

ISRAEL

TRADE SUMMARY

U.S. goods exports in 2013 were \$13.7 billion, down 3.7 percent from the previous year. Corresponding U.S. imports from Israel were \$22.7 billion, up 2.5 percent. The U.S. goods trade deficit with Israel was \$8.9 billion in 2013, up \$1.1 billion from 2012. Israel is currently the 23rd largest export market for U.S. goods.

U.S. exports of private commercial services (*i.e.*, excluding military and government) to Israel were \$4.1 billion in 2012 (latest data available), and U.S. imports were \$5.2 billion. Sales of services in Israel by majority U.S.-owned affiliates were \$2.7 billion in 2011 (latest data available), while sales of services in the United States by majority Israel-owned firms were \$2.6 billion.

The stock of U.S. foreign direct investment (FDI) in Israel was \$10.2 billion in 2012 (latest data available), up from \$9.3 billion in 2011. U.S. FDI in Israel is primarily concentrated in the manufacturing sector.

The United States-Israel Free Trade Agreement

Under the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Agreement (FTA), signed in 1985, the United States and Israel agreed to implement phased tariff reductions culminating in the complete elimination of duties on all products by January 1, 1995. While tariffs on non-agricultural goods traded between the United States and Israel have been eliminated as agreed, tariff and nontariff barriers continue to affect a significant number of key U.S. agricultural product exports.

To address the differing views between the two countries over how the FTA applies to trade in agricultural products, in 1996 the United States and Israel signed an Agreement on Trade in Agricultural Products (ATAP), which established a program of gradual and steady market access liberalization for food and agricultural products effective through December 31, 2001. Negotiation and implementation of a successor ATAP was successfully completed in 2004. This agreement was effective through December 31, 2008, and granted improved access for select U.S. agricultural products. The ATAP has been extended six times, most recently through December 31, 2014, to allow time for the negotiation of a successor agreement. The ATAP provides U.S. food and agricultural products access to the Israeli market under 1 of 3 different categories: unlimited duty-free access, duty-free tariff-rate quotas (TRQs), or preferential tariffs, which are set at least 10 percent below Israel's most-favored nation rates.

IMPORT POLICIES

Agriculture

U.S. agricultural exports that do not enter duty free under WTO, FTA, or ATAP provisions face restrictions, such as a complicated TRQ system and high tariffs. These products include higher value goods that are sensitive for the Israeli agricultural sector, such as dairy products, fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, almonds, wine, and some processed foods. According to industry estimates, the elimination of levies on processed foods, including a broad range of dairy products, could result in increased sales by U.S. companies in the range of \$30 million to \$55 million. The removal of quotas and levies on dried fruits could result in an increase in sales by U.S. exporters of up to \$12 million. U.S. growers of apples, pears, cherries, and stone fruits estimate that the elimination of Israeli trade barriers would lead to an increase of \$5 million to \$15 million in export sales of these products. Industry estimates that full free

trade in agriculture could also result in U.S. cheese exports increasing significantly. Similarly, industry estimates that removing levies on food product inputs used in U.S.-based restaurant chains operating in Israel could save these chains millions of dollars annually and lead to their expansion in Israel.

Customs Procedures

Some U.S. exporters have reported difficulty in claiming preferences for U.S. goods entering Israel under the FTA, specifically related to the presentation of certificates of origin to Israeli customs authorities. In 2012, the U.S. Government engaged in discussions with Israel to clarify and resolve this issue. However, no resolution had been reached.

GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

Israel has offset requirements that it implements through international cooperation (IC) agreements. Under IC agreements, foreign companies are required to offset government contracts by agreeing to localization commitments to invest in local industry, co-develop or co-produce with local companies, subcontract to local companies, or purchase from Israeli industry. Israel is a signatory to the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA). Since January 1, 2009, the IC offset percentage for procurements covered by Israel's GPA obligations has been 20 percent of the value of the contract; for procurements excluded from GPA coverage, the offset is 35 percent and for military procurements the offset is 50 percent.

U.S. suppliers suspect that the size and nature of their IC proposals can be a decisive factor in close tender competitions, despite an Israeli court decision that prohibits the use of offset proposals in determining the award of a contract. Small and medium sized U.S. exporters are often reluctant to commit to make purchases in Israel in order to comply with the IC requirements, and, as a result, their participation in Israeli tenders is limited. In 2012, as part of the revised GPA, Israel committed to phase out its offsets on procurement covered by the GPA.

In addition, the inclusion of unlimited liability clauses in many government tenders discourages U.S. firms from competing. When faced with the possibility of significant legal costs for unforeseeable problems resulting from a government contract, most U.S. firms are forced to insure against the risk, which raises their overall bid price and reduces their competitiveness.

The United States-Israel Reciprocal Defense Procurement Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), extended in 1997, is intended to facilitate defense cooperation in part by allowing companies from both countries to compete on defense procurements in both countries on as equal a basis as possible, consistent with national laws and regulations. However, U.S. suppliers have expressed concern about the lack of transparency and apparent lack of justification for excluding U.S. suppliers from various Ministry of Defense (MOD) tendering opportunities. The MOU, which has benefited Israeli defense industries by opening up the U.S. procurement market to Israeli products, has not significantly opened the market for U.S. suppliers interested in competing for MOD procurements funded by Israel.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION

The United States removed Israel from the Special 301 report on March 1, 2014. Israel has passed patent legislation that satisfies the remaining commitments Israel made in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on February 18, 2010 concerning several longstanding issues regarding Israel's intellectual property rights (IPR) regime for pharmaceutical products. These issues include improving data protection, the terms of patents for pharmaceutical products, and provisions on the publication of patent applications in Israel.

The United States remains concerned with the limitations of Israel's copyright legislation and its interpretation of its commitments for data protection on biologic pharmaceuticals. Israel has continued enforcement efforts over IPR infringement.

SERVICES BARRIERS

Telecommunications

Only selected private Israeli broadcast television channels are allowed to carry advertising. These channels received broadcast licenses and the advertising privilege in exchange for certain local investment commitments. Israeli law largely prohibits other broadcast channels, both public and private, from carrying advertisements. Foreign channels that air through the country's cable and satellite networks are permitted to carry a limited amount of advertising aimed at the domestic Israeli audience. Currently, the regulations allow foreign channels no more than 25 percent of their total advertising time to target the Israeli market.

Israel does not have an independent regulator for the telecommunications sector.

ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

Israel's Electronic Signature Bill regulates signatures on electronic media. Loopholes in the law allow the consumer to decline to pay for any merchandise for which he or she did not physically sign, which serves as a disincentive to the establishment of online businesses. The Ministry of Justice maintains a register of entities authorized to issue electronic certificates attesting to the signature of the sender of an electronic message. The Registrar of Databases, which falls under the authority of the Ministry, requires that any firm or individual holding a client database secure a license to do so.