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Report Highlights:

The Government of Israel is in the process of a legislation reform across multiple ministries, including reforms related to food. If the reforms are passed in the Israeli parliament, the reform will continue to adopt numerous European Union food standards with some exclusions. As of the publication of this report, the current Health Protection Act (Food) remains the primary regulation for trade with Israel. Small changes in the legislation have been made in the past year, such as the Country-of-Origin labeling.

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Executive Summary

The Israeli market offers diverse opportunities for exporters, particularly in the food and agricultural sectors. Israel's geographic location and geopolitical situation significantly influences its trade policies and import regulations. The ongoing regional tensions, security concerns, political dynamics and climate changes play crucial roles in shaping the country's trade environment and implementation of food security surveys and programs. The majority of Israeli food is imported (as more than 90 percent of grain, fresh fish, etc. is imported), while some sectors such as fresh poultry,¹ are only grown locally. In certain products used in the Israeli industry such as sugars and sweets, imports of such products are highly depended on for not only local consumption, but also for value-added goods being re-exported². Israel's population growth is at 2 percent, and domestic household expenses for food represent the third largest expense for households, estimated at around 18 percent³. Israel's strategic alliances, particularly with the United States and the European Union, impact its regulatory framework and trade agreements. These geopolitical factors, in addition to local economic and population dynamics, position Israel as a small, but growing and attractive market for exporters.

Regulatory Framework:

Israel's food import regulations are managed by several key agencies, including the National Food Control Service (FCS), the Standards Institute of Israel (SII), the Israeli Veterinary Services and Animal Health Services (IVSAHS), and the Plant Protection and Inspection Service (PPIS). These bodies ensure compliance with safety, quality, and authenticity standards for food products entering the Israeli market.

On November 4, 2021, the Israeli parliament (the Knesset) passed amendments to the Public Health Protection Law (Food) 2015 to ease and reduce the regulatory burden on food importation. The amendment addresses SII food standards, the adoption of EU directives, and an importation track called the European Track. The amendments entered into force on January 1, 2023.

Labeling Requirements:

Israel enforces strict labeling requirements for food products, which often differ from those in other countries. Key requirements include:

- Hebrew labeling (with optional English, provided the Hebrew text is not smaller).
- Nutritional information and ingredient lists.
- Specific warnings for allergens and health concerns.

¹ <https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/mediarelease/pages/2024/%D7%9E%D7%90%D7%96%D7%9F-%D7%90%D7%A1%D7%A4%D7%A7%D7%AA-%D7%94%D7%9E%D7%96%D7%95%D7%9F-2022.aspx> (Hebrew only)

² https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/mediarelease/DocLib/2024/087/07_24_087b.pdf (Hebrew only)

³ https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/mediarelease/DocLib/2024/175/15_24_175b.pdf (Hebrew only)

Import Procedures:

The import process is categorized into sensitive and non-sensitive foods, each with specific documentation and inspection requirements. Sensitive foods, such as dairy, meat, and certain processed products, undergo rigorous testing and certification processes. Non-sensitive foods benefit from a more streamlined importation procedure.

Trade Facilitation:

Israel has introduced measures to facilitate trade, including advance rulings, electronic certification systems, and efforts to minimize release times at ports of entry. These initiatives aim to reduce delays and enhance the efficiency of the import process.

Key Considerations:

Exporters should be aware of the following critical points:

- **Documentation:** Ensure all required documents are complete and accurate, including certificates of origin, health certificates, and detailed product specifications.
- **Regulatory Compliance:** Stay informed about Israel's evolving regulations and maintain compliance with local standards.
- **Market Dynamics:** Understand the unique market dynamics and consumer preferences in Israel, including the significant demand for kosher products.

Navigating the complex regulatory landscape requires careful preparation and a deep understanding of local requirements. Exporters are encouraged to work closely with Israeli importers and regulatory bodies to ensure successful market entry and compliance with all applicable regulations.

Section I: Food Laws

Relevant Agencies

Four agencies are involved in Israel's food, livestock, and plant safety supervision. These agencies include:

National Food Control Service, Ministry of Health: The National Food Control Service's (FCS) job is to assure the safety, quality, and authenticity of food for consumers. The FCS is the regulatory agency responsible for developing food standards and regulations dealing with foods sold in Israel. The agency is also in charge of licensing for food imports.

Standards Institute of Israel: The Standards Institute of Israel (SII) is the national standardization body of Israel. The institution is a non-profit, public organization empowered by the Standards Law of 1953, and representatives from large companies and industry associations publicly govern it.

Israeli Veterinary Services and Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture (MOAG): The Israeli Veterinary and Animal Health Service (IVSAH) is responsible for controlling the import and export of animals and animal products, national surveillance of residues in foods of animal origin, and the food safety of animal products.

Plant Protection and Inspection Service, MOAG: The Plant Protection and Inspection Service (PPIS) is the authority in charge of permitting the importation of plants and plant products into Israel. The agency manages these imports for both commercial and personal use.

Regulations

Israel's Public Health Protection Law (Food) 2015 regulates the rights and obligations of all parties involved in the production, importation, and sale of food in Israel. On November 4, 2021, the Israeli parliament (the Knesset) passed amendments to the Public Health Protection Law (Food) 2015 to ease and reduce the regulatory burden on food importation. The amendment addresses SII food standards, the adoption of EU directives, and an importation track called the European Track. The amendments entered into force on January 1, 2023.

The main amendments to the Protection of Public Health Law (Food) 2015 are the following:

- The adoption of the EU regulation stating Europe's requirements in terms of chemical and biological contaminants (with certain exceptions) and pesticide residues (with certain exceptions).
- A new definition of "GIP – good importer practice" – this is a new definition for an importer with Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP)-based procedures regarding food quality and safety.
- A new import route for the "GIP" – the "European Track" enables the import of food based on the declaration, even for some of the products that are "sensitive" food products (see Table 1: "Sensitive" Food Products).
- The removal of trade barriers in Israeli food standards.

For more information regarding amendments, see GAIN report Israel Passes Amendment to Ease Food Imports-Updates⁴ and the Israeli Chamber of Commerce’s “Review of the New Import Reform in Israel”⁵.

As stated above, the amendment includes the cancellation of many SII food standards via the Public Health Protection Declaration (Food) (Cancellation of Standards) 2022⁶, with most SII standards for food products canceled on January 1, 2023. A list of SII standards and a copy of the standards are available on the SII website⁷. As per the adoption of the EU directive, the Public Health Protection Order (Food) (Application of European Union Directives and Determination of Conditions and Exclusions), 2023⁸ determines the conditions in which Israel accepts the EU directives.

In addition to the Public Health Protection Law, there are several specific food regulations such as Public Health Regulations (Food) (Gluten Marking), Public Health Regulations (Food) (Marking a Breast Milk Substitute), Public Health Regulations (Food) (Food Additives), Public Health Regulations (Food) (Pesticide Residues), and the Public Health Regulations (Food) (Nutritional Labeling) 2017. A complete list of regulations is available on the FCS legislation website⁹.

The Regulations for the Protection of Public Health (Food) (Nutritional Labeling) 2017 requires front-of-pack labeling for most prepackaged food products which went into force January 1, 2020. See GAIN report New Nutritional Labeling Regulation - Israel¹⁰.

Due to growing trade with the EU, the Israeli food legislation and standardization system is increasing harmonization to European standards. In many cases, European standards may differ from those in the United States, resulting in non-tariff trade barriers and a challenging import licensing process.

