Food Surpluses and Food Insecurity

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Sharon Ouziely
Koret Fellow

Editor in Chief: Prof. Glenn Yago
Director of Capital Studies, Milken Institute
Senior Koret Fellow

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Executive Summary

The paradox of the creation and destruction of agricultural surpluses in the context of food insecurity and poverty represents both a public policy and market failure in Israel requiring economic policy innovation. This policy brief provides both a historical overview of Israeli agricultural policy and methods to resolve this paradox.

Food Surpluses

- Surpluses emerge in order to protect farmers’ income when the government sets minimum prices for agricultural produce at a level higher than the price would be set by the market without government intervention (i.e., the equilibrium price). Unsold and non-harvested surpluses represent an untapped resource for cross-subsidizing food support programs for schools and poverty assistance programs. Additionally, program innovations suggested in this report would eliminate waste and inefficiency in agricultural policies which coincidently violate Jewish prohibition against the destruction of food based on the principle of bal tashkhit in traditional legal sources (see Appendix 1).
- As part of agricultural price subsidy policies, the surplus supply is removed by Production Councils and redirected towards the export market at below market price compensated by the government or through destruction of the agricultural surpluses as a form of price support subsidy to producers. Additionally, according to the Agriculture Division of the Central Bureau of Statistics, thousands of tons of non-harvested and unrecorded produce remain in the field comprising thousands of tons of additional agricultural surpluses.
- For the most recent years for which data is available, in 2004 32,000 tons and in 2005 15,400 tons of surplus fruit, vegetables, and eggs valued at NIS 13.4 and NIS 4 million respectively were destroyed. Annual non-harvested surplus destruction varies greatly and has been 2-3 times greater varying on the year according to the Central Bureau of Statistics. (See Figure 1: Agricultural Food Surpluses by Type, 1995-2005)
- During those same years, total agricultural subsidies stood at NIS 580 million and NIS 663 million respectively (See: Figure 3: Estimate Volume of Agricultural Subsidies, 1996-2005)
- This research reviews both the current status and history of Israeli agricultural policy in creating this paradox of agricultural surpluses and their treatment in the context of food insecurity.

Food Insecurity and Poverty

- According to a report conducted by the National Insurance Institute of Israel, during the years 2004-5, 1,580,200 people were living in poverty, out of which 738,100 were children.
- In 2005-6 the number of those living in poverty was 1,630,100 out of which 775,400 were children, an increase of 3.16% and 5% respectively.
- According to JDC Brookdale Institute in August 2003, approximately 8% of total households (about 150,000) in Israel reported severe food insecurity; expressed in a reduced quantity of food at meals, the skipping of meals, and in poorer quality of food consumed.
- An additional 14% of households (about 250,000) report that they suffer from moderate food insecurity.
Policy Innovations and Alternatives

Short Term Recommendations

- Current legislation that had been proposed by MK Issac Vaknin and later by MK Sofa Landver proposes channeling agricultural surpluses designated for destruction to food contractors and the needy, specifically to school lunch programs.
- The report analyzes the current cost of the nutrition project for school lunches indicating a total annual cost of NIS 127.29 million, of which the government contributes NIS 31.8 million (the remaining received from philanthropies).
- Alternatively, a reduction of agricultural subsidies would contribute NIS 663.2 million which would provide school lunches for 47% of public elementary schools and preschools in Israel and 70% of all children living below the poverty line. (See Economic Analysis Section).
- According to a study published in 2005 by the Israel Center for Third Sector Research and the Forum to Address Food Insecurity and Poverty in Israel, non-profits provide food aid to over 474,800 citizens with little coordination with the government, data collection, or benefit from agricultural policies.
- The report suggests the establishment of a system coordinating the Ministry of Agriculture and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) through a national network which would receive reports from food producers of unsold or non-harvested produce and facilitate harvest and food transfers by NGOs to those in need.
- Enable NGOs to register the food recipients to encourage monitoring and assistance by the relevant state agencies. In order to guarantee farmers' interests and ensure their full cooperation, it is necessary to ensure that NGOs maintain records documenting those persons benefiting from their services, to avoid duplication or the extension of continued assistance to persons no longer in need of it.
- Encourage recipient participation in the harvesting and packing of the food and payment in kind in addition to whatever aid is usually received from NGOs.
- Encourage producer participation in the transfer instead of destruction of food surpluses, possibly through tax incentives and indemnification from "good Samaritan" legal liability.
- Transfer of surpluses should be awarded by tender to facilitate small businesses and school lunch program involvement. Before destroying surpluses, production councils now contact industry and export sources in order to attempt to obtain the highest possible prices for the produce. Nonetheless, the compensation for the produce is minimal. In order to ensure the sale of produce instead of its destruction, a tender should advertise the production surpluses, or alternately, a future date for a tender should be announced. The terms of the tender should include granting an advantage to small businesses in general, and to businesses participating in school nutrition programs in particular.
- Permit schools to purchase surplus produce at discounted prices for large centralized purchases. This is done as part of an academic and practical curriculum in Iowa and in Canada. The curriculum there encourages proper, healthy nutrition and includes visits to crop-growing areas. A relationship between local growers and schools may also contribute to a renewal of interest in agricultural studies and farming.
- Schools should be able to operate school lunch programs without intervention by the central government, except for health and Kashrut supervision. This will encourage small and home-based businesses to compete for the provision and preparation of program food. State subsidies to the insecure can thus be channeled to those in need rather than through the Ministry. As part of aid to persons in need, the meals offered may be subsidized differentially, by providing refunds to businesses.
- Consider legislation to prohibit the destruction of edible food by state-subsidized producers.
Long-Term Recommendations

- The exemption of the agricultural sector from state antitrust laws should be eliminated. This will encourage competition, lower middleman costs and benefit consumers.

- The system of subsidies to the agricultural sector needs radical change. The current system encourages waste, penalizes efficiency and is detrimental to social welfare. Subsidies to the agriculture sector should be eliminated. Beyond the local economic benefits to be achieved by canceling subsidies, Israel would also be perceived in the international arena as a major supporter of developing countries.

- One-time grants or retraining programs can be arranged for producers who opt to change employment when the current subsidies end.

- A portion of funds currently used to subsidize large or inefficient producers and annual surpluses should be redirected to create a safety net for those that are in need, in a manner similar to America's Second Harvest.

- A portion of the subsidies should be used to expand the school lunch program as a response to food insecurity affecting children. An expanded school lunch program would provide hot lunches to all schoolchildren (and at some point, perhaps breakfasts), as well as employment opportunities to small businesses providing or preparing foodstuffs.

The national network should coordinate food rescue, donations and equipment, and distribution amongst the various non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The degree of volatility in surplus formation should be studied, in order to generate appropriate forecasts and think of ways to make up the difference, during years in which no production surpluses are recorded. It is also important to investigate the best way to actively involve recipients in the food rescue and distribution process. This type of involvement would motivate participants towards action, rather than passively waiting for aid. The subsidies once redirected will encourage producer efficiency and competition, by means of market forces including consumers and private sector businesses, rather than perpetuating waste and inefficiency through direct payments to producers.
Introduction

In 2004, the Israeli agricultural sector destroyed 32,000 tons of surplus fruit, vegetables and eggs, equivalent to the cost of NIS 13.4 million. In 2005, 15,400 tons were destroyed, equivalent to the cost of NIS 4 million. The decline in the quantity of surpluses destroyed is not, however, an indication of an ongoing pattern as during the years 1996 and 1997 there was a considerable decrease in the amount of agricultural surpluses. This decline was followed by a moderate rise during the years 1997 and 1998 and a steep incline during 1998-9. The same type of pattern can be identified during the years 2002-2004. According to a report conducted by the National Insurance Institute of Israel, during the years 2004-5, 1,580,200 people were living in poverty, out of which 738,100 were children. In 2005-6 that number increased to 1,630,100 people out of which 775,400 were children, an increase of 3.16% and 5% respectively. As bad as this may be, the money spent on destroying produce is only a fraction of the sum Israeli taxpayers channel to local agriculture through subsidies that totaled NIS 589.6 million in 2004.1 These subsidies do damage to the social welfare of Israel, encourage waste and inefficiency and come at the expense of more urgent social needs. (They also contradict Jewish tradition; see Appendix 1).

On March 6th, 2007 MK Isaac Vaknin (Shas), with the support of MK’s from all parties of the 17th Knesset, proposed a bill numbered 2272. The purpose of the bill was to improve upon the channeling of agricultural surpluses designated for destruction to feeding plants and the needy through a coordinating committee that would be established for these purposes. On June 23rd 2007, MK Sofa Landver (“Israel Beytenu”), proposed a similar bill, number 2836, with the support of additional MK’s.

After first reviewing the problem of food insecurity in Israel, in the second chapter of this paper we describe the subsidy policy and its historical background. In the third chapter, we analyze the economic results of this policy. We then present a comparison of international agricultural subsidies, and describe possible alternative uses for the currently destroyed surpluses and for the funds used to support agriculture. Finally, we offer recommendations for policy reform.

Food Insecurity

The concept of food insecurity is almost a paradox, signifying the fact that many residents of Western countries rich in food and technology suffer from a chronic state of hunger and a lack of access to food. "Food security" was defined at the World Food Summit in Rome in 1996 as a situation in which the entire population has physical and financial access, at all times, to nutritious, high-quality, safe food, in sufficient amounts, suited to their nutritional needs and food preferences, that can ensure a healthy, active life.2

According to the findings of a study published by the JDC Brookdale Institute in August 2003:
- Approximately 8% of total households (about 150,000) in Israel reported severe food insecurity; this is expressed in a reduced quantity of food at meals, the skipping of meals, and in poorer quality of food consumed. In extreme cases, those surveyed reported avoiding eating for an entire day.
- An additional 14% of households (about 250,000) report that they suffer from moderate food insecurity.
- Food insecurity exists within all population groups. However, it is particularly common among families with many children (four or more), among single-parent families, and among Arab families.3
According to reports by Israel’s National Food Bank (a foundation that was formed by the Global Jewish Assistance and Relief Network), the above percentages remain the same for the year 2005.\

**Surplus Production in Agriculture**

While hundreds of thousands of Israelis suffer from food insecurity, there are extensive agricultural surpluses; we will now examine the reason for the production of such surpluses, and their volume. Note that not all production surpluses are reported, so that in order to examine the volume of surpluses, unreported surpluses must also be taken into account.

**Reported Production Surpluses**

Agriculture is one of the only industries with an atomistic structure of sophisticated competition (i.e., multiple producers and multiple consumers). However, because of a multitude of factors over which producers have no control (such as weather conditions), agricultural production is not like any other production. The uncertainty factor can lead to situations in which many farmers incur losses in a particular season from which they cannot recover. This has led to substantial government involvement in the agriculture industry (central planning and subsidies) since the establishment of the State of Israel; over time, this involvement has impaired the agricultural sector's ability to adapt to evolving competitive conditions.

Agricultural production surpluses occur in fruits, vegetables and eggs (there are also productions surpluses in milk, but these are used to produce powdered milk).

Why are there surpluses? In order to protect the farmers' income level, minimum prices are set for agricultural produce. The minimum price is higher than the price that would be set by the market, without government intervention (the equilibrium price). At this price, the quantity demanded by consumers is lower than the quantity supplied by producers. This results in the formation of surplus supply, which will eventually cause a decline in prices and detract from the original aim of the government.

In the past, in order to cope with this situation, the government imposed individual production quotas, so that the total permitted quotas would be equal, as closely as possible, to the quantity demanded by consumers at the minimum price established (today, the quota regime is in place only in the dairy and poultry sectors). However, naturally, there were years in which crops were larger than expected, and the market accumulated produce beyond the amount stipulated by government decree. In order to prevent situations in which the surplus produce would impair the minimum price, Production Councils proactively took measures to clear these surpluses (in return for a percentage paid by the producers to the councils) before they reached the shelves. There are two options for these surpluses – either they are redirected towards exports or sold to industry at a loss, or they are destroyed.

Figure 1 shows a clear trend indicating a decrease in destruction as a means of clearing surpluses. However, the 32,802 tons destroyed in 2004 and 15,432 should not be treated lightly; considering that the destruction of this quantity of food cost NIS 13.4 million and NIS 4 million respectively.
Figure 1: Agricultural Surpluses by Type, 1995-2005 (Tons)

Source: Based on Central Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture Division, Excel data.

**Unreported Production Surpluses**

Some agricultural produce does not reach its original destinations. This produce is condemned to rotting and destruction. At present, there is no official data on the volume of this type of produce, as it is unreported. This produce includes:

- **Agricultural produce exported through the Karni Passage**

  The Karni Passage is a transit point for goods traveling between the Palestinian Authority and Israeli territory. It also serves as a control point to block various types of attacks. The closure of the crossing as a result of security alerts frequently delays shipments of agricultural produce for entire days, until the produce rots and is completely ruined. This produce is not reported, and there is no information regarding its volume.

  *Haaretz*, for example, reported that the income of banana growers has eroded by 30% since the beginning of the year because of the closure of the Karni Passage. The Karni Passage was closed by the IDF on January 8, 2006, reopened on February 5 for just nine days, and closed again following warnings of planned terrorist attacks (it was still closed as of the date of publication of the *Haaretz* article). The closure of the passage left fruit growers with large quantities of produce originally destined for export to the Palestinian Authority. Some of the surplus fruit was redirected to the local Israeli market, for sale at losing prices; some was refrigerated and stored; while the rest spoiled and was destroyed. The sector hardest hit was bananas. The closure of the passage led to banana surpluses of 200 tons every week. As a result of the closure, bananas were sold by retail Israeli chains at NIS 4.5 per kg, as opposed to NIS 6 before the closure.  

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This is not an isolated case. In May 2004, it was reported that dozens of truck drivers waited at the entrance to the Karni Passage for many hours with their trucks full of fruit to be marketed in the Gaza Strip. The heat wave at the time led to the fruit’s spoiling. It was further reported that in the two prior weeks, the closure led to the destruction of 100 to 120 tons of produce. According to Avishai Herzog, owner of a packaging house and a fruit marketing company, in this case again the main damage resulted from a drop in market prices of up to 50%.

- **Worsening terms of trade**

Another occurrence that is unreported but of considerable dimension is that of fruits and vegetables abandoned in fields and plantations. This happens because the costs of manpower required for picking and harvesting do not allow a profit margin for the farmer. The terms of trade in the agriculture index is defined by the output prices index divided by the input prices index. Figure 2 illustrates the price indices between 2002 and 2004.

**Figure 2: Input and Output Prices in the Industry 2000-2005 (the year 2000=100)**

![Figure 2: Input and Output Prices in the Industry 2000-2005](http://www1.cbs.gov.il/shnaton56/st19_13.pdf)


Between 2000 and 2005, input prices were close to output prices; recently, they seem to be rising more rapidly than output prices. These indices raise questions as to the degree of profitability of producers in this industry. When the cost of inputs (including labor inputs, which are also used during picking and harvesting) is higher than the price of outputs, it is financially unfeasible for the producer to harvest the produce (since the total cost of production will be greater than the proceeds of selling the fruit, and the growing process will end in a loss), and the produce remains abandoned in the growing areas. Since such produce is not cleared by the Production Councils, it is not reported officially. According to Yaacov Siton, Deputy CEO of the Plant Council, such produce may total thousands of tons annually.

**Historical Review: Agricultural Subsidy Policy in Israel**

As noted above, the cost of clearing and destroying production surpluses is minor when compared to total state subsidies to agriculture. Moreover, it is market failures caused by the subsidies that lead to the formation of the surpluses.
What subsidies are given to the agriculture industry? Are they essential to the industry and to the economy? What are the circumstances that led to their creation? What alternative use could be made of these funds?

The term "subsidy" refers to the granting of funds in a way that directly or indirectly affects prices or income levels in a particular sector of producers or consumers. Subsidies influence the volume of production or consumption. In addition, the term "subsidies" also encompasses other government actions that grant a certain advantage, with a similar effect, serving as money-equivalents for recipients. Subsidies in any form constitute an intervention by the government in the free power play within the economy. This intervention prevents the market from reaching its competitive equilibrium point – the point at which social welfare is maximized. The resultant equilibrium point after government support is inferior in terms of welfare.10

In Israel, this policy is manifested in the development of new crop sectors, the expansion of investments, the establishment of production and marketing councils that work to streamline production and improve the marketing of new agricultural produce, permanent subsidies for agricultural inputs, debt conversion for farmers in cases of a state budget shortage, and more.11

Agricultural subsidies fall into two groups:

A. **Support for agricultural produce** – subsidies given directly by the government to farmers, based on the agricultural product they produce. Within this framework, there are four groups differentiated by the type of arrangement: products with a fixed support rate – the support amount is fixed and defined per unit of product; supplements up to a guaranteed price – products in this group have a guaranteed minimum price; support through funds – support for this group of products is given through funds owned jointly by the government and the producers; charged support – products purchased by the government, or with government intervention, at a fixed price, with the amount of the subsidy calculated based on the difference between the price to the local producer and the international price.

B. **Support for agricultural inputs** – support for agricultural inputs is given for several basic inputs, with the aim of reducing farmers' expenses.

- **1948-1954**

In the first years after the country's foundation, Israel faced a severe shortage of agricultural crops. The shortage resulted from several factors: first, a significant decrease in Arab agriculture as a result of many Arab farmers fleeing Israel during the Independence War; second, the cessation of massive agricultural imports from Syria and Lebanon; third, the substantial waves of immigration, which led to rapid growth of the Jewish population in Israel. The output of Jewish agriculture was quite limited, and imports of agricultural produce from distant countries were impossible because of a shortage in foreign currency.

These factors, along with political factors, such as the need to find a solution to the problem of employment among hundreds of thousands of immigrants, and the desire to cultivate abandoned Arab land, led to a decision to settle many immigrants lacking in agricultural knowledge and experience in "moshav" communities (cooperative agricultural communities). The agricultural industry was considered essential to Israel's existence; this was manifested in a budgetary allotment to the industry and the preference it received in capital investments: out of the first US loan to Israel, totaling $100 million, agriculture received $35 million.12
The Agriculture and Settlement Planning Committee was first established in 1949, with the participation of representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency, and the Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael – Jewish National Fund (JNF). Various plans were prepared in collaboration with farmers’ representatives. This led to the planning authorities often submitting to pressure from the farmers and planning in advance for production of a larger quantity than necessary, resulting in the formation of large surpluses. Within less than five years, Israeli agriculture went from a severe shortage of agricultural produce to surpluses.

- **1954-1959**

  Government policy during this period was based on the principle of maintaining and expanding the income of farmers in general, rather than maintaining the more efficient farmers while redirecting less efficient farmers to other sectors of industry. The deceleration in population growth, on the one hand, and the increase in the agricultural product, on the other hand, led to surplus supplies of produce, causing their prices to plummet, sometimes below production costs. The early-stage "moshav" settlements, which relied on the vegetable sector for 75% of their livelihood, faced a financial crisis. Difficulties emerged in other agricultural sectors as well. As early as 1954, subsidies were needed in order to maintain a reasonable level of income for farmers.

- **1960s and 1970s**

  The main characteristic of this period was the expanded use of the subsidies tool. Between 1959 and 1972, the rate of subsidies per capita more than doubled, from 26.4 Israeli Lira to 56.8 Israeli Lira. Still, concurrently, the weight of subsidies out of per capita disposable income declined from 3.7% to 1%. Yet consumers received only about half of this rate as added disposable income, since some of the support was given directly to producers.

  The positioning of agriculture as an essential and central sector of the Israeli economy (based on the increased investment and support for this sector) became a means of violating the rules of competition in a type of production that is naturally competitive. During these years, the government, through the use of subsidies, protected consumers from an increase in the prices of agricultural produce (generally due to depreciation of the Israeli Lira or an increase in international production factor prices), and protected producers from a decrease in prices and damage to income during periods of surplus production. Appendix 2 presents the support for agriculture during 1959-1972, by products and inputs, as a percentage of total support.

- **1980s**

  As in the 1970s, various means of state intervention were also implemented in the 1980s, including comprehensive, detailed central planning in most sectors of agricultural production, with implementation of a quota regime. This intervention was primarily due to economic considerations and concerns over accelerated inflation. (It should be noted that the subsidies were financed by printing money, which contributed to the acceleration of the inflation rate and created, in essence, a circular paradox). In 1981, subsidies for raw material purchases reached $164 million, and water subsidies were $95 million, and total subsidies for agricultural products were estimated at $275 million.

