

A GLOBAL / COUNTRY STUDY AND REPORT

ON

“ISRAEL”

Submitted to

PATEL GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS, MOTIDAU

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Faculty Guide

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Part - 1

Economic Overview

of the ISRAEL

Economic Overview of the ISRAEL

Demographic Profile of the ISRAEL



The State of Israel has a populace of around 7,798,600 inhabitants as of September 2011. 75.3% of them are Jewish (about 5,865,300 individuals), 20.5% are Arabs (About 1,597,300 individuals), whereas the remaining 4.3% (about 318,200 persons) are separate as "others" (relations members of Jewish immigrant who are not list at the center office as Jews, non-Arab Christians, non-Arab Muslims and residents who do not have a spiritual classification).

Definition: This entry include rounded latitude and longitude statistics for the purpose of ruling the approximate geographic heart of an entity and is base on the Gazetteer of Conventional Names, Third version, August 1988, US Board on Geographic name and on other source.

Israeli Demographic Policy

As Israel's sustained survival as a "Jewish State" relies upon preservation of a Jewish demographic preponderance Israeli demographers, politicians and bureaucrat have treat Jewish population growth backing as a central query in their investigate and policymaking. Non-Jewish inhabitant's growth and immigration is look upon as a threat to the Jewish demographic bulk and to Israel's security, as full in the Koenig Memorandum.

According to Jewish countrywide Fund Board member Daniel Orenstein, Israel is the subsequent most-densely crowded kingdom in the developed world.

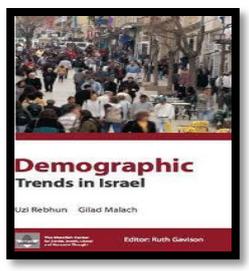
<u>Demographics of Israel:</u>	
Population	7,473,052 (July 2010 est.)
Age structure	0-14 years: 27.6% (male 1,057,113/female 1,008,978) 15-64 years: 62.2% (male 2,358,858/female 2,292,281) 65 years and over: 10.1% (male 331,034/female 424,788) (2011 est.)
Median age	Total: 29.4 years gentleman: 28.7 years female: 30.1 years (2011 est.)
Population growth rate	1.584% (2011 est.)
Birth rate	19.24 births/1,000 populace (2011 est.)
Net migration rate	2.08 refugee(s)/1,000 populace (2011 est.)
Urbanization	Urban inhabitants: 92% of total populace (2010) Rate of urbanization: 1.5% annual rate of alter (2010-15 est.)
Infant mortality rate	Total: 4.12 deaths/1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth	Total population: 80.96 years
Total fertility rate	2.7 kids born/woman (2011 est.)
Religions	Jewish 75.6%, Muslim 16.9%, Christian 2%, Druze 1.7%, extra 3.8% (2008 census)

Education expenditures	5.9% of GDP (2007)
Maternal mortality rate	7 deaths/100,000 live births (2008)
Health expenditures	9.5% of GDP (2009)
Physicians density	3.633 physicians/1,000 population (2007)
Hospital bed density	5.83 beds/1,000 population (2007)
Obesity - adult prevalence rate	22.9% (2001)

Demographic Trends in Israel

Since the 1967 Six-Day War, the debate over the size and stability of the Jewish majority has focused on the numerical ratio of Jews to Arabs who dwell between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea. Our goal is to describe and analyze main demographic trends in Israel and shed light on several questions relating to the composition of the population, including the numerical ratio of Jews and Arabs who dwell in Israel. We will also examine the directions in which these trends may develop in the future.

Israel should function as a binational state in every sense and will certainly have to do so in, say, another decade. At hand, then, is a political and normative controversy based on projections of demographic trends.



Economic Overview of the Israel Country



Israel has a technically advanced marketplace financial system. It depends on import of crude oil, granule raw materials, and armed tackle. Despite limited natural income Israel has intensively developed its undeveloped and manufacturing sector over the past 20 years. Cut diamonds, high-knowledge gear, and agricultural crop (fruits and vegetables) are the chief exports. Israel usually posts sizable trade deficits, which are covered by large transfer payments from overseas and by foreign loans. Roughly semi of the government's external debt is owed to the US, its major source of financial and military aid. Israel's GDP, after constricting slightly in 2001 and 2002 due to the Palestinian disagreement and troubles in the high-technology sector, grew about 5% per year from 2004-07.

The worldwide monetary crisis of 2008-09 spurred a brief depression in Israel, but the country entered the disaster with solid fundamentals - following existence of prudent fiscal strategy and a series of liberalizing reforms - and a resilient banking sector, and the financial system has exposed signs of an early recovery. Following GDP growth of 4% in 2008.

Israel's GDP slip to 0.2% in 2009, but reach 3.4% in 2010, as exports rebounded. The worldwide financial downturn affected Israel's financial system primarily through abridged demand for Israel's exports in the United States and EU, Israel's top trading partners. Exports of goods and military account for about 40% of the country's GDP. The Israeli Government responded to the recession by implementing a modest fiscal stimulus pack up and an aggressive expansionary financial policy - including cutting concentration rates to record lows, purchasing government bonds, and intervening in the foreign money market.

