



OPPORTUNITIES IN ISRAEL MARKET IN-DEPTH MARKET ANALYSIS



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1. BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO ISRAEL MARKET

Israel has become a regional economic and military powerhouse, leveraging its prosperous high-tech sector, large defense industry, and concerns about Iran to foster partnerships around the world. The State of Israel was established in 1948.

The Israeli economy has undergone a dramatic transformation in the last 30 years, led by cutting-edge, high-tech sectors. Offshore gas discoveries in the Mediterranean, most notably in the Tamar and Leviathan gas fields, place Israel at the center of a potential regional natural gas market. However, Israel is a high-income, technology- and industrial-based economy. Their main agriculture products are milk, potatoes, poultry, tomatoes, carrots, turnips, tangerines/mandarins, green chillies/peppers, eggs, vegetables. Major industries are high-technology products (including aviation, communications, computer-aided design and manufactures, medical electronics, fiber optics), wood and paper products, potash and phosphates, food, beverages, and tobacco, caustic soda, cement, pharmaceuticals, construction, metal products, chemical products, plastics, cut diamonds, textiles, footwear.

Israel's main exports are diamonds, integrated circuits, refined petroleum, medical instruments, packaged medicines, measuring instruments (2021) while main imports are diamonds, cars, crude petroleum, refined petroleum, broadcasting equipment.

In the latest reports, Nominal GDP of Israel reached 133.4 USD bn in Dec 2022. GDP Per Capita in Israel reached 54,724.6 USD in Dec 2022. The population of Israel in 2022 was 9,038,309.

Modern Israel is bounded to the north by Lebanon, the northeast by Syria, the east by Jordan and the West Bank, and to the southwest by Egypt. To the west of Israel is the Mediterranean Sea, which makes up the majority of Israel's 273 km (170 mi) coastline and the Gaza Strip.

Although geographically small, Israel boasts a resilient and varied business environment that has garnered global acclaim. Notably, the country's economy thrives in cutting-edge sectors like cybersecurity, software development, biotechnology, and telecommunications, earning it the moniker of "Startup Nation." This label stems from its flourishing startup ecosystem, which has birthed a multitude of prosperous technology enterprises.



2. BUSINESS CULTURE IN ISRAEL

Israeli business culture is characterized by its informal and direct nature. The preference for open and candid communication extends even to executive-level interactions. Negotiations are often marked by assertiveness and straightforwardness. It is customary for individuals to address each other by their first names, fostering a sense of familiarity. Engaging in spirited discussions is commonplace, encouraging the exchange of diverse ideas.

In Israeli business culture, the emphasis on building relationships and forging personal connections is paramount. Establishing a rapport based on trust and mutual understanding is highly valued. Furthermore, Israel's strong culture of entrepreneurship and innovation permeates the business landscape. The entrepreneurial spirit is deeply ingrained, driving the pursuit of innovative solutions and novel approaches.

Recognizing the significance of family and personal time, Israeli businesses place great importance on work-life balance. Observing religious holidays and accommodating flexible working hours to accommodate personal needs is customary. This approach reflects a respect for individuals' personal lives and fosters a supportive and inclusive work environment.

Overall, Israeli business culture thrives on directness, relationship-building, innovation, and a recognition of the value of personal well-being. These characteristics contribute to the dynamic and vibrant nature of the Israeli business landscape.

3. WHY SRI LANKA IMPORTANT FOR ISRAEL COMPANIES

Israeli companies find Sri Lanka to be an important destination for several compelling reasons. Firstly, Sri Lanka's strategic location in the Indian Ocean plays a significant role. It provides Israeli businesses with a gateway to South Asia and easy access to regional markets. This advantageous positioning enables them to expand their operations and establish a foothold in the region.

Moreover, Sri Lanka offers cost-effectiveness, making it an attractive option for Israeli companies. The comparatively lower labor and operational costs in Sri Lanka can result in increased profitability and competitiveness for Israeli businesses.

The existence of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) between Sri Lanka and other countries is another significant factor. These agreements create favorable trade conditions and facilitate smoother market access for Israeli companies seeking to tap into Sri Lanka's market or leverage it as a base for regional trade.

Additionally, Sri Lanka's government initiatives aimed at attracting foreign investment and fostering business growth make it an appealing destination for Israeli companies. The Sri Lankan government's efforts to create a conducive business environment, streamline regulations, and offer incentives further enhance the country's attractiveness for Israeli businesses.

Overall, the strategic location, cost-effectiveness, FTAs, and government initiatives in Sri Lanka make it an important and appealing market for Israeli companies looking to expand their reach, tap into new markets, and capitalize on business opportunities in the region.

4. BILATERAL TRADE BETWEEN SRI LANKA AND ISRAEL

Israel is the 19th export destination for Sri Lanka. Total export value from Sri Lanka to Israel was USD 148.4 Mn in 2022 and total imports from Israel to Sri Lanka for the same period were USD 121.23 Mn. Israel is the 25th import origin for Sri Lanka in 2022.

Sri Lanka's exports to Israel has increased by 14.2% in 2022 when compared to the year 2021. Imports from Israel has also increased by 19.43% in 2022 when compared to the year 2021.

Sri Lanka's main export products to Israel in 2022 were Diamonds, Tea, Fresh and Frozen Fish, Pneumatic & Retreated Rubber Tyres & Tubes, Made-up Textile Articles, Coco Peat, Fiber Pith products, Coconut Oil and Desiccated Coconut.

Sri Lanka's main imports products from Israel in 2022 were Diamonds, Yarn, Electrical & Electronic Products, Processed Vegetables, Fruits & Juices, Products of Plastics, Fertilizers, Tools, Implements, Cutlery & Parts, Other Chemical Products, Electronic Circuits, Transistors, Valves, Cathode Tubes and Woven Fabrics.

Bilateral trade between Sri Lanka and Israel (2017-2022)

Values in USD Mn

Year	Export	Import	Trade Balance	Total trade
2017	78.9	66.41	12.49	145.31
2018	100.57	63.16	37.41	163.73
2019	118.19	84.66	33.53	202.85
2020	89.18	67.13	22.05	156.31
2021	128.76	99.83	28.93	228.59
2022	148.40	121.23	27.17	269.63
2023(Jan-May)	64.22	51.38	12.84	115.6

Source: Sri Lanka customs

5. MARKET ENTRY REQUIREMENTS TO ISRAEL

5.1 Documents required for customs clearance

When going through customs clearance in Israel, the specific documents required may vary depending on the nature of the goods, their origin, and the purpose of import or export. However, the following are commonly required documents for customs clearance:

1. Commercial Invoice: This document provides details about the transaction, including the buyer and seller, description of the goods, unit prices, and total value. It should include sufficient information to determine the customs value of the goods.
2. Packing List: A packing list provides a detailed breakdown of the contents of each package or container, including the quantity, weight, dimensions, and a description of the goods. It assists customs officers in verifying the shipment's contents.

