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Israel 2020 Food Processing Ingredients

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Report Highlights:

With over 1800 facilities, the Israeli food processing sector is an important player in the domestic economy. In 2018, Israeli food processors' annual revenue stood at \$17.8 billion while the beverage and tobacco industry's annual revenue was \$2.34 billion. The sector currently represents over 17 percent of Israel's total manufacturing industry's revenue and employs over 66,000 workers. With limited land and resources, as well as a growing population, the ingredients demanded by the Israeli food processing sector represent an excellent opportunity for U.S. exporters of food ingredients. In 2019, Israel imported \$2.57 billion in raw food products for the food processing industry.

Executive Summary

Israel is an advanced market-oriented economy. In 2018, the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) estimated Israel's GDP at US\$380¹ billion. The preliminary calculation of Israel's 2019 Israel's GDP, in current prices, stands at US\$402².

Israel's limited land and water resources preclude a high level of agricultural self-sufficiency; this affects local production costs and consumer prices. The country posts sizeable trade deficits in food and agricultural products, importing large volumes of feed grains, sizable volumes of consumer-oriented products and food ingredients. The preliminary calculation of Israel's 2019 imports of agricultural products³ stands at US\$6.79 billion. Approximately eight percent of imports were sourced from the U.S.

Consumers are sophisticated and enjoy cosmopolitan food tastes. Currently, 17.2 percent of household expenditures are dedicated to food products. Producers, food processors, wholesalers, retailers, food service operators, and food importers are all part of a well-developed agribusiness sector, contributing to a domestic scenario that is competitive and dynamic.

Food Processing Industry

With over 1,800 facilities, the Israeli food processing sector is an important player in the domestic economy. The Israeli food processing industry is innovative; marketing thousands of new products per year. Multi-national food manufacturers like Nestlé, Unilever, Danone, and Pepsi partner with well-known Israeli food companies such as Osem and Strauss. Four groups dominate the local food processing industry: Tnuva, Osem-Nestlé, Unilever, and Strauss.

In 2018, Israeli food processors' annual revenue stood at US\$17.8 billion while the beverage and tobacco industry's annual revenue was US\$2.34 billion. Main sub-sectors include bakery products, prepared meals, dairy products and the processing and preserving of meat. The sector represents approximately 17 percent of Israel's total manufacturing industry's revenue.

With limited land and resources, as well as a growing population, demand for ingredients by the Israeli food processing sector represents an excellent opportunity for U.S. exporters of food ingredients. In 2019, Israel imported US\$2.57 billion in raw food products for the food processing industry.

Quick Facts CY 2019

Top Trends:

Organic, Vegan, Premium, Gluten-free

Food Industry Data (U.S. billion) 2019

Food Processing Industry Revenue	\$17.8 (2018 data)
Beverage and Tobacco Industry Revenue	\$2.34 (2018 data)
Food and Agricultural Products Exports	\$2.18
Food and Agricultural Products Imports	\$6.79
Food and Agricultural Products Imports from the USA	\$0.52
Raw Food Products* Imports	\$2.57

* Broad Economic Categories

Top Manufacturers in Israel

Tnuva Ltd., Strauss Group Ltd., Osem, Unilever, and the Central Company for Beverages Distribution (Coca-Cola).

GDP/Population 2019

Population (*millions*): 9.15 (as of January 2020)

GDP (*billions USD*): \$402 (calculated value based on CBS estimate)

GDP per capita (*USD*): \$40,900 (as of Q3/2019, according to PPP exchange rate, Bank of Israel publication)

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Challenges

Strengths	Weaknesses
U.S. products are perceived as better products; The Israeli consumer appreciates U.S. products and they are in demand; Many U.S. suppliers are kosher certified.	Cost of shipping from the U.S. is high; Israel's standards tend to follow EU standards and not U.S. standards; U.S. exporters lack knowledge of the Israeli market and are unaware of new opportunities.
Opportunities	Challenges
Free trade agreement between the U.S. and Israel; The Israeli Ministry of Economy is determined to open the market for more imports in order to lower the cost of living; Israel has the potential to be a bridge to the Palestinian Authority with its rapidly growing population.	Low-cost competition from Eastern Europe, Turkey, former Soviet Union, South America, and Asia; Israel is a small market.

Data and Information Sources: Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics, Storenext, Euromonitor, Bank of Israel, FAS Tel Aviv office research, UN Comtrade Database

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¹ Based on the Shekel to USD exchange rate of 3.5 Shekel to the USD

² Based on the Shekel to USD exchange rate of 3.5 Shekel to the USD

³ Harmonized Tariff Schedule Chapters 1-24

SECTION I: MARKET SUMMARY

The Israeli food and beverage processing industry consists of more than 1,800 food processing facilities and 132 beverage plants. The industry employs over 66,000 workers. In 2018, the Israeli food processing industry's annual revenue was \$17.8 billion [62.3 billion New Israeli Shekels (NIS)] while the beverage and tobacco industry's annual revenue was \$2.34 billion (NIS 8.2 billion). The sector currently represents approximately 17 percent of Israel's total manufacturing industry's revenue.

