<i>Major partners:</i>	US, EU, Japan
<i>Expopr Commodities:</i>	industrial machinery, telecommunications and aircraft equipment, cut diamonds, pearls , chemicals, textiles , apparel, metals and flowers.
<i>Import Commodities:</i>	military equipment, investment goods, rough diamonds, oil, consumer goods and wool

Australian Merchandise Trade with Israel:

<i>Exports to Israel:</i>	A \$109 m	(1996)
<i>Imports from Israel:</i>	A \$282 m	
<i>Merchandise trade deficit with Israel:</i>	A \$173 m	

<i>Major exports:</i>	coal A\$45m, pearls and precious stones A\$4m, medixaments A\$3m, office machines and computers, parts and accessories A\$3m, wool and animal hair A\$3m
<i>Major imports:</i>	pearls and precious stones A\$42, aircraft and associated equipment A\$37m, general industrial machinery A\$23m, telecommunications equipment A\$22m, organic chemicals A\$21m

8.0 AGRICULTURE

In Israel, agriculture accounts for almost 3 per cent of GDP and employs 4 per cent of the workforce. The country is largely self sufficient in food production, except for grains and is particularly strong in fruit and vegetable production (especially potatoes). Other agricultural products include dairy products, poultry and honey. Israel is a major fruit exporter and has a strong domestic processing sector.

In 1995, Israel's major agricultural trade consisted of (US \$):

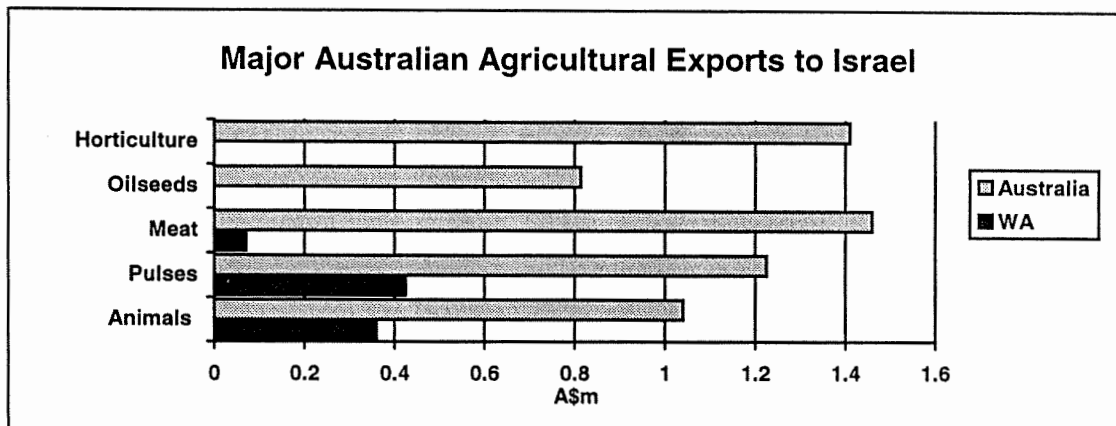
<i>Agricultural Product</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>
Live Animals	\$4.9m	\$6.609m
Meat and meat products	\$35.2m	\$115.67m
dairy products and eggs	\$15.3m	\$18.04m
cereals	\$24.7m	\$452.97m
fruit and vegetables	\$586.7m	\$180.17m
sugar and honey	\$10.3m	\$191.09m
oilseeds	\$27.0m	\$154.21m
hides and skins	\$0.6m	\$1.923m
beverages	\$26.1m	\$19.432m
coffee, tea, cocoa	\$53.1m	\$143.97m
fish and fishery products	\$7.2m	\$101.79m
Other	\$350.5m	\$254m
TOTAL	\$1,141.6	\$1,640m

The largest agricultural exports from Australia and WA to Israel in 1996/97 comprise:

<i>Agricultural Product</i>	<i>Total imported from Australia</i>	<i>Total imported from WA</i>	<i>WA % of Australian export</i>
Meat	\$1.46m	\$0.07	0.05%
Horticulture	\$1.409m	0	0
Pulses	\$1.225m	\$0.0425	34.7%
Live Animals	\$1.037m	0.36	34.7%
Oilseeds	\$0.814	\$0.001m	0.001%
Wool	\$0.57m	0	2.9%
Dairy	\$0.20m	0	0
Other	\$1.56m	\$0.14m	8.7%
TOTAL	\$8.29m	\$0.61m	0.07%

The market share of Australian agricultural exports is relatively small, with only A\$8.3 million of agricultural products exported to Israel in 1996/97. The US is the main source of Israel's agricultural imports. This is largely due to strong trade relations established through the US's assistance to Israeli agricultural commodity importers and the large amount of economic aid donated by the US over the last few years.

The following chart highlights WA's share of Australian exports to Israel by product groups.



Identified opportunities for W.A. Agricultural products include:

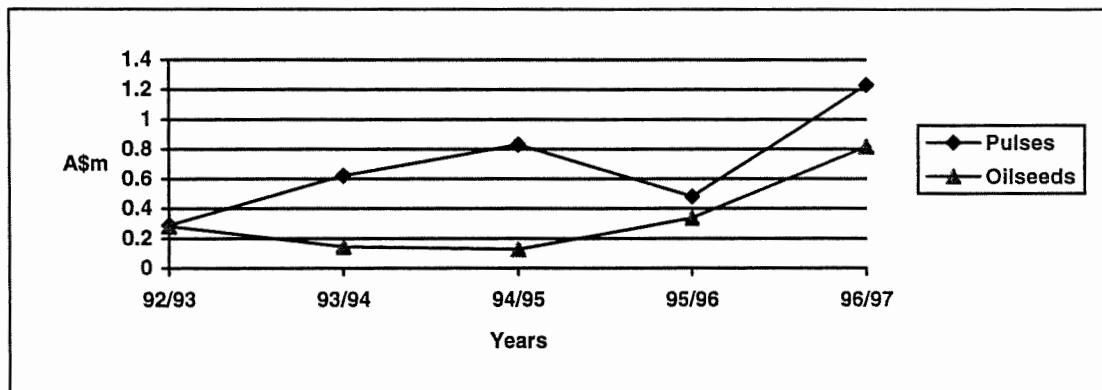
- **Meat;** lamb and beef,
- **Horticulture;** (carrots and juices)
- **Pulses;** (essentially broad and faber beans),
- **Live animals;** (mainly sheep) and
- **Oilseeds;** (mainly sunflower, tree and other flower seeds).

Wool

Australian agricultural exports of wool have fallen from over \$16m in 1993/94, to slightly more than \$0.5m in 1996/97. This was due to the closure of the Australian Wool Industry's 'top-making' factory in Israel, attributable to poor profitability and possibly the collapse of the wool floor price in Australia. The factory was of significant size, but has since been dismantled and sold.

Pulses and Oilseeds

The upward trend in pulses and oilseeds shown below reiterates the potential for WA to tap into the growing markets for broad and faber beans in Israel.