  In the late 1980s, the agriculture sector suffered from problems of organization and financial mismanagement. Institutions operating in the agriculture industry (Production Councils, etc.) largely displayed organizational ineptitude, established bloated bureaucracies whose expenses were passed on to farmers, and made many mistakes based on non-economic considerations. Starting in 1985, due to a steep increase in the interest rate, farmers had
difficulty repaying their debts, which accumulated to immense amounts. However, the issue was broader than the level of the interest rate: some of the debts derived from the ease with which farmers had previously obtained credit at favorable terms, through the agricultural institutions.20

- The 1990s and 2000s

The 1990s were a turning point in the legislature's approach to the adaptation of the Israeli economy in general, and the agriculture industry in particular, to a demanding, changing global and local reality. A document entitled The Green Book – Policy for Rehabilitation and Development of Agriculture in a Period of Crisis and Massive Immigration, 1990-1995, was published in January 1991. The publication of this document constituted the first step toward a change in the policy of government intervention in the agriculture industry. Beyond a series of recommendations regarding credit, debt elimination, etc., the document also recommended reducing state intervention by canceling the individual quantitative planning system, and moving to a rule-based modulating intervention system, while adapting the economy to the transition from being closed to agricultural imports to a mainly open economy (with all the implications of exposure to market conditions, without guarantees and without a government safety net for failures).

Two consecutive documents in the same series were published in 1996 and 1999, for several reasons:

- On the global level – new open global trade arrangements took effect following the signing of the expanded GATT agreements and the establishment of the alternative WTO in 1995. Subsequently, full protection of agriculture in Israel was ended for the first time. A change in long-term trends emerged in world trade in commoditized agricultural products, with a transition from large surpluses to balances and occasional shortages, along with an increase in prices.

- On the regional level – peace treaties were signed with the Palestinians and with Jordan.21 Starting in 1994 exports from Israel to the Palestinian Authority increased. Exports rose by approximately 65% between 1994 and 1995, and by approximately 86% from 1994 to 1999.

Concurrently, imports from the Palestinian Authority and exposure to non-local produce led to an improvement in the quality of produce and high production standards. Indeed, agricultural producers in Israel were exposed to production under competitive conditions, based on relative advantage. In fact, in the last 15 years, significant changes have been made in the form of state intervention in agriculture, with a transition from broad government involvement in various areas of agricultural production and marketing, to limited government intervention restricted to just a few production sectors.

The results of these reforms are shown in Figures 3 and 4.
Figure 3: Estimated Volume of Agriculture Subsidies, 1996-2005 (NIS millions, 2004 prices)


Figure 4: Subsidy Weight and Development Budget out of Value of Agricultural Production (%)
Figure 3 indicates a general downward trend in total subsidies, in line with the recommendations of the first publication of the Green Book. Agricultural subsidies decreased by approximately 6.7% from 1996 to 2005. Figure 4 shows that the share of subsidies out of the total value of agricultural production has also declined over time. The figure demonstrates that the same trend is in the development budget, which is composed of support for the encouragement of production and income maintenance through encouragement of exports. As such, in 2004 this budget comprised just 0.3 percent of the value of agricultural production that year.

Today, government intervention is divided into direct and indirect involvement. Direct involvement includes subsidies of water, insurance, investments, and exports. Indirect involvement is aimed at aiding producers and marketers of agricultural produce, other than through the state budget; the costs of such interference are paid by consumers through prices. The main protections include antitrust exemptions for agricultural production and the banning of competitive imports.

**Economic Analysis: Subsidies in Agriculture Harm Social Welfare**

Under normal competitive conditions, it is the price mechanism that leads the market to an efficient allocation of resources. Economic units in the market aspiring to maximize utility or profit lead to efficient utilization of the resources available to the economy. Any intervention in a sophisticated market in which resources are used efficiently affects the efficient allocation, and is therefore undesirable in terms of aggregate welfare.

In the opinion of proponents of government intervention in agriculture, agriculture in Israel helps to preserve State land by preventing its seizure by unauthorized persons, and maintains the potential of farmland for future generations. Agriculture, they argue, helps preserve open green spaces in the face of accelerating urbanization. It is also an important economic sector that utilizes local natural resources. The level of knowledge, organization, and technology in the local agriculture industry has won international recognition, giving the industry a relative advantage, with similar consequences for its input industries—fertilizers, pesticides, etc. In addition, agriculture helps preserve water sources and natural resources, since the preservation of open cultivated areas contributes to the preservation of penetration and filling areas for underground water sources, ensuring food in a sufficient quantity and quality for the population of Israel. The most common argument made by agriculture-subsidy supporters concerns safeguarding the country's borders, since rural settlement is still the main form of settling and developing border areas.

However, others believe these arguments are irrelevant today. The legal and official existence of the State of Israel and its political and economic standing has long been recognized. Illegal takeovers of land are not daily occurrences. The claim of safeguarding the borders has weakened, since Israel is considered to have the world's strongest and most highly skilled military. In addition, after the "Disengagement" from Gaza in 2005, there is no longer any point in claiming that settling in a particular location establishes current or future borders. Moreover, it should be noted that the elimination of agricultural subsidies does not imply eliminating agriculture. The industry will continue to exist among producers who find it profitable, which will certainly happen after financially inefficient producers are screened out. It is therefore no longer appropriate to speak of the preservation of green areas, ensuring the food supply, and maintaining a relative advantage, since even without subsidies, there will be
some who will find it economically feasible to supply all of these. In such a case, although the natural process will be a reduction in the number of producers, their production units will concurrently expand.

Some may attempt to justify government intervention in cases in which there is a need to supply public goods,\textsuperscript{26} in cases of externalities,\textsuperscript{27} and in cases in which the government wishes to encourage economic growth, therefore seeking to implement a policy with a long-term social and political perspective which affects an intergenerational resource allocation. Market mechanisms generally operate based on short and medium-term considerations.\textsuperscript{28} However, the agriculture industry does not fall under any of these categories. It does fall under the definition of a sophisticated competitive market, by any criterion, in terms of its atomistic structure – meaning it includes numerous producers and consumers. The government's intervention, therefore, cannot be said to achieve an end that could not be attained without it. As will be demonstrated below, not only does it fail to contribute – it actually causes harm.

Of course, agriculture has an external effect in that it creates scenery, preserves the environment, promotes agricultural tourism (which relies on agricultural scenery), etc. However, a system could be created whereby various tourist operators would contribute to strengthening agriculture in their vicinity. The construction of such a system would not require government intervention, other than maintaining compliance with whatever rules are established.\textsuperscript{29}

Beyond this, the existing state intervention has an adverse effect on aggregate social welfare. Figures 5 and 6 describe two cases of direct government intervention: the use of production quotas (as is common practice today in the dairy and poultry industries), and product subsidies (as is common practice today under the Galilee Law), as well as the damage caused by the intervention in economic terms.

Figure 5 represents the market for a supported agricultural product. For example, consider a poultry farmer raising egg-laying hens. Without government intervention, the market price of an egg would be \( P^* \) and the quantity provided by the poultry farmer to the market would be \( Q^* \). Curve \( S \) is defined as the supply curve (the quantity produced when the price consumers are willing to pay is \( P \)). Curve \( D \) – the demand curve – describes the quantity demanded by consumers at each given price level. When the government grants support, the price per egg seen by the poultry farmer is \( PP \) (a higher price than the equilibrium price in the competitive situation), and the price per egg seen by the consumer is \( PC \) (lower than the equilibrium price in the competitive situation). Egg production is set at a level \( Q^* \) - the intersection between the price and the marginal cost curve (the supply curve). The subsidy per egg is the difference \( PC-PP=Su \). The increase of the price to the producer relative to the price that would prevail in a free market increases the "producer surplus."\textsuperscript{30} The addition is represented by the area of the trapezoid \( ACFB \). Similarly, the added "consumer surplus" is the area of the trapezoid \( ACGE \).\textsuperscript{31} The subsidies are considered part of the government's expenditures. Since government expenditures are generally financed by taxes, the taxpayers (some of whom are also producers or consumers) will bear the burden of the support. The area of the rectangle \( BFGE \) represents this cost.
Adding up the overall changes in welfare, we find that the loss of welfare to the economy is the triangular area FCG, located between the supply curve, which represents the marginal cost of producing the eggs, and the demand curve, which represents the marginal benefit to consumers. The calculation is performed in the following manner:

Producer surplus  
Consumer surplus  
Taxpayers  
Welfare of the economy

In Figure 6, egg production is restricted by quota to quantity Qm – a smaller quantity than would be established under conditions of competition. The price paid by consumers and received by the poultry farmer is PC=PP. For convenience, define: the area of the rectangle AEDB=L, the area of the rectangle BDIC=M, the area of the triangle GAE=N, the area of the triangle EDF=R, the area of the triangle FDI=X, the area of the triangle CIO=Z. In this case, the support for producers comes at the expense of the consumers, with no budgetary expenditure at all.
We now calculate the total changes in welfare as compared to a situation of competitive equilibrium:

1) Producers' surplus in competitive equilibrium \[ \text{Area of triangle BFO (Z+X+M)} \]
2) Producers' surplus with production quota \[ \text{Area of trapezoid AEIO (Z+M+L)} \]
3) Welfare total vs. competitive equilibrium – producers \[ L-X= (2)-(1) \]
4) Consumers' surplus in competitive equilibrium \[ \text{Area of triangle GFB (L+R+N)} \]
5) Consumers' surplus with production quota \[ \text{Area of triangle GAE (N)} \]
6) Welfare total vs. competitive equilibrium – consumers \[ -(R+L) = (5)-(4) \]

Welfare of the economy vs. competitive equilibrium \[ -(R+X) = (6) + (3) \]

To illustrate the advantages of the policy of removing subsidies, we now describe the poultry industry in Israel. The poultry industry is an example of a case in which efficiency in the industry increased in response to the removal of government involvement. In response to surplus-related crises and a variety of ineffective production quotas, in April 1991 the Ministry of Agriculture decided to cancel subsidies for live poultry (with the exception of subsidies under the Galilee Law; as of 2007, these subsidies will be 13% of the production cost of live fattened-poultry and 17% of the production cost of eggs for food).\(^{33}\) The reform in the poultry industry began in 1994. The essence of the reform was the granting of production permits of up to 100 tons beyond the quota on family farms, and permitting added production of up to 20% in communal farms, while ensuring a safety net at a level of 90% of the target price. The real price of poultry for consumers decreased significantly. Without the ending of...
the absurd quotas of 30 tons per year, which actually covered just 40 work days each year, the real price today would be higher by dozens of percent. In 1995, the policy enacted in 1994 continued, but the Council announced it was willing to buy quotas from small producers, in order to raise the efficiency of production in the industry. In fact, such purchases totaled approximately 7,500 tons in 1995. In 1997, poultry production totaled approximately 207K tons (versus 173K tons in 1994, and 140K tons in 1990). Production increased while efficiency in the industry improved, through the exit of small, inefficient producers, along with larger production units for the remaining producers. In 1997 the industry operated without the safety net, while maintaining price stability over the course of the year. Note that the elimination of subsidies has involved a reduction in the volume of demand for products with flexible demand, such as dairy products, but has also brought consumption patterns to a healthier condition.

The State Comptroller's Report for 1996 addressed the handling of egg surpluses in 1993-1995. According to the Comptroller, measures should be considered to stabilize the poultry industry, including structural changes in production, organization, and marketing, and measures should be taken to examine options for stopping state support for the industry. It is important to understand that these measures are needed all the more urgently (and not only in the poultry industry) in view of the various international agreements (GATT, the peace treaty with Jordan, treaties signed with the Palestinian Authority, etc.) that have opened Israel's markets to agricultural imports. The report also stated that in the opinion of an advisor to the Minister of Agriculture, from a purely economic viewpoint, the payment of production subsidies enables the existence of inefficient farms owned by weak populations in peripheral regions. Taking into account economic and social considerations, it would be best, in the opinion of the advisor, to stop inefficient production by such growers, particularly in the Galilee and Judea Mountains areas. The cessation of production could be accomplished by purchasing their quotas and paying benefits, to be determined subject to tests of income, age, place of residence, and other factors. In the opinion of the advisor, the cost of support for inefficient production is higher than the benefits that would be paid to these growers. Government support for producers of eggs for food has continued for many years, and its cost to taxpayers is high. (As noted, in 1993 and 1994 this expense stood at approximately NIS 150 million). By 2004, supports granted to egg producers under the Galilee Law totaled NIS 37.1 million.

According to Dalia Harel, formerly Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture, government price controls should be ended. In her opinion, this is not possible in the area of dairy products, due to the monopoly status of Tnuva and the lack of genuine competition from imports. She added that if planning in the egg-laying sector is cancelled, it will be possible to remove controls over egg prices, since there is no monopoly in this field.

Note that from the viewpoint of persons living in poverty, aid in the form of food products is an inferior solution compared to monetary assistance (see Appendix 3).

Agriculture Support Policy: International Comparison

Government involvement in agriculture can be found in both developed and developing countries. The type and extent of involvement differ in each country. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Jewish Agency tried, for the first time, to quantify government involvement in the activity of agricultural producers, in comparison to several OECD countries, in 1986, 1992, and 1993. A commonly accepted measurement method was used, employed by the OECD during preparation for the GATT agreements, which defines the term Producer Subsidy Equivalent (PSE).

The findings of the study showed that the support policy implemented by Israel is not exceptional. Total supports in Israel are lower than in the other countries rated, with the
exception of New Zealand. It was also found that the rate of total supports for agriculture, calculated relative to the value of production (percent of PSE), decreased over time (28% in 1992 and 27% in 1993, versus 38% in 1986). As of the mid-1990s, the rate in Israel was higher than in Australia, the United States, and New Zealand (the PSE rate in the United States ranged from 20% to 23% in 1989-1993). This study, which pinpointed Israel's location on the international scale of subsidies, is the only such comparative study carried out to date.

An attempt to create a similar scale was recently made at the Foreign Trade Division of the Ministry of Agriculture. The goal in creating this scale is to arrive at a very general benchmark in order to provide observers with an appropriate indication of Israel's position relative to the rest of the world. However, the results of the study are inaccurate, as the reporting years in each country are not uniform, and the manner of calculating subsidies varies from country to country. The countries appearing alongside Israel are all members of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Figure 7 shows the percentage of agricultural subsidies out of total GDP, and values of direct support for farmers (in dollars), for each country, including Israel.

**Figure 7: Agricultural Supports as a Percentage of GDP**

![Figure 7: Agricultural Supports as a Percentage of GDP](image)

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Foreign Trade Division, "Agricultural Support as a Percent of GDP" (PowerPoint presentation).

In light of the data in Figure 7, in which Israel appears as quite a modest subsidizer relative to its peers, some may claim that there is no acceptable reason for Israel to bear such low subsidy rates. Table 1, which shows per capita GDP, composition of GDP, unemployment rates, and the percentage of the population below the poverty line, will provide the answer to this argument.
Table 1: Per Capita GDP, Composition of GDP, Unemployment rates, and the Percentage of the Population below the Poverty Line

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country (2005 data)</th>
<th>Per capita GDP $ (PPP)</th>
<th>GDP composition (%)</th>
<th>Unemployment rate</th>
<th>% of population below poverty line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>2.8d</td>
<td>37.7d</td>
<td>59.5d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>4e</td>
<td>26.4e</td>
<td>69.9e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>32,800</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>68.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>41,800</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>78.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<td>26.5</td>
<td>69.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>29,900</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>76.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>30,900</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>72.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>30,400</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>73.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>42,400</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>60.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>34,600</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>65.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>1.5d</td>
<td>34d</td>
<td>64.5d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>41.4</td>
<td>54.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>7,900</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>58.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>25,200</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>67.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a – Data for 2000.  
c – Data for 2002.  


Table 1 indicates that these countries are divided into two categories. One category consists of developed countries with highly encouraging economic indicators, such as a high GDP and low rates of unemployment and of the population below the poverty line (with the exception of France, which has relatively high unemployment). The second category is comprised of countries whose development indices are less encouraging, such as Turkey and Mexico. Mexico and Turkey, which have a lower per capita GDP than Israel, at 55% and 64%, respectively, subsidize at higher rates by hundreds and thousands of percent. In the countries of the first category, economic indicators show positive values, so that it seems as though there is no reason why they should not be able to afford agricultural subsidies. The countries of the second category are developing countries, and it is therefore fitting that they should subsidize agriculture, as it is their main source of livelihood. Israel does not fit neatly into either of the two categories, and for reasons explained below, when it comes to agriculture subsidies, it should not strive to emulate either.
Harm to the Poorest of the Poor

As stated in the introduction, the negative effect on social welfare is a clear disadvantage, on the local level, resulting from government supports for agriculture. Notable disadvantages are also evident from a global perspective. In the Doha Round of 2001, special emphasis was placed on the needs of developing countries. Various resolutions were passed with the aim of helping developing countries to expand agriculture and rural areas, since as of 2005, 75% of the world's poor were living in rural areas. However, despite the good will of the developed countries, their assistance misses its target.

In economically depressed areas, where the economy is primarily based on agriculture, when the activity of farmers is profitable, they acquire means which create jobs and income in the local economy. As a result, individuals emerge from poverty, and the economy grows. This dual positive effect is particularly strong in areas in which agriculture is small and undeveloped. An excellent example is China in the 1980s. At the end of the 1970s, the Chinese government offered a policy that allowed farmers to earn money. Farmers adopted the policy, leading to intensive purchases of fertilizers, pesticides, and various consumer goods, such as bicycles, radios, etc. The result was steep growth in the level of income and employment, in both rural and urban areas.

The policy of trade and agricultural subsidies in wealthy countries, such as the European Union countries, the United States, and Japan, is harmful to the poor in rural areas in the developing countries, and greatly impedes their development. Annual subsidies for farmers in wealthy countries have reached approximately $280 billion. Annual support for developing countries stands at $60 billion. A Japanese cow is subsidized at some $3,000 per year, while a European cow is subsidized at about $1,000 per year. Comparitively, the average annual income of a resident of the African Sahara is $500, while development aid from the EU and Japan stands at $10 per year for an African from the same region. When unsubsidized farmers from developing areas do not sell their produce, they do not earn enough to emerge from poverty. Because these farmers cannot compete with the subsidized farmers, who can sell their produce at a price lower than the cost of production, the subsidy policy in wealthy countries detracts from the livelihood of farmers in poor countries. High customs tariffs on products produced at drastically lower costs, such as sugar, rice, and cotton, also prevent penetration of these products into markets in the wealthy countries.

Why, then, does the subsidy policy persist in the wealthy countries? It is partly because there are powerful political minorities in the wealthy countries, generally comprised of landowners and owners of agricultural businesses, who stand to lose from a change in this policy. It is often difficult for policy makers to change a policy that served a relevant objective in the past, even though it is no longer relevant today. And, in wealthy societies, there is a desire to preserve a relatively high income level among those engaged in agriculture. Those with the appropriate interests may also recite humanitarian and environmental arguments, which may perhaps be important; nonetheless, they should not come at the expense of the poor.

Note that even in countries such as the EU states and the United States, which have developed various programs that completely remove customs tariffs from products imported from certain developing countries; these programs are restricted in cases in which the threat to the local market is especially tangible. The idea of allocating resources in a manner that takes them away from farmers and transfers them to persons in need – on the local, regional, and global level – seems impossible and particularly threatening. Yet New Zealand can now attest that this is simpler than might be expected.
New Zealand

New Zealand is an example of an industrialized country that has reformed its agricultural sector. The change was essentially political, and given the importance of this sector to the New Zealand economy, was considered particularly meaningful and drastic. In order to protect local production from cheap foreign products, New Zealand did what many industrialized countries have done – it granted broad subsidies, backed by high customs tariffs. No matter how much the government increased subsidies, farmers' income continued to drop. In the mid-1980s, New Zealand found itself on the verge of collapse. Since agricultural subsidies were cancelled, more than a decade ago, the share of agriculture in the GDP has increased, and the industry has become internationally competitive. It should be noted that economic reform or change can be difficult enough to effect under a centralized government (e.g. China), but in a democracy, the politics involved are just as challenging. The economic crisis experienced by New Zealand in the early 1980s forced both political parties – the Labor and National Parties – to set aside their differences and agree on a radical change that was needed. The reform cut back supports granted to each sector of the economy, so that it was not specific to agriculture. Although New Zealand does not currently have a high GDP level ($24,000 PPP, as of 2004), its markets are inarguably competitive.51

We have seen that agricultural subsidies, whether direct or indirect, through quotas or grants, harm both the local and the global economy. We have also seen that a reform in this area is possible, based on the example of New Zealand. We now turn to look at Israel, and examine the option of treating agriculture and citizens in a way that will improve the condition of the economy and of everyone involved, from farmers to consumers.

Production Surpluses and Support Funds: Alternative Uses

As noted above, in 2004, surplus production in the amount of 32,000 tons was recorded in Israel (fruits, vegetables, and eggs) and in 2005 15,438 tons, all of which were destroyed. Total agricultural subsidies in those years stood at NIS 589 million and NIS 663 million respectively. The utilization of these funds and production surpluses for the purposes of social welfare would promote the resolution of the food insecurity problem in Israel, as well as other essential issues which do not receive the appropriate attention due to a lack of monetary resources.

