

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution

Date: September 04, 2024

Report Number: IS2024-0017

Report Name: Exporter Guide

Country: Israel

Post: Tel Aviv

Report Category: Exporter Guide

Prepared By: Hila Zakay

Approved By: Jenny Morgan

Report Highlights:

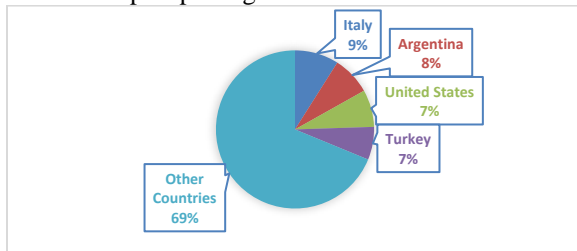
The Exporter Guide provides an economic and market overview, as well as demographic trends and practical tips for U.S. exporters on how to conduct business in Israel. The report further describes three market sectors (food retail, food service, and food processing), recommendations for market entry, and recommendations for high-value product prospects, focusing on consumer-oriented products.

Executive Summary:

Israel is a technologically advanced, market-oriented economy. In 2023, Israel’s annual GDP reached \$462 billion. According to Israel’s Central Bank,¹ Israel’s GDP grew by 2 percent in 2023, but is expected to have a slower growth at 1.5 percent in 2024, rebounding to 4.2 percent in 2025, if the Israel-Hamas conflict subsides. The inflation rate in July 2024 was 2.8 percent, but is expected to grow to 3.2 percent in 2024, partly due to taxation measures. In 2025, the inflation rate is expected to settle at 2.8 percent, if the conflict subsides.²

Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Imports

Chart 1: Top Exporting Countries to Israel



Food Retail Industry³:

Israeli food retail sales reached \$20.7 billion in 2023, with 2 percent growth anticipated in 2024. The food retail market consists of supermarket chains, convenience stores, local grocery stores, and wet markets. The leading retail supermarkets in Israel are: Shufersal, Rami Levi and Merav-Mazon Kol/Osher Ad., which collectively have a revenue of \$7.7 billion and represent 55 percent of Israel’s top 24 food retail companies and annual revenues of \$7.7 billion.

Food Processing Industry⁴:

With more than 2,500 food processing facilities, the Israeli food processing sector is an important player in the domestic economy. Five groups dominate the local food processing industry: Tnuva, Osem-Nestlé, Strauss, Central Company for Beverages Distribution (Coca-Cola) and Soda Stream. In 2023, Israel imported \$9.2 billion of food products, a large percentage of which were for its food processing industry. Almost all ingredients from horticultural sources are imported. In 2023, the annual revenue for Israel’s largest food processors was \$13.62 billion.

Food Service Industry⁵:

Israeli food service sales reached \$8.1 billion in 2023. However, after October 7, 2023, the food service industry suffered a severe drop in sales; with no growth forecasted for 2024. The expansion of sales is dependent upon the cessation of hostilities between Israel and Hamas.

Quick Facts CY 2023

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products*

\$4.96 million (U.S. billion)

List of Top 10 Growth Products in Israel*

1) Dairy Products	2) Bakery Goods, Cereals & Pasta
3) Chewing Gum & Candy	4) Beer
5) Non-Alcoholic Bev.	6) Chocolate & Cocoa Products
7) Eggs & Products	8) Dogs and Cat Food
9) Condiments & Sauces	10) Poultry Meat & Products

Food Industry by Channels (U.S. billion)

Retail Food Industry	\$20.7
Food Service-HRI	\$8.1
Food Processing	\$13.62
Food and Agriculture Exports**	\$8.6

Top 10 Host Country Retailers

Shufersal Ltd; Rami Levy Shivuk Hashikma Ltd; Merav-Mazon Kol/ Osher Ad; Yohanonov M and Sons (1988) Ltd; Victory Supermarket Chain Ltd; Hazi Hinam; Cohen Machsanei Hashuk Ltd; Freshmarket Ltd (PAZ Oil Co Ltd); Tiv Taam Holdings; Keshet Tastes Ltd.