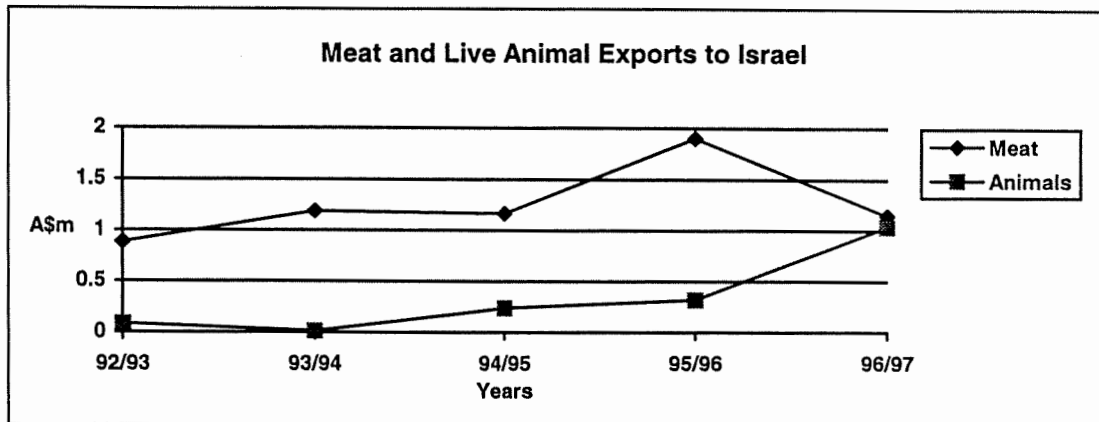
Live Animals

The live animal market is growing strongly, with a 220% increase from 1995/96 to 15.7 per cent market share of total live animal imports to Israel in 196/97. This reflects the large increase in Australian live sheep exports to Israel and a smaller rise in bovine exports to Israel.

Meat

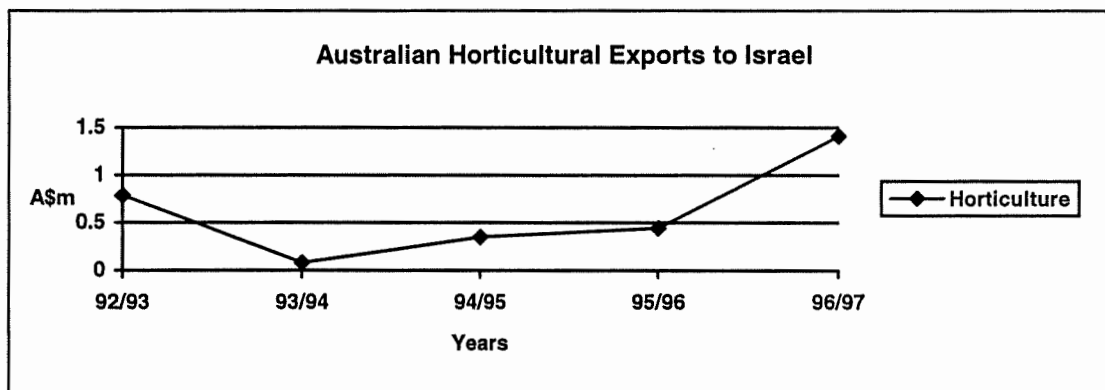
Australian meat exports to Israel declined by half a million dollars over the 1994 to 1996 period, however, Australia's market share of total Israeli meat imports did not vary much from a steady, but relatively low 1.6 per cent. There is the potential for a much larger market share for Australia (particularly WA) since the market was worth over \$115 million in 1995, and especially due to the reductions in advantages to Israel

of importing meat from Europe, achieved with the continuing liberalization of trade in the Middle East.



Horticulture

Australia currently has a small horticulture market share in Israel, however, it has experienced substantial growth over the past three years since 1993/94. Continued growth has demonstrated that the Israeli market requires further study to determine sector opportunities.



9.0 CONSUMER MARKET OVERVIEW

There are about 1.276 million households in Israel, with an average gross income of \$2,316 per month (\$27,792 p.a.). The GDP per capita is rising, as is population and food consumption, reaching 16 per cent of gross income in the 1992/93 year. Of this consumption, 3.54 per cent of gross income was spent on fresh fruit and vegetables, indicating good market potential for Australian horticulture to fill the deficit between Israel's domestic production of fruit and vegetables and demand.

Israel, as a country of immigrants, has large ethnic groups which brought with them their individual culinary traditions and tastes. This has led to development of markets for a wide variety of spices, flavorings and special ingredients. By the same token, the range of restaurants and manufacturers producing specializing and specialty foods and dishes is very broad.