<u>Economic of Israel:</u>	
GDP (purchasing power parity)	\$219.4 billion (2010 est.) \$209.8 billion (2009 est.) \$208.1 billion (2008 est.) note: data are in 2010 US dollars
GDP - real growth rate	4.6% (2010 est.) 0.8% (2009 est.) 4.2% (2008 est.)
GDP - per capita (PPP)	\$29,800 (2010 est.) \$29,000 (2009 est.) \$29,300 (2008 est.) note: data are in 2010 US dollars
GDP - composition by sector	Agriculture: 2.4% industry: 32.6% services: 65% (2010 est.)
Population below poverty line	23.6%
Labor force	3.147 million (2010 est.)
Unemployment, youth ages 15-24	Total: 14.72% male: 15.67% female: 13.88% (2009)
Investment (gross)	17.4% of GDP (2010 est.)

fixed)	
Budget	Revenues: \$61 billion expenditures: \$69.08 billion (2010 est.)
Taxes and other revenues	28.6% of GDP (2010 est.)
Public debt	74.5% of GDP (2010 est.) 77.6% of GDP (2009 est.)
Exports	\$55.84 billion (2010 est.) \$45.9 billion (2009 est.)
Imports	\$57.93 billion (2010 est.) \$45.99 billion (2009 est.)
Exchange rates	fresh Israeli shekels (ILS) per US money - 3.739 (2010) 3.93 (2009) 3.588 (2008) 4.14 (2007) 4.4565 (2006)

Financial system ranking

As of 2010, Israel has the 24th main financial system in the earth, and position 15th among 169 world country on the UN's Human Development Index, which places it in the collection of "Very Highly Developed". Israel's financial system also ranks 17th in the middle of the world's most economically developed nations, according to IMD's World Competitiveness Yearbook rankings.

The Israeli financial system was rankas the world's most durable financial system in the face of crises, and was also rank first in the rate investigate and development center savings. The Bank of Israel was position first among innermost banks for its well-organized functioning, up from the 8th place in 2009. Israel was rank first also in its provide of skilled manpower.

Israeli company, chiefly in the high-tech area, have enjoy considerable success raising cash on Wall Street and other world monetary markets: as of 2010 Israel rank second amongst foreign countries in the number of its companies listed on U.S. stock connections.

Having moved away from the collective economic model of the mid-1980s, Israel made dramatic be in motion toward the free-market example. As of 2011, Israel's economic suppression score is 68.5, compared to a world average of 59.7, making its financial system the 43rd freest in the 2011 Index of Economic Freedom. Israel's financial competitiveness is helped by strong protection of property rights, relatively low dishonesty levels, and high honesty to worldwide trade and asset. Income and corporate tax rates stay relatively high.

Economic Overview of the Israel

Overview:

- Israel has a technologically superior market wealth. It depends on imports of simple oil, grains, raw materials, and unarmed equipment. Despite imperfect natural resources, Israel has intensively urban its farming and manufacturing sectors over the past 20 years.
- Israel has a technologically superior market wealth. It depends on import of crude oil, grains, raw materials, and military equipment. Despite limited natural income, Israel has intensively developed its undeveloped and manufacturing sectors more than the past 20 years.
- The worldwide economic dip exaggerated Israel's financial system primarily through abridged demand for Israel's exports in the United States and EU, Israel's top trade partners. Exports of supplies and services description for about 40% of the country's GDP.
- The Bank of Israel commence raise interest charge in the summer of 2009 at come again time rise rose on top of the higher finish of the Bank's target and the riches began to demonstrate cipher of recovery.

Overview of Industries Trade and Commerce



Since 1989, the Australia-Israel assembly room of Commerce has been facilitating annual buy and sell delegations to and from Israel to help hearten trade, and foster closer business relations between Australia and Israel.

Commercial outcomes resultant from these missions extend beyond the bilateral trade figures as they include joint ventures, knowledge transfer agreements, educational exchanges, partnership preparations in third markets, cooperation agreement between Australian and Israeli selling associations and an augment in trade.

Each of these mission is themed about relevant Australian industry policy, and the object is to deliver not only profitable benefits to the companies, but also make a payment to the Australian wealth.

Israel's major cities :

Jerusalem - Israel's assets and the location of the Knesset (parliament) and frequent historic and religious site, population of around 732,100.

Tel Aviv - Major inhabitants, financial, commercial and manufacturing centre, population of approximately 354,000; superior metropolitan area approximately 3.1 million.

Haifa - Principal port city in the north of Israel, population of approximately 266,000.

Beer Shiva - The only metropolis in the Negev desert in south Israel, population of about 186,000.

Innovation, Industry & Science, Philanthropy & Social Enterprise

The Australia-Israel Chamber of Commerce is delighted to advise that Carolyn Hewson AO and Carol Schwartz AM will co-lead a Trade Mission to Israel from 25–31 March 2012.

MsHewson was recently ranked by the Australian Financial Review as Australia's most powerful director based on the \$209 billion combined market capitalisations of the ASX-listed companies on which she serves as a board member.

"I am delighted to co lead this important delegation to Israel in March 2012 and invite interested parties to join us. We will be investigating how Israel fosters innovation and commercialization and how the science and educational sectors interact with industry to invest in skill sets for future growth industries." said MsHewson.

