

## **AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS IN ISRAEL**

### **DEFINITIONS, EXPLANATIONS, AND SOURCES**

#### **Marketing of Domestic Agricultural Products (Tables 1–8)**

This is a monthly series of data, which includes only domestic produce<sup>1</sup> whose production was completed (i.e., after growing, picking, sorting, and packing) in the surveyed month. The produce was marketed to the domestic market, for export, and for manufacturing.

The data are obtained through the following marketing and collecting organizations:

- (1) Production boards
- (2) Agricultural organizations (including estimations)
- (3) Vegetables and fruits wholesalers
- (4) Exporters
- (5) Manufacturing enterprises and slaughterhouses

In some cases (e.g., cotton), data refer to produce stored prior to marketing.

The series does not include agricultural produce that is not sold through these organizations, e.g., private sales, nor does it include private consumption or intermediate produce.

As of January 2008, the data on fruit marketing are based on quarterly estimations of the Plants Board.

The discrepancies between annual data on marketing of citrus fruits published in this Quarterly (Table 6) and the data published in foreign trade statistics are due to differences in the definitions of the reporting period (an agricultural year in agricultural statistics, versus a calendar year [January–December] in foreign trade statistics).

#### **The Value of Produce**

The value of produce is computed according to prices estimated during the surveyed month (at current prices) at the point where the produce is released from the Agriculture industry (the stage where the produce is conveyed to manufacturing – upon entry to the enterprises; to local marketing – when entering the wholesale market; or for export – upon entry to the ports). The annual summary of the value is calculated by adjusting monthly values to the annual average, according to the Consumer Price Index.

It should be pointed out:

- (1) The field crops group includes: wheat, cotton, groundnuts (peanuts), corn on cob, and peas for canning. These crops are the bulk (about 70%) of the quantity (in tons) and value (in NIS) of the field crops.
- (2) Data of cattle, sheep, and goats (in tons) are estimated according to the number of heads slaughtered at slaughterhouses. The weight is estimated for each type of cattle by groups of weight.

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<sup>1</sup> As of January 2008, includes transfers to Judea, Samaria and Gaza Areas.

## Export of Agricultural Produce (Tables 9–10)

Canned vegetables and fruits are not included in this series, because according to the definition of the Agriculture industry they pertain to Manufacturing rather than to Agriculture.

## Month of Export (Period of Export)

The data in this series refer to the actual month of export, which in certain cases may be later than the month in which the produce was collected. Consequently, there may be discrepancies between the data of produce collected for exports and the data of actual exports.

**F.o.b. price (free on board price):** The f.o.b. price (free on board price) of exports and imports of goods is the market value of the goods at the point of uniform valuation (the exit point from the exporting country). It is equal to the c.i.f. price (cost, insurance and freight price) less the costs of transportation and insurance charges, for the transferring between the exit point from the exporting country and the entry point to the importing country.

## Average Prices (Tables 11–12)

- In Table 11 (selected products), for some of the vegetables, fruits, and animal products, consumer prices are presented.
- In Table 12 (selected inputs in Agriculture), average prices as paid by farmers are presented for main inputs in Agriculture.

The average prices are intended to serve as indicators of the price range. They should not be used for computing indices.

## Price Index of Input in Agriculture (Table 13)

- (1) The indices measure the influence of price change on the income from agricultural products, and on the expenditure for products, materials and services used for producing agricultural output.
- (2) The Agriculture industry is defined according to the *Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities 1993*.<sup>2</sup> According to this definition, the Agriculture industry includes farms engaged in agricultural production, e.g., field crops and vegetables, animal husbandry, fruit plantations, offshore fishery, and pond fisheries, as well as enterprises that supply services solely to the Agriculture industry, such as packing of fruits, spraying, and preparation of seed.
- (3) The input and output "baskets," whose prices have been measured since January 2001, represent the income and expenditure components of Agriculture in the base period of the index, which is: 2000=100.0.
- (4) For full details of the definitions of indices, their principles, and methods of compilation – see *Price Statistics Monthly*.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Central Bureau of Statistics (2003). *Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities 1993* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). Technical Publication No. 63. Jerusalem: Author.

<sup>3</sup> See the CBS website: *Price Statistics Monthly*, Subject H: "Price Indices of Input in Agriculture", Section 1: "Definitions, Explanations and Weights".

### **Sales of Feed Mix (Table 14)**

The data are an estimate of quantities produced in feed mix enterprises, and exclude feed concentrates that are not included in the mix supplied by feeding centres to cattle farming. Data are based on enumeration of all active feed mix enterprises.