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Report Highlights:

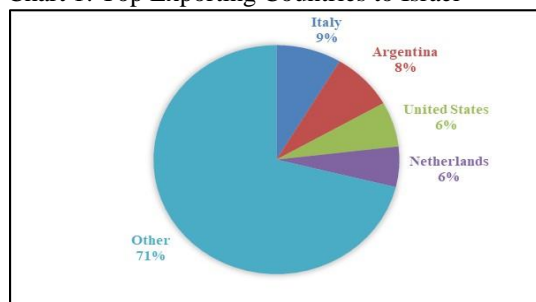
The Exporter Guide provides an economic and market overview, as well as demographic trends and practical tips for U.S. exporters on how to conduct business in Israel. The report further describes three market sectors (food retail, food service, and food processing), recommendations for market entry,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

Executive Summary:

Israel has a technologically advanced, market-oriented economy. In 2024, Israel's GDP reached \$541.8 billion, growing by 0.9 percent. GDP is expected to grow by 3.1 percent in 2025, and up to 4.4 percent in 2026 (if the war subsides). Due to rising consumer prices, the inflation rate in June 2025 was 3.3 percent. Risk assessments are frequently evaluated due to regional instability that affects growth rate, inflation rate, and the government deficit.

Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Imports

Chart 1: Top Exporting Countries to Israel



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Food Retail Industry:

Israeli food retail sales reached \$21 billion in 2024. During the first quarter of 2025, ongoing per capita consumption saw an increase of 4.1%. 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, Merav-Mazon Kol/Osher Ad, Yohananov and Viktory. Collectively, they have a revenue of \$9.2 billion and represent 68 percent of Israel's top 24 food retail companies.

Food Processing Industry:

With more than 3,000 food and drink processing facilities, the Israeli food processing sector is an important player in the domestic economy. Five groups dominate the local food processing industry: Tnuva, Central Company for Beverages Distribution (Coca-Cola), Strauss, Osem-Nestlé, and Soda Stream. In 2024, Israel imported \$8.9 billion of agricultural products, a large percentage of which were for the food processing industry. Almost all ingredients from horticultural sources are imported. In 2024, the annual revenue for Israel's largest food processors was \$14.13 billion.

Food Service Industry:

Israeli food service sales reached \$7.6 billion in 2024. The war greatly affected the food service sector due to lack of tourism and hotel and restaurant closures. The expansion of sales is dependent upon the cessation of the regional conflict and improvement in demand.

Quick Facts CY 2024

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products*

\$5.5 Billion (Value: USD)

List of Top 10 Growth Products in Israel*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Beef & Beef products | 2) Fruit & Vegetable juices |
| 3) Chocolate & Cocoa products | 4) Processed vegetables |
| 5) Distilled Spirits | 6) Fresh Fruit |
| 7) Coffee, Roasted and Extracts | 8) Beer |
| 9) Fresh Vegetables | 10) Dog & Cat Food |

Food Industry by Channels (U.S. billion)

Retail Food Industry	\$21
Food Service-HRI	\$7.6
Food Processing	\$14.13
U.S. Food & Ag Exports to Israel**	\$10.8

Top 10 Host Country Retailers

Shufersal Ltd; Rami Levy Shivuk Hashikma Ltd; Merav-Mazon Kol/ Osher Ad; Yohananov 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 (2024 end of year)

Population (millions): 10.026

GDP (billions USD): 541.80

GDP per capita (USD): 54,039

*BICO HS6 2021 – Consumer Oriented Agricultural Total

**BICO – Agricultural and Related Products

Bank of Israel annual exchange rate 1 USD = 3.69 NIS

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.cbs.gov.il/he/mediarelease/DocLib/2025/077/08_25_077b.pdf

2. <https://www.boi.org.il/media/cd5mswlf/forecast0125h.docx>

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
Opportunities	Threats
- Increasing consumer demand - Availability of kosher products - Demand for innovative products	- Adoption of EU regulations - Strong competition in a highly branded market - Regional instability

Section I: Market Overview

Israel is a parliamentary democracy of more than 10 million people, with a current growth rate of 1.12 percent annually.¹ According to latest data available, 77 percent of the population is ethnically Jewish, with 23 percent being non-Jewish and mainly of Arab descent.² 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. For more in-depth information about Israel's economy, see the Bank of Israel's [publications](#).