The trade assignment, specifically designed for senior leaders from business, government, strategy and academia, will expose delegates to key Israeli influencers and enable a distribution of innovative business ideas and opportunity. It will also focus on social enterprise and philanthropy. Israel is a world leader on many of these issues and the opportunity to pool resources will be mutually rewarding.

The weeklong trip to Israel will include visits to leading universities and their technology transfer companies, legislative body from Israel's Higher Education plank and Israeli Captains of Industry.

Delegates will hear how Israeli industry and Government interacts with the education sector as well as briefings with Israel's Chief Scientist and heads of Industry Programs.

In addition to the group program, individual meetings can be tailored for individual delegates to achieve their personal objectives

Graham Bradley Trade Mission - April 2011

Graham Bradley AM, President of the Business Council of Australia led an innovation trade mission to Israel - APRIL 2011.

The designation comprised more than 30 junior executives including The Hon Andrew Robb MP, Shadow Minister for Finance Paul O'Sullivan, CEO, Optus Heather Ridout, CEO, AIGroup Tom Dery, Worldwide Chairman, MC Saatchi; Grant Harrod, CEO, Salmat Chris Jordan AO, NSW Chairman, KPMG and Trevor Rowe AM, decision-making Chairman, Rothschild.

Israel's Climate

Israel's typical weather is characterized by a burning and humid coastal climate and a dry arid region climate, in the summer, from April to October. The temperature at this time of year varies from 28C in the north to 40C in the south. wintry weather begins around November and lasts until March with relatively mild but rainy weather. A typical winter day in Jerusalem is about 5C.

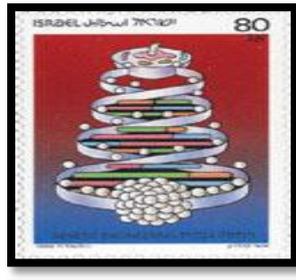
The Texas-Israel hall of Commerce is a private, not-for-profit commerce organization whose aim is to boost the economy of Texas and Israel by helping Member Company develop significant business relationships with each other and explore new marketplace opportunities. The hall is strongly supported by Governor Rick Perry of Texas as well as by Israel's Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Labor because both parties believe there are many opportunities for collaboration, especially in high tech industries.



Overview Different Economic Sectors of Israel



Israel's Diamond Industry



Israel is a leading world diamond manufacturing and trading center. The main reason is that the Israeli diamond industry is as multi-faceted as its diamonds. The Israeli diamond is synonymous with trust and reliability, and it is guaranteed to be conflict-free and genuine.

Currency



The unit of coins is the shekel (divided into 100 ago rot), known as a unit of heaviness for means of payment in gold and silver as early as the second millennium BCE. It is documentation in the Bible that Abraham's servant approached Rebecca at the well with "a blond earring of half a shekel weight, and two jewels for her arms of ten shekel load in gold/" (Genesis 24:22). The shekel was respected at \$0.26 in August 2009.

Agriculture



Israel's agricultural sector is characterized by an intensive system of production stemming from the need to overcome the scarcity in natural resources, particularly water and arable land. The constant growth in agricultural production is due to the close cooperation between researchers, farmers, and agriculture-related industries. Together they develop and apply new methods in all agricultural branches. The result is modern agriculture in a country more than half of whose area is desert.

Transport and Communications



The importance of the convey and transportation sector in principal exceeds its small divide in the wealth's data, as it is an communications industry serving all other branches of the wealth as well as household. It is a check rather than a formation sector, and is growing - as is the case in all contemporary economies - faster than the making industries.

Financial sector



Further information: Banking in Israel, Venture capital in Israel, and Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

Israel's venture-capital industry has speedily urbanized from the early 1990s, and has about 70 active scheme capital funds (VC), of which 14 international VCs have Israeli offices. Israel's thriving venture-capital and production-incubator industry played an important role in the flourishing high-tech sector

Technology sector



Science and expertise in Israel is single of the country's most urban sectors. The whole of Israelis engaged in methodical and technical inquiry, and the amount spent on research and growth (R&D) in relation to gross familial product (GDP), is amongst the uppermost in the world

Tourism



Tourists are paying attention by Israel's geographical diversity, its archeological and spiritual sites, the almost unlimited sunbeams and modern resort facilities on the Mediterranean, Lake Kinneret (Sea of Galilee), the Red Sea, and the Dead Sea.

In the year 2000, the main number of tourists ever - 2.41 million - visited the state (compared to 33,000 in 1950, 118,000 in 1960, 441,000 in 1970, 1.18 million in 1980, and 1.34 million in 1990). This figure was top in 2008 as Israel opened its door to more than 3 million tourists.

Tourism provides foreign currency income of \$2.8 billion in 2006, i.e. 5 percent of the income from all exports and 16.8 percent of the sell abroad of services. In the first half of 2010, incoming tourism bring in about \$1.55 billion

Overviews of Business and Trade at International Level



- Israel is house to a exclusively rich combination of local modernism and deep contribution in the U.S. and worldwide economies. Nixon Peabody's Israel trade practice provides complete legal and commerce solutions to Israeli corporation, investor, and entrepreneurs doing trade in the U.S. and somewhere else, as well as to foreign entity doing trade in Israel.
- **Local information. Worldwide resources.** from side to side years of working with together Israeli business in service in the U.S. and U.S. businesses in service in Israel, we've acquired an in-depth thoughtful of the commerce civilization, procedures, system, and client service expectations of the Israeli market
- **solution for up-and-coming Companies** :Our relations and experience in the skill and venture resources communities, united with our broad system of strategic partners (including large companies that often believe acquiring Israeli high-tech and life science companies), enables us to deliver added value to clients throughout each phase of the corporate or asset life cycle.
- **Corporate Transactions and Strategic Alliances**: We counsel Israeli clientele in negotiate and arrangement a broad range of cross-border transactions, counting joint business enterprise merger, gaining, and strategic alliances.