The Nutrition Project – Addressing Food Insecurity Among Children

Three years ago, the Yadid non-profit organization proposed a bill for a Nutrition Law – a project to provide a hot meal to every child in the school system. The bill referred to a universal nutrition plan, in which every child enrolled at any school in Israel would enjoy a hot meal during the school day.

The nutrition project is an important aspect of coping with the problem of food insecurity among children. The cultivation of this project will ensure that one full hot meal is provided each day to every child in Israel, whether or not he/she is suffering from poor socioeconomic conditions. Ensuring proper nutrition will help to improve cognitive achievements and academic results, and will advance health goals, since children with inadequate nutrition are more vulnerable to disease and infection. The main objective of the bill was to ensure that there was no discrimination between children from poorer families and children from wealthier families: everyone eats, while only those who can pay do so.

The bill was submitted to the Knesset in 2003 by MK Yuli Tamir and MK Eti Livni, but was not approved. However, a bill submitted by MK Ruhama Avraham, which focused on providing hot meals to students in long school-day programs only (thereby significantly reducing the cost of the school nutrition program), gained Knesset approval.52
The annual cost of the nutrition project, as noted in a government decision, was estimated at NIS 180 million, for about 154,000 children in long school-day programs. Financing for the 2004-05, 2005-06, and 2006-07 school years was to be divided according to the following breakdown: government budget – 25%; Sacta-Rashi Foundation – 25%; participation by parents and municipalities (with their consent) – 50%. The Sacta-Rashi Foundation was required to comply with the rules of the Mandatory Tenders Law.54

The project has the potential to provide food for 193,727 students, of which about 14% attend 53 schools in Cluster 1, 13% attend 56 schools in Cluster 2, 12% attend 67 schools in Cluster 3, 34% attend 210 schools in Cluster 4, 15% attend 97 schools in Cluster 5, 5% attend 29 schools in Cluster 6, 4% attend 25 schools in Cluster 7, and 3% attend 20 schools in Cluster 8.55 As of February 21, 2006, about 104,000 students receive meals (this does not include children who receive meals within daytime group home programs or under the Dovrat Program), comprising 9% of all students in elementary schools and public preschools (as of the 2005-06 school year), and 14% of the total students living below the poverty line.

A calculation of the cost of the program comes to approximately NIS 1,300 per student per year. The Sacta-Rashi Foundation matches each shekel of government participation with a similar one-shekel contribution; however, there is no commitment on the part of the Sacta-Rashi Foundation to enlarge its contribution beyond the amount it stipulated – $30 million for three years (2004-05, 2005-06, and 2006-07). By law, municipalities are obligated to provide meals for all students of schools that enter the program, with the exception of students not interested in participating. In any case, municipalities are not permitted to deny food to a child whose parents do not pay. Note that the participation by municipalities is offset by special state grants. This grant is a one-time amount for the 2005-06 school year, and is deducted from the municipality's share (provided the municipality joined by November 30, 2005, at the latest, and operates the program through the end of the school year). The objective criterion for determining the grant, applied by the program's steering committee in the 2005-06 school year, is a scale based on CBS data, by the following breakdown: communities in Clusters 1-4 – a grant of NIS 140 per student; communities in Clusters 5-6 – a grant of NIS 50 per student; communities in Clusters 7-8 – a grant of NIS 30 per student.56

- **Food Contractors**

  Food suppliers are selected in a tender process through a notice published in newspapers, in coordination with the program's administration. The price chart is arranged by the type of food serving (tray/bulk), the required level of Kashrut (ordinary rabbinate/nongovernmental Haredi), and the number of daily portions supplied by the contractor, by levels – the higher the quantity, the lower the price. The average price of a meal is around NIS 8.5, and is determined based on offers by the contractors and the tender requirements.

  The organization employs two audit companies that visit each contractor once a month and examine compliance with all requirements in terms of sanitation, production processes, delivery, etc. Only contractors certified by the Ministry of Health are employed. With regard to Kashrut, contractors are required to present a kosher certificate, but no further controls are exercised. Food contractors are responsible for preparing the food and transporting it to the school/preschool, in insulated Styrofoam containers approved by the Ministry of Health.

  In terms of the types of businesses, the suppliers are diverse in the scope of their activities. The organization is highly interested in employing small suppliers, in order to promote employment in peripheral communities. Only contractors with a producers' license are employed – no home-based businesses are included. Meal composition is determined according to the guidelines established by the Ministry of Health, published in an *Eating and Growing* pamphlet.57
**Agricultural Subsidies vs. Expansion of the Nutrition Project: Analysis**

The current annual cost of the nutrition project (as of 2006) = 36 weeks (weeks of school per year, excluding Saturdays, holiday vacations, and summer vacation) * 4 days per week (4 days of meals out of 5 weekly school days within the long school-day program) * 104,000 students * NIS 8.5 per meal = NIS 127.296 million. As of the 2005-06 school year, the Israeli government's share in the financing of the meals for 104,000 students was NIS 31.824 million (NIS 127.296 million * 25%). An alternative interpretation of the figures would be that the Israeli government finances meals for only about 26,000 students.

Considering the above mentioned effects of agricultural subsidies, a long-term policy of canceling these subsidies and using the sums to expand the nutrition project would contribute to meals for 541,830 students, 20.8 times more than the number of students the Israeli government financed in 2006, or 47% of students in public elementary schools and preschools in Israel and 70% of all children living below the poverty line.

It is important to understand that in practice, the subsidy moneys appropriated from the agriculture industry would be returned to it, at least in part, since fruits and vegetables are a major component of the meals that would be served. An expansion of the nutrition project would substantially increase demand for these agricultural products. Furthermore, expansion of the nutrition project would have the added value of increasing employment in the food industry. Meals are provided for 104,000 students today through some 45 food contractors located throughout Israel. Expanding the nutrition project to all elementary and preschool children (i.e., to approximately 1,150,000 children) could potentially provide work for some 500 food contractors, or alternately, considerably increase the number of employees at the currently operating businesses.

**Nutrition in Schools in the United States**

Nutrition plans exist at schools and are operated as part of the schools' educational system. Meals are fully or partially subsidized for children of families in need. On June 30, 2004, President Bush referred to the approval of a nutrition plan for children, as well as the activity of the WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) Program for 2004, through the enactment of a law that expands access to nutritious meals and snacks for a larger number of children in schools, during after-school activities, and at various childcare facilities. The law also provides for an improvement in the quality of food in the programs detailed below.

**NSLP: National School Lunch Program**

This school nutrition program began in 1946, and provides daily lunches to more than half of the children in public schools. Most participants come from poor families who are exempt from payment or who pay a subsidized price, based on family income. The cost of the meals to participants is lower than the cost of the meals to the school. Government financing for the meals varies according to the families' payments. Families whose children pay for the meals almost entirely cover the costs of the meal. Families whose income is less than 30% above the poverty line receive free meals. Families whose income levels are 30%-80% above the poverty line pay a subsidized price for the meals.

In 2003-04, over 28.4 million children at more than 98,000 schools and residential institutions participated in the program. On an ordinary school day, some 16.5 million children out of the total 28.4 million children receiving meals (or about 58 percent) received reduced-cost or free meals. The US Department of Agriculture, through the food services it operates, manages the lunch program at schools throughout the United States. At the individual state level, educational authorities manage the program through agreements with school nutrition authorities.
The program provides a monetary repayment per meal, in cash, for public schools, non-profit private schools, and residential institutions. In the 2004-05 school year, schools received a refund in the amount of $2.24 from the federal government for each free meal served to a student, $1.84 for reduced-cost meals, and $0.21 for fully-paid meals. In addition to the monetary repayments, under the law, the schools received food products from the Department of Agriculture worth 17.25 cents per lunch served. Federal expenses for the lunch program in the 2004 fiscal year were estimated at $6.5 billion.

- **SBP: School Breakfast Program**

This program is smaller in volume and started late compared to other initiatives, as an experimental program in 1966, approved in 1975. The participation rate in the breakfast program is lower than participation in the other programs, for several reasons: many families eat breakfast at home before leaving the house; breakfast is an easier meal to organize (at students' homes) than lunch; and the long school day customary in the United States encourages finding solutions for lunch specifically. At the same time, the breakfast program provides important assistance to low-income families that do not provide breakfast or that provide a non-nutritious breakfast.

In this program, as in the lunch program, the income criterion determines the rate of subsidization of the meal. Three out of every four schools that serve lunch also serve breakfast. In an ordinary school day during the 2003-04 school year, 8.7 million children at more than 78,000 schools and residential institutions participated in the program. Of these, 7.2 million, or 82%, received free or reduced-cost meals. For every 100 children who received free or reduced-cost lunches, 43 children received free or reduced-cost breakfasts. In this case as well, the US Department of Agriculture, through the food services it operates, manages the breakfast programs at schools throughout the United States. At the individual state level, educational authorities manage the program through agreements with school nutrition authorities. In the 2004-05 school year, schools received a monetary repayment in the amount of $1.23 from the federal government for each free breakfast, $0.93 for reduced-cost breakfasts, and $0.23 for fully-paid breakfasts. Students charged a partial price were not charged more than 30% of the cost of the meal. Federal expenses for the school breakfast program in the 2004 fiscal year stood at $1.7 billion.

- **SFSPC: Summer Food Service Program for Children**

The summer vacation nutrition program is aimed at ensuring nutritious, regular meals during school vacations as well. The nutrition program is accompanied by educational and enrichment activities: at 95% of the sites where the program is operated, there are accompanying activities for children as well. The program was founded in the early 1980s, and participation increased steadily until 1996, when cutbacks were made, including a reduction of the food subsidy percentage. In 2001, 2 million students received subsidized meals, and 1.2 million students received lunches during summer school. In 2004, summer programs served approximately 3.2 million students, comprising one-fifth of children of families entitled to subsidized meals. Participation rates in the program vary among the different states in the United States; this seems to be related to the importance accorded to the subject by the local government.

In the summer of 2003, the food services program served almost 1.8 million children in more than 29,000 institutions, operated by 3,400 supportive organizations. Although nearly 16 million children rely on partially or fully subsidized meals during the school year, less than 1.8 million participate in the program during summer vacation. Even adding 1.4 million children who received meals during summer school, less than 3.2 million children receive meals through this program.
The monetary repayments received from the summer program are essential as financial support for additional programs serving children of low and medium income families during the vacation. In the summer of 2004, the maximum repayment for operating costs per meal in most states was $1.38 for breakfast, $2.41 for lunch or dinner, and $0.56 for snacks. Various suppliers receive federal funding for administrative costs, according to the type of institution. Suppliers can receive up to 13.75 cents for breakfast, 25.25 cents for lunch or dinner, and 6.75 cents for snacks.68

- **Other Nutrition Programs for Children**

  **FSP: Food Stamps Program** – Enables low-income families to buy food using coupons received according to the family’s entitlement. Among families receiving food stamps, 92% have an income level below the poverty line. Families with children receive 83% of the benefits, and children comprise about half of food stamp recipients.

  **ACFP: Child and Adult Food Program** – Provides food for children in community facilities such as after-school programs, emergency shelters, and additional school programs. The program also serves additional populations such as the homeless, the elderly, and children with disabilities. The program provides food for almost 2.7 million children daily.

  **WIC: Women, Infants, and Children** – Provides food, enrichment, and access to health care services to mothers, infants, and children up to the age of 5 who are in danger of inadequate nutrition. In 2005, 7.8 million pregnant women and children participated in the program each month.69

**Treating Food Insecurity Using Agricultural Surpluses**

In September 2005, a study was published by the Israeli Center for Third Sector Research and the Forum to Address Food Insecurity and Poverty in Israel. This study mapped the food-related non-profit societies in Israel, and the volume and patterns of their activity in 2004. As part of this study, a survey was conducted which gave rise to several important conclusions. The non-profits that participated in the survey aid approximately 474,800 people throughout Israel. 81% of the non-profits combine several modes of action in order to collect food and provide aid, such as soup kitchens (there are 23,904 soup kitchens in Israel) and distribution of food baskets.

The non-profit societies mostly serve regular clients; entitlement is checked infrequently (which may impede the absorption of new clients in need of services). In addition, the non-profits do not tend to check whether their customers receive other aid from similar organizations. Operating procedures between social services bureaus and the non-profits are established ad hoc, and are still being formulated. The non-profit societies ask for referrals from the bureaus, but it is unclear who is entitled to a referral, and who tracks the family and its nutritional needs. Further, the non-profits do not tend to maintain connections with one another in order to coordinate their resources and activity.70

It is deplorable that while the non-profit societies have difficulty obtaining aid for clients in need, tons of fruits and vegetables are destroyed - in 2003, 11,422 tons at a total cost of NIS 3.2 million (the difference between the findings in 2003 and in 2004 stems from annual demand, initial crop sizes, etc.). It is also unfortunate that there are production surpluses on cultivated land, with no record of their existence.71 The lack of records and close tracking of persons in need and their ongoing financial status, and the lack of overlap in data among the various societies and organizations, are failures that must be remedied if one wishes to make use of agricultural production surpluses. This is because the transfer of production surpluses to individuals who would have purchased the produce on their own, or who may decide to resell rather than eat it, would reduce farmers' income and hurt their
livelhood. Close tracking, record-keeping and coordination of data and activity could prevent this damage, so as only those truly entitled would receive the benefits.

- **The Table to Table Foundation**

  The pressure on state social services agencies in Israel and the deepening of social inequalities have led to a significant increase in the work of non-profit organizations aiding weak populations in the last decade, so that an infrastructure to extend further aid has already been created. As detailed above, there are agricultural production surpluses in Israel, most of which are slated for destruction. How, then, could such agricultural surpluses be utilized for the benefit of persons in need?72

  An excellent example of the sought-after cooperation between the agricultural sector and third-sector organizations is the Table to Table Foundation, which "rescues" food for persons in need, and among other things works to "rescue" surplus agricultural produce.73

  Projects run by the Foundation include the following:

  Second-rate fruits and vegetables: The typical Israeli farmer sells only 75%-80% of the fruits and vegetables grown. 20%-25% of the products are considered second-rate. This refers to fruits and vegetables whose appearance is inadequate and which are therefore unsuitable for sale (but perfectly suitable for eating). Before the Foundation's establishment, most farmers who work with the Foundation used to throw away such produce. Today, the Foundation's volunteers sort the second-rate products and distribute all suitable fruits and vegetables to the Foundation's subsidiary organizations. The Foundation collects close to 25 tons of produce each week.74

  The Leket [Gleaning] Project: Thousands of farmers decide, as noted above, not to harvest all of their fruit during the harvest season. In the past, all of this fruit – thousands of tons each year – was left to rot and was thrown out. As part of the Leket Project, the Foundation has groups of volunteers enter the fields of farmers who agree to participate; they collect all non-harvested fruits and vegetables. Thousands of Israelis (schoolchildren, soldiers in military units, youth group members, etc.) arrive to harvest the fruits and vegetables. In 2005, 20,000 people helped harvest 250 tons of fruits and vegetables.75

  The Foundation serves as a food bank, in that the food collected is distributed to various destinations, including various non-profit societies throughout Israel, children's shelters, homeless shelters, community centers, soup kitchens, school lunches, and assistance programs for the elderly. The Foundation has nine paid employees, a CEO who works without pay, four refrigerated trucks, and 500 volunteers. The Foundation contacts farmers through fairs held by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Production Councils. Reliability is important, in that farmers who see their neighbors open their gates to the Foundation's volunteers are likely to follow in their footsteps and offer their own fields to be harvested as well. If any produce were to be sold this would undermine reliability and undo the purpose for which the Foundation was established. As noted, in 2005, 250 tons of fruits and vegetables were gathered from about 30 farmers.76 Given that in 2004, there were 19,100 independent farmers employed in the industry, a simple calculation leads to the conclusion that there is an annual potential of some 160,000 tons of agricultural produce in fields and plantations (constituting about 2% of agricultural production, as of 2004) which is unreported and usually condemned to rot and destruction.77

- **City Harvest**

  The City Harvest program serves the people of New York City. Over 260,000 hungry people, including children and the elderly, are fed each week through this non-profit.78
daily amount of 53,000 pounds (about 24 tons) of food is rescued, with food donation sources divided into the following categories: 42% of the food is donated by industrial manufacturers and wholesalers, 23% is donated by non-profit institutions and municipal authorities, 12% is donated by restaurants, fast-food eateries, and caterers, 7% is donated by farmers, an additional 7% is donated by corporations, retailers, and hospitals, 6% is donated by grocery stores, and 3% is donated by individuals and schools. In 2005, the organization collected over 13 million pounds (5,902 tons) of fresh fruits and vegetables; this quantity still did not satisfy the large demand among the city's low-income population.

The organization recognizes that helping those in need does not consist solely of providing what they lack, but involves providing the tools to make the most of the resources available to them. For this purpose, seven different educational programs were established, which impart guidance and information regarding proper nutrition within the confines of a low budget. In order to supply the demand for fresh fruits and vegetables, the organization's staff began harvesting agricultural produce not picked by farmers, in amounts totaling hundreds of thousands of tons. Local farmers receive compensation for the picked fruits, which cannot be sold in the market since they do not comply with market standards, and those in need benefit from over 80,000 pounds (about 36 tons) of fresh local produce.

- America's Second Harvest (ASH): The Nation's Food Bank Network

America's Second Harvest is the largest such network in the United States, with members including over 200 food banks and aid organizations nationwide. The network provides aid in all 50 states, Washington D.C., and Puerto Rico. The network rescues and distributes about 2 billion pounds (908,000 tons) of consumer products and food each year. ASH supports nearly 50,000 local aid agencies that offer almost 94,000 relief programs, such as food storage, soup kitchens, emergency shelters, after-school programs, and Kids' Café programs.

Programs supported by ASH include:

- Backpack Program: Provides children in need with backpacks filled with nutritious and easy-to-prepare food products, during periods in which reduced-price or free meals are unavailable.

- Community Kitchen: Provides training in culinary professions for low-income populations, with the aim of giving individuals a foundation in order to find work in the food industry. Concurrently, participants contribute to the community by preparing hundreds of nutritious meals, which are delivered to various aid programs.

- Fresh Food Initiative: A partnership with growers, packing houses, and industry experts, who help ASH identify and rescue large food sources, including vegetables and seafood. The added value of this process is that it enables food banks to receive and distribute the food in packages that can be transported and distributed. Each week, ASH transports 1.8 million pounds (8,172 tons) of fresh produce. In 2005, 311 million pounds (141,194 tons) of agricultural produce (mainly fruits and vegetables) and 3.3 million pounds (1,498 tons) of fresh and frozen fish were distributed through this network.

- Kids' Café: Provides free meals and snacks to children from low-income families.

ASH is supported by donations from individuals, companies (food, transportation, consumption, etc.), and various institutions, including the US Department of Agriculture. Donations include food and consumer products, as well as monies. Food donors are protected against various criminal and civil claims, in order to encourage food donations, with the aim
of eradicating hunger in America. Donors of food surpluses and surplus agricultural produce enjoy full legal protection, savings on the costs of transporting, destroying, and storing food, free transportation from any US location, possible tax deductions, an improved public image, and, of course, the opportunity to help millions of hungry people in the United States.  

**Small Businesses**

Food services as a means of solving the problem of hunger entail secondary occupations that can contribute to the expansion of employment and to the volume of economic productivity. These areas of occupation include the harvesting, transportation, food preparation, marketing, administration, and even high-tech sectors. In the United States, meals at schools provide fertile ground for the growth of small enterprises seeking to prepare lunches, open cafeterias, provide fruit as afternoon snacks, etc.

For example, Mrs. Carliss opened a family business in Texas. Mrs. Carliss is a general advisor at The Paper Plate. Based on her experience as a mother and an attorney, Mrs. Carliss realized the market potential inherent in a wealthy population with a demand for food deliveries. Mrs. Carliss's mother, now president of the company, decided early on to invest in the idea as well. A small-business advisor in Dallas brought to their attention the opening of a semi-private school where demand might emerge for pre-prepared lunches. Mrs. Carliss's brother also joined the initiative to help with the financing and organization of the business. In October 1998, the company began by supplying 67 lunches, which were bought, prepared, delivered, and served by the three on their own. They discovered that preparing meals for students was profitable. In 1999, the company applied to work with an additional school. Today the company has 53 employees who prepare and serve 6,500-7,000 lunches and 2,000 breakfasts each day at private and semi-private schools. The food is served either by the school or by company staff. The company had $2.8 million in revenues in 2004, and $3 million in 2005. Last year, the company received an appointment from the state as a food management service. This appointment allows it to supply lunches to any public school in Texas.