*2023 Carrefour entered Israel.

GDP/Population

Population (millions): 9.921 (as of June 2024)
 GDP (billions USD): 462 (2023)
 GDP per capita (USD): 48,300 (2023)

***BICO HS6 2021 – Consumer Oriented Agricultural Total**

****Ag Sector Total**

Sources: Euromonitor, Bank of Israel, The World Factbook, TDM, Duns 100, Israeli Centras Bureau of Statistic (CBS), FAS Tel Aviv office research.

1. <https://www.boi.org.il/roles/statistics/real-economic-activity/national-accounts/>
 2. <https://www.boi.org.il/media/bixo1v0q/full-annual2023.pdf>
 3.; 4. [Duns100](#) (Hebrew Only)
 5. [Euromonitor](#)

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats

Strengths	Weaknesses
- Many markets are arguably well-known - U.S.-Israel Free Trade Agreement	- Different regulations from the United States - Geographical distance from the United States is considerable
Opportunities	Threats
- Increasing consumer demand - Availability of kosher products	- Adoption of EU regulations - A lot of competition in a highly branded market

Section I: Market Overview

Israel is a parliamentary democracy of more than 9.9 million people, growing just under two percent annually¹. Nearly 73 percent of the population is ethnically Jewish, with 27 percent being non-Jewish and mainly of Arab descent². Israel's area is approximately 20,330 square kilometers, with nearly 40 percent of Israel's population concentrated in the greater Tel Aviv metropolitan area (Israel's commercial and financial center).³ The population of Israel is sophisticated and enjoys cosmopolitan food tastes. Currently, 18 percent of household expenditures are dedicated to food products.⁴ Israel's limited land and water resources preclude a high level of agricultural self-sufficiency, which affects local production costs and consumer prices. The country routinely posts sizeable trade deficits in food and agricultural products, importing large volumes of feed grains and consumer-oriented products. Israel's main export markets are the European Union (EU) and the United States.

In 1985, Israel signed the [United States-Israel Free Trade Agreement](#) for expanding trade and investment between the United States and Israel. However, in July 2024, Israel adopted more than 40 EU directives and regulations with added changes to the Israeli food legislation; this "Food Reform" under the title "What is good for Europe is good for Israel" will be implemented on January 1, 2025.

Recent domestic and international events including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Covid-19, international commodity price increases, and most recently the Israel-Hamas conflict and Houthi attacks on vessels in the Red Sea drove food and agricultural commodity prices up.

For more in-depth information about Israel's economy, see the Bank of Israel's [publications](#).

Advantages and Challenges

ADVANTAGES	CHALLENGES
U.S. products are known as being of high-quality.	Israel has adopted 40 EU standards, many of which are more restrictive than that the United States.
Many Israelis have lived in the United States and are familiar with U.S. products and receptive to new and emerging products from the United States.	Consumers demand high-level kosher certification for their food products.
Most importers are sophisticated and English speakers.	Import requirements are strict and differ from the United States and new-to-market products.
Israel is a small market, with a growing population; where logistics make it easy to promote goods across the entire country.	Many Israeli tenders favor Black Sea Basin grains, due to their proximity and the convenience of small-to-medium sized vessels (and shipments).

¹ [Israel Central Bureau of Statistics](#)

² https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/mediarelease/DocLib/2023/424/11_23_424b.pdf

³ https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/publications/doclib/2021/2.shnatonpopulation/st02_16x.xls

⁴ https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/mediarelease/DocLib/2024/175/15_24_175b.pdf (Hebrew only)

ADVANTAGES	CHALLENGES
Online shopping is growing, allowing U.S. companies and exporters to easily sell on digital platforms.	High shipping costs from the United States to Israel can be challenging.
The U.S.-Israel Free Trade Agreement (FTA) offers the United States tariff rate quotas (TRQs) for some products, while reducing duties on other products.	Israel has some restricted food ingredients, including, for example, non-kosher meat.
Kosher products have a high market share in Israel -- over 10,000 American companies produce kosher products.	Israeli buyers are less familiar with U.S. suppliers and producers.
Israel is almost completely dependent on imports to meet its grain, oilseeds, and feed needs. The U.S. is one of the largest global suppliers.	Low-cost competition from Europe and Asia.
Israelis are health-conscious, preferring to eat a balanced diet. Supermarkets are carrying products that were once only available at specialty stores.	Israeli importers prefer to work directly with company export specialists, and not traders.
The Israeli market is high-end oriented, with high benchmark prices.	The FTA does not cover some products.