3. Bill of Lading/Airway Bill: This document serves as a contract of carriage and receipt of goods for shipments transported by sea or air. It includes details about the consignor, consignee, shipping route, and a description of the goods.
4. Customs Declaration: A customs declaration form, such as the Single Administrative Document (SAD) or its electronic equivalent, is typically required. It provides information about the imported or exported goods, their value, origin, and any applicable customs duties or taxes.
5. Certificate of Origin: This document verifies the country of origin of the goods. It may be required to determine eligibility for preferential trade agreements or to assess the correct duty rates.
6. Import/Export License: Depending on the nature of the goods, specific licenses or permits may be required. These licenses demonstrate compliance with regulations and ensure that goods meet specific quality or safety standards.
7. Transport Document: Proof of transport, such as a transport contract, shipping line booking, or airway bill, is required to demonstrate the movement of goods.
8. Insurance Certificate: If the goods are insured, an insurance certificate or policy may be necessary to verify coverage during transit.
9. Tax/VAT-related Documents: For imports, relevant tax or VAT documents may be required, such as a VAT certificate or proof of payment.
10. Additional Documentation: Depending on the nature of the goods, other documents may be necessary, such as licenses for restricted goods, sanitary or phytosanitary certificates for food or agricultural products, or specific permits for controlled substances.

It's important to note that customs requirements can change, and additional documents may be necessary based on the specific circumstances of your shipment. It is advisable to consult with the Israeli customs authorities or a customs broker to ensure compliance with the current requirements for customs clearance in Israel.

When importing goods to Israel, depending on the nature of the imported goods, you may be required to provide additional documents to various authorities in addition to the customs clearance documents mentioned earlier. Here are some examples:

- Ministry of Transportation: If you are importing goods that fall under the purview of the Ministry of Transportation, such as vehicles, machinery, or equipment, you may need to provide documents such as vehicle registration certificates, import licenses for specific types of vehicles, or conformity certificates for machinery or equipment.
- Israeli Standard Institute: Certain products may require compliance with Israeli standards or specific certifications. In such cases, you may need to provide certificates of conformity or test reports issued by recognized testing laboratories to demonstrate compliance with applicable standards. This requirement may apply to products related to safety, electrical and electronic equipment, construction materials, or other regulated goods.
- Ministry of Communications: If you are importing telecommunications equipment or devices, you may need to obtain approvals or certifications from the Ministry of Communications. This could include obtaining radio frequency certifications or import licenses for specific types of communication devices.

- Ministry of Trade and Commerce: Depending on the type of goods being imported, the Ministry of Trade and Commerce may require additional permits or licenses. This could apply to products such as pharmaceuticals, chemicals, controlled substances, or items subject to specific regulations.

It is important to research and identify the specific requirements of the relevant authorities based on the nature of your imported goods. Contacting the respective authorities or consulting with a customs broker can help ensure that you have the necessary documentation to comply with the regulations imposed by these authorities in Israel.

5.2 Kosher certification

A kosher certificate is a certification issued to products that comply with the dietary laws of Judaism, known as kosher laws. In the context of exporting products to Israel, obtaining a kosher certificate ensures that the products meet the requirements and standards necessary to be considered kosher according to Jewish dietary laws.

Kosher laws encompass various aspects, including the ingredients used, production processes, and supervision of the entire manufacturing or preparation process. To obtain a kosher certificate, the manufacturer or exporter typically needs to engage with a reputable kosher certification agency or organization recognized by the Israeli Chief Rabbinate or other kosher authorities.

The certification process involves an inspection and evaluation of the production facilities, ingredients, and processes used to ensure compliance with kosher standards. This may include verifying that the ingredients used are kosher, ensuring the equipment and utensils used in production are appropriately cleaned and free from any non-kosher contaminants, and having trained personnel supervise the production process to ensure adherence to kosher requirements.

Once the products meet the necessary kosher standards, the certification agency or organization will issue a kosher certificate indicating that the products are kosher and suitable for consumption by observant Jews. This certificate provides assurance to consumers, distributors, and retailers that the products meet the dietary requirements of kosher laws.

In the case of exporting products to Israel, obtaining a kosher certificate can be particularly important as kosher certification is highly valued in the Israeli market, especially for food and beverage products. Israeli consumers, particularly those who adhere to kosher dietary laws, often seek products with a valid kosher certificate to ensure that their religious dietary requirements are met.

Having a kosher certificate can enhance the marketability and acceptance of products in Israel, as it demonstrates compliance with kosher standards and increases consumer confidence in the product's authenticity and suitability for their dietary needs.

If you would like to sell retail products in Israel and want to obtain a kosher certification, there are several organizations in Israel that can provide this certification. The kosher certification ensures that your products comply with Jewish dietary laws and are suitable for consumption by observant Jews. Here are a few prominent kosher certification organizations in Israel:

- **Badatz:** Badatz is a well-known kosher certification organization in Israel. It is a private kosher certification authority that operates under the supervision of various Orthodox rabbis. Badatz certification is widely recognized and trusted by consumers in Israel.
- **Chief Rabbinate of Israel:** The Chief Rabbinate of Israel is the official religious authority in Israel. They have a kosher division responsible for issuing kosher certifications. The certification from the Chief Rabbinate is widely accepted throughout Israel and is often displayed as a symbol, known as the "hechsher."
- **OU Israel:** OU Israel is the local branch of the Orthodox Union (OU), a prominent kosher certification agency based in the United States. OU Israel provides kosher certification services to companies operating in Israel. The OU symbol is internationally recognized as a kosher certification mark.
- **Badatz Beit Yosef:** Badatz Beit Yosef is another kosher certification authority in Israel. It follows the strict standards of Jewish law (Halacha) and is widely respected for its rigorous certification process.
- **Kosher Lemehadrin:** Kosher Lemehadrin is a term used to describe products that adhere to the highest level of kosher certification and stringency. Many kosher certification organizations, including Badatz and the Chief Rabbinate, offer Kosher Lemehadrin certifications for products that meet their strict requirements.

It's important to note that the specific kosher certification organization you choose may depend on various factors such as the target market, the nature of your products, and the level of kosher certification required. It's recommended to contact these organizations directly to understand their certification process, requirements, and fees involved.