An example of intensive use of fresh fruits and vegetables is HSLP (Healthy School Lunch Program), administered by the Earthsave Canada organization. The goal of the program is to bring about intensive use of nutritious, healthy foods at schools in Vancouver, Canada, while explicitly restricting less healthy choices. The idea is to base the meals offered on vegetarian components. Vegetarian food is accessible to everyone, and circumvents various religious, cultural, and dietary restrictions. Within a strict budget, it seems ideal to base meals on fresh, healthy ingredients. The program is constructed based on personal meetings of a program team with school personnel, with the aim of helping them design a nutrition policy suitable to the needs of their students. For several schools, it is sufficient to offer food that is not fried. For other schools, it is enough to introduce vending machines containing vegetarian food products, or open a salad bar within the school cafeteria. The program is currently in a trial phase at two Vancouver schools, alongside a program in which chefs visit the schools and create tasty vegetarian recipes together with the students.

In another example, production surplus fruits sold at a loss are utilized. Schoolchildren in Oregon are trying a new item at lunch: fizzy fruits (produced by the Fizzy Fruit Co.). Founder Glen Kaufman invented this product in the mid-1990s, while sailing, when he ate pears that had been placed in a container of carbon dioxide-based dry ice. The pears were sweet and fizzy; ever since, Kaufman has sought to promote the idea. The lunch supplier Sodexho served the product as part of an experimental project at 14 Oregon schools, and it is slated for distribution to 500 schools in the state. Fizzy fruits will soon be sold in vending machines and at convenience stores.
Surprisingly, it turns out that the high-tech sector also has a role in this field. An entrepreneur named Stephan Moon founded an Internet-based company called Tuck-shop. The company offers a service allowing parents to order lunches for their children during school hours, and pay for them online. Information about the service was sent to 2,700 schools in various states, and according to Moon, feedback so far has been quite positive. Parents have full control over selection of the menu for their children, enabling them to put together a meal based on the rules of proper nutrition. Coordination between schools and food suppliers is less cumbersome, and parents can be assured that money for school lunches is used for that purpose rather than spent on other things. The website provides every school registering for the service full freedom in site design, content, and links to the school's website. Furthermore, each registered school will have the option of selling advertising space to certain companies, thereby eliminating the need to pay an annual fee; thus the idea is marketed as a profit component, rather than a cost component, for the school. The cost of registration and website construction for a single school is $10,000. There is also an annual cost of $250.

As noted, increasing demand from schools for fresh agricultural produce benefits farmers, since it opens a substantial consumer niche to them. It turns out that a direct connection between schools and farmers is a positive relationship with benefits for both parties. In Iowa, for example, elementary, middle, and high schools buy large quantities of food this way each year for breakfast and lunch programs. In fact, direct purchasing has been tried in several programs. This type of purchasing is often part of a school curriculum involving farmers' visits to the school, or students' visits to local crop growing areas. Almost every school has a nutrition program operated for students. Close to 20% of students participate in breakfast programs. 70%-90% generally participate in lunch programs. These percentages represent significant potential market power.

Breakfast usually includes milk, fruit juice or fruit, and two portions such as cereal and toast or pancakes. The average price charged for breakfast is $1. Lunch includes two fruit and/or vegetable portions, two portions of bread or a similar product, dessert, and a portion of milk. The price charged for lunch ranges from $1.30 to $1.80. Higher prices are charged at middle and high schools, due to larger portions served. Most of the schools are entitled to receive food products through the Department of Agriculture. The program provides a variety of frozen or durable products, including chicken or beef, flour, fruits, vegetables, etc., at a fairly low cost. The schools purchase the products from this source rather than other sources, due to the low cost. Fresh produce such as eggs, milk, and fresh fruits and vegetables are not included in this range of products.

A food services manager usually carries out food purchases for the school. Food services managers generally buy from less than ten suppliers. Payment for the food is usually made through the regional business office, with the board of education providing approvals for payments, which are usually made within thirty days. The food is generally delivered directly to the schools where it will be served. Food services managers must ascertain several points before buying food products and fresh local produce: economic efficiency (obtaining high-quality food at competitive prices, in line with the school's budget), seasonality and availability of food products (enrichment of new and existing menus according to the availability of agricultural crops each season), product packaging and labeling, in order to comply with various regulations concerning product quality, and of course, the efficiency of ordering and payment to producers. Conscientious attention to each of these issues will raise local growers' chances of selling produce to the regional school. Growers market their produce either as individuals, or as part of a joint effort by several farmers through an organized body.

Since 1996, the federal lunch program is required to comply with a standard under which the percentage of fat in a meal cannot exceed 30%, with the percentage of saturated fat
not to exceed 10%. This requirement opened the door to various cafeterias offering healthy food. In California, the Dole Nutrition Institute donated 50 portable salad bars. In several cases, schools are trying to move children away from the idea of processed food through encounters with local production farms. In Santa Fe, a non-profit organization called Farm to Table brings fresh agricultural produce to schoolchildren, as part of a healthy snacks program.

An additional example of the introduction of food into schools is vending machines, which have a great deal of power within the school food market. We are familiar with these machines dispensing soft drinks, sweets, and salty snacks. These foods, extracted from vending machines, constitute "competing food." Schools make 15 to 20 cents on each dollar put into the machines. When children can choose whether to spend their money on a nutritious meal or on a salty snack, they do not always make the nutritional choice. If the machines contain healthy products, parents' concerns may be allayed.90

Based on the above analysis and examples, we see that food surpluses can be utilized rather than destroyed; state subsidies to agriculture are wasteful and often counterproductive; NGO non-profits and the private sector have a constructive and sometimes critical role to play in addressing food insecurity; and small business can both address the needs of local schools and benefit itself, as a sector, from state redirection of subsidies from agricultural producers to existing under funded programs designed to provide children with food during the school day.

**Short-Term Recommendations**

- Establish a Ministry of Agriculture and NGO coordinating system to receive reports from food producers of unsold or non-harvested produce to facilitate harvest and food transfers by NGOs to those in need.
- Enable NGOs to register the recipients of food to encourage monitoring and consider assistance by the relevant state agencies. In order to guarantee farmers' interests and ensure their full cooperation, it is necessary to ensure that NGOs maintain records documenting those persons benefiting from their services, to avoid duplication or the extension of continued assistance to persons no longer in need of it.
- Encourage recipient participation in harvesting and packing the food and payment in kind in addition to whatever aid is usually received from NGOs.
- Encourage producer participation in the transfer instead of destruction of food surpluses, possibly through tax incentives and indemnification from "good Samaritan" legal liability.
- Transfer of surpluses should be awarded by tender to facilitate small businesses and school lunch program involvement. Before destroying surpluses, Production Councils now contact industry and export sources in order to attempt to obtain the highest possible prices for the produce. Nonetheless, the compensation for the produce is minimal. In order to ensure the sale of produce instead of its destruction, a tender should advertise the production surpluses, or alternately, a future date for a tender should be announced. The terms of the tender should include granting an advantage to small businesses in general, and to businesses participating in school nutrition programs in particular.
- Permit schools to purchase surplus produce at discounted prices for large centralized purchases. This is done as part of an academic and practical curriculum in Iowa and in Canada. The curriculum there encourages proper, healthy nutrition and includes visits
to crop-growing areas. A relationship between local growers and schools may even contribute to a renewal of interest in agricultural studies and farming.

- Schools should be able to operate school lunch programs without intervention by the central government, except for health and Kashrut supervision. This will encourage small and home-based businesses to compete for the provision and preparation of program food. State subsidies to the insecure can thus be channeled to those in need rather than through the Ministry. As part of aid to persons in need, the meals offered may be subsidized differentially, by providing refunds to businesses.

- Consider legislation to prohibit the destruction of edible food by state-subsidized producers.

**Long-Term Recommendations**

- The exemption of the agricultural sector from state antitrust laws should be eliminated. This will encourage competition, lower middleman costs and benefit consumers.

- The system of subsidies to the agricultural sector needs radical change. The current system encourages waste, penalizes efficiency and is detrimental to the social welfare. Subsidies to the agriculture sector should be eliminated. Beyond the local economic benefits to be achieved by canceling subsidies, Israel would also be perceived in the international arena as a major supporter of developing countries.

- One-time grants or retraining programs can be arranged for producers who opt to change employment when the current subsidies end.

- A portion of funds currently used to subsidize large or inefficient producers and annual surpluses should be redirected to create a safety net for those in need in a manner similar to America's Second Harvest.

- A portion of the subsidies should be used to expand the school lunch program as a response to food insecurity affecting children. An expanded school lunch program would provide hot lunches to all schoolchildren (and at some point, perhaps breakfasts), as well as employment opportunities to small businesses providing or preparing foodstuffs.

- The national network should coordinate food rescue, donations and equipment, and distribution among the various NGOs. The degree of volatility in surplus formation should be studied, in order to generate appropriate forecasts and think of ways to make up the difference, during years in which no production surpluses are recorded. It is also important to investigate the best way to involve recipients as active participants in the food rescue and distribution process. This type of involvement would motivate these persons towards action, rather than passively waiting for aid.

The subsidies once redirected will encourage producer efficiency and competition, by means of market forces including consumers and private sector businesses, rather than perpetuating waste and inefficiency through direct payments to producers.
Appendix 1

Halachic Review by Rabbi Simcha Hacohen Kook, Chief Rabbi of the City of Rehovot

The prohibition against destruction of food has been recognized for ages. According to the Chief Rabbi of the City of Rehovot, Rabbi Simcha Hacohen Kook, "The Jewish Halacha states that bal tashkhit is a prohibition against the destruction of fruit-bearing trees, or any object that is needed by man, as is written in the Torah, 'When thou shalt besiege a city..., thou shalt not destroy the trees thereof by forcing an axe against them: for thou mayest eat of them.' Only trees which are not fruit-bearing may be chopped down [Deuteronomy, 20, 19-20]."

The Bible contains many additional references to the subject of surpluses. The following are some of these references: "And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corner of thy field, neither shalt thou gather the gleaning of thy harvest. And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather the fallen fruit of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and for the stranger: I am the Lord your God" (Leviticus 19:9-10). "And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not make clean riddance of the corners of thy field when thou reapest, neither shalt thou gather any gleaning of thy harvest: thou shalt leave them unto the poor, and to the stranger: I am the Lord your God" (Levit., 23:22). It is also written, "When thou cuttest down thine harvest in thy field, and hast forgot a sheaf in the field, thou shalt not go again to fetch it: it shall be for the stranger, for the fatherless, and for the widow: that the Lord thy God may bless thee in all the work of thine hands. When thou beatest thine olive tree, thou shalt not go over the boughs again: it shall be for the stranger, for the fatherless, and for the widow. When thou gatherest the grapes of thy vineyard, thou shalt not glean [it] afterward: it shall be for the stranger, for the fatherless, and for the widow..." (Deuteronomy 24, 19-22).

The Pe'ah ("Corner") tractate of the Talmud explains many laws relating to these biblical injunctions. According to Rabbi Kook, the Pe'ah issue is not relevant today, since paupers no longer scout fields and orchards for leftovers (with the exception of organized activities, as described previously in this research paper), and any leavings are abandoned to the birds.

Rabbi Kook states that another paramount issue in this instance is that of charity. Here are just two of many references in the Talmud to such charity:

"Rabbi Gamliel preached [based on Deuteronomy 13] ...and He should make you merciful, and have mercy on you and make you abundant, and anyone who has mercy for others is given mercy from above, and anyone who does not have mercy for others, is not given mercy from above" (Shabbat, 151).

"...According to Rabbi Elazar, why is it written [Isaiah 59], 'For he put on charity as an armor' – this is to say, what is this armor? Each shell added to another accumulates to a hefty armor; so also charity, each penny added to another accumulates to a hefty amount" (Babba Batra, 9).

This very partial review of the Jewish sources reinforces the recommendation that food should not be destroyed, and that persons in need should be assisted.
### Appendix 2

**Agricultural Subsidies by Major Indices, 1959-1972**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Subsidy per capita in Israeli Lira (current prices)</th>
<th>Subsidy as a percentage of the value of agricultural production (percent)</th>
<th>Subsidy as a percentage of disposable income (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>6.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>39.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>52.2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>6.4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Estimated (as of writing of original document).

Appendix 3

Aid to Persons in Need – Increasing Income in Products versus Increasing Income in Money – Economic Analysis

Aid to persons in need can be received in two forms: through monetary assistance, or through food products. Figure 8 and the subsequent economic analysis will clarify which of the two means is preferable, from the viewpoint of the persons in need. First, we define a number of terms that are essential to the analysis: "Budget line" – the budget limit to which an individual is subject when selecting a basket of products to purchase. The cost of the basket of products purchased can be less than or equal to the total limit, but cannot exceed it. The budget line is represented in figure 8 by the lines DE and GF (GF represents a larger budget obtained after receiving aid). On the line DE, when consumers spend all of their income on food products, they are at point E; when they spend all of their income on "other products," they are at point D. The other points represent combinations of these at various levels; "Benefit function" – a curve representing various consumption baskets, with identical benefit derived for the individual from their consumption. The rounded curves appearing in the axes represent a system of equal-benefit curves (the benefit level increases towards the northeast). An example of such a curve is represented by curve JI. The optimal basket for the consumer is one that takes full advantage of the available budget, and maximizes its benefit. This is the point of contact between the line represented by the budget line and the benefit curve.

In Figure 8, the consumer enjoys food products (X axis) and "other products" (Y axis). Line DE represents the initial budget limit of a particular person in need. Basket A is the optimal consumption basket for this consumer, in the initial state (before receiving aid). At this point, the consumer chooses to consume amount X1 of food products and amount X2 of "other products." In the next stage, the individual receives aid. After receiving aid in food products only, the new budget line is represented by line CF. Note that this line does not intersect the Y axis, since giving income in the form of products does not enable the individual to purchase more "other products." The gift is represented by line EF. Had the aid been provided in money, the line would continue to the point of intersection with the Y axis at point G. Such an increase in income would enable the consumer, if he/she wished, to increase the amount consumed of both types of products, arriving at point B. Since this is the optimal basket for the consumer under the new budget limit, there would be a perfect fit between the benefit curve and the budget line. Since increasing income in the form of products does not enable the consumer to purchase a larger quantity of "other products," he/she must make do with the maximum amount that could be purchased with the original income, and enjoy a larger quantity of food products, i.e., point C. At this point, the consumer's selection is not optimal from his/her point of view, so that there is no contact between the curves at point C. The conclusion drawn is that from the point of view of persons in need, aid in the form of food products is an inferior solution relative to monetary aid.
Figure 8

Source: Based on Prof. Yakir Plessner, interview with author, February 5, 2006.
1 Based on: Central Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture Division, Excel data.

2 A poor family, according to National Insurance Institute definitions, is a family whose income is lower than half of the median income, determined by the list of all incomes in Israel (ranked in descending order from highest to lowest income). Today, 404,500 poor families live in Israel, comprised of 1,630,100 people, including 775,400 children. National Insurance Institute, Poverty and Income Gaps Report for 2005/06, http://www.btl.gov.il/pdf/oni2004_5.pdf (August 5, 2007), p. 9. The incidence of poverty among families, in which the head of the family is elderly, with the income level examined after transfer payments and taxes, stands at 22.9%.


5 Production Councils – bodies established and anchored in law in 1959. Their main role is the guidance of production according to the directives of the Minister of Agriculture; regulating classification, sorting, marking, and handling of produce after picking; regulating marketing and rules for trade in produce (licensed marketers, quality rules, trade methods, etc.); licensing, control, and supervision regarding the matters listed above; publication of current information regarding quantities marketed in Israel and abroad, and the prices obtained (in main markets); short-term forecasts; management of surplus funds; initiation of research related to the sector and its products, market research, etc.

6 Based on: Central Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture Division, Excel data.

7 Haaretz, May 18, 2006.


9 Yaacov Siton, Deputy Director-General of Plant Council, telephone interview with author, November 29, 2005.

10 Department of Agriculture, Center for Agriculture and Settlement Planning and Development, Economic Surveying and Consultancy Division, Subsidies in Agriculture (Tel Aviv: Ministry of Agriculture, May 1973), p. 1.


12 Ibid., p. 397.

13 Ibid., pp. 397-399.

14 Ibid., p. 393.

15 Ibid., pp. 400-401.

16 Ministry of Agriculture, Subsidies in Agriculture, pp. 2-4.

17 Subsidies come under the definition of transfer payments – i.e., sums of money transferred to individuals on behalf of the Israeli government, with no tangible compensation in the form of goods, services, etc. As such, it is meaningless to neutralize the effect of changes in prices on the amounts of money presented later in this paper, as it is incorrect to refer to the purchasing power of these sums of money. Therefore, all reports of support for agriculture are reported in prices of that year (in current prices).

18 Ministry of Agriculture, Subsidies in Agriculture, pp. 7-9.


22 Subsidies of water inputs; subsidies of capital investments in the cattle sector and in projects leading to saving water, such as recouping waste water and capturing flood water; subsidies of insurance and granting of agricultural insurance (subsidized agricultural insurance is divided into two types: A. Insurance against natural damage – 80% of agricultural insurance against natural damage is executed through the Nature Damage Insurance Fund Ltd. [NDF], a company owned by the government and the farmers. Government participation in subsidizing premiums in this area totaled NIS 27 million in 2005. B. Insurance against natural disasters – an agreement was signed between the government and NDF in 1999 regarding disaster insurance [multiple risk insurance]. Under the agreement, NDF issues insurance policies against natural disasters to the fruit and citrus sectors, and the government participates in subsidizing the premium; subsidies of the local market, with most aid to producers of produce for the local market executed through support for sectors that have a significant contribution to preservation of land, such as wheat growing and raising cattle herds for meat, and through direct subsidies to farmers in the Galilee region in the poultry sector; provision of services, such as agricultural training; research and development, such as financing of agricultural research through the Chief Scientist; exports, with 70% of agricultural exports performed through the agricultural exports company Agrexco, a mixed company (jointly owned by the government, Tnuva, and the agricultural Production Councils). The government subsidizes up to 40% of expenses and sales promotion activity for agricultural produce in markets abroad. In addition, the government participates in various activities to promote exports, such as financing trial shipments of produce and subsidizing research and capital investments aimed at increasing exports. Ministry of Finance, *Budget Proposal for the Fiscal Year 2005 and Explanatory Notes Submitted to the 16th Knesset, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Incidental Items*, Book 19 (Jerusalem: Ministry of Finance, October 2004), pp. 35-37.

23 Exemption from a restrictive arrangement – the Restrictive Trade Practices Law (5748-1988) regarding restrictive arrangements does not apply to growers who are wholesale marketers of agricultural produce. This allows, among other things, centralized planning through quotas and surplus clearing funds. In contradiction to the intentions of the legislator, which were to protect growers, the exemption in its present format allows wholesalers who do not belong to the agriculture sector to create cartel-type organizations, coordinate their activities, and wield market power against growers, among others. The current situation allows wholesalers to obtain large profits stemming from large mediation gaps between growers and end consumers. During the discussions of the 2005 budget, on August 15, 2004, the government resolved to perform the necessary legislative amendments in order to reduce the wholesale mediation gap, thereby increasing the welfare of growers and consumers; Prevention of imports – after Israel joined the GATT agreements, administrative restrictions on imports were replaced by high protective customs tariffs, which do not allow substantial, continuous imports of fresh agricultural produce to Israel, with the exception of a small number of products imported within customs-free quotas, as required under international agreements. Blocking imports through high tariffs reduces competition in the local agricultural produce sectors, and therefore constitutes support for local farmers. Ministry of Finance, *Budget Proposal for the Fiscal Year 2005 and Explanatory Notes Submitted to the 16th Knesset, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Incidental Items*, Book 19 (Jerusalem: Ministry of Finance, October 2004), pp. 35-37.


26 A public good is a product that can be consumed in a communal manner; one which no person can be prevented from enjoying.
Influences derived from the production process, which are not taken into account in the price mechanism. For example, secretion of a chemical substance that causes pollution of a river during the production of a certain product.


Producer's surplus is the difference between the revenue and the variable costs involved in producing the output. Alternatively, the area confined between the price curve and the supply curve.

Consumer's surplus is the area confined between the demand curve and the price curve, representing the benefit derived from the difference between the actual price paid by the consumer for the product and the hypothetical maximum price the consumer would be willing to pay.

The social benefit, or in other words the social welfare, is the sum of the producer's surplus and the consumer's surplus.


A good example is the change in consumption patterns of frozen poultry. Frozen poultry appeared in Israel as a channel for surpluses, intended to absorb only a small part of the overall production volume. During subsidization, the weight of frozen poultry consumption out of total poultry consumption reached approximately 80%. Once subsidies for frozen poultry were cancelled, it suddenly lost its glamour; as of 2000, the proportion of frozen poultry already stood at 75% of total consumption; in other developed countries, the proportion of frozen poultry is about 10%. See: Harel, "Development of involvement," p. 56.


PSE includes the protection price – the difference between the international price and the product's average price in the local market, the support given directly to the producer, which does not entail an increase in the price to the consumer, and the indirect support, which takes the form of a reduction of input prices for the producer, provision of services to the farmer, etc.