Section II: Exporter Business Tips

Market Research: U.S. exporters should establish business relationships with reliable and efficient Israeli importers and distributors to help identify the appropriate distribution and sales channels. Exporters are encouraged to meet with Israeli importers at trade shows to explore business opportunities, as face-to-face meetings tend to build confidence and facilitate communication. FAS/Tel Aviv (Post) can help introduce U.S. exporters to Israeli buyers at food shows and/or conventions.

Market Structure: U.S. exporters who can consistently supply large volumes should approach large Israeli food retail chains. Food retailers, like Shufersal and Rami Levi, have their own purchasing and importing divisions. Suppliers should contact the purchasing or importing divisions of these large food chains, especially for new-to-market food products, as they have the most experience with branding and distribution. Post can provide lists of local importers and facilitate contact information for interested U.S. parties. Exporters should consider customers' price sensitivity, product requirements, purchasing policies, and volumes.

General Consumer Tastes and Trends: Israeli consumers tend to prefer kosher products, where available, and many of the larger supermarket chains only carry kosher foods. Similarly, many hotels, restaurants, and industrial buyers only source kosher products. As Israeli incomes have increased, consumers have also become more health-conscious, thereby shifting food demand towards products considered wholesome or healthy. Most consumers prefer to buy their products at supermarket chains, instead of in open markets or small grocery stores. According to Euromonitor International[®] analysis, since the start of the Israel-Hamas conflict, Israeli

consumers have increased their purchases of luxury goods such as confectionary and premium products, despite an increase in prices.

Marketing Tips

Marketing in Israel has many advantages for U.S. exporters. As many Israelis are proficient in English, it allows U.S. exporters to easily communicate with Israeli importers. Furthermore, the internet is widely available in Israel, which makes both direct and indirect marketing accessibly for the majority of the population. Although direct marketing such as email and phone calls are common, social media platforms which use influencers has become a very successful marketing tool.

Most goods entering Israel arrive through its two primary Mediterranean ports—Haifa in the north and Ashdod in the south—or through Ben Gurion International Airport, which is a significant entry point. However, since October 7, 2024, there have been occasional delays in port logistics, and flights at Ben Gurion Airport have been reduced.

For those new exporting to Israel, it is important to be aware of cultural differences that may influence marketing and sales strategies. U.S. exporters are advised to adjust their approaches to align with local preferences and practices which helps ensure a successful market entry. When it comes to logistics and regulations, understanding [Israel's tariff classification](#) system is crucial. Israel uses the Harmonized Tariff System (HS) for classifying goods, and the Customs and Purchase Tax Tariff determines the applicable tax rates and necessary permits. To navigate these requirements effectively, it is advisable to consult with a professional customs broker.

Local Business Practices and Customs

Hebrew and Arabic are the two official languages of Israel. English is the third most widely used language and the principally used foreign language, although Russian is also prevalent in the market. Many signs in public places are in all three languages (i.e., Hebrew, Arabic and English) and most Israelis are multilingual.

Business hours in Israel are Sunday through Thursday, from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., for most businesses and government offices. Occasionally, businesspeople will be willing to hold meetings on Friday mornings. Most business and restaurants close on the Jewish Sabbath, which is Friday sundown until Saturday sundown.

Jewish Holidays in Israel are mainly observed in April, September, and October, with summer vacation from July-August. Exporters should take note of Israeli holidays, as their Israeli counterparts often do not work on those dates or take their summer leave. Additionally, some government offices might have mandatory leave during these periods of time. Public transportation is also closed on the Jewish Sabbath and on some Jewish holidays.