Under 10 per cent of households are non-Jewish but the majority of them have dietary requirements similar to the Jews. The Moslems require Halal slaughtering of their meat and do not consume pork or pork products. To ensure that they do not inadvertently buy products which contain lard or other unacceptable ingredients, the Moslems look for kosher products.

Unlike the Jewish population, which includes wine in festive Sabbath meals and other religious celebrations, the Moslems abstain from wine, beer and other alcoholic beverages.

10.0 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Religious and Public Holidays:

1997:

22-28 April	Passover
12 May	Independence Day
11 June	Shavuot
2 October	Rosh Hashanah, Jewish New Year
10 October	Yom Kippur
16 October	Succot
23 October	Simhat Torah

Islamic holidays are observed by Muslim Arabs, and Christian holidays by the Christian Arab Community.

11.0 AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATION IN ISRAEL

Mr P. Rodgers
SENIOR TRADE COMMISSIONER

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Appendix 1: AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO ISRAEL
- STATISTICS

AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES EXPORTS: Total \$AUS Value by Country by Product for the period 1/7/1992 - 30/6/1997

AGWEST Trade and Development

AGTRADE DATABASE (Source: ABS) 9/97

AGTRADE DATABASE (Source: ABS) 9/97		AUSTRALIA					WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
Code	Description	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97
ISRAEL											
01 Live Animals											
01021090	Bovine animals (excl. calves),	0	0	0	0	340,600	0	0	0	0	0
01029090	Live bovine animals (excl. calv	0	0	0	219,367	259,864	0	0	0	219,367	0
01041090	Live sheep, for other than bree	0	0	138,520	51,150	349,100	0	0	138,520	51,150	349,100
01042090	Live goats (excl. Angora)	0	0	0	0	25,050	0	0	0	0	10,025
01060011	Live Australian birds	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0
01060019	Live Australian fauna (excl. bir	2,600	0	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0
01060091	Live animals of a kind used ma	69,073	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01060098	Live animals, not of a kind use	13,799	11,612	99,035	50,451	30,438	0	0	0	0	0
01060099	Live animals, not of a kind use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Live Animals		85,472	11,612	237,555	320,968	1,037,052	0	0	138,520	270,517	359,125
02 Meat and Edible Meat Offal											
02012011	Beef hindquarters and forequar	0	0	3,207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02022011	Beef hindquarters and forequar	0	0	562,826	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02022019	Beef cuts (excl. hindquarters a	0	0	0	69,250	178,336	0	0	0	0	35,000
02023013	Beef primal cuts (eg rumps, str	0	52,885	0	209,555	231,489	0	0	0	0	0
02023019	Beef (excl. hindquarter and for	0	156,978	0	101,755	45,950	0	0	0	0	0
02042210	Lamb cuts (excl. carcasses an	0	0	0	76,215	0	0	0	0	0	0
02043000	Lamb carcasses and half-carc	108,424	487,014	0	492,748	0	0	0	0	0	0
02044100	Sheep (excl. lamb) carcasses	0	3,639	0	50,221	0	0	0	0	0	0
02044210	Lamb cuts (excl. carcasses an	143,157	19,379	221,685	335,531	58,190	0	0	0	0	0
02044220	Mutton cuts (excl. carcasses a	0	0	0	32,586	72,642	0	0	0	0	35,079
02044310	Boneless lamb, frozen	0	0	0	171,989	0	0	0	0	0	0
02044320	Boneless mutton, frozen	0	0	0	0	19,042	0	0	0	0	0
02045000	Meat of goats, fresh, chilled or	0	0	585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02062100	Tongues of bovine animals, fro	378,915	56,500	214,442	8,245	616,949	0	0	0	0	0
02062200	Livers of bovine animals, froze	213,068	126,027	293,224	103,345	201,489	0	0	0	0	0
02062900	Edible offal of bovine animals (	39,478	76,295	73,541	116,489	14,700	0	0	0	0	0
02064100	Livers of swine, frozen	0	14,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02069010	Edible offal of sheep, frozen	0	190,125	266,302	134,220	22,675	0	0	0	0	0
Total Meat and Edible Meat Offal		883,042	1,183,642	1,635,812	1,902,149	1,461,462	0	0	0	0	70,079
03 Fish Crustaceans Molluscs & other Aquatic Invert											
03011010	Live Australian species of orna	0	0	0	870	0	0	0	0	0	0
03019902	Live fish (excl. trout, eels, carp	0	0	0	0	2,842	0	0	0	0	0
03062200	Lobsters (Homarus spp.), not fr	518	0	0	0	0	518	0	0	0	0
Total Fish Crustaceans Molluscs & other		518	0	0	870	2,842	518	0	0	0	0