The United States and Israel have a Free Trade Agreement, which was signed in 1985 and has since been extended. In 1995, duties on all non-agricultural products were eliminated. However, in 1996, the United States and Israel signed an Agreement on Trade in Agricultural Products (ATAP) to gradually reduce tariffs. Since then, ATAP has been extended 17 times. Current tariffs and taxes on import good into Israel have not changed, and current basic reciprocal tariffs on Israel to the United States were set at fifteen percent on August 7, 2025.⁵

On January 1, 2025, Israel implemented a “food reform” under the title “What is good for Europe is good for Israel” which adopted more than 40 EU directives and regulations and added changes to the Israeli food legislation. This reform was partly aimed at addressing the rising food prices affected by the domestic and international events in recent years. For more information, please see [GAIN: Israel Adopts Additional European Union Standards for Agricultural Imports](#).⁶

Advantages and Challenges

¹ [Israel Central Bureau of Statistics](#)

² <https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/publications/DocLib/2024/shnaton2024.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)

⁵ <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/07/further-modifying-the-reciprocal-tariff-rates/>

⁶

https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=Israel%20Adopts%20Additional%20European%20Union%20Standards%20for%20Agricultural%20Imports_Tel%20Aviv_Israel_IS2024-0020.pdf

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).
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 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 United States 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 carry 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®, since the start of the war in Gaza, 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 accessible for most of the population. Although direct marketing such as email, SMS and phone calls are used, working with social media influencers has become a very successful marketing tool. Israel is a multicultural country, and adjusting to different audiences such as secular, Orthodox, Islamic, and Russian communities, may be necessary in marketing activities.

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, another significant entry point. However, there are still occasional delays in port logistics and flights at Ben Gurion Airport due to the impact from the war in Gaza.

For those new in 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 help 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, 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 are willing to hold meetings on Friday mornings. Most businesses and restaurants close on the Jewish Sabbath (Friday sundown

until Saturday sundown). Public transportation is also closed on the Jewish Sabbath and on some Jewish holidays.

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 may have mandatory leave during these periods of time.

Section III: Import Food Standards, Regulations and Procedures

Israel Adopts 40 New Import Regulations Related to EU Standards

On January 1, 2025, Israel implemented the “Tenth Amendment to the Protection of Public Health (Food) – 2015,” also referred to as the “food reform.” Under the reform of “What is good for Europe is good for Israel.” Under the food reform, Israel adopted more than 40 directives and regulations (with exceptions) to the country’s primary food legislation. The reform covers most types of foods and beverages, 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 and Food Security (MoAFS) 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 18 percent. 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. Hebrew must be used, and English may be added, provided the printed letters are no larger than those in Hebrew. Basic instructions by the Ministry of Health's National Food Services are available in English online.⁷ 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 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. Some of Israel's tariffs are low, and even some duty free 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 war in Gaza continues, GDP growth is expected to be impaired both on the supply and the demand side. The inflation rate in 2025 is expected to be 2.6 percent, while inflation in 2026 is expected to be 2.2 percent.⁸ The Turkish trade ban on Israel officially continues and has influenced several agricultural imports, and the consumption of certain products such as nuts, figs, olive oil, and flour.⁹ Some of these products are 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 foreign labor), as well as the tourism sector.

⁷ <https://www.gov.il/en/pages/food-labeling>

⁸ <https://www.boi.org.il/media/htcn12c/forcast0425e.docx>

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

Market Sector Structure and Trends

Consumption of fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG), also known as consumer-ready goods, significantly increased after October 2023. However, this trend began to slow down due to rising prices following the economic impact from the war in Gaza.

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 due to shrinkflation and family-sized packages for certain food items became too expensive; however, for low-cost products, family-sized items are still common. Consumers also seek both affordable goods for everyday family consumption 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 the lack of inbound tourism, rising prices, labor shortages, and a decline in the dining out due to stress or financial strain on Israelis. This has led many establishments to close or restaurants to change their menus to serve more affordable dishes. However, there is a growing trend of wine bars, breweries and food trucks which maintain high standard demands from consumers.¹⁰