Section III: Import Food Standards, Regulations and Procedures

Israel Import Documentation and Requirements and Food Standards and Regulations

Israel Adopts 40 New Import Regulations Related to EU Standards

In March 2024, the Israeli Government notified the World Trade Organization (WTO) of regulatory proposals related to European standards (see, e.g., [GAIN Report: Israel: Israel Notifies WTO of Proposed Import Standard Regulations Related to the European Union](#)). On July 25, 2024, the Government of Israel approved the “Tenth Amendment to the Protection of Public Health (Food) – 2015” under the food reform, which adopted more than 40 new directives and regulations (with exceptions) to the country’s primary food legislation. The reform covers most types of foods, but different implementation periods and temporary provisions will apply to specific directives to allow industry time to adjust. Currently, the Israeli Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoAg) are collaborating to harmonize the legislation through a shared regulation. Moreover, this reform extends beyond the food sector and encompasses other areas of commerce and industry within the Israeli economy.

FAS/Tel Aviv encourages U.S. exporters to verify the full set of import requirements with their Israeli customers who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities before any goods are shipped. Final import approval of any products is subject to Israel’s rules and regulations as interpreted by border officials at the time of a product’s entry.

Customs Procedures - Valuation and the Value Added Tax

Israel has implemented the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement. Under WTO regulations, the basis for customs valuation is the transaction value. In most cases, the cost, insurance, and freight (CIF) price are used. Israel's tariff classification system is based on the Harmonized Tariff System, with the Customs and Purchase Tax Tariff serving as the primary instrument used for classifying imports. The correct classification of goods is the key to determining correct duty rates. It is utilized for obtaining authorizations, permits, licenses, and meeting all other conditions for the import of goods.

Currently, the value added tax (VAT) is 17 percent; however, on January 1, 2025, the VAT rate will increase to 18 percent.⁵ The tax is imposed on all products and services, excluding fresh fruit and vegetables.

Documents Generally Required by the Country Authority for Imported Food

Certificates and other documentation required by the Government of Israel for U.S. exporters exporting food and agricultural products to Israel can be found in the [FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual](#).

Country Language Labeling Requirements

Israel has strict marking and labeling requirements which frequently differ from other countries. Various food products have specific labeling standards; as such, U.S. exporters are encouraged to work closely with Israeli importers to ensure they are compliant with the labeling standards.

⁵ <https://www.timesofisrael.com/higher-vat-hurts-poor-and-fuels-inequality-treasury-report-shows-ahead-of-tax-hike/>

Hebrew must be used, and English may be added, provided the printed letters are no larger than those in Hebrew. Basic instructions by the National Food Services are available in English online.⁶ For more detailed instructions, please consult with an Israeli importer regarding any additional labeling regulations.

Tariffs and Free Trade Agreements

Israel is a member of the WTO and a party to several FTAs. The United States-Israel Free Trade Agreement was the United States' first trade agreement (1985). Under the current FTA's Agreement on Trade in Agricultural Products (ATAP), some U.S. products have high tariffs, and the current ATAP regime provides U.S. food and agricultural products access to the Israeli market under one of three different categories: 1) unlimited duty-free access; 2) duty-free tariff rate quotas (TRQ); or 3) preferential tariffs set at least 10 percent below Israel's Most Favored Nation (MFN) rates. The U.S. government and industry continue to seek more favorable permanent agreement in agricultural products.

Israel's tariff profile for some agricultural products (e.g., dairy, meat, eggs, and some fruit and vegetables) continues to remain prohibitively high for certain products. Indicative of the uneven nature of Israel's tariff profile are the low tariffs, even sometimes duty-free status, for specific products not produced in Israel. This is true for certain coarse grains and oilseeds. For additional information, see Israel's Customs and Purchase Tax Tariff [website](#).

Trademarks and Patents Market Research

Any proprietor of a trademark used, or proposed to be used, in Israel may apply for registration of the trademark. Collective trademarks and certification trademarks are also entitled to registration. An application to use a trademark may be made by the owner of the brand or by the owner's agent. The agent must work in Israel and present written authorization from the owner. For more information, see Section VIII: Geographical Indicators, Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights in [FAIRS Country Report Annual](#).