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AGTRADE DATABASE (Source: ABS) 9/97		AUSTRALIA					WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
Code	Description	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97
04 Dairy Produce Birds Eggs Honey Edible Animal Prod											
04051000	Butter	0	0	0	0	33,820	0	0	0	0	0
04063011	Processed cheddar cheese, ca	0	0	0	0	167,799	0	0	0	0	0
04090010	Natural honey, comb or section	58,123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04100000	Edible products of animal origi	0	0	0	12,331	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dairy Produce Birds Eggs Honey E		58,123	0	0	12,331	201,619	0	0	0	0	0
05 Products of animal origin non elsewhere included											
05040030	Tripe	1,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05080010	Pearl shell, unworked or simply	229,287	49,929	72,086	21,326	150,274	153,491	0	14,211	5,351	137,574
05080099	Shells of molluscs, crustacean	25,396	0	0	0	0	25,396	0	0	0	0
05111000	Bovine semen (number of dos	0	0	0	880	0	0	0	0	0	0
05119100	Products of fish, crustaceans,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05119990	Animal products nes	1,465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Products of animal origin non else		257,185	49,929	72,086	22,206	150,274	178,887	0	14,211	5,351	137,574
06 Live trees Plants Bulbs Roots Outflow & Orn Folia											
06012000	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots,	0	0	0	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	0
06021000	Unrooted cuttings and slips	4,227	19,069	58,353	85,306	128,081	0	2,735	0	0	0
06022000	Edible fruit or nut trees, shrubs	1,088	0	7,095	0	3,607	0	0	0	0	3,607
06029092	Live artificially propagated plan	0	0	0	0	570	0	0	0	0	0
06029910	Live orchids, nes	0	0	0	745	0	0	0	0	745	0
06029921	Live wild picked plants, nes	0	1,788	0	0	0	0	1,788	0	0	0
06029991	Live artificially propagated plan	5,061	50,693	45,120	31,159	0	5,061	29,107	30,280	9,184	0
06031020	Wild picked fresh cut flowers a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06031030	Fresh, wild picked cut flowers	0	0	0	884	1,782	0	0	0	0	0
06031041	Fresh, artificially propagated c	0	0	0	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	0
06031042	Fresh, artifically propagated cu	0	0	0	18,673	0	0	0	0	0	0
06039070	Dried, dyed, bleached, impregn	0	0	21,555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06039080	Dried, dyed, bleached, impregn	0	2,071	14,064	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06049100	Foliage, branches and other pa	9,996	0	0	0	0	1,046	0	0	0	0
06049900	Foliage, branches and other pa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Live trees Plants Bulbs Roots Cutfl		20,372	73,621	146,187	138,367	135,240	6,107	33,630	30,280	9,929	3,607
07 Edible vegetables & certain roots & tubers											
07061010	Carrots, fresh or chilled	0	0	0	0	285,843	0	0	0	0	0
07102900	Frozen leguminous vegetables	0	0	0	0	18,812	0	0	0	0	0
07131010	Dried, shelled peas, for cultivat	0	11,647	306,433	11,478	57,157	0	0	0	0	0
07131021	Dried, shelled peas, not split, n	7,167	12,751	10,000	7,391	36,923	0	0	0	0	0
07131025	Dried, shelled peas, split, not f	0	0	0	0	26,306	0	0	0	0	0