- **Litigation and Dispute Resolution:** We help our customers manage virtually all forms of disputes, from trade secret and employment bias to product liability, copyright infringement, antitrust, and securities.
- **Intellectual Property:** In addition to our knowledge representing Israeli companies in association with their IP matter, our team shares our client's passion for innovation.

International Trade in Israel

The fields of brilliance of the Israeli manufacturing are chemical foodstuffs (Israel specializes in generic medicines), plastics developed and high technologies. The companies, for the the majority part those of the state-of-the-art knowledge, have profit from the compilation of funds inward from Wall Street and other financial center of the world. As a fact, Israel classify subsequent, after Canada, for the number of companies registered in the American stock marketplace.

The state-of-the-art technology (aeronautics, electronics, telecommunications, software, bio-technologies) stand for about 40% of GDP. The other important activity sectors in Israel are diamond cutting, textile and tourism. This last one is always important despite the Israeli-Palestrina conflict.

Present Trade Relations and Business Volume of Different Products with India



Foreign relations of Israel

The foreign family member of Israel refers to diplomatic family members and international agreement flanked by the State of Israel and other country about the world. Israel attached the United Nations on May 11, 1949.

Diplomatic relations

Nowadays, Israel has political ties with 156 absent of the additional 192 member state of the United Nations in addition to with non-connect Holy See (Vatican City) and the European Union. Some position recognizes Israel as a state, but has no supporting relations. Others do not be familiar with Israel as a state. More than a few countries once had diplomatic relations with Israel,

Recent developments

- On January 14, 2009, Bolivia and Venezuela severed diplomatic ties with Israel.
- On January 16, 2009, Qatar suspended economic ties after president Bashar al-Assad of Syria and Khaled Meshaal, a leader of Hamas, call on all Arab states to break ties with the Jewish situation in the wake of the 2008–2009 Israel–Gaza conflict.

India – Israel Bilateral Trade and Economic Relations

The two-sided trade flanked by Israel and India has been rising steadily in the past years. If the year 2002 can be termed as a 'bounce-back' day in which the trade jump by 43 % to recover from the former slouch caused mainly due to worldwide economic downturn, the years 2003 and 2004 can be describe as consolidate years as the deal has grown consistently. The enlargement in the year 2003 reached 25% to touch 1.5 billion dollars spot and for the first nine months of 2004 the enlargement reached 38% to touch 1.61 \$ billion bilateral trade.

India's sell overseas to Israeli the year 2004 has been \$ 1,123 million, in judgment with \$ 883 for the year 2003 growth of 27%.

The main crop exported from India to Israel has been diamond and expensive stones (70%), textiles (9%), chemicals and plastic (8%).

Israel's exports to Indian the year 2004 have been \$ 1,019 million, in contrast with \$ 703 million for in the year 2003, growth of 45%.

Main exports from Israel to India is rhombus and precious stones (67%), machines and hi tech foodstuffs (18%) chemicals and farming products (11%) and checkup equipments (4%).

Culture & Tourism

India is known in Israel as an very old nation with strong educational traditions and in popular Israeli insight India is an attractive, option tourist destination. Israeli youth are particularly paying attention to India. About 35,000 Israelis visit India annually. To mark the business of twenty years of full political relations between India and Israel and to further become deeper and diversify these relatives, Embassy of India in Israel and Teamwork production organized a cultural festival Celebrating India in Israel in April-May 2011. The Festival, which was a first of its kind, was a unique presentation of the wealth of India's classical and contemporary cultural heritage including dance, theatre, music, food, literature, film and visual arts and took place from April 27 to May 25, 2011 at the most prestigious of venues in Israel.

PESTEL Analysis of Israel

Israeli Governmental and Political

Structures stem from sure premises and institutional preparations in general connected with West European parliamentary democracies, East European and outer European organization and traditions, and even a amount of Middle Eastern sociopolitical pattern. These influence were transmit though the only one of its kind history, political culture, and supporting institutions of Israel's determining prostate period and the Middle Eastern atmosphere in which it is situated. The legitimacy of Israeli the social order and the identification by the majority Jewish population with the state and its institutions rest on more than a few basics: Zionist Jewish nationalism, the continuation of an inside threat to Israeli security, Judaism, collectivism, and democracy. These basis are affected by the Arab/Palestinian-Israeli disagreement (hereafter the Arab-Israeli conflict) and by the pluralist nature of Israeli civilization, in which a substantial Arab minority contribute in the country's political organization, but has an ambivalent role inside the majority Jewish society.