Section IV: Market Sector Structure and Trends

If the Israel-Hamas conflict continues, GDP growth is expected to be impaired both on the supply side and on the demand side. Inflation in the coming four quarters (ending in the second quarter of 2025) is expected to be 3.2 percent.⁷ The Turkish trade ban on Israel has also influenced several agricultural imports, and consumption of certain products such as nuts, figs, olive oil, and flour.⁸ Some of these products have recently been sourced from alternate suppliers.

The recovery of the Israeli economy is geographically sectorial (central Israel vs. peripheral Israel) and in different economic sectors. The slowest economic sectors to recover in Israel have been the construction and agricultural sectors (due to a lack of labor), as well as the tourism sector.

⁶ <https://www.gov.il/en/pages/food-labeling>

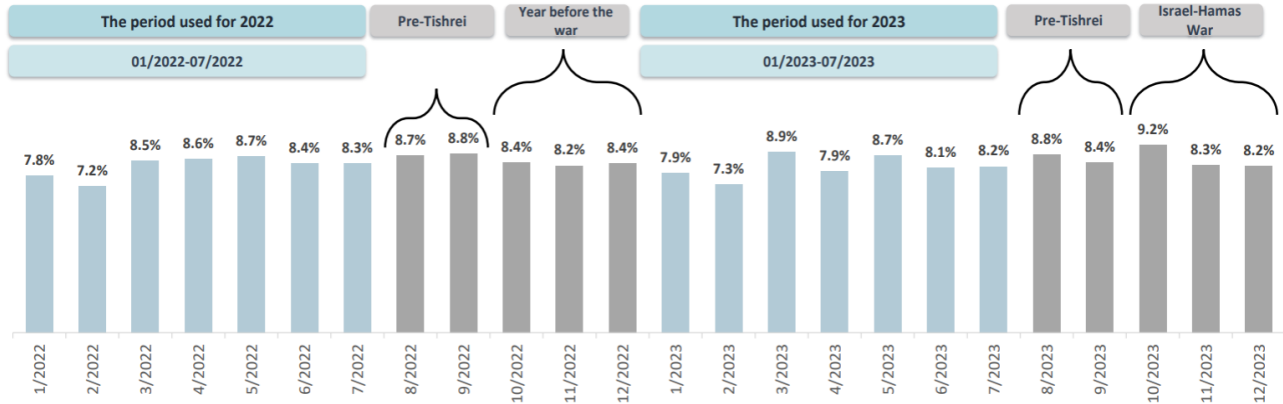
⁷ [Bank of Israel -Research Department Staff Forecast, July 2024](#)

⁸ [Ministry of Economy and Industry – Influence of the war updated up to July 9,2024 \(Hebrew only\)](#)

The Change in Market Sector Structure and Trends—Post October 2023

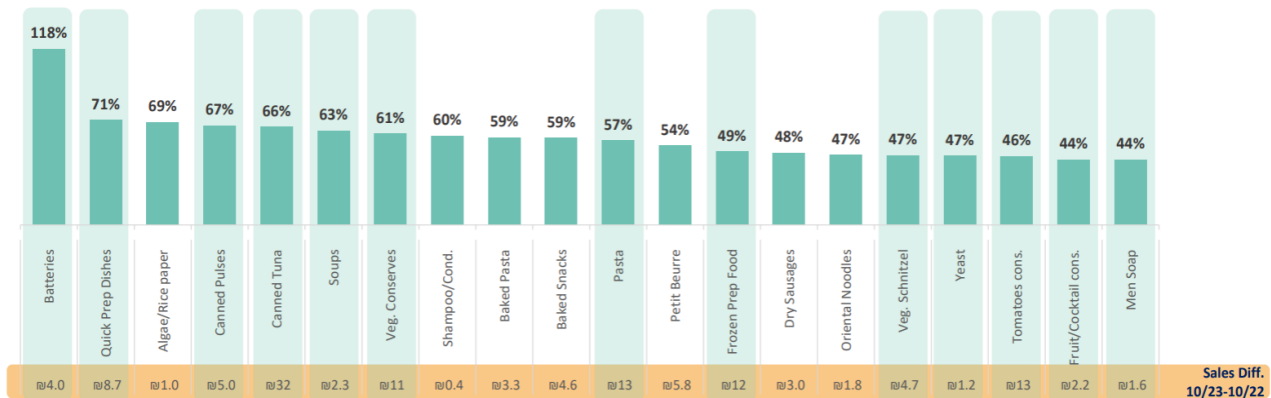
Consumption of fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG), also known as consumer-ready goods, significantly increased in October 2023, after the start of the Israel-Hamas conflict. Among these products, items such as milk, soda, beer, fruit, vegetables, baked goods, confectionery products, processed foods, meat, and dairy grew the most.