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Code	Description	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97
07132020	Dried, shelled chickpeas (garb	21,873	44,910	32,328	106,661	15,550	0	0	0	0	0
07133120	Dried, shelled beans of the spe	0	0	0	44,015	158,048	0	0	0	0	25,632
07135020	Dried, shelled broad beans and	263,493	495,330	390,957	256,006	829,841	0	0	9,517	0	16,850
07139010	Dried, shelled leguminous veg	0	0	43,575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07139020	Dried, shelled leguminous veg	0	53,476	43,051	49,779	82,664	0	0	36,165	21,684	0
Total Edible vegetables & certain roots &		292,533	618,114	826,344	475,330	1,511,144	0	0	45,682	21,684	42,482
08 Edible fruits, nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons											
08093010	Fresh Peaches (excl. nectarine	0	0	138,265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08109010	Fresh fruit nes, pulped	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
08129000	Fruit nes, and nuts provisionall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Edible fruits, nuts, peel of citrus fru		0	0	138,265	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
09 Coffee, tea, mate & spices											
09091000	Anise or badian seeds	0	0	4,320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09109900	Spices (excl. ginger, saffron, tu	0	16,262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Coffee, tea, mate & spices		0	16,262	4,320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Cereals											
10030012	Barley, for malting, in bags	0	0	0	0	10,219	0	0	0	0	0
10040020	Oats, in bags	0	0	0	7,162	0	0	0	0	7,162	0
10059000	Maize (corn) (excl. seed)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10062010	Husked (brown) rice, long grain	0	0	19,226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Cereals		0	0	19,226	7,162	10,219	0	0	0	7,162	0
11 Products of milling industry, malt, starches, inulin											
11041290	Rolled or flaked grains of kilne	0	22,238	35,966	0	0	0	0	8,710	0	0
11042100	Worked grains of barley (excl. r	0	0	0	0	8,071	0	0	0	0	0
11042200	Worked grains of oats (excl. rol	0	0	8,492	0	0	0	0	8,492	0	0
Total Products of milling industry, malt,		0	22,238	44,458	0	8,071	0	0	17,202	0	0
12 Oil seeds & Oleag. fruits, misc, grains, seeds & fruit											
12030000	Copra	0	0	0	133,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
12060000	Sunflower seeds	0	0	78,157	133,500	676,660	0	0	0	0	0
12075000	Mustard seeds	0	2,806	12,729	17,208	4,060	0	0	0	0	0
12079100	Poppy seeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12079900	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	0	0	0	1,365	7,320	0	0	0	1,365	625
12091900	Beet seed (excl. sugar beet)	18,369	1,800	3,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12092935	Rhodes grass seed	0	0	0	950	0	0	0	0	0	0
12092939	Grass seeds, temperate (excl.	33,130	12,750	9,213	0	996	0	0	0	0	0
12092942	Legume seeds, of the medicag	34,769	0	0	20,415	0	0	0	0	0	0
12093000	Seeds of herbaceous plants cu	3,645	0	0	0	0	3,645	0	0	0	0