The Government of Israel is in the process of expanding the adoption of EU directives and regulations and has notified the World Trade Organization’s (WTO) Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) on regulatory proposals to adopt and harmonize with the EU related directives and regulations (with exceptions). See GAIN report “Israel: Israel Notifies WTO of Proposed Import Standard Regulations Related to the European Union”¹¹. The new directives and regulations in the proposal are meant to replace the existing Food Regulations under the Public Health Protection Law (Food) 2015 and implement a reform which will adopt EU

⁴ [IS2022-0001 Israel Passes Amendments to Ease Food Imports-Updates](#)

⁵ <https://www.chamber.org.il/media/165691/review-of-the-new-import-reform-in-israel-ficc.pdf> (Hebrew only)

⁶ <https://www.chamber.org.il/media/167037/%D7%A7%D7%95%D7%91%D7%A5-%D7%94%D7%AA%D7%A7%D7%A0%D7%95%D7%AA-10397.pdf> (Hebrew only)

⁷ <https://www.sii.org.il/en/>

⁸ <https://www.chamber.org.il/media/167509/%D7%A7%D7%95%D7%91%D7%A5-%D7%94%D7%AA%D7%A7%D7%A0%D7%95%D7%AA-10608.pdf> (Hebrew only)

⁹ <https://www.health.gov.il/UnitsOffice/HD/PH/FCS/Pages/legislation.aspx> (Hebrew only)

¹⁰ <https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/israel-new-nutritional-labeling-regulation>

¹¹ https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=Israel%20Notifies%20WTO%20of%20Proposed%20Import%20Standard%20Regulations%20Related%20to%20the%20European%20Union_Tel%20Aviv_Israel_IS2024-0010.pdf

standards. Proposals have been approved by the Israeli parliament during the first reading and proposed for the second and third reading in the summer Knesset assembly.

Section II: Labeling Requirements

Israel has strict marking and labeling requirements which frequently differ from other countries and various food products have specific labeling standards. U.S. exporters are encouraged to work closely with Israeli importers to meet labeling standards. Hebrew must be used; English may be added provided, if the printed letters are no larger than those in Hebrew.

The following information must appear on the product packaging:

- Food name
- Details of the manufacturer, the marketing company and the company that packed the product, as well as the details of the importer and the country of manufacture in the case of imported products.
- Product content - weight or volume
- List of product components
- Nutritional labeling: the content of the nutritional value of the product
- Marking dates: production date and expiration date
- Provisions for storage, transport, and use

Markings such as "no" / "low" / "reduced ..." for certain nutritional ingredients and conditions for labeling food product is option.

Basic instructions by the National Food Services is available in English online¹². For more detailed instruction, please consult with the Israeli importer regarding any additional labeling regulations.

Country of Origin Labeling Regulation

In July 2023, the Israeli parliament passed an amendment to the Consumer Protection Law¹³, under Israeli retail sellers must mark next to the price label the country of origin (in Hebrew) of the fresh agricultural produce sold in bulk or packaged at the marketing points. The labeling obligation will apply to fresh fruit and vegetables, dairy products, fresh meat (poultry, beef) and fish, labeling is also required on online sales platforms.

Country of origin for beef and poultry refers to the slaughterhouse state, and for fish, the fishing state.

¹²<https://www.gov.il/en/pages/food-labeling>

¹³ <https://www.consumers.org.il/files/files/madrih-simun-mazon/hakika/hok1.pdf> (Hebrew only)

Nutritional Labeling Regulation

On December 25, 2017, the Israeli parliament's Labor, Welfare and Health Committee approved new regulations under the Protection of Public Health (Food) (Nutritional Labeling) 2017¹⁴, requiring front-of-pack labeling for most prepackaged food products. The regulations entered into force on January 1, 2020.

Red labeling of food – The nutritional labeling regulation requires that red labels be affixed or printed on the front of retail packaging for specific products larger than 25 square centimeters. Impacted products include those containing levels of sodium, sugar, and saturated fats above the prescribed limits. Paragraph five in the GAIN report “New Nutritional Labeling Regulation - Israel¹⁵ describes the limitations in detail. These front-of-pack labels are in addition to previous nutritional labeling requirements.

Image 1: Red Labeling of Food for High Sugar, Sodium, and Saturated Fat Levels



Source: Israeli Ministry of Health

The labeling requirements apply for products containing more than 400 milligrams of sodium, 10 grams of sugar, or 4 grams of saturated fats per 100 grams. For foods in liquid form, 300 milligrams of sodium, 5 grams of sugar, or 3 grams of saturated fats per 100 milliliters.

Products not considered prepackaged, such as fruits, vegetables, meats, fresh eggs, and prepared foods purchased at food service establishments, are excluded from the regulation. Additionally, the rule enumerates a list of exempted products, including tea, coffee, yeast, and food extracts. Other specific products may be excluded from certain aspects of the regulation. For example, dietary supplements, infant formula, and intoxicating beverages are not required to include a label denoting sugar content. Further details on exceptions can be found in the GAIN report “New Nutritional Labeling Regulation - Israel.

Green labeling of food – Green labeling is voluntary for healthy food to encourage consumption of healthy food by the end consumers. The green label is a prominent symbol that will appear on the front of packages or on the shelf signage of unpackaged foods, whose composition is consistent with the national nutrition recommendations of the Ministry of Health for a healthy population, such as dairy products, soy-based products, vegetable oils, seeds, nuts, cereals,

¹⁴https://www.health.gov.il/LegislationLibrary/Mazon12A_2017.pdf (Hebrew only)

¹⁵<https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/report/downloadreportbyfilename?filename=New%20Nutritional%20Labeling%20Regulation%20Tel%20Aviv%20Israel%201-29-2018.pdf>

legumes, tahina, fish, chicken, turkey, fruits and vegetables. Additional information about the criteria for labeling and the products that may be labeled with the green labels is available online¹⁶.

A video clip about nutritional labeling of food products can be found [online](#)¹⁷.

Image 2: Health Food Label



Source: Israeli Ministry of Health

Pre-packaged Food Labeling

Israeli standard No. 1145 is a broad standard that regulates the general labeling of all prepackaged food for retail sale, excluding unprocessed fruits and vegetables. The standard also defines requirements for prepackaged food labels not intended for retail sale, such as food for industrial production, food in wholesale packaging, and prepackaged food that is a combination of standard packaging units. The standard is available online from the Standards Institute of Israel¹⁸. Additional marking requirements on specific food products are detailed in particular food standards. Any contradiction between the marking requirements of the SI 1145 and the requirements of marking in a special standard applicable to a particular food or a particular group of foods, is controlled by the prevailing requirements of the special or group regulation.

Gluten-Free Labeling Regulation

Public Health Regulations (Food) (Gluten Marking) and Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) regulates the labeling of gluten-free products. Gluten free labeling manufacturers must comply with three restrictions:

- The manufacturer has a certified GMP certificate or its equivalent.
- The product contains less than 20 PPM.
- All steps and measures were taken to ensure that the raw materials and end products do not contain more than 20 PPM.

Regulations for Gluten Marking¹⁹ and GMP²⁰ are available online.

¹⁶[https://www.health.gov.il/English/Topics/FoodAndNutrition/Nutrition/Adequate_nutrition/Pages/green-labeling.aspx#:~:text=What%20is%20the%20Green%20Label,Hebrew\)%20for%20a%20healthy%20population.](https://www.health.gov.il/English/Topics/FoodAndNutrition/Nutrition/Adequate_nutrition/Pages/green-labeling.aspx#:~:text=What%20is%20the%20Green%20Label,Hebrew)%20for%20a%20healthy%20population.)