Such dissimilarity has resulted in concentrated ideological polarization as reflected in electoral and parliamentary stalemates sandwiched between the two major political parties--Likud (Union) and the Israel Labor community gathering (generally referred to as the Labor Party or simply Labor)--and their allies.

New Emerging Technologies in the IT Channel

To say that Israeli environmentalists renounce natural preservation would not be completely incorrect. It is true that Israeli culture and politics make the physical geography of the land a priority. The Society for Protection of Nature was established in the 1950s and to this day continues to be one of the most notable membership organizations in the country. But Israelis recognize that environmental preservation alone is not enough to address the problems of an increasingly crowded country with limited water and arable land. The country's limited natural resources have led to the formation of a dominating environmental consciousness that does not turn away from manufacturing innovation, but rather embraces it.

This is particularly apparent in Israel's tech sector. Technology has been a central part of the Israeli financial system since Israel's birth. Intel and Microsoft both established their first overseas research and development centers in Israel in the 1970s. Additionally, Israel has become a worldwide hub for developments in the biotech field, housing companies such as Elbit and Medinol, which are most well-known for their production of stents and medical imaging technology. The combination of Israel's unique environmental ideology and strong record of technological innovation has led it to become a worldwide leader in a new technology sector: green-tech.

This continues to be the story of Israel today. There is no avoiding the growing population and the future generations of immigrants that will call Israel home. There is also no way to ignore Israel's lack of natural resources, like its limited potable water supply. The water level in the Kinneret (Sea of Galilee), Israel's only significant natural body of fresh water and largest reservoir, fell more than a foot in the month of August 2011.

The water level now, at the beginning of November, is more than a foot below the red line, the point at which it is recommended to stop drawing water.⁵⁷ The Israeli desire to be intimately connected to the natural world demonstrates the presence of a continuing Romantic view of nature. But out of the reality of the country's geography and scarce resources has sprung an approach that embraces technology, and this way of thinking greatly dominates Israel's environmental consciousness.

It is Israel's embrace of technology as a means to utilize its increasingly scarce natural resources that makes Israeli environmental ideology so unique. There is a very rational element to the Israeli environmental ethos; Israeli environmentalism does not only consider the survival of the natural world but also the people who live in it.

Israel has emerged more recently as a worldwide leader in other water management technologies, such as water filtration and treatment, grey water recycling, water monitoring and control systems, and desalination. Tahal Consulting Engineers, which was formed as an advisory group for the National Water Carrier project in the 1950s (a pipeline that brings water from the more fertile northern part of Israel to the southern Negev desert), was privatized in 2000 and has become a worldwide authority on water management systems. It advises on water projects in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Additionally, by commercializing the new water technologies it develops and acquires Mekorot, Israel's national water company, earns about \$500 million per year in exports.

Israel is a case study on how prosperity can be achieved by developing and utilizing technology as a means to manage natural resource consumption. The Israeli financial system is also proof that there is a prospect of profitability within this sector. As the worldwide population nears 7 billion, the need and opportunity to develop, implement, and invest in environmentally sustainable technology have never been greater.

Israeli Judicial System



The Israeli judicial association consists of worldly judges and spiritual courts. The law courts comprise a split and self-governing unit of Israel's Ministry of Justice. The scheme is head by the President of the highest Courtland the Minister of Justice.

Supreme Court

Main article: Supreme Court of Israel

Located in Jerusalem acts as a additional appellate court, in addition to as the High Court of Justice as a courtyard of first instance, often in matter concerning the validity of decisions of state establishment.

District Courts in Israel

The District Courts in Israel dish up both as the appellate courts and also as the court of primary instance for a number of cases (e.g. real estate or IP). As of 2007, present are six courts, one in each borough of Israel:

1. Jerusalem
2. Tel Aviv-Yafo
3. Haifa
4. Nazareth
5. Petah Tikva
6. Beersheba

District Court for Administrative Matters

Adjacent to every District Court is the Court for Administrative Matters, where petition against Arms of the Government can be launch.

Magistrate Courts

Also called "Peace Courts", the Magistrate Courts in Israel serve as the judges of first instance up to a convinced ceiling of two million shekels. There are 30 magistrate courts.

Small Claims Courts

Adjacent to any Magistrate Court, is a Court of Small Claims, for claim up to 30,000 Shekels. These Courts do not follow standard evidentiary rules; however they need extensive pleadings and certification upon filing of a officially written complaint. Verdicts are expected seven days from trial.

- Family courts Created in 2000. Publishes its court decisions.
- Traffic courts
- Juvenile courts
- Labor courts

Part - 2

Education Sector

- **Introduction of the Education System in Israel**

Israeli schools today may be classified in general either as a state school, a state-religious school, an Algidity Israel school or an Arab school (Christian, Druze or Islamic).The state and state-religious schools are under the supervision of the Ministry of Education Culture and Sport.

A separate educational structure is maintained for Arab students, though some Arabs study in the Jewish system. The language of instruction in Jewish Schools is Hebrew and in the Arab schools is Arabic. Higher education is under the control of the Council for Higher Education.

- **Financial system - overview:**

The Israel is a technically highly developed country with market financial system. The main cause of the sound and modern marketplace financial system is the imports of crude oil, grains, military equipment. With having limited resources, Israel got control its agricultural and industrial sectors over the past 20 years.