Israel's food and beverage processing industry is centralized, and a small number of large local companies supply most of the food sold in Israel. The five largest food companies are Tnuva Ltd., Strauss Group Ltd., Osem, Unilever, and the Central Company for Beverages Distribution.

Israeli food production has been stable for the past few years, indicating that manufacturers are not expanding to keep up with increasing demand driven by population growth. Some of the gap between increasing demand and current supply is being filled by imports. For some products Israel is fully dependent on imports; soybeans, rice, sugar, coffee and tea are examples of commodities not produced in Israel. Other commodities such as wheat, corn, apples and almonds are produced, but production does not meet market demand, creating an opportunity for imports. The import of raw materials for processing is an important link in Israel's food supply chain.

Ingredients are imported directly by the processors or by importers that later supply processors. Based on Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics, in 2019 Israel imported \$2.57 billion in raw food products for the food processing industry.

Current market trends:

- Greater focus on healthy foods, reduced fat, reduced salt, reduced sugar;
- The Israeli food processing industry is focused on improving the nutritional value of its products, in order to promote healthy eating habits and lifestyles among the local population;
- Many firms are currently reformulating products as a result of [new labeling regulation](#) impacting retail products. Opportunities may exist for ingredient exporters to take advantage of that reformulation.
- Although consumers remain health-conscious, the consumption of quality foods such as high-end chocolate, desserts and cheeses is growing as well;
- Gluten-free products have experienced significant growth rates;
- Rise in protein-enriched products;
- More consumers are seeking organic, natural products;
- Rising consumption of milk alternatives.

Table 1: Advantages and Challenges for U.S. Exporters to Israel

Advantages	Challenges
U.S. products are perceived as better products.	High shipping costs.
The Israeli consumer appreciates U.S. products and they are in demand.	Low-cost competition from Eastern Europe, Turkey, former Soviet Union, South America, and Asia.
Many U.S. suppliers are kosher certified.	Restricted food ingredients, for example non-kosher meat, poultry and pork.
Free trade agreement between the U.S. and Israel.	Israeli buyers unfamiliar with U.S. suppliers and products.
Israel has the potential to be a bridge to the Palestinian Authority with its rapidly growing population.	U.S. exporters lack knowledge of the Israeli market and are unaware of new opportunities.

SECTION II: ROAD MAP FOR MARKET ENTRY

A. Entry Strategy

Food ingredient suppliers from the United States should focus on establishing their business relationship with a reliable and efficient importer and distributor. Identify the appropriate distribution and sales channels. Commissioned agents are generally used for raw materials and commodities. Visits by U.S. exporters and manufacturers to Israel to explore opportunities and meet with Israeli importers would strengthen the relationship and market potential.

Large food processors like Strauss group, Osem and Sugat have their own purchasing and importing division to handle ingredient imports directly. Major food processors are increasingly importing directly from foreign suppliers in order to reduce costs. Suppliers should initially contact the business development, as well as purchasing or importing divisions of large food manufacturers, especially for new-to-market ingredients. A listing of contacts for Israel's major food processors is available from FAS Tel Aviv upon request.

Exporters should consider the price sensitivity of their customers, their product requirements, purchasing policies, and expected purchase volumes. Further details on product standards and regulations are available in the [Israel FAIRS Country Report](#).

Additional Entry Options:

- Direct marketing (phone/video calls, emails, meetings);
- The internet is widely used in Israel, and increasingly a direct marketing avenue;
- Manufacturing under licensing agreements is also common in Israel;
- The government of Israel encourages both joint ventures and licensing;
- Participating or visiting the [ISRAFOOD](#) an international food and beverages exhibition in Tel Aviv for professionals of the catering and food wholesale, retail, restaurants, hotels, institutional and food shops. This is the largest trade exhibition of its kind in Israel.

B. Import Procedure

Details on import procedures are available in the [Israel FAIRS Country Report](#).

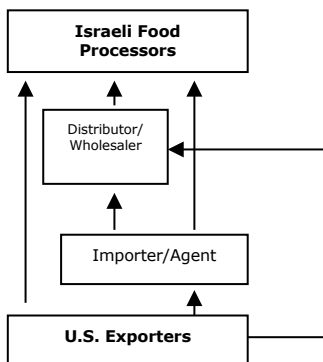
C. Market Structure

Raw food materials are imported either directly by food manufacturers, through importers, or agents. Importers and agents sell directly to food manufacturers or via distributors. Local producers of raw food materials generally sell directly to food manufacturers, but will use distributors to supply to smaller food manufacturers.

Large food processing companies and some large distributors prefer to source their food ingredients directly from overseas suppliers. By removing local agents from the distribution chain, they can save costs and are able to buy bulk and repack as needed. The majority of large food processing companies in Israel have their own import departments.

Smaller Israeli food processors tend to prefer to purchase from agents because they can obtain better service from local agents. The local agents normally buy large quantities from overseas and distribute to smaller buyers. Small food processors are able to use local suppliers to protect themselves from some risk and better manage contract terms, quality issues, etc.