¹⁷ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qBLhr8UC-WE#action=share> (Hebrew only)

¹⁸<https://www.sii.org.il/>

¹⁹ <https://www.health.gov.il/LegislationLibrary/health-mazon11A.pdf> (Hebrew only)

²⁰ <https://www.health.gov.il/LegislationLibrary/health-mazon04A.pdf> (Hebrew only)

Infant Formula Labeling Regulation

Israel's Ministry of Health has specific regulations on labeling infant formula via the Public Health Regulations (Food) (Breast-Milk Substitute Labeling)²¹. Exporters of these or similar sensitive products are encouraged to work closely with Israeli importers to become familiar with these requirements.

Choking Warning Labeling Regulation

Israeli Public Health Regulations require that choking warning labels be applied to specific retail products. The Public Health Regulations (Food) (Choking Warning Labeling) are available online²². The regulations require warnings in both Hebrew and Arabic on the following products intended for retail sale: nuts and seeds with or without shells, popcorn, dried corn kernels for popcorn, spreads containing fragments of shelled nuts, and sausages.

Labeling of Genetically Engineered (GE) Products

Currently, Israel has no governmental policy on the labeling of GE products. If passed, current draft regulation (Novel Foods 5773 -2013) would create a mandatory labeling requirement for food items containing GE ingredients. See GAIN report Agricultural Biotechnology Annual²³.

According to the Ministry of Health, mandatory labeling is not a deterrence or warning; it exists to address consumers' rights regarding access to information about food. Under the proposed regulation, the following product categories are exempt from labeling:

- Products not containing foreign DNA or protein.
- Products with less than 0.9 percent of the product being comprised of GE ingredients.

Highly refined foods, such as oils, would not require special labeling since refining removes proteins from the product. When the new labeling regulations are approved, exporters of food items to Israel will have to declare if the products contain ingredients derived from GE crops. Animal feed will be exempt from the labeling requirements. Sellers will also have to place a sign beside GE products that are sold in bulk.

Labeling of Plant Based Meat/Dairy Alternatives

Currently, Israel has no governmental policy on labeling plant-based meat/dairy alternatives, although a voluntary "Vegan Friendly" label is allowed. More information can be found online²⁴.

²¹ <https://www.health.gov.il/LegislationLibrary/health-mazon10A.pdf> (Hebrew only)

²² <http://www.health.gov.il/LegislationLibrary/health-mazon44A.pdf> (Hebrew only)

²³ https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=Agricultural%20Biotechnology%20Annual_Tel%20Aviv_Israel_IS2023-0015

²⁴ https://vegan-friendly.co.il/content/17/Vegan_Friendly_Label_for_products (Hebrew only)

Image 3: “Vegan Friendly” Label



Source: <https://www.vegan-friendly.co.il/>

Labeling of Wine and Alcoholic Beverages

Alcoholic beverages containing more than 15.5 percent alcohol by volume require a warning label. The regulation specifies that wine and spirits having an alcohol content more than 15.5 percent display the following text: “Warning: Excessive consumption of alcohol is life threatening and is detrimental to health!” For products with alcohol content less than 15.5 percent, the following label must appear: “Warning: Contains alcohol - it is recommended to refrain from excessive consumption.”

Labeling as Natural

Israeli regulations allow for labeling a food product as natural if certain requirements are met. The full regulation can be found in SI 1145, annex C in the Standards Institution of Israel online²⁵.

Labeling Requirement for Food Products Containing Certain Sweeteners

On August 19, 2019, the Israeli parliament’s Labor, Welfare, and Health Committee approved the new regulation “Protection of Public Health (Food) (Labeling of Products Containing Certain Sweeteners) 201826.” The regulation specifies that food products containing aspartame or salt of aspartame-acesulfame must display the text: “Contains Aspartame (a source of Phenylalanine).” For products with added polyols that account for more than ten percent of the packaged food’s weight, the label shall display the following text: “Excessive consumption may lead to intestine dysmotility.” In the case of table sweeteners, in addition to the warnings above, the name of the food must contain the text “Table sweetener based on ...”. The regulations entered into force on January 1, 2021.

²⁵https://www.sii.org.il/he/%D7%93%D7%A4%D7%99-%D7%9C%D7%95%D7%91%D7%99/%D7%9B%D7%9C%D7%9C%D7%99/%D7%AA%D7%A7%D7%99%D7%A0%D7%94/%D7%93%D7%A3-%D7%AA%D7%A7%D7%9F/?id=1c9059a9-a018-43e6-acf7-0072faa43343_HE (Hebrew only)

²⁶https://www.health.gov.il/LegislationLibrary/Mazon18A_2.pdf (Hebrew only)

Section III: Packaging and Container Regulations

Food Packaging Materials Regulation

The Public Health Regulation (Food) (Packaging Materials) regulates food packaging use in Israel. The regulation prohibits the usage of food packaging that may transfer harmful material. The full regulation is available online ²⁷.

The specific requirements ensure that plastic packaging in direct contact with food and beverages complies with Israeli Standard SI 5113 public health regulations. The standard was last updated in January 2019 and is available for purchase online²⁸.

Regulation Controlling Plant-Based Packaging

PPIS regulations, specifically Section 12, sets out guidelines for packaging materials. The regulation requires that all wooden packing material be marked according to standard International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) 15 of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). This standard includes wood packing material, pallets, and supporting beams. The full regulation is available in English online²⁹.

Deposit on Beverage Containers Law

The Deposit on Beverage Containers Law came into effect in 2001, and requires manufacturers, importers, and retailers to collect deposits on beverage containers made from plastic, glass or aluminum larger than 0.1 liters and smaller than 1.5 liters, except for bags and paper containers. As of December 1, 2021, the law was extended to include large bottles- larger than 1.5 liters up to 5 liters. The deposit sum ranges from 30 agorot (approximately 8.5 US cents) and up to 1.2 nis (approximately 32 US cents) depending on the type and use of the container. Each beverage container subject to the Deposit Law should be stamped with the words "Liable for Deposit" with the amount of the deposit (in Hebrew) adjacent. More details on the deposit system and Beverage Container Law are available on the Israeli Ministry of Environmental Protection's website³⁰.

Packaging Management Law

Israel's Packaging Management Law imposes direct responsibility on manufacturers and importers in Israel to collect and recycle their product packaging waste. The law regulates the production and treatment of packaging and packaging waste. The law was designed to reduce waste, lower landfill content, and encourage reuse to reduce negative environmental impacts. The Israeli Ministry of Environmental Protection's website provides more details on the Packaging Law³¹.

Section IV: Food Additives Regulation

²⁷ <https://www.health.gov.il/LegislationLibrary/health-mazon24A.pdf> (Hebrew only)

²⁸ <https://www.sii.org.il/en/standards-search>

²⁹ https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/legalinfo/plant_import_regulations_2009_unofficial_translation/he/procedure_plantimportregulations2009unofficialtranslation.pdf

³⁰ https://www.gov.il/en/departments/general/lp_bottle_deposit_expansion

³¹ https://www.gov.il/en/departments/news/enforcing_contract_recognized_body_packaging_law

Food Additives Regulation

The Public Health Regulations (Food) (Food Additives) regulates the use of food additives in Israel. The regulations establish which food additives are permitted for use, the approved quantity, and the mandatory marking or labeling of food additives. The full regulation is available online³².

Additives List

Based on the abovementioned regulations, the FCS publishes a positive list of approved food additives, including tolerance levels for allowed additives. The online listing ³³ was updated in August 2022. For the most recent updates, please refer to FCS' food additives website page³⁴.

Adding New Food Additives to the List:

The approval process for adding new food additives and updating the terms of use for existing food additives is under the Procedure for Updating the List of Food Additives³⁵. The following documents must be submitted along with the online application form³⁶ (Hebrew only):

- Application Form
- Legislative Status Form (explains whether the food additive has been evaluated by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA), the United States, or the EU; may also contain literature references, etc.).
- Additional information in accordance with appendix C³⁷ of the procedure.