This organization, based in Geneva, was founded in 1995, on the basis of the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). The organization currently has 148 member countries and/or independent customs territories (such as Hong Kong), with almost 30 additional countries in...
negotiations to join. The WTO serves as the host for multilateral trade negotiations between representatives of member countries. In fact, today this is the world's most important body for regulating international trade movements, thanks to the large number of member countries that are subject to discipline under its agreements, and due to the volume of the economic sectors addressed by WTO agreements. In November 2001, a new round of global negotiations opened in Doha, Qatar. These were trade talks aimed at bringing about a reform in the area of agriculture, reducing customs tariffs for industrial products, removing barriers to trade in services, and creating new rules regarding competition, government purchasing, customs processes, and investments, all with a special emphasis on the needs of developing countries, as expressed by the name of the round of negotiations: the Doha Development Agenda (DDA). Yair Shiran, "Israel, the World Trade Organization, and the Doha round," (Jerusalem: Ministry of Industry and Trade, Foreign Trade Administration, no date noted), http://www.tamas.gov.il/NR/rdonlyres/5576713E-0120-44F4-9670-721815A0338B/0/ירוחפ._doc (March 9, 2006).

45 As noted, there is no notation of the years to which the comparisons refer, nor whether the dollar amounts are stated in current prices or in the prices of a particular year, as there is no reporting obligation applicable to member countries of the World Trade Organization.

46 PPP – purchasing power parity – a theory claiming that exchange rates between various currencies will be in equilibrium when their purchasing power is identical in both countries. In other words, the exchange rate between two countries should equal the ratio between the price levels of a particular basket of products in those countries, http://fx.sauder.ubc.ca/PPP.html (March 9, 2006).

47 South Korea has a lower GDP per capita. Although South Korea is inarguably a wealthy, industrialized country, far above the global average, it does not view itself as developed, and subsequently is not considered a developed country by international institutions. Some claim it adopts this stance in order to avoid developed countries' obligations to other countries, http://he.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D7%9E%D7%93%D7%99%D7%A0%D7%94_%D7%9E%D7%A4%D7%95%D7%AA%D7%97%D7%AA (March 10, 2006).

48 Turkey: 4% of the unemployed represent hidden unemployment in the economy; Mexico: 25% of the unemployed represent hidden unemployment in the economy.

49 The unemployment rate in France is accounted for by the rigid labor laws in effect there, and in other countries such as Germany and Italy. For example, there are extensive restrictions on employee layoffs, flexibility in work hours, overtime, etc. In addition, high tax rates create a heavy burden for employees. Yakir Plessner, interview with author, February 5, 2006.

50 Ibid.


53 The Sacta-Rashi Foundation is one of Israel's leading family philanthropic funds. Since its inception in 1984, the foundation has directed its resources towards aid for weak populations, focusing on children and populations with special needs, in geographically as well as socially peripheral areas. The foundation has three subsidiary non-profit societies, including the Association for Change in Education, which operates the daytime group home program, the Tafnit (Turnaround) program, and other education initiatives. Since its start in 1994, the daytime group home program has become an efficient, flexible infrastructure for the operation of various programs, including the nutrition program and response to basic welfare needs. The program provides a hot meal at school, academic assistance, enrichment, and social activities for preschool and school-aged children after the regular school day. Sacta-Rashi, http://www.sacta-rashi.org.il/Hebrew/ (March 11, 2006).


55 The ten clusters represent a socio-economic index for ranking the various communities. The low clusters contain communities whose residents are in poor socio-economic condition, such as Rahat and Tel-Sheva, while the high clusters contain communities whose residents have very good socio-economic conditions, such as Ramat Hasharon and Kfar Shmaryahu.
56 Michael Chen, Director of the Association for Change in Education, letter to author, February 21, 2006.
57 Ibid.
58 This calculation was performed using the total values of subsidies for 2005 in 2004 prices, NIS 663.2 million.
62 For the 2004-05 school year, 130% of the poverty line stood at $20,137 per year for a three-person family. 185% for a three-person family stood at $28,990.
63 It is prohibited to charge students who received a free meal, and there is an explicit instruction not to charge students who receive reduced-cost meals more than 40% of the cost of the meal.
70 Esther Levinson, Mapping of Food Funds: Volume and Patterns of Activity, 2004 (Beer Sheva: Israeli Center for Third-Sector Research, Forum for Improving Food Security and Advancing Poor Populations, September 2005), p. 17.
71 Based on: Central Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture Division (internal Excel file).
72 Daniel Schwartz, Deputy Director-General of Table to Table Foundation, interview with author, January 19, 2006, Jerusalem.
73 Ibid.
74 Ibid.
75 Ibid.
76 Ibid.
80 Ibid., p. 5.
81 Ibid., p. 10.
83 Ibid.
84 Ibid.
24) http://www.nzherald.co.nz/category/story.cfm?cid=85&amp;objectid=3101081
25) http://www.extension.iastate.edu/publications/PM1853A.pdf
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47


Chai- Religious Action Center, “Hunger Awareness,” pp. 43-44.


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(Babylon English-Hebrew)  http://www.cityharvest.org/about/annual/CH_AR05_web_01.pdf

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50. If you refer to a website, provide the URL. (http://www.sacta-rashi.org.il/Hebrew/)


53. For websites, use the URL. (http://www.sacta-rashi.org.il/Hebrew/)

54. For websites, use the URL. (http://www.sacta-rashi.org.il/Hebrew/)

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56. For websites, use the URL. (http://www.sacta-rashi.org.il/Hebrew/)

57. For websites, use the URL. (http://www.sacta-rashi.org.il/Hebrew/)


General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
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25. מדריך הרקטה (Production's Surplus) ייצור בהם העולים (ללא ער彈) (ב) 2004-2005, עמ' 5.


27. "תערוכת המהליגים (Specialization in the Industry) תערוכת המקצוע (้ม'), המנהל החזון, עמ' 29-30.


32. "תערוכת המהליגים (Industry's Dynamics) ה Lancaster, עמ' 287-236.

33. "תערוכת המהליגים (Industry's Dynamics) ה Lancaster, עמ' 287-236.

34. "תערוכת המהליגים (Industry's Dynamics) ה Lancaster, עמ' 287-236.

35. "תערוכת המהליגים (Industry's Dynamics) ה Lancaster, עמ' 287-236.


1 ענבר ד. לשלמי מ.itemId ל-טסניטטשיקע, ו. חחלאלא (קונב פומפר). 2 מושפת עניין, על פיenderit היבטים הלאומים, היא מושפת את הכוכסה והכלשה הממחית ההככותה החופיתית הקבוצה ברימית על ההככות بمיתוג ישראלי (וחדנות בר) וידר המוחנה הנובראה יירת למוכו בירוח. 3 נכון ל-ל TAS חלמי 2005-6 יחודי בירוח: 4 עטיניט 80,500 מושפת עניין בחר 1,630,100 נסיעה בחר 775,400Dani (לאחר מיתוג)
4 ושתלמי לפני. המיתוד לבטיש ל-תאמ: דוית ציפי וידענ הסייב נהגנה בלעט 50 http://www.btl.gov.il/NR/exeres/11FCBDCE-EBD1-4410-AA47-2F1C0F6C5808.htm 5 עם 9 החלותuegos יבקב משפתות בחר ארצ משפתות קחם, כארש ההככות הנקבה היא לארץ השלמי


1 ענבר ד. לשלמי מ.itemId ל-טסניטטשיקע, ו. חחלאלא (קונב פומפר). 2 מושפת עניין, על פיenderit היבטים הלאומים, היא מושפת את הכוכסה והכלשה הממחית ההככותה החופיתית הקבוצה ברימית על ההככות بمיתוג ישראלי (וחדנות בר) וידר המוחנה הנובראה יירת למוכו בירוח. 3 נכון ל-ל TAS חלמי 2005-6 יחודי בירוח: 4 עטיניט 80,500 מושפת עניין בחר 1,630,100 נסיעה בחר 775,400Dani (לאחר מיתוג)
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כפת 3

שיטותkadmus - המגזרים לולד הנגדת הנכשנה בכף - הניתנה לכלכל

לאור האמור לעיל, בחיתות לעוף הקדממות, סיווג לקדמס קבלי בשתי צורות.

במאמרות סיים כספ במאמרות מגזרים מונחים. בגרה 8 הנинтерה הקדממות משי יריי מידי משני
האמןיעים עדיכי מכדור ראותו של הקדמס. נדיר תחילה ממס תзыית הג諾ים ליינה:كان
תקציב – מגללי התקציב הל כפפה פרץ מבית המגזרים איוזו דוכן. נתן לרוב על
מגזרים שלutron פוחת וא מיוסך לגבה, אך שיאו החרות מה, كس התקציב מייצג בSimpleName
3 על ידי יישור GF 1 DE מים התקציב גנרי ירח התקציבק לפאר קבלת הסיוון. בער
יישר, כארש י trị הגזר ער את ככלה את מפזיר מון ימפיכבק קונדו, 
ארש י ציא DE, בכרה 8 הגזרה גננה מגזרים מון (E, Y יישר המגזרים "Yниורא מוחרת", יימץ התקציבד.
שר התקציב שיגה שליכים של
הגרה את כל לכשה את "Yיניורא המוחרת" יימץ התקציבד. תמקדות התקציב גנרי ירח התקציבק
השניים başvuru שותה בתאמה. פנっきり תחלף – עקומים המיצג על התצלום שימוץ. שיאר
ההתצלום לטרק, הגרצה מגריצים, היו. עובדות התמועלות המופכות בمبرרך יצירתי מגזרות
מערבה עקומים שהגרצה את תלמוד (כל שועו לכלום פפגה ערך רמה התצלום לדר
זוגמה על עקומים שהגרצה את תלמוד. IJ הטס האופטימאלי עבר הגזרה או שהמרצע בגרה
מלאת תמקדות התנודות ולא פורס ממס התנודות. והזקוק התשאול הקטן יתי השי המיצוג על
ידי הקדמס בלב עקומים התועלות.

בגרה 8 הגזרה גננה מגזרים מון (E, Y יישר המגזרים "Yниורא מוחרת", יימץ התקציבד.
מגללי התקציב הגולהותיות ל꒦י גנוה. זה על של הת👗רה האופטימאלי עבר הגזר
בצופן הגזרה (ורס קבלת הסיוון). בנקודה זו הגרצה לprung שמות
האם: "Yניורא מוחרת". בלבל, זה הגרצה לקבל סיוון. ולאה קבלת סיוון גנוה
בולבל מים PostgreSQL התקציב גוון על ידי יישר CF. הם ימי כים בין זה לאון החודש אוב ה-
Yי-צף מדגメント הקדמס ב={$"Y"} ימי ושיאר המגזר
ה照样췬 ימי ב{$"Y"} ימי והיה בנכונות כל當時 הגרצה ויניורא המוחרת
גנוה ולו הגרצה בתרמודגמאטי עבר הגזרה במצף
תקציב גוון,aroo המיצג השוק יושמתו ב{$"Y"} גזע התועלות לקוק התקציב. מואר
שבריתל התקציב הגולהותיות ב {$"Y"} עפר קדמס Galileo קום גזע התועלות והחירות.
זה אפיין גוון התמצעים ובו הקדמס עליי כי לבוש מגזרים המחודשים
ולגנה מגזר המגזר בער של מגזר מון, כלומר ימיי בנקודה.
בנקודה זו כי יתייה הער
הגזרה אופטימאולי מביאים לכל אלו הקדמס השוק ב-$"Y"$ בנקודה. הממסקת
הגזרה היא, כי הקדמס ראותו של הקדמס, סיווג במערコミュニケーション מגזר
והחוור תחת לנוכע סיוון.
 Mesa 2
משכלה של התמיינה בחקלאות לפי ממדים יניקיים, 1959-2006

| שנה | הסובסידייה/cahao מהנהלת החפירות (אלהים) | הסובסידייה/cahao במנהלת השיפוט (אלהים) | הייור החקלאי/אלהים מבט מאוחר יותר
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<td>1965</td>
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<td>1966</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* משוער - (מכןلطכית#מקסר#מק)

מקורות: משרד החקלאות, מפקד תלכון ומיתון חקלאי חינמיות, האגף לסקר ועיסוי כלכל, סוכסמידתיות.
בוחלאות (היל איב: משרד החקלאות, יא 1973), עמ' 7.
１ סופת
שם הסופת הלכתיות, הרב שמחה חן קוק, הרב הר郅י של יער רחובות

אוסר השמדת המזון מככ罩 עידן עדינו. על פי הרב הר郅י של יער רחובות, הרב
שמחה חן קוק, "מעד ההלכה שיהו: האוסר שיש動きו אם כי הוא אוסר על
בעל יים, בלע 딴 אוסר איננו. מקהלת היהדות קובעת "שיבול תשוח" היא אוסר על
עש מקלאו ובדר שיש בו או בא,岑ו טעמי וה GEO "יוצר על עיר...השלב את עצם
לבד כעליו אף ממנהheld." כי אם ישו כי אין ממאכל אפו של חלק (דרבי, ב-ט-כ). 93

במסכת פא産 הקימeatures התנ"ש ונספה על תום בימינו. בלוק מצרים
ההיתרוסות: "בוקיצירא את קער ארבעא לא תכל פאת קוצר, ולקח קוצר לא תкле. 0
זכרמ לא תעלו לטרפ קערא לא תкле, ולא collider תבנוא at שד קוצר קарь הלקות, לעני ולר
תבנוא את אינו "לאלוכיס" (שים כו, כב). עז אומר, "יכי תכפר קצירך בשחך שערו
בשד לא תכפר לא להוות לוהט ולאלמנה היה,зем מכורכ י"א-לקית בכל משעה ידכ. כ
התبوت ידכ על המרא א新基建, לוהט ולאלמנה היה. כיaget כבוד לא תשלל Auch, לבר
למות ולאלמנה היה..." (דרבי כ"ז, ט-כ). 92

לדברי הרב קוק, אין סמויות הפשח לולוטה כי שקוליך כי גוים האבודים תלזור
אחת רבעות השדה התמיש (ל씌ועה פילוות מגואנינו כפ"ש רמון במקל לקיל) כי זו
ゥלקרופי. 94

בתחיית لتסוניות הפרס, מצוטט הרב קוק:

"ויןיא ר גמילאנ לאומ (דרבי כ"ז) ונהל חית החרם והצביגי בחירה עליית מותמך
על ימי השמשי וכשאני מחוך על הברה איני מחרים עליו עליית השמשי" (שבט, כא).

"ימוש ראותיה זה מימינו ד" ואלרי מי דייביט (ישוות פי) ילבש צדקה כשירון בלר
וכל שירון זה כשל קליפ לא מסרפת לשרים בצדה כ Skate פי פרוטו מטרופי.

לchers ידלי (באב הברא ט-כ).

"מעשיו בתכימי התיכים שעוי מופת על המקה הלוך. רבא איש המקה אדליvilla. אמרה לא:
בר פפרט. אמר ח: תעבידה שאן בקיפת של צדקה דכלו. אמרה לא: רב איני את מפרשים벵.
מחא את עברנה בים. והוא פרסות المملא במילא של הבה ימי מרציו היה מבריע לע תמוות. אמרו
מולא המיסת על הכהנים ברוך הוא: ($) קים של שלוש, ארון המקה על המקה נמש את
候选 (מעשיי עלים הכות) כאלים קים עעלים Melanie. באים התיכים שוקי אלהמגה וארבעה ביצים
לע את אפח הכומר..." (doğan דרי ת"פ, כר). 91

היתרוסות הלולא מואז ושול螠ית מתוקת את החתונות של לאכים ואיסור
על השמדת מון, וישמע לתוכם.
יש לשקול מהקר את שם הטופס, וטופס הלחות והיולה י华尔 לبيانות אזהרות שיווק ארצית. שטנשל בתצלום מונה, איסוף תורמיות ורצייה ותלונות בין העמדות השונות. מהיחס החיתות, בקולם י지요, הפסק ופידוק. יש לשקול את מידה. התורות בין איזור והתופס, איזור התיקון מתאימים וה/Branch על דרכו למלא את ההישר במידה ויכולה נושה בו דרכם י תופס. וצ_below חסב חסב מתי התופס את התיקון. שטף משוג וрешוי לדרב, את התיקון לשווי בحياות על פי החותה פסיבית לסוף.
הבחינות העונות המופץ האור יחלוק חוק האוסר השחタイ מון ראי אלカフェת בכרב

הממלאת לביעוץ ספוטו הזון האורך

בשלי הדואר שבלוע שיני חוקי מבית חותרים על הסדרים בזיס רבחקלאות. הצרור
המיסת תייעב בהנוברת ההתרחשיות בנק ()}>מהור התפורט<); הבצקזון פער התחו ש(>וולהום<); ביאו האור צרכן.

יהי בלוק המחסנית לתספור חקלאל. הוסביסידי ממוסרות את חוסר עילוי של חנוע,
מшенע דיבוריהם לש הציגים העילויים על יפה גז ובו בהתרחשות. בישה ביה
הApiController ההתרחשיותו ויצירתיות ההתרחשים מזבל, מספקת להתרחשות אל גליית גן מיוורควร
ייצור שריים למאל המובילים לאשרתם ורמת מחיית גוןום חסית לזריכון. מעבר לסוח
המדקומיםشعועים מחלק של ביסיל סובסידיה, חשב יישאר, ביוו הביליאほとんど לאמטית
במנדיב למידות הממתקות.

בתוגבה הבצקזון הסובסידיה עם אפרים לצריגים שיאון וחיים דים נחל☕עם לע רזגון לفور
מן חנוע. חשם ההגרות בגי צרירית שותה יש לבודק המקרא של קצבאון ואمواقזד זו
עפסיים הבעתא וגו סיוון מקוון ביסב החותם עיסוף.

בכיסף הסבר המフトיעים מ ענף, יהי לוצר אשת סיוון לברית ארצייה רחבה

dנוּרֵת ה-2 Second HarvestAmerica’s

tוכלה לתצר את המיסת מפורשים שלן בתרחשות היסיפן לשתי התרחשים
וכזו פינח של תורחת

ממשלתי. יהי והצר את ראש אגרונימ עמותות השיתו השינם, וכזו פינח של תורחת

המונח חקלאים מקוונים עבר תרמית מון צידפים וייז מים ערך ביסב ללא טפד

מספר מקבל שירות שוג השיעור יכובע, בוכ במקור הזה יישוד הנהג משופטי על תורמי

המונח חקלאים ביסס ביומנו שונת.

אמפרות נשומם בכספים הסובסידיות הוא הרבחת מעול הנהגה לתוך הפלק

אי ביתון חנות בברק ילידי. בכר אל לעדד השמדת מון,משלש משופטי ישראלי

לחקלאים וה奥巴רים וייזו לתוספת מימוש. הרבחת על מעול הנהגה תסף את חמה
הملצות

לארו לכל האמנים עליל מוסמ 것입니다 המילים המתחייבות של向きות מבניית ולשוניית חקוק.

בוטוחו החופר החרות. שנינו את כרלוואן את הטיפול בע отлично הקימייס המחולקים.

ושימו מודעות מחרוקים לכל.

המלצות לבריאות בטוחו החופר

יש להזיר נגו גמיס מעט אפרפר השכון תכלית בשווים,IFIED פיגי מסור.HashMap

לע קוימו של תרצות חקוקים כסופ שיב שיאני מגרוב תצוגי, או שוניות עם היצガイド או

בצורת תמריצ עירט שיאני מדיה. מזו את ידỗים לע די חפקי מגרוב תצוגי טרנומי

ה حقيقيות בברטון מוגר. אלו ידאו תרבויות מזדמנים שיט避け בקויים וידוא להפטרה

בין חקוקים.

לע מונת שיגור והמק绂 של תמריצ עירט פעלת על, נקך תואמת עם לאטרוס

텀 בחר עליים תמריצ על תמריצ עירט.

לע מונת תרשימה ש昽ת בצורת פעולות, יש לקידוב החופר במודיעות, יש לקידוב החופר במודיעות.

לאו עידוד ידועך ופנתו בברטון תרכוכם. כו נקך חקוקים של חקוקים וpanied

הброיתWithData שtown על תרכוב תרכוב בין תרכוב.

סר곰 השמדת העדיפים פונה מוצג צורה לטנייה ללייזר בונג שטש תלתணי מתחיר

ה➛ות גובים כל היך. יש את המתחרים הנתנת עויק התחרות מברוצי. בכידי קדם אצ

מכירת התחרות עם מצר את שלמה, יש פרטב בלחל מחוור העצם חיבר יצירת, או

את חלופין יש לידור על מועט פומת מגרוב עד חיידי. מכור יש חלב שעופי המקנה ירוח

לעטראים חטיף כלל עצים חססים חלץ במעלי היזמה היבט ספי בפרט. דובר יסיע

על视听节目 יזום עסיק את היזמה חססים לfrared את חססים (מכןולות על חססים

שמקס פימו העדיפים שלחט חסם יאפר בעלים חססים לכל חסם עברים וזרטום.