Machinery and tackle, software, cut diamonds, chemicals, textiles and apparel, and agricultural harvest (fruits and vegetables) are the most important exports. Israel usually posts sizable trade deficits, which are covered by large transfer payments from abroad and by overseas loans.

Structure, Functions and Business Activities of Education Sector of ISRAEL Country.

- **The Education System**

The education system consists of three main tracks:

State Education

.State Religious Education

.Independent Education

- **The Israeli public school system includes the following levels:**

- Primary schools - grades 1-6

- Middle schools – grades 7-9

- Upper secondary/high school – grades 10-12.

- **Kindergarten**

Compulsory education in Israel begins at age 5, but many parents send children at the age of 3 or 4 to Kindergarten. Private Kindertgartens charge but the public ones are free. It is estimated that over 50% of 3 year olds & 75% of 4 year olds attend Kindergarten. Kindergarten gives children an introduction to numbers and the Hebrew alphabet.

- **Primary Education**

All primary schools offered eight-year programs prior to 1969. (Resources differ with year, some say 1975) Post-1969 primary school is six years and post-primary is six years (three years junior or intermediate schools & three years high schools)

- **Secondary Education**

Secondary education in Israel is based on European models, largely because of the influx of Eastern Europeans after World War II and Great Britain's earlier occupation of Palestine. The years of secondary education find students categorized into academic and vocational tracks. The last three years (grades ten through twelve) are neither compulsory nor free. In academic schools, students take general courses and then specialize during their last two years.

- **Bagrut Examinations**

National school-leaving examinations called Bagrut examinations, resulting in credentials required for higher education are offered in the twelfth grade.

- **Military Service**

Either before or after taking the Bagrut examinations, both genders are eligible for military service. Military service is compulsory for all Jews and Druzes, but voluntary for Christians, Circassia sand Muslims.

- **Higher Education**

Higher education in Israel is designated as either post-secondary or higher education. Some post-secondary programs do not lead to degrees and are supervised by the Ministry of Education & Culture. Higher Education is under the supervision of the Council for Higher Education Higher education is offered by three types of institutions: on-university institutions of higher education offering instruction in fields of technology, the arts & teaching training. Regional colleges Universities

- **Bachelor's Degree**

Completion of the Bagrut, psychometric examinations and a possible personal interview are required for admissions consideration to the bachelor's degree. This degree is completed at universities and other authorized postsecondary institutions under the Council for Higher Education. This degree grants access to further tertiary study. Most bachelors' programs are awarded upon completion of three to four years of postsecondary study. Grading scales may be expressed in letters, numbers or words and all three scales are provided in the university's documentation. The most common scale is 0-100 with the pass mark of 50, 55 or 60.

- **Master Education**

Master's degrees require two years of advanced course work and research beyond the bachelor's degree. Admissions consideration to the master's degree requires completion of the bachelor's degree, a grade average of seventy-five to eighty (in some cases), an entrance examination and an

interview. Some institutions have two streams in their master's programs. Track A requires coursework only and does not give access to PhD studies. Track B requires coursework and a thesis and permits access to doctoral programs.

- **Post-Secondary Technical Education**

Training for technical professions usually encompasses engineering & technology fields. These technical fields usually supplement the trained graduates of university faculties of engineering & technology. This credential is similar to technical and vocational programs offered at U.S. junior/community colleges.

- **Education in Occupied Territories**

Israel has four occupied territories. These territories are not part of Israel, but they are under the supervision of the Israeli military. The four territories are Gaza Strip, Golan Heights, Sinai Peninsula & West Bank. Due to conflict in these four territories, education is usually provided by private, rather than governmental, sponsorship.

Comparative Position of Education Sector of ISRAEL country.
With India and Gujarat

Education stats: India vs. Israel

	 Indian Education stats	 <u>Israeli Education stats</u>
Adjusted Savings: Education Expenditure	3.99 % of GNI	7.31 % of GNI
	India's Rank 88 in 2005.	Israel's Rank 8 in 2005. It's 83% more than India
<u>Average years of schooling of adults</u>	5.1	9.6
	India at 65 th Rank.	Ranked 12th. 88% more than India
Compulsory education Duration	8 years	11 years
	India's Rank 116 th .	Israel's Rank 32 nd . 38% more than India
Education Duration of Primary level	6	6
	Ranked 96 th .	Ranked 116 th .
Education Duration of Secondary level	5	6
	Ranked 164 th .	Ranked 125 th . 20% more than India
Education enrolment by level of order/level of Tertiary	11,295,041	301,326
	Ranked 3 rd in 2002. 36 times more than Israel	Ranked 49 th in 2002.