A notification of receipt will be sent immediately upon submission of the online form. Israeli regulators give weight to approvals from other countries. In this instance, a U.S., EU, or *Codex Alimentarius* approval will expedite the process. If an additive is approved by two of these three sources, the maximum process time is six months. If the food additive meets only one criterion or does not meet the criteria, the maximum process time is one year.

Section V: Pesticides and Other Contaminants

The amendment to the Protection of Public Health Law (Food) 2015 adopts EU regulations stating the requirements in Europe in terms of chemical and biological contaminants (with certain exceptions) and pesticide residues (with certain exceptions).

As part of the reform, the following European Commission (EC) regulations were adopted in principle:

- European Commission Regulations EC No. 1881/2006 of December 19, 2006, establishing maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs, not including sections 7-9.

³² <https://www.health.gov.il/LegislationLibrary/health-mazon02A.pdf> (Hebrew only)

³³ https://www.health.gov.il/UnitsOffice/HD/PH/FCS/Documents/fcs_list.pdf (Hebrew only)

³⁴ https://www.gov.il/he/Departments/DynamicCollectors/food-additive-library?skip=0&food_addictive_status=1 (Hebrew only)

³⁵ <https://www.health.gov.il/hozer/food001-07.pdf> (Hebrew only)

³⁶ <https://forms.gov.il/globaldata/getsequence/getHtmlForm.aspx?formType=foodadd%40moh.gov.il> (Hebrew only)

³⁷ <https://www.health.gov.il/hozer/food001-07.pdf> (Hebrew only)

- European Commission Regulations EU No. 2018/73 of January 16, 2018, determining maximum levels of mercury residues in certain products.
- European Commission Regulations EC No. 2073/2005 of November 15, 2005, regarding microbiological criteria for food, not including section 6. In Chapter 1 of Appendix I to the regulations, in details 2.1 and 3.1, in the "Limits" column, instead of g/cfu 100, it will read "25g in Absence."
- European Commission Regulations EC No. 396/2005 of the European Parliament, and of the Council of February 23, 2005, on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on the food of plant and animal origin. The regulation does not apply to fresh fruits and vegetables and raw products of animal origin.

Certain types of food are excluded from the adopted provisions. For instance, the adoption of the EU regulation does not apply to meat and its products, raw dairy, honey, and fresh eggs in the shell. Additional exceptions to the adoption of the EC regulations are found in the directive Public Health Protection Order (Food) (Application of European Union Directives and Determination of Conditions and Exclusions), 202338, which determines the conditions in which Israel accepts the EU directives. Therefore, it is important to work closely with your importer.

Section VI: Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration Measures

Israeli regulation requires registration with Israeli authorities for slaughterhouses producing meat or poultry products (link to a list of registered facilities³⁹ as of May 2024). This regulation defines a slaughterhouse as a facility that slaughters animals, cuts, cools, or stores meats or entrails. Slaughterhouses must receive authorization from the Israeli Veterinary Service to export to Israel. The registration process begins with submitting an application to the Director of Veterinary Services, as stated in the Meat and Egg Import Procedure Guidelines⁴⁰.

Invoice Declaration

To facilitate trade between Israel and the United States, the two parties have agreed to reduce the paperwork burden necessary to take advantage of the United States – Israel Free Trade Agreement. As of January 10, 2018, both sides removed the requirement for a Certificate of Origin for Exporting to Israel and replaced it with an invoice declaration. For further details, see Certificate of Origin Update GAIN Report41.

Section VII: Other Specific Standards

It is the policy of the Government of Israel to adopt international standards whenever possible, and to implement mandatory measures related to safety, health, and the environment. However,

³⁸ <https://www.chamber.org.il/media/167509/%D7%A7%D7%95%D7%91%D7%A5-%D7%94%D7%AA%D7%A7%D7%A0%D7%95%D7%AA-10608.pdf>

³⁹ https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/reports/approved-establishments-import-meat/he/import_import_animal_products_mifalim-basar-2024.xlsx (Hebrew only)

⁴⁰ https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/policy/moag-pro-072/he/procedure_yevu_basar_vebeytzim.pdf (Hebrew only)

⁴¹ <https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/israel-certificate-origin-update>

some mandatory standards may favor domestic producers over importers. For example, the Front of Pack (FOP) Labeling initiative favors domestic producers because importers face additional expenses as they need to change their packaging to meet this standard. Interested firms should contact the Standards Institution of Israel for further information on Israeli standards.

Organic Standards

Israel's organic law follows the European Union's organic standards and requirements. Certification to the Israeli standard is not a requirement for importing organic food into Israel. However, if an importer wants to display the Israeli organic seal, then that importer must submit specific information documenting that the product meets Israel's requirements to PPIS.

Under the law, consumers can identify a uniform Israeli organic symbol on organic products as verification that the product was grown and produced according to the organic standard. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has appointed three private companies to oversee the production of organic foods. These firms include Agrior, Skal Israel, and the Institute of Quality and Control (IQC). Israel's organic standard can be found in Law for the Regulation of Organic Produce⁴².

Kashrut (Kosher)

Kosher certification is not a legal requirement for importing food into Israel, except for beef, poultry, and other meat products (1994 Kosher Meat Import Law⁴³). The Israeli Population consist of Jews (73.2%) Arabs (21.1%) and members of other minorities (5.7%). The national growth rate is 1.9%, most of it is natural reproduction (72%) and the rest is due to international migration balance (28%)⁴⁴. According to the Israeli Democracy Institute⁴⁵ a high percentage of Jews (69%) and of Muslims Arab (66%) state that they always consume or prefer to consume kosher or halal food. It is also estimated that around 66% of Israeli catering business are Kosher business. Non-kosher products have a much smaller market share, as most supermarkets and hotels refuse to carry them due to Kosher regulations. In the kosher business sector, most of the business are hotels and catering (56%) followed by food manufactures (26%) and food retailers (18).

However, since the secular population is almost half of the general population (Jews 45%, Arabs 48%)⁴⁶ and consume non-kosher products, given the population growth rate, there is also a large and growing market for non-kosher products. In recent years there has been a growth in the number of non-kosher supermarket chains stores⁴⁷.

Manufacturers who produce kosher products must satisfy Israeli rabbinical demands that all ingredients and processes meet Kosher standards. According to the 1983 Law for Prevention of

⁴² https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/legalinfo/law-for-regulation-of-organic-produce-2005/he/legal_info_organic-plant-animal-law-and-regulations-reg2-final1862015.pdf (Hebrew Only)

⁴³ https://www.nevo.co.il/law_html/law01/165_002.htm (Hebrew Only)

⁴⁴ https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/mediarelease/DocLib/2023/424/11_23_424b.pdf (Hebrew Only)

⁴⁵ <https://www.idi.org.il/religion-and-state/2022/?chapter=47625> (Hebrew Only)

⁴⁶ https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/publications/DocLib/2024/1905/h_print.pdf (Hebrew Only)

⁴⁷ https://www.bdicode.co.il/category/heb_commerce/heb_commerce_supermarket/?rank_year=2020 (Hebrew Only)

Fraud in Kashrut⁴⁸, only the Chief Rabbinate of Israel can approve a product as kosher for consumption in Israel. The Chief Rabbinate may also authorize another body to act on his behalf. Exporters should work closely with importers to gain certification.

Novel Food

Novel food under the Public Health Protection Law (Food) 2015⁴⁹ must comply with one or more of the following:

- Primary structure change – Food or a food component with a new primary structure or an intentionally modified primary structure (Molecularly level) including GMO, which is not commonly used in Israel.
- New Source – Food or food component containing plant, animal, microorganism, fungi, algae which is not commonly used in Israel.
- New Manufacturing process - Food or food component in which a nutritional value, metabolism or the level of undesirable substances changed significantly during the reprocessing process, (except for cleaning and disinfection)

Novel food does not include food additives or ingredient of food additives, flavor and aroma substances and cleaning materials and production aids. Novel Food registration procedure⁵⁰.