שם אפריר נסף עלית נן חלול 않은(receiver עדיפים מורגצק בצלメディות פיות ידיב)

סר כחלץ מתנהליאת יזימה עונשיט כפי שוקלב ב-

בוקדו. החטיף תודד Iowa הסר חלץ מתנהליאת יזימה עונשיט כפי שוקלב ב-

חניך בין השאר, חלץตัด מוגר מבניית וחפס עניין

הנתונים משליחים ביבים יבריה לשתה הנדרר. ייצוג דשר בינ מוגלים מוכרים כלכלי הסער

השירה חלב תأسلوب ל잮ליאות יזימה החטיף או היזמה

הדברים יזום הטקט המקפרים חפגות חפסים אופייניים בין

הסימון מספר חזרה לינוקס.德尔 סיוואי בקיסר סטרופרטר סרבייצי בקידים צעירים

המותיאטרים שטיוו איישאר היסכם עלינו הקפייוס ושאילו המוגר נטימוני עבר התחרות.
The Dole Nutrition Institute, "Farm to Table" (2005), has started the Farm to Table initiative and promotes healthy food choices. They aim to educate and raise awareness about the importance of eating fresh, locally sourced food.

Nutrition experts from Dole have developed the "Dole Nutrition Tracker," a tool to help consumers make healthier food choices. The tracker rates food items based on their nutritional value, with green being the highest rating and red being the lowest. The tracker is designed to help consumers choose foods that are rich in nutrients and low in calories.

The Dole Nutrition Tracker allows consumers to make informed decisions about their food choices. It encourages people to choose foods that are rich in vitamins and minerals, while avoiding foods that are high in calories, fat, and sugar. By using the tracker, consumers can make healthier choices and lead a more balanced lifestyle.

The Dole Nutrition Tracker is a valuable tool for anyone looking to improve their diet. It is easy to use and provides clear, straightforward information about the nutritional content of different foods. By using the tracker, consumers can make better choices and lead a healthier, more balanced lifestyle.
Healthy) HSLP- This is a program that aims to teach children the importance of healthy eating. Earthsave Canada (School Lunch Program) supports this initiative by providing free lunch programs in schools, which include healthier options.

In addition, the program promotes healthy eating habits by educating children about the benefits of eating a balanced diet. This includes teaching them how to make healthy food choices and encouraging them to eat more fruits and vegetables.

The program also offers workshops and seminars for parents and teachers, which provide information on healthy eating and nutrition. These resources are designed to help families make better food choices and create healthy environments at home.

Furthermore, the program works with local restaurants and cafes to offer healthy options on their menus. This helps to reduce the amount of unhealthy food available in the community and encourages people to choose healthier options.

Overall, this program is an excellent example of how a community can come together to promote healthy eating habits and create a healthier future for all.

References:
1. Earthsave Canada (School Lunch Program) - https://www.earthsavecanada.org/2
2. Healthy Lunchbox Project - https://www.happykids.org/3

*Images of healthy food and children eating*
America’s Second Harvest – The Nation’s Food Bank Network •

ASH

America’s Second Harvest

America’s Second Harvest is a national network of 200 food banks that provide food assistance to nearly 50 million people each year. The network consists of 2 food banks in each of the 50 states, and 908,000 volunteers.

More than 1,000 community food banks distribute food to people in need. ASH-2005 has helped 311 million people and distributed 1.8 million meals annually.

Focus areas:

- Backpack Program
- Community Kitchen
- Fresh Program
- Food Initiative

The Backpack Program distributes food to children in need. The Community Kitchen provides meals to families in crisis. The Fresh Program helps families access fresh produce. The Food Initiative supports local food banks.

The network also includes the Food Bank Network, which provides support to local food banks and community organizations.

The Food Bank Network distributes food to people in need. The network includes more than 1,000 food banks and serves more than 50 million people each year.

References:

82 ASH

83 ASH

84 ASH

85 ASH
העמדת השומש בכוכב מון ב sharedApplication השם ותואם מופל לעידות שוויをごיה:

העמדת שנון הפריט את ארצי, מלקים ילידים, מלקים לסיר הסתמר, מרכזים חוניות, בת

אחת, ארוחת בים ספק וקושיHK. העמדת מונה הועברה בעידות בברק, מנייל"� תודא

שבר, ראובן משאותה קירה 500 מטרים. העמדת מינתה חלקיים באסטטקה שלידים משעון

משרש הקליות ומיעוטי חיות. החזון שנווה במגון ושקלי הריאה אשר פまでの

את ערי חדש שבשנת העמדת, מתחדש אחר-عقبת עמדי מעני אשתapid לקטףנו.-

מכירת הורות מתן בשישת האמירות התחסינו את המטרות לשבם יעד זה העמדת. הנכס

בשנת 2005 כ.setSize=250 1000 יקוט מכ-30 קליות 360 המים set ב- 2004 העקוק-

19,100 הקליות ארבעים עונון, חפשו פשיטה עשי להוביל את מגמקים 따른 קימט בשדות

ובמיסביות מתקפי הפסאן לשתי של-כ-160 אלף איש (המต้อนים בקורה 2% השיפור הקליות


City Harvest 77

המשרה את ראש עיר י-וור. בשנגה חיו ביר מעלה 26,000 איש

רבעי המונים באסטטקה העמדת. בשנת היוバイ-כ-1,600,00,00 אונומ,כ-500,00,000 יולב

50,000ג-300,000 קשקשים קוקופ.

78

העדת המוון כמות מון מימית של 53,000 פאוד (כ- 24 טו,79 כ-10,000 קשקשים קוקופ)

תורמת המוון תחלים באומת הבה: 42% במילים לתמר, על גי-זרוג ושועד וטיסני, 23%

מполнение תורס על ידי מなんです לא כונה רוח וראית לקセンター, 12% מהמונים לתמר על ידי

מסעות, מוסולות קקטוס קייטו, 7% במילים מתורס לעי-די אמלים, לעי-7% נורמי על ידי

אנסיינר, קנטואנטה גול-חלים, 6% לעי-תוית מחול-7% נורמי לעי-די_future וberra-

80 ספי.

81

בשנת 2005 אספה העמדת יותר מ-13 מיילון פאוד (200,5,902) פירוט וירקיו טריסי, 82

ועידי כמות ולו סיפקה את יشباب הנורק ברוב הארכיון בטלה הסכמתה מע어서 הגנה ביער

העמדת מיכר בחمجلس שסף קנקוק און בונר אספג והסער הים בבל, אלא

בחקלאות היכל על ההפקת המחבר במוחשאבם הועדרים לחיות. לא ככ-7 הוקニュース למית

שובו השוקד על הרגישיו ומיים בחתח התחפושת Hancock במעבד תקיע למעך

עניקבק ancor את הזירה, קשקשים יוביל (במסדרת אף χτה שפירה). לעjeta לשטון את

הكورون גול והחפץ וירקיו טריסי, צוות העמדת הלא בסקטר העיר הקליות

בחקף על מאולה اليילoudים של קוטפ לעי-די הקליות. הקליות המוקומיים踯בים

תるもの עב פריפר הקופים שאול מיילון לודק何必ק של אברהם באמצעות הושק,

התקפיים עוכב יחוף יונתן ייגור מ-80,000 פאוד (כ-36 טו) של תוצרת ממקומית טריזי.
המancock: עומי קר קור-מכונן מלך

עדפי הזרעים הקלאיו – למפעלי חקלאי

הморו היא résultat של הצמחיון המגנזרת הגניים בשתי גזעי משמשים, ככלי
לשטה 2003, 11,422 טון פרוור של קור-בטול 32 מילון ש"ח (הובעה במכירה, 2003-
ולמלימיות של 2004 נועים הזרעים בשתיו, בהיקף הזרעים הקלאיו. 71
ווכיבבו) ובו_adjust ממון המצריך הקיבולי עוד יותר הגנה של מהדורות
חשך רם טמונץ זרעים אזור הזרעים ומצבוכ בכלכלה המגנזרת, וזכ גזעים
הפממה ב oran הזרעים הקלאיו שייו הז化进程 של כלכל, וב א גזעים.
לשטות שיפורים בדפי הזרעים הקלאיו. הסיבה נתקול על צורצון שיש סיכון חיות
אא היכローン לרוח הזרעים זו בcrawl עם הזרעים שיעדו들에게 עולים למוכר
אותו על מות חמשיה עם פנסים, אاصر שיפורים בזירה לזרעים את חתח השוק
ובזכ ספירת מפוגNavigationViewו.Shek רמ ינ VE צראות אפשרי קבל התנה

"엄まして שלושה" •

העומר על מגע החזות בירואל והעומרת הפירמיד החברתית הביאה לברך את
ול.setHorizontal ביהקה שיבור של://етсяוס הזרעים המשיוסי לאכליות התחזית
שתייהו חשב כב בצורת. כ岙 שיפור ידיעה תדמעיה שירואים עדיף יזור הזרעים
72
שופבל 일부ו הושמוד. הן אא_CRE יצל עדיף יזור הזרעים לתולעת של הזרעים!

דוגמא מוזר כים של שיאח הפיעה החסב נוכס בז תכותר הזרעים לכראים להנה
שלישיות היא עמותה "משולשת שלושם" הנקבת בצל מזוז לqueueReusable בו הזרעים
73
מול הזרעים בצל מזוז הזרעים הקלאיו עדפת.

ויב הזרעים הוא סכסות מתפלל העומת: פרוור "יניקת סוט: ב: הזרעים הירואלי
הטיפוס מסך 80%-80% המפרים ויהקות שרון מזכהל. 20%-25% ממעצמות צוים
מוצר זה: ביהקה תא פרוורầm ידיקות שיאוי יזויים מספ出て לאו מאני
אץ מתאימים פותח לאולש. ליי הזרעים זרעים זכר הקלאיו ירישוד העומת הזרעים
מוצר זה. כעס החוזה עם גוז מצמדים המונית את מארזיות הסוג ב: תמיפורית את כל הזרעים
זרעים ההעבイベント, לארון בת השעומת. החוזה האספס השק-ל 25 טון זרות בשבעו.

פריכון לקו: יאוסף פרוור לירואלי נוכס – זכר הקלאיו החולות, כפי ציון, לא
לקרוז את כל הפריימטים במעצכל מתקפות אספס. עבבר, כל הפריימטים – אפיי גוזי מתיי
נ柁 תחייב הלוחם. במקהל פריק� לקו, החוזהו מצטד והזרעים שיאויים שמספיים
ולכ, עב בכרוזי של מתג_Copyי אוסף את כל הפריימטים של הקלאיו, אל ייירואלי.
The study includes a child and adult food program (FSP: Food Stamps Program, ACFP: Child and adult food program) that provides food stamps to families with low income. This program is designed to provide nutrition to children and adults, especially those in low-income households. The program aims to reduce the risk of malnutrition and improve the overall health of the participants.

The study found that the program was effective in reducing malnutrition rates among the participants. The program also provided a financial benefit to the participants, reducing their food expenses. The study concluded that the program should be continued and expanded to reach more participants.

The study also found that the program was effective in reducing the risk of chronic diseases among the participants. The program provided a healthy diet, which is known to reduce the risk of chronic diseases.

The study concluded that the program should be continued and expanded to reach more participants. The program should also be evaluated to determine its effectiveness in reducing the risk of chronic diseases among the participants.
SBP: School Breakfast Program

A healthy start to the day is crucial, and school breakfast programs offer a nutritious way to begin the day. Since 1966, Avera Health has been part of the School Breakfast Program (SBP), a federal program that provides breakfast to students in participating schools.

The program began in 1966 with the introduction of the School Breakfast Program. Since then, the program has expanded to include breakfasts for all students in participating schools. The program is funded through federal grants and state contributions.

In 2000, the program served over 50,000 students each day, providing a healthy breakfast to help them start their day in the best possible way. The program is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and is available to all students in participating schools.

SFSP: Summer Food Service Program for Children

The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) is a federal program that provides meals to children during the summer months. The program is designed to ensure that children who rely on school meals have access to nutritious food throughout the summer.

The program began in 1966 as the Summer Food Program for Children. Since then, the program has expanded to include meals for all children in participating communities. The program is funded through federal grants and state contributions.

In 2000, the program served over 12 million children each day, providing a healthy meal to help them stay healthy and active throughout the summer. The program is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and is available to all children in participating communities.
The National School Lunch Program

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is a federal program that provides meals to low-income children. The program was established in 1946, and it has been providing meals to low-income children ever since.

In 2004, the program served 31.5 million meals per day to children. The program is funded by the federal government, and it is administered by the Department of Agriculture.

The program offers meals to children in low-income families. The meals include a variety of foods, such as fruits, vegetables, and meats.

The NSLP is an important program for low-income children, as it helps to ensure that they receive a nutritious meal every day.

The program is also important for the community, as it helps to support local businesses and jobs.

The NSLP is a successful program, and it has been providing meals to low-income children for over 60 years. It is an important part of the federal government's commitment to ensuring that all children have access to nutritious meals.
כבלני מון

เศק המון הבטיחי בחלקי מכריי עד די"ת科尔 קריאפרוס ביוווטה, וMontserrat, על
מנגלת ההנるのは.apia מונדיט של פימי וולת המואר (הלעויות, התחנה, מתנה
הכררות הנדרשות (רותה, י兒) הכסף המון המ взять שמספק הקלב על פי מדריך –
ככל שעולה הכמון ידד המרי. מחר מנה מומן על בכסובים 8.5 ש"ח נקון על פי העשרת משי
כבלנה ושל "קול קריאפרה".

העגנתה ומעסיקת שתי בחזרה בקורה שמסבירות את כל כבל פש בהז汚ץ וביתית את
כל הנדרש מהנחתה התחילה יוצר,ipsis קים. כל מקה ומפעסיקים קר כבלן
שובים איוור של משדר הברוח. בתיתית להנחת הכמורה, הקבלנים דרשים עליה תעודת
כררות, אץ לא קיימת בקד הלכ. כבלל המון ואראמס על הכמות והدولות
ליבי"קלבקלירות ממידים ממלאומית עד די משדר הברוח.

בהתחיה לשלו העClearColor והשגתפויסיבי בסיס, יינן לומר ככשק בمواد וἦית
פועילה. מבית הקיר כי מנייב על חתפים שכשק "קטונינו" על גנט וסלון עClearColor ביושב
המידים מכבריא. כל מקה ומפעסיקים קר כבלן בצל יחיה על א疏导ם ביתיים.
הרכבה המונה קבע על פי הנחתה משדר הברוחحوا שספרטש בהברחת "אולסיון גולדה".

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سوقדריסיות בחקלואות לעומ הרבחות מפעל הדהון – יינות מספר

עלון מפעל הדהון: (נקון לשת 2006 = 36 שביעית (שющую הדילומ בנתה לא כלל
שבת, חפשות הזוחל והםשמה כי מרוכז) + 4 ליימ בועטי (4 ליימ ההנה מוך 5 ליימד
שבועיים במטור רוחי) + 8.5 מילוני ש"ח = 127,296 מילוני ש"ח. כון
לשתה הלימודים משני, חלקה של ממשל ישראל במידום vont = 104,000 הלימודים: 31,824
מילוני ש"ח = 127,296 מילוני ש"ח. 25% בתחרות אולטרה-פי שננדות נוכל לום כן,
ממשלת ישראל ממקומ הדהון של 26,000 הלימודים בבד.

לאור הנאמר עד כבושה הסוסדרויץ בחקלואות, מדריך ארוכתشور איכי היית
נטעלו סוסדרויץ אלו זוכמה צואות במאי ומcribe הרבחלפתח הדהון הייתש מהווה
של כ-541,830 הלימודים מ-20.8% מספר הלימודים של תוריון ש"ח 50% 58
מותשליש ישראל 2006. יש纪律 בשונה הלימודים של 47% מספר הלימודים בחרון השודり
בוקו הילימד הצברטיבים מ-70% מספר הילימדハイיה מתוקה ועתון.

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שבועיים ליהב כי במשל התוורת הבואподобב שכסק הסוסדרויץ הממקים לעוב onDataChange
הפיית התוורת התחメイン רכיר עשירי בוגמה ורגמה. הרבחות על משל את הדהון תורחב באופי
ממשויית את הביווח למסדרים חקלואים יאל. מעבר לכל הרבחלפתח הדהון עד מוסק
הנתון בחולリスト ושלוח הנותנו בשנות 2003 עד די-2012, תוכן וחולリスト של מתן מתן חלשים ביותר אמרה את, הצעה הנותן חלשים ביותר לחברה, שובקה להתקדמת במקצת
ארוחת החופחופים שהותחטצה ממקומית ולאים חיים אזוריםidelberg בכת ב Laudemania, בהוצאת ספר
עלילות סופיות ההובוט בעבר, תוכנה לארווס החנה.

העלו שנינו של משafeעה, כספי ש욘יה פאצל מופתת, תוכנה ב-180-
محكمة-14% ממקומית
ב羨פל הנותנה כיים פוטנציאל הנותן העומד על 193,727
מקומית. ממקומית-ב-53-בת-57-במ-13% ממקומית-ב-56-בת-
栻ף-30 באפריל, 1-57% ממקומית-ב-51-במ-15% ממקומית-ב-55-
званיל-47 בתי-51% ממקומית-ב-23-במ-18% ממקומית-ב-19-
באירון ב-20-במ-12% ממקומית (לא
כליום בברוש המקומית המגניב תיבת פומיום עם בדקת בז"ח) המגניב-9% ממקס
המקומית בחוזני החוזניה בוגר יילדי היברירגס כנוך לשטח המקומית הישני-כ-14% ממקס
המקומית הישי מתוחלת לקה ימעון.

השם בעלא התוכנית עמד על-c-1300-שיא לשה להبلاد. על כ-41300 שיא לשה להبلاد. על כשקל ש쁨של
משתמע, "קרף סאקטיבי-רש"י, "משתמע בעלא, ידי עם אט גזעי החברות מד"סאקטיבי-
רש"י הגלילית את החומרים המוגים של מלך היא את המקומית של יין הלשון שניית (תששיי)–
תששיי). לע פין, הרשת הממקימו מחויבת חיה את את המקומית של יין הלשון שניית.
המקומית, למען המקומית שניית משלים. כל מקרר הרשת אחר ראותים למען ממקס
שרורי ארגוןしまいים. עץיך את החברות הממקימו מחויבת על ידי עונק הצרפתה.
טביעו בר יקם ב ..................................................................................................................
ממקס והיה בשום דצאמן "תששיי"告诉我们 ממקס משקה אם הסתעשת
趵רפה על מהומות עד ה-05-30.11.2005 ונמ光伏发电 את התוכנית עד סוף שנה. (הקיטורון
ואויבラインי-לקביעת ממקס החברות ש흐ולת לע ידי עדת החינור של הה耵ון של הعراضי
שה סולס "עיים הלמש" ליפ איןורה: ישיבת בקאשון-4-מענק של 140"שי להبلاد;
对照 ישראל בכתבי תוארי – למפיון התחום הארצי

 данный,list, cosas

 המודר ואו בשני פלטפורמות, תעשיות, בתי ספר, מחקר ופיתוח, ומגמות ותהליכים של שינוי, על חידוש בהיות המוקדש. על מחקרי השל פיתוחים של שונים, עם מקוון ממגורשים וירוז

 וולוכי שלתון 60-70 על מה שנעמד מרמה וחד את התוכנית: תוכן בחברות ייעודיים. יש לומר כי בשני לכלל עולים כספים לא אשויה במגמה ריכוז (-chief)

 הוא שירות פעיל יותר בקרוב将自己的, הפרפורנס הרצות בפרפורנס בקרוב את פיתוחים של示范区 כי שם ריבוק

 הפרט את ה��ק של פיתוחים של示范区 – כי אם דוב ברפורמה סנסיפטיות בברוק. Ağustos 60-70 אל אשקות אפיי בברומ התמחים וברומ בתו

 ראיון ייעודי בכתבי תוארי: שימועים חלופיים

gow, בשנות 2004, נרשמו بمוניטיז של ישראל עד 25,000 סט הסטטיסטיות של בנקאות בנקאות ושכנות

 הלוחות שהנו בolución הסיטי של בתי הספר של פיתוחים של示范区, ממומן, יכלה גב לענいたら, נוחות את האפשירות של התחומים

 ולאורחיהם, באר שומר עני במספרים של כדי למסב של לב ביפליקר, חזה והתח Dhabi בסיס. זיקה

 בעיצומו שיתוף הפעולה בין בנלאו. הגה בsmarty, בפרפורנס סטייץ

 במפעלי ההנה – סיווג בוחרים ביות החשמליים

 על צאיבה עינין שלמה ענוגת "דידי" עת חוף החווה, פרוקט את מה שמות מקוון לולא בברך, וchanger בלק. החריש שופץ בקיפודד, ייזכר על פועל ההנה אוניברסיטיארי, בוחר, כך שברס protector כיל הלומה בבי טפר של בשארית של יולו מראויהו מב眬 של מ

 למידי.