6. POTENTIAL SECTORS FOR SRI LANKAN EXPORTERS

Sri Lankan exporters have a range of potential sectors to explore and capitalize on. These sectors offer promising opportunities for business expansion and export growth. Some of the key sectors for Sri Lankan exporters include:

1. **Diamond, Gem & Jewelry:** Sri Lanka is renowned for its precious gemstones and jewelry craftsmanship. Exporting high-quality gemstones, intricately designed jewelry, and diamond-related products can be a lucrative sector for Sri Lankan exporters.
2. **Mineral Water:** Sri Lanka's natural resources and pristine water sources make it ideal for the production of high-quality mineral water. Exporting bottled mineral water to international markets can be a promising avenue for Sri Lankan exporters.
3. **Software:** Sri Lanka possesses a pool of skilled manpower in the software development industry. Exporting software solutions, IT services, and skilled software professionals can be a viable sector for Sri Lankan exporters, capitalizing on their expertise and competitive advantage in this field.
4. **Agriculture Products:** Sri Lanka's fertile land and favorable climate allow for the cultivation of a variety of agricultural products. Exporting fresh food and beverages, including tropical fruits, spices, tea, and processed agricultural products, can be a lucrative sector for Sri Lankan exporters.
5. **Fishery Products:** Sri Lanka's rich marine resources make it an ideal source for high-quality fishery products. Exporting fresh and processed seafood, including fish, prawns, and other marine delicacies, can be a profitable sector for Sri Lankan exporters.
6. **Green Tea:** Sri Lanka is renowned for its tea production, including the famous Ceylon tea. Exporting high-quality green tea, known for its health benefits and unique flavors, can be a promising sector for Sri Lankan exporters.

7. **Grow Bags:** Sri Lanka has expertise in manufacturing and exporting grow bags, which are used for hydroponic and vertical farming. Exporting grow bags to support sustainable and efficient farming practices can be a potential sector for Sri Lankan exporters.
8. **Apparel & Textiles:** Sri Lanka's apparel and textile industry is well-established and recognized for its quality and craftsmanship. Exporting a wide range of apparel and textile products, including swimwear, lingerie, fashion garments, and fabrics, can be a lucrative sector for Sri Lankan exporters.
9. **Ornamental Fish:** Sri Lanka is known for its diverse range of ornamental fish species. Exporting colorful and exotic ornamental fish to international markets can be a niche sector for Sri Lankan exporters, catering to the demand of aquarium enthusiasts.
10. **Agritech:** Israel is known for its expertise in agricultural technology (agritech). It has developed advanced agricultural practices, irrigation systems, precision farming technologies, and innovative solutions for crop management, water conservation, and greenhouse cultivation. Israeli agritech companies have gained global recognition for their innovations in maximizing crop yields and improving agricultural efficiency.
11. **Energy/Renewable Energy:** Israel has been actively developing renewable energy solutions, including solar power, wind energy, and energy storage technologies. The country has made significant strides in promoting clean energy and reducing dependence on fossil fuels.
12. **Digital Health:** Israel is a leader in digital health innovation, developing advanced technologies and solutions for healthcare, telemedicine, medical devices, health monitoring, electronic medical records, and data analytics. Israeli digital health startups have made substantial contributions to improving healthcare delivery and patient outcomes.
13. **Foodtech:** The Israeli foodtech sector focuses on innovations in food production, agricultural practices, alternative protein sources, food safety, and food waste reduction. Israeli companies are developing technologies for vertical farming, cultured meat, plant-based alternatives, precision agriculture, and sustainable food production.

These sectors represent some of the areas where Israel has excelled in innovation and offers opportunities for collaboration and partnerships. It's worth noting that Israel has a dynamic and diverse startup ecosystem, fostering innovation across various industries, beyond the sectors mentioned above.

7. MARKET DEMAND FOR SELECTED PRODUCTS & SERVICES IN ISRAEL

Software, reporting analytics, IT consulting services.

The software market in Israel is a thriving and dynamic industry. Israel has gained a reputation as a global leader in technological innovation, and the software sector plays a significant role in the country's high-tech ecosystem.

Israel is known for its startup culture and entrepreneurial spirit, with many software companies emerging and making a mark in various fields. The software market encompasses a wide range of sectors, including:

1. **Cybersecurity:** Israel has a strong presence in the cybersecurity industry, with numerous startups and established companies developing cutting-edge solutions for protecting digital assets, networks, and data.

2. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML): Israeli companies are at the forefront of AI and ML advancements, leveraging these technologies across various industries, such as healthcare, finance, agriculture, and transportation.

3. Enterprise Software: Israeli companies develop enterprise software solutions, including customer relationship management (CRM), enterprise resource planning (ERP), and project management tools, to enhance business operations and productivity.

4. Mobile Applications: Israel has a vibrant mobile app development market, with companies creating innovative and user-friendly applications for both iOS and Android platforms.

5. Financial Technology (FinTech): Israeli software companies are active in the FinTech sector, developing solutions for online payments, digital banking, blockchain technology, and other financial services.

6. HealthTech: Israel has a strong presence in HealthTech, with software companies developing solutions for medical devices, telemedicine, electronic health records (EHR), and healthcare analytics.

The software market in Israel benefits from a supportive ecosystem that includes academic institutions, research centers, government initiatives, and venture capital funding. The country's strong technological infrastructure, skilled workforce, and collaborative environment contribute to the growth and success of software companies.

It's worth noting that the software market is highly competitive, and companies in Israel often target both domestic and international markets. Israeli software companies frequently engage in global partnerships, collaborations, and export activities to expand their reach.

While English is the dominant language, it's important to note that Hebrew is also commonly used in software development within Israel. Israeli software developers often use Hebrew for internal communications, project management, and other non-code-related aspects of their work.

Moreover, some Israeli companies may develop software solutions specifically for the Hebrew-speaking market, such as applications or platforms that cater to local needs or comply with Israeli regulations.

In summary, English is the primary language used for software development in Israel, but Hebrew is also used for internal communications and for software products targeted specifically at the Israeli market.

Fishery

When exporting fish from Sri Lanka to Israel, ensuring high-quality standards is crucial, as Israeli consumers are known to place great importance on quality. To address the concerns and meet the expectations of Israeli consumers, it's essential to focus on the following aspects:

1. Compliance with Food Safety Standards: Adhere to strict food safety regulations and standards throughout the entire supply chain. This includes proper handling, processing, and packaging of the fish to maintain freshness and prevent contamination.

2. Quality Control: Implement robust quality control measures to ensure that the exported fish meets the desired quality parameters. This can involve regular inspections, testing for contaminants, monitoring temperature control during transportation, and maintaining proper hygiene practices.

3. **Certifications and Accreditation:** Obtain relevant certifications and accreditations that demonstrate compliance with internationally recognized standards. This can include certifications for food safety management systems (such as ISO 22000) and sustainable fishing practices (such as MSC certification).