Any Novel food under this directive not yet marketed in Israel is required to be evaluated and approved by the Israeli National Food Control Service (FCS). All approved Novel food are registered and publicized by FCS online⁵¹. Novel food application for approval is available in an online⁵² form only (Hebrew). If a food component is intended for use as a nutritional supplement or as a food supplement, an application must be submitted in a separate rout. For the FCS Ministry of Health Novel Food webpage⁵³.

For a Hebrew speaking webinar (2022) on Novel Food with English presentation online⁵⁴

Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP)

The Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) is a mandatory certificate for manufactures of novel food and specialty food⁵⁵ (Hebrew only). Other food manufactures can submit a request for voluntary certificate or labeling. The certificate is granted by the National FCS and can be issued by FCS or any other authorized authority recognized by FCS such as members of International Accreditation Forum (IAF).

The regulations for GMP⁵⁶ is available online.

⁴⁸<https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/policy/nohalh1/he/%D7%97%D7%A7%D7%99%D7%A7%D7%94%20%D7%95%D7%AA%D7%A7%D7%A0%D7%95%D7%AA.pdf> (Hebrew Only)

⁴⁹ https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/legalinfo/health-mazon01a/he/files_legislation_food_Health-Mazon01A.pdf (Hebrew Only)

⁵⁰ https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/policy/food004-08/he/files_circulars_food_Food004-08.pdf (Hebrew only)

⁵¹ https://www.nevo.co.il/law_html/law01/502_186.htm (Hebrew only)

⁵² https://www.nevo.co.il/law_html/law01/049_062.htm Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.(Hebrew only)

⁵³ <https://www.gov.il/he/pages/novel-food> (Hebrew only)

⁵⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9DbdBRtViQ>

⁵⁵ <https://www.health.gov.il/LegislationLibrary/Health-Mazon59.pdf> (Hebrew only)

⁵⁶ <https://www.health.gov.il/LegislationLibrary/health-mazon04A.pdf>(Hebrew only)

Image 4: Good Manufacturing Practice Label



Source: National Food Control Service

Section VIII: Geographical Indicators, Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights

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. The application 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.

All applicants must present a local address for correspondence and contact; the Government of Israel generally advises foreign trademark owners to engage a local attorney to file their applications. Trademark fees are subject to change. Visit the Israeli Government's Ministry of Justice Patent Office website⁵⁷ for updated information on fees and the length of protection for a trademark.

Case law in Israel prioritizes registration to the first local user of the trademark. Every application for trademark registration must specify goods falling in one class only, according to the International Classification of Goods and Services (ICGS). Under the terms of the Paris Convention, the entity which applied to register a trade or service mark in another signatory country has the right to claim priority for registration of the same mark in Israel for the same use. The priority application for registration of the trademark must be made within six months from the date of the first application in a convention country.

Geographical Indicators

The Government of Israel recognize origin name and geographical indicators registered at the Israel Patent Office in the Ministry of Justice under the "Law for Origin Name and Geographical Indicators 1965"⁵⁸. Israel is one of 29 countries who are members in the Lisbon Agreement for the protection of Appellation of Origin and their International Registration. Registered geographical indicators can be found in the Israel Patents Office - Trademarks Search Online⁵⁹.

As of the publication of this report, there are 766 geographical indicators registered in Israel. Most of them are foreign indicators such as: Champagne, Chianti, Orvieto, Amalfi Cost Lemon,

⁵⁷ <https://www.gov.il/en/departments/ilpo/govil-landing-page>

⁵⁸ https://www.nevo.co.il/law_html/law01/086_002.htm#med2 (Hebrew only)

⁵⁹ <https://trademarks.justice.gov.il/TradeMarkSearch/TradeMarkSearch?lang=en>

Parmigiano-Reggiano. Israel has a few geographical indicators such as: Jaffa Jaffas, Jude Wines, Judean Foothills Wines, Judean Hills Wines.

Section IX: Import Procedures

Food

Food importers must register with the Ministry of Health's FCS to import food into Israel. A list of importers holding a valid Importer Certificate is available online⁶⁰. In addition, all food products must be registered with FCS for importation into Israel. FCS divides food imports into two categories: non-animal foods and animal products. Non-animal foods are also categorized into two groups: sensitive and non-sensitive products. Upon registering the food product, FCS determines to which category the product belongs. The Protection of Public Health (Food) (Declaration of Sensitive Food) 2019⁶¹ lists which food product groups are considered sensitive, and are also shown below.

Table 1: "Sensitive" Food Products (2019)

1. Milk products, and milk products substitutes, that contain milk components
2. Meat and poultry products
3. Fish and fish products, including mollusks, crustaceans and marine animals from the echinoderms group
4. Eggs and egg products
5. Honey and honey products
6. Products containing gelatin, or collagen products, or both
7. Low acid canned food (pH \geq 4.5)
8. Food products that must be stored, kept, or transported at a controlled temperature or at a defined temperature, as defined by law, provided that the temperature is less than eight degrees Celsius
9. Food products for people with special nutritional needs, excluding food marked as "Gluten free," as specified below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Foods intended for consumption by infants and toddlers including formulas and foods marked as supplementary foods b. Designated foods as defined by law, excluding foods marked "gluten free" c. Foods intended to replace a daily diet, in whole or in part, including athletes' formulas or supplements d. Dietary supplements as defined by law e. Vitamins, minerals, and amino acids for use as a nutritional component in the food industry.
10. Mushrooms and mushroom mixtures, including products in which mushrooms are a main ingredient
11. Microorganisms for use in the food industry or as a finished product
12. Bottled drinking water, mineral water, and mineral water-based beverages
13. Edible food colors for the retail market
14. Khat leaves in their natural form intended for chewing

Source: Protection of Public Health (Food) (Declaration of Sensitive Food) 2019 (Hebrew only)

⁶⁰ <https://www.gov.il/he/Departments/DynamicCollectors/fcs-importerslist?skip=0> (Hebrew only)

⁶¹ <https://www.health.gov.il/LegislationLibrary/Health-Mazon59.pdf> (Hebrew only)

Sensitive Foods

For those products considered sensitive, U.S. exporters are advised to work closely with Israeli importers to meet current regulations. These products may face additional barriers and scrutiny by authorities. The importation of sensitive foods to Israel per the Public Health Protection Law (Food) 2015⁶², Protection of Public Health (Food) (Declaration of Sensitive Food) 2019⁶³, Import Procedure Guide for Sensitive Foods⁶⁴, regulations for the Protection of Public Health (Food) (Laboratory Sample Testing of Shipments of Sensitive Food at the Quarantine Station) 2020⁶⁵, and the temporary provisions: Public Health Protection Act Food (Certificate of Release for Certain Sensitive Foods) (Temporary Provision) 2022⁶⁶, Public Health Protection Act Food (Certificate of Release for Certain Sensitive Foods for GIP⁶⁷ (Temporary Provision) 2022⁶⁸.