Education, primary completion rate	90	101
	India's Rank 71st in 2005.	Israel's Rank 24th in 2005. 12% more than India
Spending (% of GDP) on Education	4.1%	7.5%
	Ranked 82nd.	Ranked 17th. 83% more than India
<u>Female enrolment share of Primary level</u>	43.6%	48.7%
	Ranked 161st.	Ranked 54th. 12% more than India
Female enrolment share of Secondary level	39.6%	48.6%
	Ranked 152nd.	Ranked 105th. 23% more than India
Geographical aptitude results	77.883	78.317
	Ranked 17th.	Ranked 7th. 1% more than India
Illiteracy rates by sex, aged 15+	40.5%	4.4%
	Ranked 26th in 2003. 8 times more than Israel	Ranked 100th in 2003.
Public spending on education, total of % of government expenditure	10.74 %	13.69 %
	Ranked 57th in 2003.	Ranked 36th in 2003. 27% more than India
Public spending per student of Primary level	7.2	21.2
	Ranked 107th.	Ranked 24th. 194% more than India

Pupil-teacher ratio, primary	40.2	12.42
	Ranked 27th in 2004. 2 times more than Israel	Ranked 133rd in 2004.
Tertiary enrollment	10.5%	52.7%
	Ranked 94th.	Ranked 21st. 4 times more than India
Universities of Top 100	2	1
	Ranked 14th. 100% more than Israel	Ranked 20th.
Universities of Top 500	3	7
	Ranked 26th.	Ranked 16th. 133% more than India
Top 200 Universities	3	3
	Ranked 20th.	Ranked 17th.
Women to men parity index, as ratio of literacy rates, aged 15 to 24	0.68	0.99
	Ranked 109th in 1984.	Ranked 59th in 1984. 46% more than

Present Position and Trend Of Business (Import / Export) With India **/ Gujarat During Last 3 To 5 Years**

Since 1989, the Australia-Israel hall of Commerce has been facilitating annual trade delegations to and as of Israel to help encourage trade, and promote closer business relations between Australia and Israel. Commercial outcomes derived from these missions extend beyond the two-sided trade statistics as they include joint ventures, expertise transfer agreements, academic connections, partnership arrangements in third markets, support agreements between Australian and Israeli business relations and an increase in trade.

Each of these mission is themed around relevant Australian industry policy, and the idea is to deliver not only money-making benefits to the companies, but also make a contribution to the Australian financial system. Encouraging diverse representation as of political leaders, community sector decision makers, academia, and broad confidential sector interests assists such outcomes

The Australia-Israel Chamber of Commerce is delighted to advise that Carolyn Hewson AO and Carol Schwartz AM will co-lead a Trade Mission to Israel from 25–31March2012. MsHewson was recently ranked by the Australian Financial Review as Australia’s most powerful director based on the \$209 billion combined market capitalizations of the ASX-listed companies on which she serves as a board member.

The weeklong trip to Israel will include visits to leading universities and their technology transfer companies, representatives from Israel’s Higher Education Board and Israeli Captains of Industry.

Policies and Norms of Israel Education for Import / Export Including Licensing / Permission, Taxation Etc

Policy:

Legislative and policy frameworks of ALE Legislative and policy environment. Policies and laws While public policy makers in Israel recognize in principle the importance of adult learning and the right of individuals to learn, little has been done in the area of national legislation on ALE. Nevertheless, some laws have been legislated to promote adult learning. In 1994, legislation on subsidized educational integration of demobilized soldiers in authorized high schools and pre-academic course was enacted. In 2000, legislation was enacted to provide learning services to disadvantaged groups, such as disabled and mentally disturbed people. Some budgets are statutorily earmarked, e.g.: allocations for teaching Hebrew to new immigrants, for vocational training and professional retraining. Union agreements provide for paid educational leave. Legislation exists to provide supervision for private schools that prepare students for matriculation.

Tax:

Taxes on income, profits and capital gains of % of revenue

Definition: Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains are levied on the actual or presumptive net income of individuals, on the profits of corp.

Social contributions of % of revenue	16.73 %
Social contributions of current LCU	40921000000
Tax Freedom Day of Day of Year	207
Tax Freedom Day of Source that calculates it	30.53 %

Policies and Norms of India for Import or Export to the Israel **Education Including Licensing / Permission, Taxation Etc**

The Respective Roles of Public and Private Schools

India has a long tradition of partnership between the public and private sectors in education, dating back to the 19th Century. There are four types of schools: government schools, established by central and state governments; local body schools, established by local government (e.g. municipalities); private schools that receive government grants-in aid (known as aided schools); private unaided schools.

Government and local body schools are entirely financed and managed by the public sector. They account for approximately 40 percent of total secondary enrollment. Private schools that receive grants-in-aid (GIA) are financed by the states, not by the central government, and account for approximately 30 percent of total secondary enrollment. They receive regular public funding to pay the salaries of teachers and administrative staff, but they remain under private management and finance their own capital expenditure (land, buildings, equipment, and some non-salary recurrent expenditures).

They are subject to shape laws and regulations, in to admit all eligible students irrespectively by religion or caste, and use an Indian language as the medium of instruction. Teachers are funded based on the number of sections per grade offered, or with some equivalent norms. Private unaided schools are entirely financed by school fees and funds that they independently themselves raise.

They have very much more independence regarding course, the medium of instruction, the type of students admitted (e.g., single-sex schools, or religion-based admission), pupil teacher ratios, and fee levels. However, they are subject to state parameter of teacher qualifications, and the terms and conditions of service of their teachers (although this is frequently ignored). Many private schools offer English as the medium of instruction, which has become increasingly in demand among Indian households. Because private, unaided schools are fee-financed, they have

traditionally catered to children from families of means. The share of private, unaided secondary schools as a percentage of total secondary schools has increased from 15 percent in 1993/94 to 30 percent in 2004/05, reflecting the growth of the middle class.