Chart 1: Monthly Breakdown of the Spike in Sales after October 7, 2023



Source: StoreNext 2023 Annual Summary

Chart 2: Highest Growing FMCG Categories (October 2023 vs October 2022)



Source: StoreNext 2023 Annual Summary

*Categories shaded represent categories used for storage/donations

Since October 7, 2023, several notable trends have emerged in the Israeli market. Individually sized packaged products have become more popular, replacing family-sized packaged products. Consumers are also seeking both affordable goods and premium items, such as high-end confectionary, alcoholic beverages, milk and meat alternatives, fresh and chilled beef, and health-oriented, high protein products. Meanwhile, food service outlets are challenged with rising prices, labor shortages, and disruptions from evacuations in Israel’s periphery. This has led many establishments to close or alter their concepts with restaurants changing their menus to serve more affordable dishes. However, there is a growing trend of wine bars which are

maintaining high standard demands from consumers.⁹

Key Competitors Situation

Table 1: Top 10 Israeli Imported Consumer Oriented Products from the United States and its Competitors in the Israeli Market

BICO GROUP	USA (Millions of USD)	Competitors Countries	Competitors Countries Total (Millions of USD)
Tree Nuts	67.3	Vietnam, Turkey, China	48.2
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	18.4	Italy, Turkey	73.8
Soup & Other Food Preparations	17.4	Ireland	25.7
Processed Fruit	16.0	Argentina, Turkey, China	22.0
Fresh Fruit	13.0	Italy, South Africa	45.4
Dog & Cat Food	11.3	Italy, France	26.6
Condiments & Sauces	11.0	Thailand, Netherlands, Italy	21.1
Beef & Beef Products	8.1	Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Poland, Paraguay	423.2
Dairy Products	5.7	Netherlands, Poland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, France, Spain, Ukraine, Lithuania, Turkey	157
Processed Vegetables	5.6	Ukraine, China, Belgium, Netherlands, Egypt, Greece, Poland, Turkey	196.8