Key Competitors Situation

¹⁰ [The Marker](#); FAS/Tel-Aviv research

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

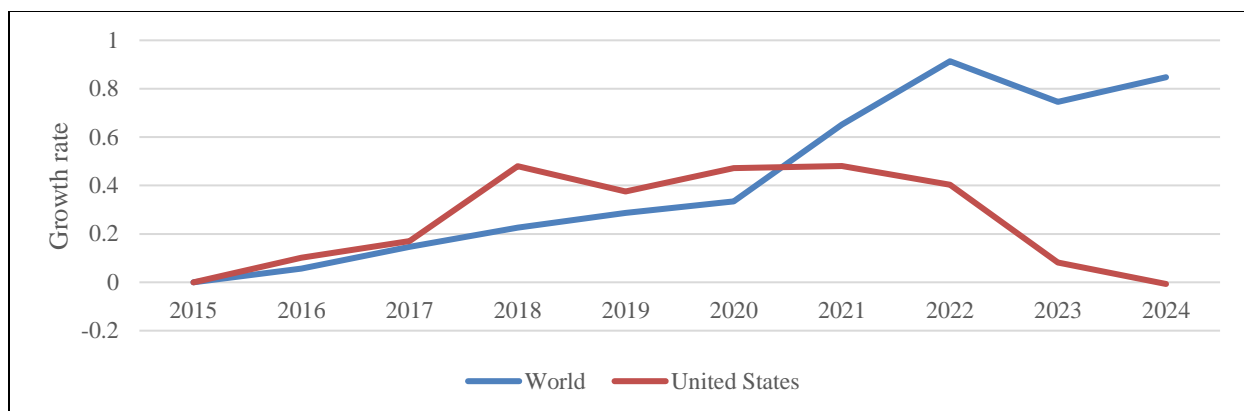
BICO GROUP	USA (Millions of USD)		Competitors Countries (Top 3)		Competitors' Countries Total (Millions of USD)
	CY 2024	January – June 2025		CY 2024	January – June 2025
Tree Nuts	112.5	73.6	Vietnam, China, Turkey	80.3	41.1
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	34.6	11.4	Italy, Spain, Turkey	170.6	96.9
Soup & Other Food Preparations	33.2	16.5	Ireland, Netherlands, Poland	102.9	56.5
Processed Fruit	27.2	15.1	Argentina, China, Turkey	40.7	23.8
Dog & Cat Food	23.2	11.1	Italy, France, Spain	65.3	42.3
Condiments & Sauces	22.7	11.3	Netherlands, Thailand, Italy	46.4	22.7
Fresh Fruit	22.2	11.7	Italy, South Africa, Greece	81.2	68
Beef & Beef Products	17.8	10.4	Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay	735.3	440.9
Processed Vegetables	15.3	20.7	Ukraine, China, Belgium	218.3	74.2
Dairy Products	13.5	11.7	Netherlands, Poland, Italy	136.5	97.5

Source: Trade Data Monitor, CY 2024 and January – June 2025

Section V: Agricultural and Food Imports

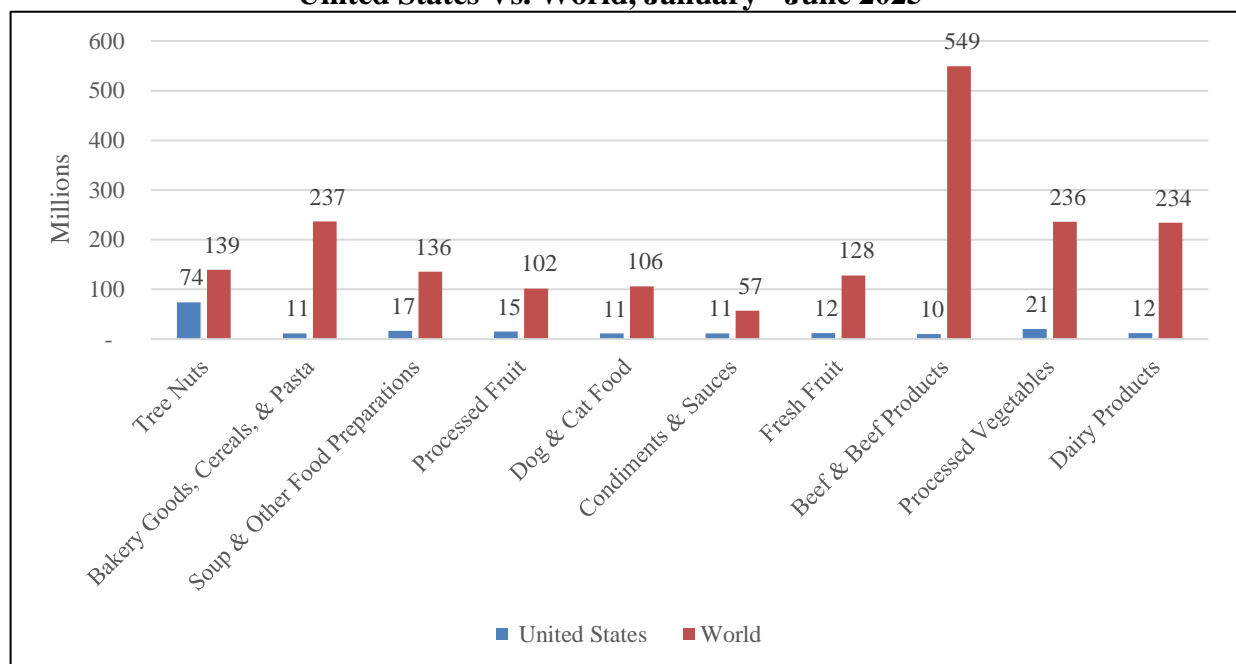
Israel is a net food importer. In 2024, Israel's agricultural imports (HS Chapters 1-24) totaled \$9.8 billion while exports totaled \$2.8 billion. Approximately five percent of Israel's agricultural imports were from the United States. In the last the past 10 years, Israel's agricultural imports have almost doubled. However, agricultural imports from the United States have declined to levels seen pre 2015, despite reported growth in the Israeli production sector.