4. **Traceability:** Establish a reliable traceability system to track the origin and journey of the fish from catch to export. This provides transparency and reassurance to Israeli consumers about the quality and sustainability of the fish.

5. **Packaging and Presentation:** Pay attention to the packaging and presentation of the fish. Use appropriate packaging materials that maintain the quality and freshness of the fish during transit. Clear labeling and informative packaging can also enhance consumer trust.

6. **Communication and Documentation:** Provide comprehensive and accurate documentation related to the fish export, including certificates of origin, health certificates, and any other relevant documentation. Effective communication with Israeli importers and addressing any concerns promptly can help build trust.

7. **Establishing Partnerships:** Collaborate with reliable and reputable importers or distributors in Israel who have experience and a good reputation in handling fish imports. Building strong relationships with such partners can enhance credibility and ensure that the fish is marketed to Israeli consumers with confidence.

It's important to note that establishing and maintaining a positive reputation for high-quality fish exports may take time and consistent effort. By prioritizing quality control, compliance with regulations, and effective communication, it is possible to address Israeli consumers' concerns about the quality of fish from Sri Lanka.

Aquarium Fish

Israel has a thriving market for aquarium fish. The country has a long-standing tradition of fishkeeping and aquarium hobbyists, leading to a strong demand for various types of aquarium fish.

Israel has a number of fish farms and breeders that specialize in producing and supplying a wide range of freshwater and marine fish species. These farms cater to both local customers and export markets, offering a diverse selection of aquarium fish.

In Israel, you can find a variety of popular aquarium fish species, including tropical freshwater fish like guppies, tetras, cichlids, and livebearers. Additionally, there is also a demand for saltwater fish species, including reef fish and ornamental marine species.

The availability and variety of aquarium fish may vary depending on the specific location and pet stores you visit. Major cities in Israel, such as Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, and Haifa, have a higher concentration of pet stores that offer aquarium fish and related supplies.

It's important to note that when purchasing aquarium fish, it's crucial to prioritize ethical and responsible sourcing to ensure the health and welfare of the fish. Be sure to choose reputable sources that prioritize sustainable and ethical practices.

Tea

In Israel, the consumption of tea is quite popular, and people have varied preferences when it comes to tea types and flavors. Here are some types of tea that are commonly enjoyed by people in Israel:

1. **Black Tea:** Black tea is widely consumed in Israel and is often enjoyed with or without milk and sugar. Popular varieties include Assam, Ceylon, Earl Grey, and English Breakfast.
2. **Green Tea:** Green tea has gained popularity in Israel due to its health benefits. Many Israelis appreciate the light and refreshing flavor of green tea. It is commonly consumed both hot and cold.
3. **Herbal Tea:** Herbal teas, also known as tisanes, are quite popular in Israel. Chamomile, mint, lemon verbena, and rooibos are among the favored herbal tea options. Herbal teas are often consumed for their soothing properties and diverse flavors.
4. **Fruit Infusions:** Israel's warm climate makes fruit infusions a refreshing choice for tea drinkers. Fruit infusions are made by steeping dried fruits, such as apple, hibiscus, berry blends, and citrus flavors, to create flavorful and vibrant beverages.
5. **Flavored Tea:** Flavored teas, such as jasmine tea, earl grey with bergamot, and various fruit-flavored teas, are also enjoyed in Israel. These teas combine traditional tea leaves with added natural flavors to create unique taste profiles.
6. **Moroccan Mint Tea:** Moroccan mint tea, a blend of green tea, fresh mint leaves, and sugar, is particularly popular in Israel. It is often prepared and served ceremoniously, and it has a refreshing and aromatic flavor.
7. **Specialty and Boutique Teas:** Israel has a growing market for specialty and boutique teas, offering unique blends, high-quality teas, and rare varieties sourced from different regions around the world. These teas cater to tea enthusiasts looking for premium and distinct tea experiences.

It's important to note that individual preferences may vary, and the types of tea consumed can differ based on personal taste and cultural influences. Israeli tea drinkers appreciate a wide range of tea options, from traditional favorites to new and innovative blends.

Wissotzky Tea Company is a well-known tea company in Israel, but it would be inaccurate to describe the tea market in Israel as a monopoly solely based on the presence of Wissotzky. While Wissotzky is a major player in the Israeli tea market and holds a significant market share, there are other tea brands and companies operating in Israel as well.

The Israeli tea market is relatively competitive, with various local and international tea brands available to consumers. In addition to Wissotzky, there are other prominent tea brands in Israel, including those offering specialty teas, herbal infusions, and imported tea varieties.

It's worth noting that Wissotzky Tea Company has a long-standing history in Israel and has been a leading tea brand in the country for many years. They offer a wide range of tea products and have a strong presence in the market. However, the existence of other tea brands and competition in the market suggests that it is not solely dominated by Wissotzky.

Overall, while Wissotzky is a significant player in the Israeli tea market, it is not accurate to characterize the entire market as a monopoly.

Jaggery

Jaggery, a traditional sweetener commonly used in South Asian and African cuisines, is not as widely known or commonly used in Israel. Jaggery is made from the sap of palm trees or sugarcane juice and is typically used as a sweetener in various desserts, beverages, and traditional dishes.

In Israel, the local sweeteners of choice are primarily sugar and honey. These sweeteners are readily available and commonly used in cooking, baking, and beverages. While there may be some specialty stores or international markets in Israel that carry jaggery due to the country's diverse culinary landscape, it is not a mainstream ingredient in Israeli cuisine.

However, with increasing globalization and cultural exchange, there is a growing interest in diverse food ingredients and flavors. As Israeli cuisine continues to evolve and embrace influences from different cultures, it is possible that jaggery might gain some recognition and availability in certain culinary circles or niche markets.

If you are specifically looking for jaggery in Israel, it might be worth checking specialty stores or international food markets that cater to a wider range of ingredients from different cultures. Additionally, online shopping platforms or international food delivery services may offer options for sourcing jaggery in Israel.

Bottled water

The bottled water industry in Israel is a significant sector, catering to the demand for convenient and purified drinking water. While Israel has its own local brands and manufacturers of bottled water, it also imports water from various countries, including Italy and France.

Israel, despite being a country with limited water resources, has a well-established bottled water market. The demand for bottled water is driven by factors such as convenience, accessibility, and perceived quality and safety standards. Many Israelis choose to consume bottled water for drinking purposes, particularly when they are on the go or prefer the taste and purity of bottled water over tap water.

In addition to domestic production, Israel does import bottled water from different countries, including Italy and France. These imports often include popular international brands that have gained recognition for their quality and reputation. Italian and French bottled water brands are known for their mineral-rich sources, distinct tastes, and premium positioning in the global market.