Importation Process for Sensitive Foods (of Non-animal foods)

Prior to arrival, **the importer must obtain preapproval for sensitive food products.** The process is as follows:

- Submission of application: The importer (a registered food importer) must submit a preliminary application to the FCS import department for authorization to import the food product and attach all the required documents detailed in the form (listed below).
- Receiving the application: The application will be recorded in the computer system, and the importer will receive a request number.
- Application review: The documents will be reviewed by the import department. The department will verify the details and validity of the importer. If all the documents have been submitted and are found to be valid, the request will be forwarded to a food engineer.
- Inspection: The food engineer shall examine the application in accordance with the existing legislation (including standards, regulations). The inspecting engineer will then decide whether to issue a preapproval for the sensitive food importation or reject the request. The official may ask the importer to perform tests in recognized laboratories in Israel to complete and verify information prior to issuing the approval. In addition, the product manufacturer or competent authority may require verification of the information appearing in the document.
- Approval of Product: A signed import certificate will be sent to the importer if the food product is approved. The certificate must be obtained once a year and can be extended to four years.
- Rejection of Request: If the food product is not approved, the request for import of the product will be rejected and returned to the importer accompanied by a rejection form detailing the reason for the rejection.

⁶² https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/legalinfo/health-mazon01a/he/files_legislation_food_Health-Mazon01A.pdf (Hebrew only)

⁶³ <https://www.health.gov.il/LegislationLibrary/Health-Mazon59.pdf> (Hebrew only)

⁶⁴ <https://www.health.gov.il/hozer/food05-001.pdf> (Hebrew only)

⁶⁵ <https://www.health.gov.il/LegislationLibrary/Health-Mazon61.pdf> (Hebrew only)

⁶⁶ https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/legalinfo/health-mazon62/he/files_legislation_food_Health-Mazon62.pdf (Hebrew only)

⁶⁷ GIP- Good Importer Practice

⁶⁸ https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/legalinfo/briut59/he/files_legislation_briut_Briut59.pdf (Hebrew only)

Required Documentation for Preapproval

The application, including documents and supplemental documentation, can only be filed through the secured zone of the National Food Services portal⁶⁹. The documents must be originals and signed by the submitting entity (manufacturer, supplier, laboratory, authorized entity). The following documents and any other document requested by FCS should be submitted with duplicates, signed and stamped.

- A manufacturing document detailing the product's ingredients, including source materials, additives, and their quantities.
- A relevant specification document for this product that includes the product's brand name, generic name, and any other information such as: chemical and microbiological aspects, food polluting, shelf life, storage conditions and so on.
- Supervision certificates.
- Decryption of the manufacturer code according to the definition listed in this protocol.
- The product's Hebrew label.
- Additional documents in accordance with Import Protocol 05-001⁷⁰.

More information on issuing a permit for the import of Sensitive (Non-Animal-Based) Food Products can be found online⁷¹ in English.

Release from Quarantine Station

Protection of Public Health (Food) (Laboratory Sample Testing of Shipments of Sensitive Food at the Quarantine Station) 2020⁷² regulation sets the frequency in which sensitive food shipments at the quarantine station need to be tested in a laboratory in Israel. According to the rule, every shipment of sensitive food products must be tested in Israel upon arrival at the quarantine station. The regulation sets the conditions in which certain shipments can decrease the number of tests needed:

- Exclusively, dairy product shipments will be sampled at a frequency of once every three months (every twelve months if intended for the food industry) if all the following have been met:
 - The product was sampled in a laboratory in Israel within the last three months (every twelve months if intended for the food industry) before the submission of the application for a certificate of release of shipment.
 - The results of the laboratory tests complied with the requirements of the food legislation.
- Mixed shipments, including dairy products, will be sampled at a frequency of once every three months if all the following have been met:
 - The product was sampled in a laboratory in Israel within the last three months prior to the submission of the application for a certificate of release of shipment.
 - The results of the laboratory tests complied with the requirements of the food legislation.

⁶⁹ <https://fcsportal.health.gov.il/> (Hebrew only)

⁷⁰ https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/policy/food05-001/he/files_circulars_food_food05-001.pdf (Hebrew only)

⁷¹ <https://www.gov.il/en/service/sensitive-food-importation-permit>

⁷² https://www.nevo.co.il/law_html/law01/502_335.htm (Hebrew only)

- Sensitive foods from the list below will be sampled at a frequency of once every six months (every twelve months if intended for the food industry) if all the following have been met:
 - The product was sampled in a laboratory in Israel within the last six months (every twelve months if intended for the food industry) prior to the submission of the application for a certificate of release of shipment.
 - The results of the laboratory tests complied with the requirements of the food legislation.
 1. Canned meat and meat products
 2. Canned fish and canned fish products, including mollusks, crustaceans, and marine animals from the echinoderms group.
 3. Eggs and egg products
 4. Honey and honey products
 5. Products containing gelatin, collagen products, or both, including products that contain collagen.
 6. Low-acid canned food ($\text{pH} \geq 4.5$)
 7. Food products that must be stored, kept, or transported at a controlled temperature or a defined temperature, as defined by law, provided that the temperature is less than eight degrees Celsius, excluding butter and butter spreads with added vegetable fat.
 8. Foods intended as a substitute for the daily diet, in whole or in part, including formulas or nutritional supplements for athletes.
 9. Dietary supplement as defined in the law.
 10. Vitamins, minerals, and amino acids for use as a nutrient in the food industry
 11. Mushrooms and mushroom mixtures, including products in which mushrooms are a primary ingredient.
 12. Microorganisms for use in the food industry or as a finished product
 13. Bottled drinking water, mineral water, and mineral water-based beverages.
 14. Edible food colors for the retail market.

Release from Port of Entry

The following documentation is required to release the product:

- Toll payment invoice
- Bill of landing
- Delivery order
- Invoice
- Packing list
- Importer certificate
- An approved early approval request
- Certificate of analysis
- For refrigerated products, a graph with the container's temperature
- Other required documentation (see Appendix II)

New temporary provisions were developed to ease the importation of sensitive foods, "Public Health Protection Act Food (Certificate of Release for Certain Sensitive Foods) (Temporary Provision)

2022”⁷³ (Hebrew only). According to the provision, a release certification will be granted online no later than one day after the request is submitted unless the laboratory test results in Israel show that the product does not meet the requirements of food legislation.

Table 2: Certain “Sensitive” Food Products

1. Eggs and egg products
2. Honey and honey products
3. Products containing gelatin, collagen products, or both
4. Low-acid canned food (pH ≥ 4.5)
5. Food products that must be stored, kept, or transported at a controlled temperature or a defined temperature, as defined by law, provided that the temperature is less than eight degrees Celsius
6. Mushrooms and mushroom mixtures, including products in which mushrooms are a primary ingredient
7. Microorganisms for use in the food industry or as a finished product
8. Bottled drinking water, mineral water, and mineral water-based beverages
9. Edible food colors for the retail market

Source: *Public Health Protection Act Food (Certificate of Release for Certain Sensitive Foods) (Temporary Provision) 2022* ⁷⁴.

Following the amendment of the Public Health Protection Law (Food) 2015⁷⁵ and the Public Health Protection Act Food (Certificate of Release for Certain Sensitive Foods for GIP) (Temporary Provision) 2022⁷⁶. GIP can import certain sensitive foods through the “European Track.”

Non-Sensitive Foods

The Public Health Protection Law (Food) 2015⁷⁷ eases the importation processes of non-sensitive foods and allows the importer to submit the food import forms online. As a result of the amendments to the Public Health Protection Law, GIP importers can now import through the “European Track.” The required documentation for importation depends on the chosen import track.

Importation Process for Non-Sensitive Foods

- Prior to Arrival: The importer must submit a virtual import declaration⁷⁸ (Hebrew only) and choose “Actions for Non-registered users” in order to receive an Approval of Declaration Receipt from FCS. In addition, the importer must sign a letter of commitment, pay import fees, and gather the required import documents.
- Near Arrival: The importer must submit a virtual request to release the non-sensitive food. A certificate of release may be requested online.