**Chart 3: Growth of Israeli Imports
(HS 1-24)**



Source: Trade Data Monitor, HS Code 1-24, 2015 = Baseline

Chart 4: Top 10 Israeli Imported Consumer Oriented Products from the United States Vs. World, January - June 2025



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Best Prospects for High-Value, Consumer-Oriented Products

Israel presents strong opportunities for U.S. food and agricultural products. Demand is rising for both high-end food products, and affordable, family-sized options, reflecting growth at opposite ends of the market. Additionally, niche products addressing specific health needs such as gluten-free options for celiac disease or products tailored for diabetes are continuing to gain traction. Vegetarian and vegan products are also seeing increased demand. Meanwhile, mid-range products are facing a decline in consumer interest.

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 2024 Annual](#)
- [GAIN ISRAEL - Israel Food Service - Hotel, Restaurant & Institutional 2024 Annual](#)
- [GAIN ISRAEL - Israel Food Processing Ingredients 2024 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
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Appendix I

Chart 7: Israeli Imports of Agricultural Products, CY 2021-2024, Millions of USD

(HS Chapters 1-24)

HS Chapter*	Israel Imports from the world (million, \$)				Israel Imports from US (million, \$)				US market share** (%)			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	465.2	473.5	408.0	371.8	3.7	2.9	3.7	2.6	1%	1%	1%	1%
2	869.4	1,072.1	835.1	1,029.2	22.5	56.7	64.1	79.0	3%	5%	8%	8%
3	603.3	780.4	683.1	857.2	2.3	2.3	5.3	7.4	0%	0%	1%	1%
4	196.8	216.8	259.8	244.1	12.7	11.2	13.7	15.4	6%	5%	5%	6%
5	5.6	8.6	5.8	6.8	0.8	1.2	1	1.2	15%	14%	17%	18%
6	32.3	29.8	29.8	39.0	0	0	0	0.0	0%	0%	0%	0%
7	302	460.5	379.4	405.5	19.7	9.9	8.2	11.2	7%	2%	2%	3%
8	393.7	441.9	395.1	426.9	144.4	169.2	150.4	143.1	37%	38%	38%	34%
9	233	247.9	217.3	248.9	2.7	1.6	2.3	1.9	1%	1%	1%	1%
10	1144	1,360.1	1,137.2	931.1	31.4	79.9	4.3	19.2	3%	6%	0%	2%
11	93.3	106.0	114.7	111.7	6.9	6.3	3.8	4.0	7%	6%	3%	4%
12	421.2	499.0	432.6	422.2	17.3	14.4	5.8	4.9	4%	3%	1%	1%
13	31.6	35.5	31.4	34.3	1.6	1.6	1	1.7	5%	5%	3%	5%
14	9.6	8.7	5.3	6.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	7%	4%	5%	2%
15	359.8	467.9	404.7	428.1	7	9.6	8.2	6.7	2%	2%	2%	2%
16	153	178.8	175.2	259.7	4.9	12.1	13.6	10.7	3%	7%	8%	4%
17	306.8	354.4	438.4	433.5	7.5	8	14.3	6.7	2%	2%	3%	2%
18	265	294.9	305.6	363.5	6	8.8	6.2	7.1	2%	3%	2%	2%
19	459	518.0	548.2	537.4	26.1	27.7	27.3	31.3	6%	5%	5%	6%
20	378	430.8	429.2	531.6	41.7	41.7	39	43.7	11%	10%	9%	8%
21	471.2	527.1	520.1	549.8	53.7	54.9	51.7	55.6	11%	10%	10%	10%
22	594.6	586.2	582.5	643.8	29.7	26.5	26.7	19.1	5%	5%	5%	3%
23	702	806.3	670.1	645.8	115.7	112.8	43.6	30.4	16%	14%	7%	5%
24	301	281.7	282.2	307.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	8791.4	10186.9	9290.8	9,836.3	559.3	659.8	494.8	503.4	6%	6%	5%	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