Imported bottled water from Italy and France provides Israeli consumers with a variety of options and preferences. These imported brands cater to different consumer segments, offering a diverse range of packaging sizes, mineral content, and flavors.

It's worth noting that imported bottled water is subject to regulations and standards set by the Israeli authorities to ensure compliance with health and safety requirements. These regulations govern the quality, labeling, and distribution of imported bottled water to protect consumer interests and maintain product integrity.

Overall, the bottled water industry in Israel is a thriving sector, with both domestic production and imports from countries like Italy and France, providing consumers with a wide array of options to meet their preferences for drinking water.

Clothing

The demand for clothing in Israel is significant, as it is a country with a vibrant fashion culture and a diverse population. The clothing market in Israel caters to a wide range of consumer preferences and styles, including both local and international fashion trends.

Israelis generally place importance on personal style and fashion, with a desire to express their individuality through clothing choices. The demand for clothing encompasses various categories, including casual wear, formal wear, sportswear, activewear, and accessories.

The clothing market in Israel is influenced by both local and international fashion brands. Israeli consumers often look for a balance between trendy, fashionable items and practical, comfortable clothing suitable for the Mediterranean climate.

Additionally, due to the country's diverse population, there is a demand for clothing that caters to different religious and cultural preferences. For example, modest fashion is popular among certain segments of the population, leading to a demand for modest clothing options.

Israeli consumers are also becoming increasingly conscious of sustainability and ethical fashion practices. There is growing interest in eco-friendly materials, fair trade practices, and locally produced clothing items.

Online shopping has gained popularity in Israel, offering consumers convenience and access to a wide range of clothing options from both local and international retailers.

Overall, the demand for clothing in Israel is driven by a mix of fashion trends, cultural preferences, climate considerations, and individual style choices. The market offers a diverse range of clothing options to cater to the varied tastes and needs of Israeli consumers.

Retail clothing brands

- ✓ Tamnoon: Tamnoon is a popular retail clothing brand in Israel. It offers a wide range of clothing and accessories for men, women, and children. Tamnoon focuses on trendy and affordable fashion items, including apparel, shoes, and accessories. The brand has numerous stores across Israel and also operates an online store for convenient shopping.
- ✓ Golf & co: Golf & co is another well-known retail clothing brand in Israel. It specializes in casual and sportswear for men, women, and children. Golf & co offers a variety of clothing items such as t-shirts, shirts, jeans, jackets, and activewear. The brand aims to provide comfortable and stylish clothing options for everyday wear. Golf & co has multiple stores located throughout Israel.
- ✓ Castro: Castro is a prominent fashion brand in Israel, offering a wide range of clothing and accessories for men, women, and children. The brand is known for its contemporary and fashionable designs, catering to different styles and trends. Castro stores feature a variety of clothing items, including dresses, suits, jeans, tops, and accessories such as bags, shoes, and jewelry. Castro has an extensive presence in Israel with numerous stores across the country.

These brands have their own websites where you can explore their collections, find store locations, and make online purchases. Additionally, you can visit shopping malls and commercial areas in Israel, as these brands often have dedicated stores or sections within larger department stores.

Swim ware

Obtain information about swimwear standards from the Israel Standard Institute, by directly entering their official website address, which is <http://www.sii.org.il/>.

Once on their website, you can navigate to the relevant sections or search for information related to swimwear standards. The Israel Standard Institute sets and promotes standards in various industries, including textiles and clothing, which may include specifications for swimwear.

Share your offers to this email contact@israelasia.org and add the subject like this “fashion, clothing, fabric” and then they forward to their members.

8. THE LEADING RETAILERS IN ISRAEL

SHUFERSAL

Shufersal is one of the largest supermarket chains in Israel. Website: <https://www.shufersal.co.il/>
Customer Service Phone Number: 1-800-365-365 (within Israel) Email: service@shufersal.co.il

RAMI LEVY

Rami Levy is another prominent supermarket chain in Israel. Here is the general contact information for Rami Levy: Website: <https://www.rami-levy.co.il/> Customer Service Phone Number: 1-800-730-730 (within Israel) Email: info@rami-levy.co.il

TIV TA'AM

Tiv Ta'am is a supermarket chain in Israel. Here is the general contact information for Tiv Ta'am:

Website: <http://www.tivtaam.co.il/> Customer Service Phone Number: 1-700-700-995 (within Israel)
Email: service@tivtaam.co.il

9. TRANSPORTATION

The main port in Israel is the Port of Haifa. Located in the northern part of the country, Haifa Port is the largest and busiest port in Israel. It serves as a major gateway for international trade and commerce, handling a significant volume of containerized cargo, general cargo, and bulk cargo.

The Port of Haifa plays a crucial role in facilitating Israel's imports and exports, serving as a vital link for international trade. It provides access to markets in Europe, Asia, and the Mediterranean region, contributing to the economic development of the country.

In addition to the Port of Haifa, Israel also has other smaller ports that handle specific types of cargo or serve regional purposes. These include the Port of Ashdod, located in the south of Israel, which primarily

focuses on container traffic, and the Port of Eilat, situated on the Red Sea, which serves as a gateway for trade with countries in the Far East and Africa.

When it comes to shipping routes from Colombo, Sri Lanka, to Israel, there are several main routes commonly used by shipping companies. The specific route taken may vary based on factors such as shipping line preferences, vessel availability, and prevailing trade conditions. Here are some of the primary shipping routes from Colombo to Israel:

1. **Direct Route via Red Sea:** This is one of the most common routes for shipping cargo from Colombo to Israel. Vessels depart from Colombo and sail through the Indian Ocean, entering the Red Sea through the Gulf of Aden. They then continue northward, passing through the Suez Canal and into the Mediterranean Sea until reaching the ports in Israel.
2. **Transshipment Route via Major Transshipment Hubs:** Another route option involves transshipment through major hubs in the region. In this case, cargo from Colombo is loaded onto vessels bound for transshipment ports, such as Port Said in Egypt or Piraeus in Greece. From there, it is transshipped onto smaller feeder vessels that sail directly to ports in Israel.
3. **Route via Arabian Sea and Mediterranean Sea:** Some shipping lines may choose to take a route that involves sailing through the Arabian Sea, passing by the Arabian Peninsula and entering the Gulf of Aden. From there, the vessels proceed through the Red Sea, Suez Canal, and into the Mediterranean Sea, reaching the ports in Israel.
4. **Indirect Route via Europe:** Occasionally, shipping lines may opt for an indirect route that involves sailing from Colombo to European ports, such as those in Italy or Greece. From the European ports, cargo is transshipped onto vessels that sail to Israel.