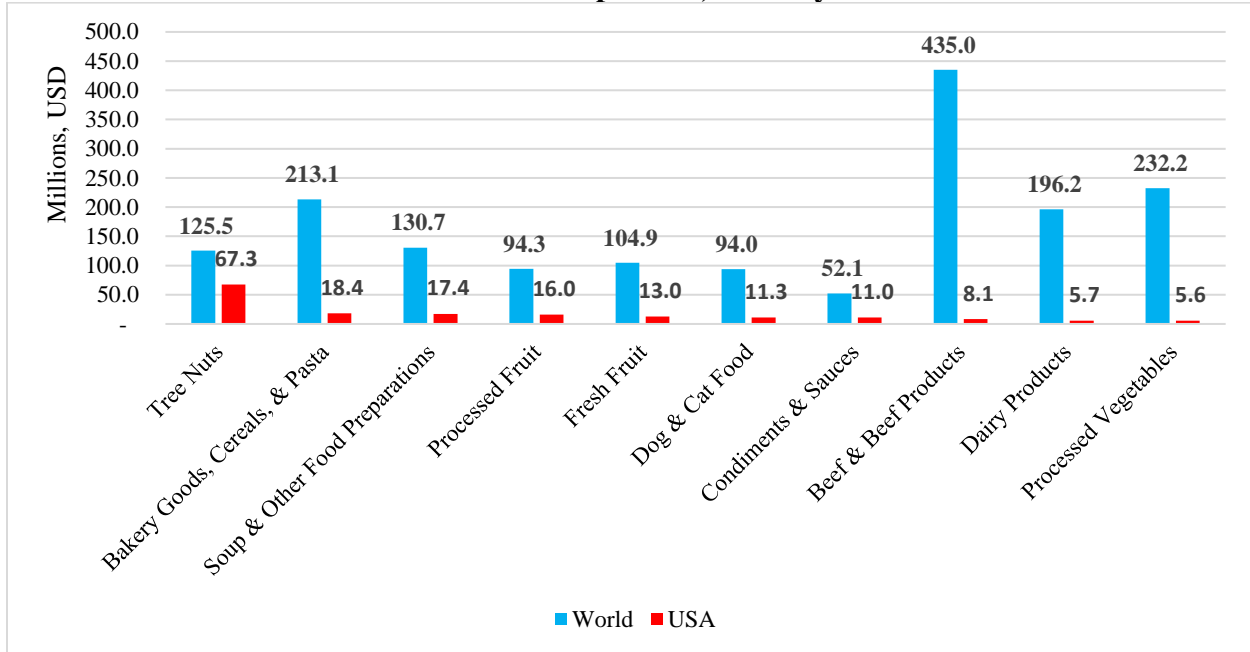
Source: Trade Data Monitor

Section V: Agricultural and Food Imports

Israel is a net food importer. In 2023, Israel's agricultural imports (HS Chapters 1-24) totaled \$9.3 billion and its exports to these goods totaled \$2.7 billion (CBS statistics). Approximately six percent of Israel's agricultural imports were from the United States. For the past 14 years, the Israeli agricultural production sector has stagnated, despite population growth, making Israel increasingly dependent on agricultural imports.

⁹ [TheMarker](#); FAS/Tel-Aviv research

Chart 3: Top 10 Israeli Imported Consumer Oriented Products from the United States and its Competitors, January - June 2024



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Best Prospects for High-Value, Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects

Israel is a good export market destination for U.S. food and agricultural products. Niche products that target specific health issues, like diabetes or celiac disease (gluten-free food), are experiencing increased demand, as are vegetarian and vegan products. Demand for high-end food products is also growing. Recently concluded market access discussions between the United States and Israel enable the United States to export eggs, beef products, and live cattle to Israel.

Section VI: Key Contacts and Further Information

Links to Government Sources

- Israel Tax Authority – [Customs Tariff Book](#)
- [Israel Central Bureau of Statistics \(CBS\) - Imports and Exports of Goods and Services](#)
- [The Standard Institution of Israel \(SII\)](#)
- [Ministry of Economy and Industry](#)
 - [Foreign Trade Administration \(FTA\)](#)
- [Ministry of Agricultural and Food Security](#)
 - [Veterinary Services and Animal Health](#)
 - [Plant Protection and Inspection Services](#)
- [Ministry of Health](#)
 - [National Food Services](#)

FAS/Tel Aviv Market Reports:

- [GAIN ISRAEL - Israel Retail Foods 2023 Annual](#)
- [GAIN ISRAEL - Israel Food Service - Hotel, Restaurant & Institutional 2023 Annual](#)
- [GAIN ISRAEL - Israel Food Processing Ingredients 2023 Annual](#)

For questions or comments regarding this report, or assistance in exporting to Israel, U.S. interested parties are encouraged to contact the Foreign Agricultural Service in Tel Aviv. Importer listings are available from the Foreign Agricultural Service for use by U.S. exporters of U.S. food and beverage products.