Figure 1: Distribution Channel for Imported Food Ingredients



Food processors sell their products to a variety of sectors, including hotel, restaurant, institutional food service sector, retail and wholesale. More information on specific sectors is available in the [Israeli HRI Food Service sector](#) and the [Israeli Retail Food Market](#) reports.

D. Company Profiles

Company profiles are available on [Dun's 100 Food Manufacturers 2018 ranking list](#).

E. Sector Trends

- A. The Israeli food industry is highly centralized; approximately 40 percent of all the retail sales are products coming from the four largest companies: Tnuva Ltd., Strauss Group Ltd., Osem and the Central Company for Beverages Distribution (Coca-Cola). Israeli companies produce some foreign brands of food products under license with the rights to market within specific geographical regions. Though small firms have been largely pushed out of

the market, recent regulation designed to deconsolidate the market is giving them more favorable treatment.

- B. The Israeli government is trying to bring new players into the market by issuing import permits and duty-free quotas to smaller companies and importers. Policymakers hope that increased competition will put downward pressure on prices and reduce the cost of living.
- C. An ecosystem of start-up incubators and investment funds focused on health and food technologies from the farm-to-the-fork (agriculture, processing, packaging, consumer products) has developed in Israel in the last few years. The Kitchen and Foodlab Capital are two examples of Israeli private-sector start-up incubators and venture capital that help support the commercialization of new technologies and companies.
- D. The Israeli government is implementing new labeling regulation that require warning labels on foods deemed high in sodium, fat, and sugar. Specified products will be marked with a red front of pack label.
- E. Multinational companies (Nestle, Danone, Unilever, PepsiCo and others) are often in joint investments with Israeli investments.
- F. Israeli manufacturing companies export kosher food products to Jewish and Israeli communities worldwide. In 2018, Israel's food and beverages exports were under one billion dollars.

SECTION III: COMPETITION

The U.S. food industry has a positive image in Israel in terms of reliability and food safety. Exporters need to be competitive in their pricing or focus on high-end products, which tend to be less price sensitive. Israel has a large food production industry of its own. There is also strong competition among food importers seeking to maintain or enlarge their market share. Nearby EU countries operate with relatively low shipping costs.

Local and EU suppliers remain U.S. exporters' main competitors. The U.S. industry's primary advantage is supply reliability, product quality, and the recognition its high food safety standards. Conversely, high shipping costs, adoption of EU standards, import duties, and import licensing requirements remain major market barriers. The U.S. exporter needs also to consider the longer freight time to Israel and the higher transport costs.

Advantages of U.S. products include:

- The Israeli consumer considers U.S. products to be better products;
- There are many products in the United States which already hold a Kosher certificate, thus they do not have to face the hurdle of obtaining a certificate;
- There is a free trade agreement (FTA) between the U.S. and Israel which gives an advantage for some products to be imported to Israel with better tariffs and custom rates than from other countries;
- Israel and the Palestinian Authority (PA) are almost one market. Products imported to Israel may be destined for the [PA food and beverage manufacturing sector](#), with its market of over three million people.

SECTION IV: BEST PRODUCT PROSPECTS

Category A: Products Present in the Market which have Good Sales Potential

- Israel is almost completely dependent on imports to meet its grain and feed needs. As a result, U.S. feed corn, wheat and soybeans are present in the market and have good market potential. Though, the U.S. cereal market share is being replaced by regional suppliers who have increased production and greatly improved quality in recent years.
- Nuts and dried fruits from the United States are present in the Israeli market and have good sales potential. Many nut products can be exported from the United States to Israel without tariffs.

Category B: Products Not Present in Significant Quantities But Have Good Sales Potential

- There is a market demand for frozen cherries and berries and clear sales potential. Prices for these products are high and local production does not meet demand.
- Maple syrup

Category C: Products Not Present Because They Face Significant Barriers

- Non-kosher meats are not allowed for importation.
- Kosher barriers on crustaceans and mollusca. They are not kosher and most supermarkets and retailers do not offer them.
- Pineapple, banana, cherries and citrus are not allowed for importation due to plant protection restrictions.
- Natural honey faces high duties.

SECTION V: KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

U.S. Embassy Israel, Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Office of Agricultural Affairs
Physical Address: 71 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv, Israel 63903
Email: agtelaviv@fas.usda.gov

FAS Regional Head Office, Office of Agricultural Affairs, U.S. Embassy Cairo
Email: AgCairo@fas.usda.gov

For additional information, see www.fas.usda.gov. See also to our Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) reports, FAIRS Export Certificate, Food Processing Ingredients Sector, and HRI Food Service Sector GAIN reports.

GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTS

Israel WTO-TBT Enquiry Point, Israeli Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor
Telephone: 972-3-7347502 - Fax: 972-3-7347626

Email: Yael.Friedgut@moital.gov.il

Food Control Service (FCS), Israeli Ministry of Health

12 Ha'arba'a St., Tel Aviv, Israel 64739

Telephone: 972-3-6270112 - Fax: 972-3-6270126

Website: www.health.gov.il/english/

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

Chief Import & Export Veterinary Officer

Veterinary Services and Animal Health

PO BOX 12, Beit Dagan, Israel 50250

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

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Attachments:

No Attachments