Israel implements both tariff and non-tariff barriers to regulate trade. Here are some of the tariff and non-tariff barriers commonly used in Israel:

10. TARIFF BARRIERS:

1. **Import Tariffs:** Israel applies customs duties on various imported goods, with rates varying depending on the product category. The tariffs can be ad-valorem (a percentage of the product's value) or specific (based on quantity or weight).
2. **Quotas:** Israel may impose import quotas on specific goods, limiting the quantity of those goods that can be imported within a given period. Quotas aim to protect domestic industries or manage the supply of certain products.

11. NON-TARIFF BARRIERS:

1. **Import Licensing:** Israel requires import licenses for certain products, which may involve a lengthy application process. These licenses serve to regulate the entry of specific goods into the country and ensure compliance with safety, health, or quality standards.

2. Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT): TBT measures include product standards, labeling requirements, and certification procedures that goods must meet to be imported into Israel. These measures aim to protect consumer health and safety, environmental standards, and promote fair competition.

3. Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures: Israel imposes SPS measures on agricultural and food products to protect human, animal, or plant health. This includes requirements related to inspections, testing, and certifications for imports in these sectors.

4. Product Standards and Certification: Israel has specific product standards and certification requirements for various goods. Compliance with these standards is necessary for imports to enter the Israeli market.

5. Prohibited or Restricted Goods: Certain goods are prohibited or subject to restrictions in Israel. These restrictions may apply to items such as weapons, drugs, hazardous materials, and endangered species.

6. Government Procurement: Government tenders and procurement processes may give preference to domestic suppliers, imposing barriers on foreign companies seeking to participate in public procurement opportunities.

Israel Trade Portal: The Israel Trade Portal, operated by the Ministry of Economy and Industry, provides comprehensive information on trade-related matters, including customs regulations and tariffs. Here's how you can access tariff information through the portal: a. Visit the Israel Trade Portal: <https://itrade.gov.il/>

12. ISRAEL ORGANIZATIONS TO ASSIST SRI LANKAN EXPORTERS

The Israel-Asia Chamber of Commerce (IACC) plays a crucial role in promoting and facilitating economic relations between Israel and various countries in Asia. The chamber serves as a platform for fostering business collaborations, enhancing trade ties, and promoting mutual understanding between Israel and Asian nations. Some of the key roles and functions of the Israel-Asia Chamber of Commerce include:

1. **Business Networking:** The IACC serves as a hub for networking opportunities, bringing together Israeli businesses and companies from Asian countries. It organizes events, conferences, business forums, and seminars where entrepreneurs, executives, and professionals can meet, exchange ideas, and explore potential partnerships.
2. **Market Intelligence:** The IACC provides valuable market intelligence and information to Israeli businesses interested in expanding their presence in Asian markets. This includes insights into market trends, regulatory frameworks, business practices, and opportunities in various sectors across Asia.
3. **Trade Facilitation:** The chamber plays a vital role in facilitating trade and commerce between Israel and Asian countries. It offers support and guidance to Israeli companies seeking to enter Asian markets, including assistance with market entry strategies, trade missions, matchmaking services, and business delegations.
4. **Advocacy and Representation:** The IACC represents the interests of its members and the Israeli business community in discussions and negotiations with relevant government bodies, trade associations, and chambers of commerce in Asian countries. It advocates for favorable trade policies, business-friendly regulations, and enhanced bilateral economic cooperation.
5. **Collaborative Initiatives:** The chamber actively seeks opportunities for collaborative initiatives between Israeli and Asian businesses. This can include joint ventures, research and development

partnerships, technology transfers, and investment projects. The IACC acts as a facilitator, helping to connect businesses and create mutually beneficial collaborations.

6. Cultural Exchange and Understanding: The IACC promotes cultural exchange and fosters a better understanding between Israel and Asian countries. It organizes cultural events, educational programs, and initiatives to bridge cultural gaps and promote stronger people-to-people connections.

Overall, the Israel-Asia Chamber of Commerce plays a vital role in promoting economic relations, facilitating trade and investment, and enhancing business ties between Israel and various Asian countries. It serves as a catalyst for collaboration, providing valuable resources, networking opportunities, and support to Israeli businesses seeking to engage with Asian markets.

- Contact : contact@israel-asia.org

Adv. Anat Bernstein – Reich, Chairperson, Israel – Sri Lanka Chamber of Commerce and President, Israel – Asia Chamber of Commerce

Federation of Israel Chamber of commerce (FICC)

The Federation of Israel Chambers of Commerce (FICC) is a leading organization that represents the interests of the Israeli business community. It plays a significant role in promoting economic growth, advocating for business-friendly policies, and supporting the development of the Israeli economy. Here are some key roles and functions of the Federation of Israel Chambers of Commerce:

1. Representation and Advocacy: The FICC represents the interests of its members and the broader business community in discussions with government bodies, policymakers, and regulatory authorities. It advocates for favorable business conditions, supportive policies, and regulatory reforms that stimulate economic growth and competitiveness.
2. Business Support and Services: The FICC provides a range of support services and resources to its members, including business consultations, training programs, legal assistance, and access to business networks. It assists businesses in navigating regulatory frameworks, resolving disputes, and accessing market information and intelligence.
3. International Trade Promotion: The FICC actively promotes international trade and supports Israeli companies in expanding their presence in global markets. It organizes trade missions, participates in international trade fairs and exhibitions, and facilitates business matchmaking between Israeli companies and potential foreign partners.
4. Networking and Events: The FICC facilitates networking opportunities for its members through business events, conferences, seminars, and industry-specific forums. These platforms allow businesses to connect, share knowledge, explore collaboration opportunities, and stay updated on the latest trends and developments in various sectors.
5. Research and Policy Development: The FICC conducts research, analysis, and policy development on economic issues, business trends, and market dynamics. It publishes reports, studies, and policy recommendations to inform policymakers and stakeholders, and to provide valuable insights to its members.
6. Support for SMEs: The FICC places a particular emphasis on supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). It provides tailored programs, resources, and initiatives to help SMEs overcome challenges, access financing, enhance competitiveness, and expand their business activities.
7. Economic and Trade Education: The FICC promotes economic and trade education by organizing seminars, workshops, and training programs on various topics related to entrepreneurship,

international trade, export/import procedures, and business development. These educational initiatives aim to enhance the capabilities and skills of Israeli businesses.

Overall, the Federation of Israel Chambers of Commerce plays a vital role in representing and supporting the Israeli business community. It actively works towards creating a favorable business environment, promoting international trade, providing valuable services to its members, and contributing to the growth and development of the Israeli economy.