Foreign Agriculture Service – Tel Aviv 71 Hayarkon Street Tel Aviv, Israel 63903	Phone: 03-519667/671 Email: agtelaviv@usda.gov http://www.fas.usda.gov
---	--

Appendix I

**Chart 7: Israel Imports of Agricultural Products, 2019-2023, Millions of USD
(HS Chapters 1-24)**

HS Chapter*	Israel Imports from the world					Israel Imports from US					US market share**				
	(million, \$)					(million, \$)					(%)				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	304.6	309.9	465.2	473.5	408	3.8	2.9	3.7	2.9	3.7	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2	679.4	646.2	869.4	1072.1	835.1	20.3	10.8	22.5	56.7	64.1	3%	2%	3%	5%	8%
3	534.1	474.7	603.3	780.4	683.1	3.9	2.1	2.3	2.3	5.3	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
4	151.2	196.9	196.8	216.8	259.8	8	9.2	12.7	11.2	13.7	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%
5	8.2	6.5	5.6	8.6	5.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	1	9%	12%	15%	14%	17%
6	19.5	23.7	32.3	29.8	29.8	0.6	0	0	0	0	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
7	158.3	188.3	302	460.5	379.4	6.6	5	19.7	9.9	8.2	4%	3%	7%	2%	2%
8	354.3	362.4	393.7	441.9	395.1	158.6	160	144.4	169.2	150.4	45%	44%	37%	38%	38%
9	165.5	187.1	233	247.9	217.3	1.8	2.5	2.7	1.6	2.3	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
10	926.6	927.1	1144	1360.1	1137.2	44.5	47.4	31.4	79.9	4.3	5%	5%	3%	6%	0%
11	72.1	83.9	93.3	106	114.7	5.5	8	6.9	6.3	3.8	8%	9%	7%	6%	3%
12	379.6	429.5	421.2	499	432.6	28.9	17.1	17.3	14.4	5.8	8%	4%	4%	3%	1%
13	28.4	28.1	31.6	35.5	31.4	2.6	1.3	1.6	1.6	1	9%	5%	5%	5%	3%
14	5.5	6.4	9.6	8.7	5.3	0	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	1%	2%	7%	4%	5%
15	212.1	217.8	359.8	467.9	404.7	6.2	6.3	7	9.6	8.2	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%
16	140.5	134	153	178.8	175.2	8.9	7.2	4.9	12.1	13.6	6%	5%	3%	7%	8%
17	235.4	234.2	306.8	354.4	438.4	5.4	5.5	7.5	8	14.3	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%
18	235.2	245.6	265	294.9	305.6	6.3	5.4	6	8.8	6.2	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%
19	387.2	414.8	459	518	548.2	27.3	24.8	26.1	27.7	27.3	7%	6%	6%	5%	5%
20	324.9	334.1	378	430.8	429.2	48	49.7	41.7	41.7	39	15%	15%	11%	10%	9%
21	435.2	435.7	471.2	527.1	520.1	50.4	48.4	53.7	54.9	51.7	12%	11%	11%	10%	10%
22	408.2	456.9	594.6	586.2	582.5	23.4	26.4	29.7	26.5	26.7	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%
23	457.7	487.1	702	806.3	670.1	64.4	59.6	115.7	112.8	43.6	14%	12%	16%	14%	7%
24	228.5	269.8	301	281.7	282.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	6852	7100.5	8791.4	10186.9	9290.8	526.4	501	559.3	659.8	494.8	8%	7%	6%	6%	5%

*HS Code description: 1- Live animals, 2- Meat and edible meat offal, 3- Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, 4- Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included, 5- Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included, 6- Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage, 7- Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers, 8- Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons, 9- Coffee, tea, mate and spices, 10- Cereals, 11- Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten, 12- Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants ; straw and fodder, 13- Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts, 14- Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included, 15- Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes, 16- Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, mollusks or other aquatic invertebrates, 17- Sugars and sugar confectionery, 18- Cocoa and cocoa preparations, 19- Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products, 20- Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants, 21- Miscellaneous edible preparations, 22- Beverages, spirits and vinegar, 23- Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder, 24- Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes

** 0 percent means that US market share is under 1 percent.

Source: Israel Central Bureau of Statistics; FAS/Tel-Aviv research

Attachments:

No Attachments.