⁷³ https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/legalinfo/health-mazon62/he/files_legislation_food_Health-Mazon62.pdf (Hebrew only)

⁷⁴ https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/legalinfo/health-mazon62/he/files_legislation_food_Health-Mazon62.pdf (Hebrew only)

⁷⁵ https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/legalinfo/health-mazon01a/he/files_legislation_food_Health-Mazon01A.pdf (Hebrew only)

⁷⁶ https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/legalinfo/briut59/he/files_legislation_briut_Briut59.pdf (Hebrew only)

⁷⁷ <https://www.health.gov.il/LegislationLibrary/health-mazon01A.pdf> (Hebrew only)

⁷⁸ <https://fcs.health.gov.il/>

- Upon Arrival: The release is based on the automated “Approval of Declaration Receipt” and certificate of release. A random inspection of no more than five percent of total shipments per annum may apply.

Import Declaration

An import declaration is required and must include the following:

- Name and address of importer and the importer certificate number
- Name of the product and commercial name of the product (if exists) as written on the label
- Purpose of the product (i.e., end consumer, raw material)
- Weight and packaging
- Name and country of origin of the manufacture. If the food is not imported directly from the manufacturer, then the name and country of origin of the supplier is used.

Letter of Commitment

A letter of commitment signed by the importer must accompany the shipment. The document will include the following:

- A commitment that the details of the declaration are true and applicable to future shipments
- A commitment that the products are compliant with all relevant food legislation
- A commitment from the importer that he is responsible for any manufacturer recalls
- The importer must declare that he has all necessary certificates
- The importer must declare if they do not have direct contact with the manufacturer

Release from Port of Entry

Under the updated regulations, release from port will:

- Be based on the automated Approval of Declaration Receipt
- Certificate of release will be automatically issued (no later than 24 hours)
- Random inspection of no more than 5 percent of total shipments per year
- Additional restrictions may apply

Required Documentation

The list below provides a general overview of the documents Israeli authorities require. Note that additional documents may be necessary, depending on the product. All documents should be retained for at least one year after the product’s shelf-life ends.

- Copies of labels (from the country of origin and Israel)
- Lab results or documentation regarding the food composition and the compliance of the batches in the shipment with the product specification. Each batch will be accompanied by tests (Certificate of Analysis) that indicate the suitability of the product to the food legislation in Israel.
- A declaration of compliance with the EU regulatory requirements for the food product.
- Health and sanitary certificates (i.e. free sale, health certificate, GMP)
- Shipping documents (import declaration, release certificate, bill of lading, packing list, etc.)

European Track Documentation

Any of the following must be provided:

- A certificate attesting that the food production is overseen by an entity authorized to do so in the country of production, issued by this competent entity (should be from the EU)
- Free trade certificate is relevant only for a free trade certificate that deals with a sale within the EU and is issued by a competent European entity
- Health certificate issued by an entity authorized to do so in the country of production (should be from the EU)
- A certificate mentioned in Article 52 (of the Protection of Public Health Law - Food) attesting that the food was produced following GMP in the country of production.

In addition, any of the following must be provided:

- Sale invoice from or to a European retailer
- Shipping certificate to a European retailer
- Free trade certificate issued by a competent authority within an EU country
- In the matter of a manufacturer, for which the importer presented a health certificate from a competent authority within the EU or one issued by a competent authority within the EU overseeing the production of the food, there is another alternative, which is a food producer;
- A declaration of compliance with the EU regulatory requirements for the food product

Animal Food Products

Animal food products are foods derived from animals, fish, and fish products, meat products, or other food which contains meat or fish stored at a controlled temperature. Animal food products are under the supervision of the FCS's veterinary unit.

Importation Process Animal Food Products

- The importer must obtain an importer registration certificate.
- The importer must obtain an import permit (for every product).
- The importer must apply for the handling and delivery of animal food products according to the following steps:
 1. Issuance of a permit to transfer the shipment from the port;
 2. Food inspection;
 3. Issuance of a permit for the import of the shipment to Israel.

Required Documentation for Every Request for an Import Permit

- A certificate from a competent authority external to the country of origin, which disseminates the information, results, and conclusions openly and available to the general public via the Internet, such as an EU certificate;
- Product-specific label including cutting shapes, coatings, and red markings as required by the front of pack labeling;
- Processed animal food products must also include the following:
 1. Technical specifications from the factory - including food additives, microbial levels, chemical pollutants, and chemical residues in the final product, and an indication of nutritional values;
 2. Analyses;
 3. Flow charts and critical control points in the product manufacturing HACCP program.

Release from Port of Entry

The process for releasing an import shipment consists of three steps:

- Issuance of a permit to transfer the shipment from the port. For this, the following documentation is required:
 1. Application for the issuance of a permit for the transfer of a shipment from the port and the importation of the shipment to Israel⁷⁹ (Hebrew only);
 2. Valid importer registration certificate;
 3. Shipping documents (i.e. invoice, photocopy of GATEPASS, bill of lading, packing list);
 4. Original health certificate only;
 5. Cargo temperature recordings (except for the delivery of fresh fish);
 6. Receipt for the payment of the fee;
 7. Copies of labels;
 8. Refrigerated transport license.

- Food inspection:
 1. Fresh raw food: The veterinarian will perform the sampling at the time of the shipment inspection. The importer must send refrigerated samples to a recognized laboratory within a maximum of 12 hours from the sampling date.

 2. Fresh processed food or frozen/processed raw food: A veterinarian from the veterinary unit will perform the sampling to be transferred by the importer to a recognized laboratory selected by the importer (except in exceptional cases specified in the procedures) for testing. After receiving the permit to transfer the shipment from the port, the importer will coordinate a sampling date with the responsible veterinarian. The sampling will take place within seven working days from the importer's request to coordinate the sampling date or within 30 working days from the date of permit issuance.

- Issuance of a permit for the import of the shipment to Israel: If the lab analysis results are adequate, a permit will be issued. If the results are incorrect, notice will be given to the importer who can decide whether to re-sample.

The specific produce guidelines for importing animal food products are available online⁸⁰ (Hebrew only).

Plants and Plant Products

The Plant Import Regulation⁸¹ regulates the importation of plants, plant products, and plant by-products to Israel. Permits are mandatory to import fresh produce, plants, plant products, seeds, propagation material, and biotic material; permits are necessary for each shipment. Plants and

⁷⁹ <https://www.health.gov.il/DocLib/DeliveryPort.pdf>

⁸⁰ <https://www.health.gov.il/hozer/Food05-010.pdf>

⁸¹ https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/legalinfo/plant_import_regulations_2009_unofficial_translation/he/procedure_plantimportregulations2009unofficialtranslation.pdf

plant products may only be brought into Israel with a valid permit issued by PPIS. Exporters may request an import permit by contacting the PPIS Import Department.

Applications for the import permit should be submitted a minimum of 45 days prior to import. The permit request forms, according to the import type (fresh produce, plants, plant products/ seeds/ biotic material), can in the Plant and Plant Products Import Procedure Guidelines^{82,83} (Hebrew only).

The permit will include the following:

- Import terms for the specific product
- Additional importation terms
- Requirements for additional statements

Any requested statements should appear in the phytosanitary certificate accompanying the shipment from the country of origin. A copy of the import permit should be sent to the suppliers to ensure compliance with all the conditions specified in that permit.

Israel's plant protection regulation controls importing all plant material, pests, and regulated products. These include fresh produce (i.e. fruit, vegetables, cut flowers), propagation material, potted plants, growth media, vegetable feed for animals, and edible kernels.

In general, importers of plant material must first apply for and receive an import permit from PPIS. All shipments to Israel must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the country of origin. Importers are required to notify PPIS of incoming shipments. Any arriving shipment will be subject to mandatory inspection for pests upon arrival.