- Contact: chamber@chamber.org.il

Mr. Or Nehushtan Business Development Executive & EEN, International Relations Division
Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce

13. WAY FORWARD

- Sharing timely information on changing import regulations/ requirements, new registrations requirements, labeling requirements
- Share the buyer linkages and market opportunities which are available at the country
- Organize virtual sector-wise webinars and B2B meeting for the selected product sectors
- Organize Inward/outward delegation to promote trade between Israel and Sri Lanka

14. LIST OF REFERENCE

1. Sri Lanka Customs:
 - Website: EDB data base
2. UNCOMTRADE:
 - <https://comtradeplus.un.org/>
 - Specific Reports or Data: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/data/tables.asp>
3. Informative Webinar Sri Lanka-Israel:
 - Title: Opportunities in Israel Market
 - Date: 19.06.2023
 - Key Insights or Information: [Market potential, tips to enter in to the market, additional requirements, other opportunities delivered by industry exports and professionals]
4. ICT trade Map
 - <https://www.trademap.org/Index.aspx>
 - <https://exportpotential.intracen.org/en/>

Prepared by:

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Ms. Menaka Herath, Export Promotion Officer/ Market Development

Disclaimer:

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15. ANNEXURES

Annexure – 1-Potential products from Sri Lanka to Israel

SRI LANKA'S POTENTIAL PRODUCTS TO ISRAEL-2022 (US \$ Mn)

HSNO	PROD_DESCRIP	S L EXPORT TO ISRAEL	S L EXPORT TO WORLD	ISRAEL IMPORT FROM WORLD	TRADE POTENTIAL	CAGR(2018-22)	Tariff-2022
HIGH POTENTIAL							
'610910	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knit	5.8	231.9	379.2	226.1	95.2	6
'620342	Mens, boys trousers & shorts, of cotton, not knit	0.7	230.1	131.6	130.9	36.8	6
'610990	T-shirts, singlets etc, of material nes, knit	0.5	382.8	112.2	111.7	-19.7	6
'620462	Womens, girls trousers & shorts, of cotton, not knit	0.5	131.5	106.1	105.6	49.6	6
MEDIUM POTENTIAL							
'611020	Pullovers, cardigans etc of cotton, knit	1	97.9	124.8	96.9	49.6	6
'853890	Parts, electric switches, protectors & connectors nes	0.3	79	95.3	78.7	31.7	4
'611120	Babies garments, accessories of cotton, knit	0.2	225.5	73.3	73.1	19	6
'611030	Pullovers, cardigans etc of	0.3	62.1	110.7	61.8	0	6

	manmade fibres, knit						
'620520	Mens, boys shirts, of cotton, not knit	0.1	148.9	55.8	55.7	0	6
'401519	Gloves other than surgical, of rubber	0.2	201.3	51	50.8	-16	0
'621210	Brassieres and parts thereof	1.3	630.3	51.5	50.2	4.3	6
'620469	Womens, girls trousers, shorts, material nes, not kni	0.1	141	49.6	49.5	0	6
'610342	Mens, boys trousers & shorts, of cotton, knit	1.3	50.5	46.3	45	59.7	6
'620690	Womens, girls blouses & shirts, material nes, not kni	0.1	44.5	53.8	44.4	0	6
'610463	Womens, girls trousers, shorts, synthetic fibres, kni	0.7	174.1	41.8	41.1	0	6
'620349	Mens, boys trousers & shorts, material nes, not knit	0.1	78.9	41.1	41	0	6
'620343	Mens, boys trousers shorts, synthetic fibre, not knit	0.3	89.7	39.6	39.3	31.7	6
'200819	Nuts, seeds & mixes, otherwise prepared or preserved	0.1	190.6	36.9	36.8	0	14
'401699	Articles of vulcanised rubber nes, except hard rubber	0.1	35.2	38	35.1	0	4
'620463	Womens, girls trousers, shorts, synth fibres, not kni	0.1	50.8	34.2	34.1	-16	6
'620449	Womens, girls dresses, of material nes, not knit	0.1	32.7	35.2	32.6	0	6

'620443	Womens, girls dresses, synthetic fibres, not knit	0.1	52.3	31.7	31.6	0	6
'610462	Womens, girls trousers & shorts, of cotton, knit	0.2	122.5	31.2	31	19	6
'650500	Hats, plaited or made by assembling strips of materia	0.2	30.6	42.2	30.4	19	6
'610443	Womens, girls dresses, of synthetic fibres, knit	0.1	55.8	25.1	25	-	6
'710239	Diamonds (jewellery) worked but not mounted or set	121.1	146.1	3965.4	25	14.2	0
'691110	Tableware and kitchenware of porcelain or china	0.1	23.9	28.7	23.8	0	0
'611490	Garments nes, of materials nes, knit	0.1	23.9	23.2	23.1	-16	6
'610711	Mens, boys underpants or briefs, of cotton, knit	0.4	194.3	23	22.6	41.5	6
'610832	Womens, girls nightdress or pyjama manmade fibre, kni	0.1	44.3	22.6	22.5	-	6
'710399	Precious & semi-precious stones, nes, worked, not set	0.3	22.8	63.3	22.5	31.7	0
'620590	Mens, boys shirts, of material nes, not knit	0.1	29.3	22.5	22.4	-	6
'620630	Womens, girls blouses & shirts, of cotton, not knit	0.1	53.5	22.2	22.1	0	6
'850431	Transformers electric, power capacity < 1 KVA, nes	0.3	30.5	19.4	19.1	0	6
'610343	Mens, boys trousers, shorts,	0.6	58.8	19.4	18.8	31.7	6

	of synthetic fibres, kni						
'030449	Fish fillets, frozen	0.4	42.6	19	18.6	41.5	7
'401180	Pneumatic tyres new of rubber for bicycles	0.3	99.7	18.7	18.4	10.7	6
'611430	Garments nes, of manmade fibres, knit	0.1	18.5	26.1	18.4	-16	6
'620442	Womens, girls dresses, of cotton, not knit	0.1	23.7	18.1	18	0	6
'401693	Gaskets, washers and other seals of vulcanised rubber	0.1	16.8	63.1	16.7	-16	4
'610831	Womens, girls nightdress or pyjamas, of cotton, knit	0.1	38.9	16.8	16.7	-	6
'620433	Womens, girls jackets, blazers, synth fibres, not kni	0.1	17.1	16.4	16.3	-	6
'610821	Womens, girls briefs or panties, of cotton, knit	0.2	324.8	16.1	15.9	0	6
'611241	Womens, girls swimwear, synthetic fibres, knit	0.4	121	16.2	15.8	7.5	6
'853810	Elictrical boards, panels, etc, not equipped	0.1	15.6	27.1	15.5	-	12
'950629	Water-skis, surf-boards, other watersport equipment	0.5	51.1	14.9	14.4	49.6	0
'610822	Womens, girls briefs or panties, manmade fibre, knit	0.2	162.9	14.5	14.3	19	6
'121190	Other plants of a kind use for perfumery, pharmacy, insecticidal purpose (fresh or dried)	0.1	14	64.2	13.9	0	4