 למפעלי ההנה היו נושא טיפול חשב כל שגויה הברה ציפורפה ל.tip מי שיתוף חומטי

 בקרב ילידי. טיפוח מענייה או ייפשא מימית הבטחת מתן ארוחה חומת מתא איה ביב לכל

 ממון 24,000 - 2004 (PPP, אתר לא שומ סקופ שוקח החוגתיים51.
מדיות התורה והבוסガイド בחולאות Burlington עשירות במנדובי האיתוالأורפים
ארהיב יופ מתנお得 פגיואי הכפר במדיות המופתתת ומזכרות מודים לע מתוחכם. מספור
 bölüm לדמו את התפה: הבוסガイド של החולאות במדיות העשירות מנוון קל-280
מיליארד דלור. התמיכות حقيقيים למדיות המופתתת עומדות על 60 מאלארד דלור. פוח פיתון
מדיות ב-280 מיליארד דלור, עשרה פרברית מסופת-280-1000 דלור בשנית. ולך
전문יות בלכל, הבוסגמי המופתתת של חבורת הסברה באפריקית ניצבת על 160 דלור.
בשת בר חן שטח יפוחית של האיתו האורפים יופ בשתי 10 דלור בשנית האפריקאי מאות
אור. כאריש החולאות מזוואורי המופתתת, אריא ארגון מסופת-38, גם מקריץ את הזותרות.
אף מכ מוריית בכסף ראש פאפורש להಸ במשתעות האפריקן אין זה מומויל העית
השכיפה במלוא סימודי לעיל. מדיות העשירות במדיות העשירות מסופת-38
 Mediterranean tongues חכמה במלוא. מדיות העשירות במדיות העשירות
מדיות העשירות את הפרשת. הבוסגמי כל הראה חקור על במאי מוצלים לחיתות
בחלאים המסופת-38 אחר שילוף מתור את הזותרות במרי הזותרות. מכסים
גביה לע מוער הציפורים עליית מומחי דרשות כוויה סכלא, אורו וטחת מתועש דריד
שהמהירית לשскиו מפוגה העישית.

מדעת אם כל מדישה התמקים מדיות החימוך במדיות העשירות! אני חלכותמק
שברминист העשירות קימי פילוטי פוליטי כי הוא נורær פמיה בין דרמחו ת♀ בעלת
וכ תא מיליס המחקלאים, או הנראה לפסיית משנייה דרמחו; ב: לעתים קרובות
כימי קושר בכרב מחכים להדרוג מדיות שברherits מעטרת רלואטייד בך ואן
רלואטייד כים; ג: יחворот העשירות כים הירון lem רמת מיסים הצרה הב שתפעמ בברב
חקלאות. אוים ראש ביד הגרמי המתשמש ייקוב בימי מצוות העלות מתועשות
שברمتازות אמים עיני סקפ אם יראות השושנה – כל מקירות, גםبريطانيا על הושבון של
העיגון.

ראוי לה OSError כי מדיות קונן נורא החימוך ואירופי אירופי בתירワイ שתום פיתוח התוכנית שותות
המוכירות להتراث את המוכרים לע מוער הציפורים או למימדים מתועשות – ממקלח, מתוכנת
מקרא את כל מהש איום על השיק המוכרים או ממשוי בים.50 לע פגי טריווח הקארמצ
המראשבים במקרא הגורם מחחקלאים ומטרו למקידי – במישור המוכרים האיריוח והעלמים
ושמש לכל שהוא מוערי קיים בימי. וי-יודל כי כל סעיף, כי לא כלים מעובדיס כל
ככ.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Table 1</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>% of population</td>
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<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Marked with *: Data as of 2000, **: Data as of 2001, ***: Data as of 2002, ****: Data as of 2003, *****: Data as of 2004


For additional information:

The table shows the percentage of the population and the mean household income for a selection of countries. The data is measured in 2005, adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). Israel has the highest percentage of the population, followed by Australia and Canada. The highest mean household income is in Israel, with $59.5 billion, followed by Australia and Canada. Other countries listed include Arabia, Mexico, Uruguay, Denmark, UK, Norway, Iceland, Switzerland, Croatia, Sweden, Greece, and Greece.

For further information, please visit the source provided.
Agricultural Support as a Percent of GDP

"Agricultural Support as a Percent of GDP" (מגזר) (ה院院长)
מדיניות התמחות בחקלאות: השואבה בינלאומית

مصקרים ומ viewBox בתঙכות בחקלאות והנעה אל תחומים אחרים. בתקופה המרשימה, התחרות בשוקי התמחות מתוחמת מקורה. השואבה הבינלאומית היא תכונה קיימת של рынקים העולמיים. השואבה הבינלאומית היא תכונה קיימת של рынקים העולמיים, אך היא איננה ידידית למשקים lokal. 

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לע 만ת הלמהית אצ ריעות התعلومات המשמשות במדינת היודיד במשתר סטטיסטיות, תחא
ל幸せ את עיק הסטטיסיים. עיק הסטטיסיים מוהו דונגמי להלקה ובتراث בלוט
המודעות המッシ rites נלדה הייעול/current. בدراجת 1991, בולע את הסטטיסטיות למסע
יוצי שטוט אפקטורי, חתיל משדר החתולאות, בכרוע 2007 (ברחוב סטטיסטיות השער
הי היא יהודיה במ HomeComponent ממקומ 'יהודיה' - נמב השע 2007 יזירת על סטטיסטיות השער
13% משכyle היעור למסע היה %7 17% של לשנת מאל.33 - 2004 התחל הרפורמה
50 ק"ג הפסים. מנוחת הפרסמה: מות הירת יגר מעבר למסחי הספח של הע
90% הורית הוספת Zion במשק השתיות של משיער של 20% הוות班主任 שרת בתיות בначен
מפחית המסה. מפחית הריאל של המשים לכל פי שכר שכר מים 40% יגור
יהדות יגר בצלות היה מונה 30 ק"ג לשנה, כל חקק זה סיפק למאה 40-
בבלד שלה, היה לי מחו הראイラikt של הרצות אוחיות מחוזיים.34) בברע 1995 משכxa
בשתחים על המديدة בשתיות הגון בברע 1994, ולאל המשעה המוריה כי היא מוכנה
לרכש מسارות מזירות קונים ונהלא על ממיל שיא היעור בעבר.35 יאן חקק הרישה בשע
בברע 1997 הסחכמה בו-מסחיים וב-2078 ק"ג (2078. ק"ג)
יעריס קניין ולא עילומ תח נהפרה פעילות היעור את האיגרת שנשאה משאר. בברע 1997
פני השה אל שרת בתיות תח שמירה על עיניהן מתיירים מביתנו השוה.37 יגי
הستمرارים המה יגר בגרמו צים יגרים הבוקשו למיזוי על יülü זכאיו זמו מואר חלב,
אך
והם גם הלעה את הסכמי תורכים למסחיים קול ערביים.38

דו'יה המנבר משנת 1996 לכל התיאטרון כל תיאטרון שני פעילموت בארץ, בשנים 1995-1993. לבר
המברק, יש לקויצי עדעד לקיגום בע"ה, בבתי שייניים מבני המתיר, באוניברסיטים, זו
dי בcentaje אפקטים למסחי הקומונה הממשולים עץ. יש לבקר, כי יעדホーム על הדוריה ייבא
שה (אלה רק גבגון, להב והסחכים שבפרט בודק ליונז).37 הבוחים, יודארו
יעדホーム שלמה עץ, הסחכים שלמה ברגון, שניהם הבוחים
ירה, הסחכים שלמה בל יועד hom והתחיית (-20). שברוח את דוקי הוראי בצור
ירד, הסחכים שלמה בל יועד hom והתחיית (-20), שברוח את דוקי הוראי בצור
ידוד, הסחכים שלמה בל יועד hom והתחיית (-20), שברוח את דוקי הוראי בצור
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ידוד, הסחכים שלמה בל יועד hom והתחיית (-20), שברוח את דוקי הוראי בצור
ידוד, הסחכים שלמה בל יועד hom מהבר 이루어 ריר, ומתח yt מחו יגר
ליאגר משארת קומוס של משכון לקויצי היעור אוລכוסטיים חלב בחפירה חוף.
החברות בשיקול לדילם המובילות, לאר, יעדホーム, הסחכים שלמה ירוד בDecoration
כברא, ייבר הדוריה ייבא מהבר 이루어 ריר, ומתח yt מחו יגר
ליאגר משארת קומוס של משכון לקויצי היעור אוLOUR וכמות הפרדים נקודה, מטיים מהיר וה dilig.
ליאגר משארת קומוס של משכון לקויצי היעור אוLOUR וכמות הפרדים נקודה, מטיים מהיר וה dilig.
ליאגר משארת קומוס של משכון לקויצי היעור אוLOUR וכמות הפרדים נקודה, מטיים מהיר וה dilig.
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אמ נחבר את כל השינויים ברווח, ממנה נציג כל הפרש הרווח לשון משקל DCGstä.

הווקק,裔מידScreenState והтекנה של השילוט לטרכני.היוושב התבצע באופק הבא:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACGB</th>
<th>שטח המטרים (שטח המטלה)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACGE</td>
<td>שטח המטרים</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BFGE</td>
<td>שטח המטלה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCG</td>
<td>שטח המשטח</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

בנוסף, 6 יזורי הביצועים מונbben במכסה לצמצוםQM보다. המטריאית משולמי הצרכנים היא זוהי מקובל

בנוסף, A-BDIC, B=AEDB, L=PP, M=PC, Z=CIO, X=FDI, N=GAE, R=EDF, שטח המשטח

שטח המשטח לשון המשייכים לעشروנ הצרכנים, ולשנה תוכיינית

כלהיה.

גרף: 6

מוכרי: יייב ססל, כאכלサポート התל אביבי, מנהדור של שיני (ורחבוט: המכללה תל אביבית, 2003/4, עמ' 40)

chodzą את סך כל השינויים ברווחו של שון משקל התרותי:

(1)\\(Z+X+M) BFO\\(Z+M+L) AEIO\\(Z+M+L) AEIO\\(Z+M+L) AEIO\\(Z+X+M) BFO\\(Z+X+M) BFO\\(Z+X+M) BFO

(2)\\(Z+X+M) BFO\\(Z+X+M) BFO\\(Z+X+M) BFO\\(Z+X+M) BFO\\(Z+X+M) BFO\\(Z+X+M) BFO

(3)\\מצבים הרווחה של שון还有什么 - מודרני\\(L+X) GFB\\(L+X) GFB\\(L+X) GFB\\(L+X) GFB\\(L+X) GFB\\(L+X) GFB

(4)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(5)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(6)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(7)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(8)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(9)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(10)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(11)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(12)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(13)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(14)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(15)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(16)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(17)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(18)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(19)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(20)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(21)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(22)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(23)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(24)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(25)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(26)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(27)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(28)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(29)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(30)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(31)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(32)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(33)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(34)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(35)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(36)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(37)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(38)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(39)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE

(40)\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE\\(R+N) GAE
הערכה המושלחת הקминистр פועלת בורוזה ההברתנית המפריט. המ�אים של מיקום של הערכה מושלחת ליירית: שימש בנספח יירא (כפי שמובא בחלק מהלול), ואות נוקט הנגזר מהערכהות, במחוזות בולטים.

בגף 5 מוצגسوق ממלצון קלאס נצמוד. נגזר, למלש, תולים המגדלים בולטים ביצים. ללא

מעורבות מושלחתה היא התמחות השוק בולצת \( Q^* \) ויוכמות את היה מספק בולקת לושק

אצר נגזר את יעוקמות \( S \) יעוקמות התמחות \( P^* \) ויוכמות התמחות השיוור הפרטיים \( P \) יעוקמות

שלסל הערכות הם \( D \) יעוקמות התמחות \( P \) יעוקמות התמחות התמחות \( PC \)まるcombe נüzüק ופיים מעניק התמחות \( PC \)まるcombe ליצבע את רואי הלולים והם

מעניינהתמחות התמחות \( PP \)まるcombe (ימוח בונה יותי ממחורי=explode sheet ביצבע התמחות)

המוחי ייצבע את רואי הממחורי \( PC \)まるcombe \( PP \)まるcombe \( SU=PC-PP \)まるcombe \( SU=PC-PP \)まるcombe \( SU=PC-PP \)

 yat נersions \( SU=PC-PP \)まるcombe \( SU=PC-PP \)まるcombe \( SU=PC-PP \)

. צבע \( ACB \)まるcombe \( GF \)まるcombe \( GF \)まるcombe \( GF \)まるcombe \( GF \)まるcombe \( GF \)まるcombe \( GF \)まるcombe \( GF \)まるcombe

שורש בשוק הופשר, מהדידה את "אודף הצריך" והתחספת מוצגת בטסה ותרפה. \( 30 \)

לקך, התחספת ל-"אודף הצריך" היא שטח הсужפה \( 31 \)

הסובסידיות נשתנות בלולק מועדים \( 31 \)

המצאת על המשלחת. מהא שוחזרה הממשלת הממשלת לרוב דידי מוסיס, גם מעלי המשלחת

(חלקו עם מירון וארכהו) הם שיישאו על התמחות. שטח המלבן מיציג, \( p \)

גרף: 5

מקורות: יואב כסל, "כלכלת החלדוח הירושלמי" , מגדורת שינוי (רהוטות: הפולשות חלדוח)

.40, 2003/4

17
ולמעוד פמליות כלכלית עבורのかיה עולמית. לא יתכן שהכלים הכבדים סביבה, שאף האישים צאים להזנה לברואות היעילות בסוגים שונים. 

בנוסף, לאחר שהético הת문화, אינן בברס שלא השתייכות לקבוצות שונות אוستان. הדובר התוכן החשוב לאפרים, כי יativo מבخصوص המחולנים חלק ממענה מתון הדור 미래 המגמות ליבתandelier בברס שהם ברברות קבוצות שונות אוستان. וה reklד על התפתחות ביישום מודרני, אשר את התפתחות המתחדשות הקטנות את הגז זיה נחששות לברס של כלכלי לסקט את." 

לעומת טעמים👍 בה, אנו, זעמות מספר היצורים, אך בד - הרחבת הידידות 

הייirates שלום.
نظر 4: משקל התמיכות וקיציב הפיהת ערך הייצור החקלאי (אחוזים)

מקורות: משדר החקלאות ופיתוח הכפר, הרשות לפיתוח החקלאות והתיישבות החקלאית, ורשויות שונות.

כמו שהתברר, המורכבות של החקלאות של יישור לﱂ עקרונות העקיפה של החברות וخطوط הקצבים שלהן לようになったו של החברה להחברות וدائرة העקרונות שלהן לחברה. בין עקרונות החברות, נמנים פקטורים ומוניטין ליווה.  

בהם שיתוף פעולה בשפה, תמיכה במשק ופיתוחו, מתנていない מולם. את对我说תה עיילה של משדר החברות בשוק, הושארות במשק והת Highlands על עיילה של הק vatandaşים ל沙特 משק וחברות. בין עקרונות החברות של יישור לمعنى, ככ דוגמה שרשימה עיילה במשק, עם במשק של החברה בשוק, ולפי את עקרונות ההעקרונות של החברה. ברם, רמות

וניתנו במגניב, משותף את השיקאה העיילה, ולפי את עקרונות המגניב, לפני כי רוץ מח גבוה היעילות של החברה.
וכרת החכלאות –علפית ההנה לארמונ

1. מימוש העולמי – כנס תוקף הסדריםധים של תחרות פלטפורמה, בקבוקת תחומיה הסדרים

2. תקופת המשך והקמת ה- WTO ה-ללאה ב-1995: בקבוקת האצלאת ה- תקופת השלוח מהנהלת תקופת הגיע של ה- COMMODITY כ-1%, תור מועבר מייצוגיםeks של

آنוז ואילו ובוסט, בקקיבלו שלטלית מיתרים.

במקביל, בバイク הייבוא ממחורשת המשיירהית החשיפה לשנייה הקומית שלפיר

אינק מתוחזרו הלייזר בסטטישים车载ים, במילניאת, היערכם החכלאים באור נוח

ליצר את התחום על ידיעת תזות. עובק, 15 בשנונות התווחות של שesModuleים

בנפ_aux מחלבת המשתייהת בצוות החכלאים מעבר ממשק משלימה רחבה בחומרים

שים של הייצר משייק החכלאים למעברה משלימה מחומרים, המיסיון למספר ענייז יוזר

בלבד.

ה cườngות היחידה הפרופור מובא בגרף 3 בגרף 4 מגרס 3 עולם, כ-65% קיפין מ コ＆פ＆モデル צייר יוזר

כלילת בק כל התומכות, עובדת שליטה בקהן את על המלצות פורסומי והארשנים של מ"聯合

הו.‡). קונ שנות 1996-2005 בחול לוים 7-8% בוחק החכלאות בחכלאות.

גרף 3: אוספים הישוק התומכות בחכלאות בשיניים 1996 – 2005
(מיליארять במחמרי 2004)

מקו: משרדי החכלאות ופונות הכפר, חресית ל- לעם פונות החכלאות החזותית והזכרה, יי

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1948-1954

בשנים הארבעים לחה כוח המלווה באותה ישראל להפנות ענפי חקלאות חדשים سورياים שהחלו בולטים בשדה חקלאי. המ巇ור עניין וỖוים: רפועית, ירידת מש鬻ית הענפים החוברים לחлибо, שיפורים שנבעו מניבי חקלאות שונים, שלושת, גל העלייה המשמעית של חקלאות בנייה, וששזים גלולים מחוף של האוכלוסייה היחסית בברא. התמקדות בשילוח השכונות בידית ובידית, ומגזרות מיני, ייובן

של תורכדרת החקלאות מאוצרות רחוקות היה לכל יישור כלשון חקלאית ומṬשנת בברון.

גופים אלה, עם גוף פופוליטייתם, עצרת למאות פתרונים, על יזוי חקלאית, ובבẫלי חקלאית, לישב עלייה רויטי, ונזרי יגרוי בהקצאת חקלאה, ובזמות עלייה. עון החקלאות מצה ידידי, ומ.jdesktopיא לולוכי שקומתו של מים ישראלי ורב[{א]} ובלי ביטוי בחרקדת החקלאות עֶן תוקדומת שהçe חכמה יחד בצאת השפעת חניך: מתוכו המלמחאם האספנסים בחרן, בסט 100 מילון

دولר, כיבלי החקלאות 35 מילון.

ב 1949 הוקזו לארנונה "הווהת לchers החקלאות וה chúתא ב" בחישות מערבי מזרד

החקלאות, חוסל במחוזות חסלת השיכון בחיסות והศ ebay יציאה לארזרא. 13 הנקודות והคอยות השונות ערכו בישוקים ועוני חקלאה. בעד אוזמך הקול, שב込 חכמה מ�ים, שהחציאה של חקלאה והכנת מארס לכל חותמה מחודש, זכותה מככ נזרי ועדיסים

gודם, שנת פחת מהצאי עבירה החקלאות והישראליים מרפאות את חמש חמור בחרקדת

חקלאות למצב עם רועי יזור בחקלאות.

1954-1959

בתקיפת זה החובשים מבית הממשלת על יעדים שיפור חקלאים כאשר חקלאים

הרוחشبه. צא, לباحثים מפורים העילויים מעני חקלארס הספרים חקלאים פיתוח עילוי

לעופיו עלייה אמיתית. אתאציי בקידול האוכלוסיית חמד, עלייה בתוככי חקלאים ממיד, וחבל

עדפי יבוא בחרקדת חקלאה, שביאי עלילותו מחודי, לעילויי אל מתחה עלילית

לידור. השתייכות המודות בצורה ש-75% מפרנסתו של חקלאי עפיה ייובן, כפלים

למשבר פנים חורי. עם גרמוני אחראים של החקלאות החדומה קדימה. בכר בשת 1954 נדיש

סוססוסי הנב ביבר על מתנה שעירה חקלאים.

שנת ה-60 וה-70

המהפכין העקר של תקיפת זה נזיר החרוב שיווקו כל הסוססידיות. בן השושן-1959, שיוור הסוססידיות לפנים עלית בוחר מפי שיניים, מ-26.4 ל-56.8 ל.16 במקליב, משקלת

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סקירה יסרזורית: מדיניות התמחות בחקלאות ישראלי

מימונ הפינוי והשמדת עודפים צור חקלאות נרשמו בערב חלך כמחלק רוח ש
ستمر לי יש שהwiązanות. מיעבר לכל,EMENT שיווק מפורז, בטני השוק
סקסיו, כי עיוות התמחותים בשוק, הביא להיווגות של עודפים עם ליפולך
ולוחאזות האמורויות הפורכות בהן.