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Code	Description	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97
12099110	Cabbage and similar brassica	0	0	25,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12099190	Vegetable seeds (excl. cabbag	0	12,106	12,100	1,681	16,550	0	0	0	0	0
12099910	Tree and flower seeds	8,700	18,932	3,550	18,792	58,016	0	0	0	1,955	0
12099990	Seeds, fruit and spores of a kin	7,406	4,229	6,544	8,467	21,839	0	0	0	0	0
12119090	Fresh or dried plants and parts	0	11,255	0	0	960	0	0	0	0	0
12122090	Fresh or dried seaweed and ot	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
12141000	Lucerne (alfalfa) meal and pell	157,961	80,109	0	0	28,313	0	0	0	0	0
12149019	Hay and chaff (excl. lucerne (al	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12149021	Lupins	33,098	0	0	0	0	20,098	0	0	0	0
Total Oil seeds & Oleag. fruits, misc, grai		297,078	143,987	150,718	336,378	814,714	23,743	0	0	3,320	625
15 Animal or vegetable fats & oils											
15219090	Insect waxes (excl. beeswax),	0	0	1,759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Animal or vegetable fats & oils		0	0	1,759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Preparat. of meat, fish, crustaceans, mollusc or other inv.											
16022000	Prepared or preserved edible li	0	0	53,768	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16025011	Corned beef, canned or bottled	0	0	0	136,671	128,254	0	0	0	0	0
16029012	Prepared or preserved meat lo	0	0	0	0	120,000	0	0	0	0	0
Total Preparat. of meat, fish, crustaceans		0	0	53,768	136,671	248,254	0	0	0	0	0
17 Sugar & sugar confectionary											
17049000	Sugar confectionery, not contai	0	71,568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sugar & sugar confectionary		0	71,568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 Cocoa & cocoa preparations											
18069010	Chocolate confectionery contai	158,610	96,598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Cocoa & cocoa preparations		158,610	96,598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Preparat. of cereals, flour, starch or milk, pastry											
19059030	Cakes	0	0	0	0	17,337	0	0	0	0	0
19059090	Communion and sealing wafer	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Preparat. of cereals, flour, starch or		6,000	0	0	0	17,337	0	0	0	0	0
20 Preparat. of veg, fruits, nuts or other parts of plant											
20029090	Tomatoes, nes prepared or pre	0	0	0	0	26,057	0	0	0	0	0
20060010	Fruit preserved by sugar	0	0	0	0	99,700	0	0	0	0	0
20060021	Citrus fruit peel preserved by s	0	0	0	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
20060030	Ginger preserved by sugar	0	0	0	3,777	3,539	0	0	0	0	0
20071000	Homogenised preparations of j	0	0	0	0	88,051	0	0	0	0	0
20079900	Jams, fruit jellies, fruit or nut p	0	0	0	136,352	348,793	0	0	0	0	0
20084000	Pears otherwise prepared or pr	138,879	0	0	0	91,642	0	0	0	0	0