'610510	Mens, boys shirts, of cotton, knit	0.1	14	17.7	13.9	-16	6
'380210	Activated carbon	0.1	157.3	13.4	13.3	0	0
'611090	Pullovers, cardigans etc of material nes knit	0.1	19.4	12.2	12.1	-	6
'843120	Parts of fork-lift etc trucks	0.1	69.2	11.9	11.8	0	6
'610442	Womens, girls dresses, of cotton, knit	0.1	20	11.4	11.3	0	6
'611596	Hosiery nes, synthetic fibres, knit	0.1	44.4	11.2	11.1	0	3
'611420	Garments nes, of cotton, knit	0.2	18.7	11.2	11	19	6
'620453	Womens, girls skirts, synthetic fibres, not knit	0.1	14.3	10.9	10.8	0	6
'610469	Womens, girls trousers & shorts, material nes, knit	0.1	41.7	10.8	10.7	0	6
'620920	Babies garments, accessories of cotton, not knit	0.1	19	10.8	10.7	-	6
'250610	Quartz (other than natural sands)	0.3	10.6	28.8	10.3	-7	0
LOW POTENTIAL							
'610620	Womens, girls blouses & shirts, manmade fibre, knit	0.1	9.7	13.3	9.6	0	6
'621143	Womens, girls garments nes, manmade fibres, not knit	0.1	9.1	15.8	9	0	6
'710231	Diamonds (jewellery) unworked or simply sawn, cleaved	3.6	12.1	1949.6	8.5	6.5	0
'610721	Mens, boys nightshirts or pyjamas, of cotton, knit	0.1	27.6	8.5	8.4	-	6

'401170	Pneumatic tyres new of rubber for bicycles	0.1	33.5	8	7.9	-	6
'611610	Gloves impregnated or coated with plastic,rubber, kni	0.3	370.2	7	6.7	10.7	6
'611599	Hosiery nes, of materials nes, knit	0.1	6.4	13.9	6.3	-	3
'621142	Womens, girls garments nes, of cotton, not knit	0.1	6.5	6.3	6.2	0	6
'140490	Vegetable products nes	1.2	26.7	7.4	6.2	19	57
'611595	Hosiery nes, synthetic fibres, knit	0.1	6.2	29.8	6.1	0	3
'871690	Trailer/non-mechanically propelled vehicle parts nes	0.1	6.1	35.5	6	-	9
'600690	Knit or crochet fabric of other materials, nes	0.1	21.1	5.9	5.8	0	3
'611130	Babies garments, accessories of synthetic fibres, kni	0.1	8.9	5.9	5.8	-	6
'401691	Floor coverings, mats of rubber except cellular, hard	0.1	8.6	5.7	5.6	-	12
'620339	Mens, boys jackets & blazers, material nes, not knit	0.3	6.2	5.9	5.6	-	6
'080111	Coconuts, fresh or dried	0.3	96.1	5.8	5.5	31.7	0
'610433	Womens, girls jackets, blazers, synthetic fibres, kni	0.1	18.7	5.5	5.4	-	6
'610690	Womens, girls blouses & shirts, of material nes, knit	0.1	5.5	7.2	5.4	-	6
Source: UNCOMTRADE							

Annexure – 2- Sri Lanka Exports to Israel

No	Products	2020	2021	2022
1	Diamonds	64.13	96.45	115.99
2	Tea Packets	8.98	7.53	8.92
3	Fish Fresh or Chilled	4.66	7.99	8.19
4	Pneumatic & Retreated Rubber Tyres & Tubes	1.04	2.12	2.53
5	Tea in Bulk	2.2	1.97	1.87
6	Frozen Fish	0.53	1.32	1.52
7	Made-up Textile Articles (Blankets, Rugs, Linen, Curtains etc)	0.85	2.35	1.23
8	Coco Peat, Fiber Pith & Moulded products	0.78	1.01	0.97
9	Coconut Oil	1.49	1.62	0.96
10	Desiccated Coconut	0.66	0.74	0.76
11	Cocoa and Cocoa Preparations	-	0.36	0.63
12	Inorganic Chemicals	0.2	0.39	0.52
13	Gems	0.14	0.16	0.34
14	Other Electrical & Electronic Products	0.36	0.17	0.32
15	Men's Outerwear	0.14	0.14	0.3
16	Miscellaneous Edible Preparations	0.23	0.56	0.28
17	Ornamental Fish	0.1	0.21	0.23
18	Silica & Quarts	0.17	0.23	0.22
19	T-shirts	0.08	0.17	0.22
20	Other Toys, Games & Sport Requisites	0.11	0.25	0.21
	Other Products	2.32	3	2.19
	Total :	89.18	128.76	148.4

Source: Sri Lanka customs

Annexure-3 Sri Lanka Imports from Israel

No	Products	2020	2021	2022
1	Diamonds	50.11	78.23	97.13
2	Yarn	4.66	12.09	13.74
3	Electrical & Electronic Products	2.11	1.81	2.61
4	Processed Vegetables, Fruits & Juices	0.89	1.44	1.9
5	Products of Plastics	0.65	0.94	1.23
6	Other Manufactures nes	0.89	1.26	0.97
7	Fertilizers	4.26	-	0.62
8	Tools, Implements, Cutlery & Parts	0.46	0.46	0.53
9	Other Chemical Products	1.05	1.23	0.36
10	Electronic Circuits, Transistors, Valves, Cathode Tubes etc.	0.02	0.19	0.31
11	Woven Fabrics	0.3	0.35	0.3
12	Sugars, Sugar Confectionery & Bakery Products	0.3	0.17	0.28
13	Starches, Glues, Enzymes	-	-	0.2
14	Knitted Fabrics	0.12	0.12	0.15
15	Animal Feed	0.02	-	0.12
16	Nails, Screws, Bolts & Nuts of Metal	0.01	-	0.1
17	Paints, Varnishes and Dyeing Extracts	0.14	0.17	0.1
18	Organic Chemicals	0.02	0.05	0.06
19	Gems	0.04	0.13	0.06
20	Electrical Transformers	0.06	0.03	0.05
	Other Products	1.02	1.15	0.41
	Total :	67.13	99.83	121.23

Source: Sri Lanka customs

ENDs