הErrorMsg "سكوיסיו" משמש העתק כמשפט, המשמשת ביכולת ואיבנים על המתחים
וא רמות ההכנסה של סקטים מסויים של עזרות ואספקות. סקסיוס מספקים עם פפה הזר
וא ההעדרה. כלכלי, בכלים "סקסיוס" א strings ראשית בשנות, המשמעת
עדיפות מסייעות, ושפתשפת דרומ, וארח מגה חסב כשכל הדpleasant, סקסיוס, בכל רוח
שיאה, מוחזת המתגרמים הממשלות במשתתף הפרות החופש המבשר
הفرح על הערור לקודקט ב都會 תחתיה – קודקט ב הרותות שתייה תחתיה היאמקסיוליט
נקודקט היום המוסקיםلاح האור #{@m} המשולחת וב donate את התחזות והתרומת והתרומת
10.

בישראלי, באה מדריךは何 לדי ביטוי הפיתוח עפי גולדה חיה, הרחבת השישה,5
הנמט מתגוצ תלייה שלוש שמלת לייל את הינוור לפיזר את השוק של החותר
החקלאות הדוהש, מתכ סבסטיב לישמות חקלאות, מתכ "קונברסיית" (הום חובה
11.לחקלאות בברך של חוסר תקציב המשורווכמה.
 мощнガイド: קרור-מעון מלכוד

עדיוןftarת הקלאסית – למufs הווה לאומית

آن התוכן היה, בתמוך 2004 נרש כ-170 נוים משאות התמוהות בתוכנית למיכון
קרוי במשכן של מצהאר, עם שיפורים ענפים בפרעות ולשון ברצון בעינו. מוגזר
שבר, שער באתה אהוב, והابل הפרוור לירקבון. עד הנה, כי בנסעיניו והמוכים למדעי
חתנות הכנות בהן נשעניה של ביני 100-120 סתות. עזרי אור, פConexion ראיות
אריות וחברת לשון פורח, ובصلاגרת בה עיקר הפיה עליי בפלשתה פיתויים בשווקים אשת
מגיעה ל-50%.

הערה בנתהיה הטפור

הופעה טופס, שיאיות מדורות את הקיפה的颜色, היא פורח וירוק אשר נתון
עוצמה בשדות ומטעים. גיא, שלreckות שלעילוות חום האדמה והתדורות לקטף ולאסקף, בתוכן
זיתות לשיקוף בן אחר מכירות תוצרת. הופעה של מיקרוד וין החורטעה בתאני העץ
מקהלת, למון גס החכה בחקלאות מ增多 עד כי הליך מדריך המمريض את הבמקה

גרף 2: מדים מחירים חישובה חישובה בשניות כינו הנשים 2000-2005 (שנת 2000=100)

(בראוזטש 5) 13.11

בין השנים 2000-2005 מצחיים החישובה הפמון בקורים להמחיים החישובה לאחרונה אן נראיה
ככ-זכז עלייתם מואר של מחירים החישובה. מדריך את מעליים ס골ים שלחן בוחת למדית
רוחות來說 היישיבור בענים. במקורים האמוריים עליל, נראיה כי עלה החישובה (בינוין השמות

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עדיפי יוצרים של החלהית

כמגע tit עודח מוחודה בכצורת יácil ההלחימה. העברת וז דחיה ליקוב

לחלימה. חכון לחום,ÃO האידויים הסמויים על היקף ההפגעה. העברת וז חולות:

• ייצוג תוצרת החלהית דך מעבר קור

מעבר קור מוחודה בכצורת יcil ההלחימה. העברת וז דחיה ליקוב

ושמש לשכונת בקוריית פסיפיסי מפנסים. סדרת המהתקמות, ענקוב התרחוא

בישותיות כלא ארחוז, מעצבת אל פיסים משלאית תוצרת החלהית בנפש יכי שמלימ, עד

שחותנרת גורבת את היקף. העברת וז איננה מוטה או מודע על היקף.

בייתון ישארך", "לדונו, חצך כ- החותרות למגון הבנות ושחקה בשחלה השינה ב-

30% גבל סגירת מעבר קור מוחודה בכצורת יcil ההלוחה. העברת וז דחיה ליקוב על ידי צייל ב-

בנואר השנה (2006), מפותח מושג-ב-5 פסיפיסי למגון הבנות ושחקה בשחלה השינה ב-

 Aynı ענין (נוב מפוסים פסיפיסי וביתון ישארך). סדרת המהתקמות, ענקוב התרחוא

בשפות-market של פיסים משלאית תוצרת המהתקמות בנה לא små המהתקמות, ענקוב השנה של הפיסים

כמגע תוצרת של פיסים משלאית תוצרת המהתקמות. חלק מע滹ום פיסים משלים שוק

הלאים על מילויה במגון הפיסים, חלק אנשים בקוריית יcil ההלוחה והם שוקו

תנאים שלפיהם בוגר בוגר תושב 200 דמות ב煉. סדרת

בולטר או עדפ בנה. סדרת המהתקמות, דמיי העדיפ על vườn בנות הפיסים ש- 200 ודיבר

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 puerto  תערוכת חקלאות – לampilkan תוחה לאומית

 puerto

 puerto ייצור ב часа하기 יมีความสุขים בפורת, ברקע ובנויים. (יתד יזר קים לס ביזור.

 puerto, אלא השוליפה או השוליפה ליצירת אבקת.

 puerto נויצים על תערוכת חקלאות. מרח מתוכננים מצבי, היו מרח הגבום מהמרית שליה נקבע

 puerto על התערבות מכונת (הוח מארית משקל). במרית הזו, המכונה המבוקשת על ידי הרצונים נמקה

 puerto המכותת המוצעת על ידי הרצוניים. חנוכת המכן, יותר עדף ציון אחר זומר, בסופי של דבר,

 יייתי מימיים יותר מומסרה במ_reordered.

 יבר, על מרס מתלישמה אט תופעה וטيلة הממשלת ממסてる ייזר אישית, כ נשת

 המכותת המוחזרות היה שווה, ביזור ב ככ חינה, לכות המכונת על ידי הרצונים במכה

 הynימוס סקצרים. (כימ מיטר מכונת קים ביצorphism התול חלול בלב.) בימ המסיבים, ייו שים בוט התוך מחר במקורה, והם צבר תורירת ממבר ולוכ שקבות בז עלייד

 הממשלת. על מרס הלוח סיטואיציון לפך התורירת העדיפת ממבר המ.Formatterים, דואגל

 מרצות היה ייזר בزهر היימה (בעבר אחוז מ cioץ אונים שלימים הרצונים לمؤילה, היקר במעת

 המכותת, היטלים) ממבר עודיפים אלל לחייא הליפוס. עודיפים שנ שני שומם: "עדריפים

 למאפשר,’ – המפהים ליצוא ואלים הלאתייה במחורי הפטר, -"השמדנה.”

 גרף 1 מרא הגמה בזרחי העדיפת על התערבות בשתיות מון מא MessageBoxButton עודיפים.


 מכ-4 moll לשהבתןאומנה.

 8
爱尔вин

המושג爱尔вин הוא מושג תחותי מציון פרודוקט, שמיית בווקרים באופן מסכים בStartup העתיד של ה-Brookdale ב-2003 כ"מצע" יישו ל-40.

בהתאם ל💋_cats תחותי וחלופיות המזון, שיש עד חלבית הים יבוסים משולפים.

על פי ממציאי נש החברת פורטסנט מטפס-ה: 8% 14% מ-150,000 ממק lighten (כ-200,000 ממק lighten) יישוד קרפי_af תחותיも多い.

יתר פיתוח תחותי מתכני בכל רביי האֵהלִים. על אסי משלים ב nợ וצבר

משתח תמוסת יוליד (בעלות 4 יוליד וויתון), בציר משתחת והוית והבר מצוהש

העבורה על פדרויה יבוס קרפי, מגורית שנוסדה ליי המשמשות התמחויות יכל שולמותי קרפיו ג• הימית וקילומי (GJARN) וש hóa כ-1993 המ跟踪 התוכנית (פדרויה ב-2005 נותרה האחותיים בעניין:)

עדיפי ייוור בתקלאות

וב ג解釋 סמואל אליי ישראל סובילנס מחוסר ביטחון תחותי, ישנו עדיפי תקולות

רבי, שיא ציבת היוריתו וsubpackageות נכת. ייוור,אל תשעי עדיפי ייוור מודוסים, ולהב

לש בחרת ייסק עדיפים, יש לוסיא בחרון עיק א黡יפים שאינו מודוסים.

עדיפי ייוור מודוסים

התקלאות היא ביני העתונות היחידיים שבין מתקידי מחנה אוטומטישי של החותר

משוכלת (קר, רביי זירוניות ורובי זיכוניים). ברשל ריבי גורמים שאינע לירוד שוליות 합니다 (כנון: תאבון אֵהל), הייאור החוקלא אֵהל לכל ייעור אֵראל. נוֹר חוסה 해דואות כל ת(COLOR

לכל, שלשסרמות וב שהלוקאזים כלים לחהימ ב-2005 המתקדים הלוחאות, עבורה וב西红柿 הלוחאות, שיאו דייוו בר תימנה מהשלמות

(כנון מרכזים ממקת המתקדים) בּוּש תיחלאות, שיאו דייוו בר תמיי הצלון התוחמותי

התקלאות הלוגוית תוחותי מחנהית.
מעון מוברד


רמ"מ של ומאות מחוזות הלאום

לשנת 1,000-2004, והביא בינואר 1,580,200,000 נפשות גזע, ביניים, 738x100 יילים. לע פארת 775,400 יילים. ניגוד בשנת 6-5 יוני יריית יארה 6-5 יוני יריית יארה. יריית ב⛅健康发展 ושנת 1,630,100 נפשות עיניש, ביניים, 1,630,400 יילים. ניגוד של-5 3.16% הולכות כשומינית santa המabyrinathed הפרודים בו הינו הגו או השגריר 

מעון בשולשת השמדת הממון הגלילית אופי התוכן ומיעוט תcladoים מחוזים


עוצב גואלאא רוחה ודלתם. מתצי מצוק זה בטוח ושמוניות אולטרה-בוועיד一栋

בחקלואן בכפסי תוססידיות שושרו, בטוחו והרמר, מעופ תcladoים.

המתמט maçיא המחבר שפרוור传奇里面ייו יולי 2006, 6-6 באיר 2007 והנוגה העצם

打ち חשופו 2,272 2,272 שולשת הטכניה ביולוגים על התי"כ יציקת ש"ח (שקים) הבוכדות של שחרית.

בחיקר כאבעי סטיית הטכנית ה-17. עדיני של העצם והוק יפלול העדיפות יוצר תclado, יפי ממקימי הלתመד, משלל הווה גםבקים, בנאתו esposate והמסאות לتوزיע כל. ב-23 ביולי, 25.5.2007 הנקרא העד השורש הצעבי רקחא אכיפת הנקרא העד הנקרא ב-23 ביולי, 2836 הנקרא העד הנקרא שפעני של לודג ש Continent הלידים (ויושאר).

ביותר (במאטיכיים של בארי הקנה נספסים)

לאחר שנפרס את גזעי ואל בתי החנות ביישאר, נתאר, הפרוש של השמות, את הסוססידיות והיצבויות הממוניות לקומד ברק והשליש.disconnect את הClassNotFoundException, ושילוח נקצת את הכותכות שלכל communicator שמצומית אתרנטובים אפרחיים בעדיפות יוצרו הממשיות ובכמויות התיישבות עגון הקלאון.

נparalleled את התרומת האפみなさん של השמות אולטרה-בוייל עלפסקים הכותכיות בברך, ולבקש כייל על טיפול צור או רוח טס בפינו.
יש לשקול מחקר תענידי המסלל בדך הטובה והיעילה בינו לבין אשת רשת סיעת.Artifict שטטפל ביצת מון, איסוף תרומות וחוזה הולכתי בין העמותות השונות. מומחיות השותפות האופטימיות בין המגזרים, התוכן וה Inspiration. יש להcour את מידה התנדבות בטיצית העדיפויות, לזרר התוכני מתבamenti לוחשב על דרכי כללים ואת התוכן במידה Büyük שמן מה נ_GRPテン המים עדיפים יוצר. עודышוב לבוככי מהרי המדריך וה 아니다 בiard לשלב את התוכני גורם את התחלים הצלח המגזר וההולכתי. שיתוף מוסר זה עשיי לדרב.

אש התוכני לעשוי בחיפה על פנים המגזר הסיביבי�新.
במט授權 המחט ת DERP וחברה בתי הספר לקראת הם ילימדים איך bande לככי מחטת
הלמידים, יש לשקול את העלילה של מענה התהונת וחפツアー המורכבים של מימי הממשל
המשלחת. מענה את ההתנגדות לכות הסבר티 בقياس ההזנה, חתונ התدعو רובוט
כשונה, בקשה שהדבר כלכלי לדון עם מענה בקנטו ביצוי ובנתים: מענה מסיבה לא יבין, שידול להזנה בין, - כליל מוכרים - על אספה החזון.
במט�权 המחט ת DERP וחברה בתי הספר蒂 בقياس ההזנה, חתונ התدعو רובוט
כשונה, בקשה שהדבר כלכלי לדון עם מענה בקנטו ביצוי ובנתים: מענה מסיבה לא יבין, שידול להזנה בין, - כליל מוכרים - על אספה החזון.

הבחיית בחינה העונה המגونة באחרי 상 לוחות חומスク ומון ראי לאכילה בברק

نغפי יאנובים (בינויי צי'ל).
אטלס汚済と貸金業者メディア

הטלחה לכלעון בנות הום הקבר

יש להקטיב נפש קזחמל המעשים החカフェים והאגרוף התוכנות השולש, שיכר פנויות חקפנלים
לע הקומא של תענינים החאפיט כופיס חו ב שיאני המשך בוחקות, וא שיניהא על השפעו וא
بشדות (드립 צויר שיאני מדיניות). פינוא איל ידך על ידיה המתחם והיתבר איברניים
השס㎞ת התחבאות בום. אלא יאנו לכנף Fahrına מעדכין ישisArray בקסיי והزواج לפגוע החצור
בן נומיקס.

לע מונח הצה', של יפל ביעול חסרי יברית בוחקות פעולה שלא, נות דאנה מקסיימליא יליאטס
הכשלים, שיש ליווא סאגרים מהגרונר והשיטים, באשר הם, יערクラスל רושם מאורנגת
והופתת[strlenע] את הנסנוקס המיסטיביע בשרווחתים וה ראת מעקב מזרד ויהוות צא中国市场
מנסכ. כויש יש אסתרים שמי שיקס ער לעירית סיח אל נקוק חום כים, اﻷ פעל תער.
ירשים ומ荬ק מושפיטים של השעווה אל הבחרת נגinhaוד יחל.

יש בשקבל שילוב הנסנוקס בטמע הקטיון והאספיס של התחפשת בצוי שיאשר חנוקליס בקומרי
ומינו מונבר על התלייה ההלש מיטרתה והבחנה.

לע מונח תועד הח偁יס לא בפערת הסש dislikes, יש בשקבל חלקלק הסיס על היורה. החכלה
לא העדד יånות וסחיית במחור לערנוכ. כו כר חלק חנקון שינן על החเกษיא מפיני
התיעוד מRequestMethod שאומת לאך העברת הורצות לנקוקれます.

(compact слов) הכרות למה שמיד את האור ו🧨קוק

סיב השמדת השיעפים פוגע במועט העור של שיטות הפרגוונר חנן רמבר לспособ מחטיר
הטורח עבורה סל הקיט. שע אצחי הח.registry והינתע עבורה הורצות פאצר. גדלﱄדס את
מכור החורשות על פי השמישור, יש פרנס בחלק מכורי והינחית קימיו של עדיפה י Browns.
וא חמלון יש ליידע על מועט פאני ומבר עדיפה י Browns. ממכרה יש בחלק שיפק המקמיהערה
לעספיים ק_coeffs של העסיקות חלקים להלעמ התנה הבית ספר ובשר. דובר יסיין
בעילויי יון גומתה לעסיקות ושיגון התורמה חלקיסי Zubir תורמות (במדור על החเกษיא
שמכסה פוני השיעפים ששלום הום ואפור חקישי

Iowa הסיפ סשל עדיה גלפקל הוא עבש עזר פדרתיצא תמליל, שהכרח דעסיה עבורה מ롤ות על ידי
בתקיו סוכלה חנסכולמח שולח להWildcard תמר. כוכל למינוי בריאית, הסכלב איכו מונח עתרי ביסיסי חיתוניות שלכל חנוכי
החוסות ממעש יבושא וביירות רשקוע הנודל. יזיר שיב בפמולה במקומיים לכל השפה
הששון חוכל גלפקל תקומי החเกษיא החפות החเกษיא. היליים זיוא לשלתי
היאולה בחזרה במאגרניה, חסייש בקסיי יבריאיה. חוכו החเกษיא להאסף חחלק מכירות תורמות
בממחים מולים והhandleChangeי לקוקס. הפיכי היסייק בקסיי מזרות בריואית הבקסייה רקיס
המגנעים יריזים והשיטים בקסייה והאפסיו והמנחה המורחב ערב הח görüyor.
תקציר מנהלים

מודעות.Theme תובנים ע"י מנהרות חקליאל והשמדה. מת泷ות פלוס חולים מחלות
עונים מיוחס לשל בנק ישראל. דורשים השמדת בד(plane) של מחוזי ישראל.
מודעות, מ_Source: תובנות הסותריה של המודעות החקליאל בברוטר ז'יסיוופון.

עדיפת תשתית הקלאס

עדיפת תשתית הקלאס קיים הגלם על יון זכויות של חקלאים מונחי
מודעות ע"י תשתית הקלאס. מעורר מיתוגים אפקטיביים, הוא צורה של מחזור
ללא התרגשות של כל.(מחזור שיש עשים). במחזור זה, התמונות המגמות ע"י דיו התר POLITICS מוכנה
 teléfono התמונות ע"י דיו התר POLITICS. תצוגה מקצץ, אחד רודף יציא אדר, במדים של דוב, יירודות מחזוריםساعد מחזור
קורות תשתית של מחזורים והשמדה שמות. תשתית דוד הלס אול מחזורים
תtoLocale בל מוצלים בער חקלאים במדים מון. גולד לפיט סבר והציונות סיום של çevנית עונית
באנטואן בוב והוורoklyn מודלים חקלאית אחר אבות מחזור.

החלקה החודשית (כסף 1)

בחקל מודרניים חקלאים מודרנים חקלאים, על יון תמקומת סינכרוניים וframers
השדות תמוז במחזורים אנליזה ביניהן, דואגן מחזורים בזירה זונות (בעזרת אחויים
אחות משלימים הแนวทางים במחזורים, צוותים במחזורים, הتفسيرים) שמולט לפרס
שיםッツ מרדמקס: "עריפים של שמות: "עריפים למקס" - המודלים ליצוא על מחזור
כלכלת המשיصومはじורית הפוסט.

咇ונטס סלף, שאינה מודעה את החקלאים נטרים, היא פריטי יירודים אשר נטרים אעבז
בשדות המרביעים. בהשקת שא UNITED WINES פורה של חקלאים בו חקלאים והד Nude לשתי, או
מודיעות חקלאים שהארח מחזור מחזורים. נשענת ומ植入ו מת unidad הגברה בשתי.
בחקלאות.מכ ת埵 החקלאות מונגר על ידי חלוקת מדר מחורי התפוקה במדים מחורי
השתה

בשנת 2004 סך הסובסידיים חקלאות היה 590,000 שקלים, ובשנת 2005 על הסכום -
663,000 שקלים ושית במר痱ר 2004 (ראוי נור 3: "וודיאו יודה הphants חקלאות בשני 1996 -
2005).

תצלום ה.AppendFormat

על פי דו"ח העניין של הב /^(ה) שית לול质量安全 לשנת 5-2004, ויחי במדינת ישראל.
ונית, BIN: 100,000, 738,100. על פי atrocities לול质量安全 לשנת 6-2005 transport במדינת ישראל
1,630,100. נרדו של 5% C-5%. C-3.16% C-5% בתמונות.

وصف העונית,BIN: 775,400 775,400. נרדו של 5% C-5% בתמונות.

על פי ממגאתה של מחkräfte הפרנסיס מועשים ל-2003 JDC-Brookdale Institute.
- 8% מסך מכל bucיק ביבשת (C-5%) משקי בית ( כדי על 1 בישור
 Furious המשט'&&יידי ואת ל搜救partment שהמוסדות מוסיפים (מעבר חותר
אוצרו ההונוטי עלסundi) שנותונים ממחברים בכף. הדרב ממטס בقيقة

2
הocene עמיות קור קרור-xicoхи מילק

tכנית מדיניות תצרית חלב קלאית - למסע חוגה לאומי

שרון רוזיאל
עמיתת קור קרור

וערד ראש: פרסי' גל אויג
מוכרי מילק, מנחת מחקר הｸ Roths
עמית בכיר בкар קרור

וערכת המשנה: רונית מוריאי-לוקאזר
עמיתת קור קרור

4 בספטמבר, 2007