In some cases, the import permit and phytosanitary certificate requirements may be exempt if the risk is deemed minimal. Israel divides imported plant products into three groups based on pest risk:

- Third Schedule: Goods listed in this schedule are exempt from an import permit and a phytosanitary certificate but must be accompanied by a Certificate of Origin (from the United States, an Invoice Declaration is sufficient). Their release is conditional on a visual inspection at the port of entry and on being pest-free.
- Fourth Schedule: Goods listed in this schedule are exempt from an import permit but must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin, complying with all the import requirements specified in the body of the schedule. Their release is conditional on the approval of all the accompanying documents, a visual inspection at the port of entry, and compliance with all the import terms.
- Licensed import: As for goods not appearing in the schedules mentioned above, an import permit application must be submitted. Following a pest risk assessment (PRA), whether to approve the application and under what restrictions will be decided. Such

⁸² www.gov.il רישיונות יבוא לצמחים ומוצרי צמחים משרד החקלאות ופיתוח הכפר

⁸³ www.gov.il יבוא פירות וירקות, צמחים ומוצריהם | משרד החקלאות ופיתוח הכפר

goods must be accompanied by an import permit, phytosanitary certificate, and visual inspection at the port of entry as a condition for release.

PPIS expanded the use of “ePhyto” system. The software is used for receiving and issuing official electronic phytosanitary certificates base on international standards. To use the system, agents must first register for training online⁸⁴ (Hebrew only). Upon completion, users receive a link and password for the system, allowing them to log in and initiate the issuance of electronic phytosanitary certificates in the GeNS (Generic National System).

Animal Feed

The [2014 Control of Animal Feed Law](#) (Hebrew only) was enacted in March 2017. The law regulates animal feed production and marketing, guaranteeing animal product safety and quality throughout the production chain. The responsibility for implementing the new feed law was moved from the PPIS to the Israeli Veterinary and Animal Health Service (IVSAH). Animal feed imports require an approved import permit issued by the IVSAH and testing and certificates applicable to the commodity. Requirements vary between products.

Animal Food Containing Animal

The [Procedure for the Importation of Animal Feed](#) (Hebrew only) controls the import of animal products intended for animal feed.

Live Animals

Importation of Live Animals (including semen and embryos) is regulated under [Animal Disease Regulations \(Imports of Animals\) 1974](#). Israel requires that live animals be accompanied by a veterinary health certificate issued not more than ten before arrival. That certificate should be issued by a USDA accredited veterinarian and endorsed by USDA/APHIS after issuance.

Day Old Chicks and Hatching Eggs

The Israeli Import Procedure for Day Old Chicks and Hatching Eggs (Hebrew only) is available [online](#).

Cats and Dogs

More details on exporting pets to Israel can be found [here](#). In addition, the Israeli Import Procedure for Cats and Dogs (Hebrew only) is available [online](#).

⁸⁴ www.gov.il משרד החקלאות ופיתוח הכפר | ePhyto ייצוא וייבוא תוצרת חקלאית מן הצומח באמצעות תעודות בריאות אלקטרוניות

Section X: Trade Facilitation

Advance Rulings

Israeli Customs provides [free pre-ruling classification information](#). A request for early classification determinations for commercial goods can be submitted to the [Department of Customs, Tax Authority, Israel Ministry of Finance](#) through the [Application for Preliminary Information - Classification of Goods in Import](#).

According to the Chapters of the Customs Tariff, the Department of Customs has Customs Houses assigned to the subjects responsible for classification purposes, according to the Chapters of the Customs Tariff. Each Customs House provides classification on different Customs Headings. See Appendix I for the relevant Custom Houses and contact information for agriculture and food products.

When requesting classification information, one should send a detailed description of the goods and include a catalog and/or prospects which contain the technical information and or any other relevant information. In addition, one may be requested to submit one or more of the following:

- A sample of the material/product
- Laboratory results
- Authorizations from institutes/authorized government agencies
- Importation License
- Other documents as required by the specific Customs Houses

The customs duties that must be paid upon import of a product depend on the tariff classification applicable to the product. The Israel Tax Authority [Custom Book](#) is available online in English.

E-certificates

Israel accepts ePhyto from APHIS; see [APHIS's Electronic Phytosanitary Certification](#). In addition, Israel accepts the [Veterinary Export Health Certification System \(VEHCS\)](#) certification to import all live animals. Israel recently began to exchange information with the [International Plant Protection Convention Secretariat \(IPPC\) Hub](#).

Release Times

The release time for agriculture and food products depends mainly on whether Israel considers the product sensitive. The release time for sensitive products is longer than that of non-sensitive products. Release times are also longer near the Jewish High Holidays, which occur in March/April and September/October each year. The most common reason for the delay for agriculture and food products is incomplete documentation or discrepancies within the required paperwork. A common delay in Israel is getting the wrong certificate issued or leaving off required statements/declarations. Please work closely with the importer to ensure all technical requirements are covered before shipping.

Appendix I: Government and Regulatory Agency Contacts

Israel Tax Authority, Ministry of Finance

The incoming calls routing system of the Israel Tax Authority: +972-74-7619848

Phone/Email directory: <https://www.gov.il/apps/taxes/taxes/#/kabalat-kahal/en>

Website: https://www.gov.il/en/departments/israel_tax_authority/govil-landing-page

Food Control Service (FCS), Ministry of Health

12 Ha'arba'a St.

6473912, Tel Aviv, Israel

Tel: +972-8- 6241010

Fax: +972-2-5655969

Email: call.habriut@moh.health.gov.il

Website: https://www.gov.il/en/departments/units/food_control_unit/govil-landing-page

Israel Veterinary and Animal Health Services (IVSAH), Ministry of Agriculture

PO Box 30

5025001, Beit Dagan, Israel

Tel: +972-3-9688981

Fax: +972-3-9681657

E-mail: sharonl@moag.gov.il

Website: <https://www.gov.il/he/departments/Units/2vet>

Plant Protection & Inspection Service (PPIS), Ministry of Agriculture

PO Box 30

5025001, Bet Dagan, Israel

Tel: +972-3-9681500

Fax: +972-3-9681507

E-mail: Ppis_web@moag.gov.il

Website: <https://www.gov.il/he/departments/Units/2ppis>

Standards Institution of Israel (SII)

42 H. Levanon St.

69977, Tel Aviv, Israel

Tel: +972-3-6465154

Fax: +972-3-6419683

E-mail: library@sii.org.il

Website: <https://www.sii.org.il/>

Appendix II: Sensitive Food Products that Require Additional Documentation

- Milk products
 - Manufacturer's declaration on the manufacturing process. Certificate of Analysis that includes phosphate and microbiological test results.
 - MRL test results
 - Veterinary Certificate
- Meat products
 - USDA Certificate or EU Certificate
- Low Acid Products (PH \geq 4.5)
 - Low-Acid Canned Foods (LACF) Certificate
- Raw Materials for Nutritional Supplements
 - GMP
 - Certificate of Analysis
 - Self-life signed by the manufacturer
- Medical Food and Baby and Infant Formulas
 - Certificate from an accredited body that the manufacturing facility is under supervision
 - Free Sale Certificate; in the case that the manufacturer does not have an FCS, the manufacturer must provide reasoning
 - GMP or HACCP
 - Original packaging, as sold in the manufacturing country
 - Complete product composition
 - Nutritional values
 - Medical foods must include nutritional values according to the purpose of the product
 - Microbiological testing
 - Chemical testing
 - Declaration with a list of food additives and their quantity
 - Stability Test or Shelf-Life declaration signed by the manufacturer
 - Decoding of codes
 - Manufacturer declaration of the intended usage of the product, including age
 - For liquid foods
 - § Product density
 - § LACF Certificate
 - If the manufacturer is making product claims, the manufacturer must provide scientific proof supporting the claims

Attachments:

No Attachments