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Code	Description	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97
20085000	Apricots otherwise prepared or	52,469	20,355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20087000	Peaches otherwise prepared or	21,074	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20089211	Peaches and pears combined (	42,148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20089213	Fruit salad (excl. tropical fruit s	261,308	61,782	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20091100	Frozen orange juice, unferment	268,967	0	141,509	71,852	0	0	0	0	0	0
20098019	Juice of any single fruit nes, un	0	0	69,825	168,106	0	0	0	0	0	0
20098020	Juice of any single vegetable,	0	0	0	0	466,543	0	0	0	0	0
Total Preparat. of veg, fruits, nuts or oth		784,845	82,137	211,334	392,087	1,124,325	0	0	0	0	0
21 Miscellaneous edible preparations											
21039090	Preparations of sauces	0	0	1,498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21061000	Protein concentrates and textu	0	0	0	0	7,650	0	0	0	0	0
Total Miscellaneous edible preparations		0	0	1,498	0	7,650	0	0	0	0	0
22 Beverages, spirits & vinegar											
22030020	Canned beer made from malt	37,492	37,566	33,983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22041010	Champagne (ie wine in which t	0	4,582	0	812	2,041	0	0	0	0	0
22041090	Sparkling wine (excl. champag	0	0	0	0	8,898	0	0	0	0	0
22042131	White table wines in containers	0	0	0	8,630	7,638	0	0	0	0	0
22042132	Red table wines in containers n	0	0	0	7,615	116,187	0	0	0	0	0
22042190	Wine (incl. grape must but excl	13,124	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
22042940	Wine (incl. grape must but excl	0	0	5,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22083090	Whiskies, in containers exc 4.6	0	0	0	1,674	0	0	0	0	0	0
22089010	Vodka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Beverages, spirits & vinegar		50,616	42,148	39,480	19,231	134,764	0	0	0	0	0
23 Residues & wastes from food ind. prep. animal fodder											
23091012	Canned dog food, put up for re	0	48,074	502,657	35,328	772,672	0	0	0	0	0
23099090	Preparations of a kind used in	0	0	7,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Residues & wastes from food ind.		0	48,074	510,032	35,328	772,672	0	0	0	0	0
33 Essential oils & resinoids; parfum., cosm.											
33012990	Essential oils (excl. citrus fruit,	0	0	3,575	3,825	6,050	0	0	0	0	0
33019000	Concentrates of essential oils i	17,962	20,560	14,393	14,881	0	0	0	0	0	0
33019090	Concentrates of essential oils i	0	0	0	0	6,050	0	0	0	0	0
33021000	Mixtures of odoriferous substa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Essential oils & resinoids; parfum.,		17,962	20,560	17,968	18,706	12,100	0	0	0	0	0
41 Raw hides & skin											
41011090	Whole calf skins, preserved ot	201,446	176,271	77,209	45,148	34,080	0	0	0	0	0
41012110	Wet-salted whole cattle (excl. c	7,420	0	0	0	0	7,420	0	0	0	0
41012910	Fresh or wet-salted calf skins (0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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		92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97
41021021	Salted lamb (excl. shorn) skins	0	0	0	99,629	0	0	0	0	0	0
41021035	Sheep skins (except pieces), w	0	4,390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41022911	Lamb skins (except pieces) wit	0	2,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41043900	Bovine leather and equine leat	0	48,052	0	33,473	39,420	0	0	0	0	0
41051201	Sheep or lamb skin leather, wit	0	0	980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41062000	Goat or kid skin leather, withou	0	13,729	0	1,080	0	0	0	0	0	0
41071000	Leather of swine, without hair o	0	9,556	0	0	1,101	0	0	0	0	0
Total Raw hides & skin		208,866	254,850	78,189	179,330	74,601	7,420	0	0	0	0
51 Wool											
51011110	Greasy shorn wool (incl. fleece	135,697	85,543	5,791,995	0	0	0	0	368,259	0	0
51011120	Greasy shorn wool (incl. fleece	10,577,836	13,472,287	5,123,286	0	0	640,205	377,787	649,118	0	0
51011130	Greasy shorn wool (incl. fleece	1,785,623	1,578,013	645,558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51011140	Greasy shorn wool (incl. fleece	137,500	321,260	285,270	0	0	0	0	75,730	0	0
51012120	Degreased shorn wool, not car	290,511	134,944	130,433	127,814	0	58,089	134,944	0	127,814	0
51012130	Degreased shorn wool, not car	0	114,903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51052910	Wool tops, 19 um and finer	0	0	0	178,620	0	0	0	0	0	0
51052920	Wool tops, 20 um to 23 um	0	365,520	1,592,640	2,586,792	569,352	0	0	0	0	0
Total Wool		12,927,167	16,072,470	13,569,182	2,893,226	569,352	698,294	512,731	1,093,107	127,814	0
52 Cotton											
52010000	Cotton, not carded or combed	0	0	4,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52079000	Cotton yarn (excl. sewing threa	0	0	35,005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Cotton		0	0	39,980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ISRAEL		16,048,389	18,807,810	17,798,161	6,940,340	8,293,692	914,969	546,361	1,339,002	445,777	613,492

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		AUSTRALIA					WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
Code	Description	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97
	Grand Total	16,048,389	18,807,810	17,798,161	6,940,340	8,293,692	914,969	546,361	1,339,002	445,777	613,492