Basic Education: Since 2001, India brings 20 million brood into school under the world's largest basic education program – the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Many of India's state are now approaching universal main enrollment or have already achieved it. Since 2003, World Bank support has helped scale up the program, pick up the quality of learning, and charge learning outcomes. World Bank evaluations and investigate have provided recommendations for improvements. The program is now focusing on primary school to bring the children, to raise admission to upper primary education, and improving preservation and learning outcomes.

Secondary Education: With having superior enrolment and maintenance in basic school, the need for worldwide secondary education as a means to break the cycle of poverty has gained importance. The World Bank is preparing to support the Government of India's new centrally sponsored scheme for secondary education, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), with an estimated \$500 million. This supportive action largely based on its analysis of secondary education published in 2009.

Present Trade Barriers for Import / Export of Israel Education

Israel

In the Israel the Recognize degrees are issued by accredited institutions of higher education (including those issued by branch campuses of accredited institutions)

- Adopt a policy of transparency in government licensing and accrediting policy with respect to higher education and training duration.

India

- In India ownership limitations on joint ventures remove with local partners.

Generally used to deemed university.

Potential for Import / Export in India / Gujarat Market

New development in abroad education the requirement for worldwide education is forecast to increase from 1.8 million International students in 2000 so on that basis it estimated 7.2 million international students in 2025. This is a staggering increase that presents enormous challenges as well as opportunities it is not known what proportion of the demand will be met by student mobility, but it is clear that there will be exponential growth in the movement of programs and institutions/providers across national borders.

Future trends/key concerns/directions

Israel also faces challenges in fostering human capital, Enhancing inter and cross cultural solidarity and dialogue in a dynamic society, Empowering women and changing attitudes towards women, promoting health Literacy, promoting hi-tech literacy, promoting legislation on ALE, improving the Status of ALE within Israel, and overall intensifying adult learning among difficult to reach groups. In order to meet these challenges,

Israel has the following recommendations for future work:

To overcome these issues, recommendations have been made, including to:

- Formulate criteria for building a national policy of Adult Education
- Recognize the transition from "*Education of Adults*" to that of a "*Learning Society*" around the world, and reformulate and reconceptualise the responsibility of each nation for the learning of its citizens EAEA Country Report on Adult
- Education in Israel: Helsinki, 2011
- Continue promoting the centrality of the education and training of adults in each society
- Present novel, legal frameworks for adult learning
- Accept criteria for the evaluation of educational outcome
- Advocate the establishment of a Mediterranean Network on Adult Education
- Among all nations in this region; and to Nurture transnational and international Professional relationships, thereby encouraging cooperation between nations

Business Opportunities In Future

New Developments and Opportunities in Cross-Border Education.

The estimation of international education is increase from 1.8 million international students in 2000 to 7.2 million international students in 2025. This is a surprising increase that presents huge challenges as well as opportunities. It is not known what proportion of the demand will be met by student mobility, but it is clear that there will be exponential growth in the movement of programs & institutions/providers across national borders.

An attractive but very complex world of cross-border education is emerging. The recent 5 years source of innovation and new developments 6 For example:

1. Phoenix University has become the largest private university in the U.S. (owned and operated by the Apollo Group company) and is now present or delivering courses in Puerto Rico, Netherlands, Mexico and Canada. Other Apollo companies are offering courses in Brazil, India and China.
2. The Netherlands Business School (Universities Nijenrode) has recently opened a branch campus in Nigeria.
3. Harvard is developing two branch campus initiatives in Cyprus and the United Arab Emirates.
4. Jinan University will be the first Chinese university to open a branch campus outside China when it does so in Thailand.
5. Laureate Education (formerly Sylvan Learning Systems) has purchased full or part of private higher education institutions in Chile, Mexico, Panama and Costa Rica and owns universities in Spain, Switzerland and France.
6. Dubai has developed a "Knowledge Village" in the Dubai Technology and Media Free Zone. The London School of Economics, India's Manipal Academy of Higher Education and the University of Wollongong from Australia is offering courses through franchising agreements and branch Campuses.

Tourism Sector

Introduction Tourism Sector and its Role in the ISRAEL Financial system

People worldwide recognize Israel as a place that holds great religious significance and a tourist destination for devout individuals making a pilgrimage to the Holy Land to visit religious sites. Tourism in Israel is one of the country's major sources of income, with 3.45 million tourist arrivals in 2010. Israel offers a plethora of historical and religious sites, beach resorts, tourism, heritage and ecotourism. Israel has the highest number of museums per capita in the world.

Israel's geography includes the Carmel, Golan and Galilee mountain ranges in the north, a fertile coastal plain along the Mediterranean in the west, the Negev wasteland in the south and the Jordan Valley Rift in the east which contains the Sea of Galilee in the north (Israel's largest fresh water body) and the Dead Sea further south (the lowest point on earth). Israel's subtropical climate makes year-round outdoor traveling comfortable through the country's varied geography. Everything from skiing to swimming and camel riding to kayaking is possible in Israel during some time of the year. Hiking is possible year round in different parts of the country and popular outdoor sports such as soccer basketball, rock climbing, and cycling are available for tourist participation. Fishing, diving, surfing and water sports are available in Israel's bodies of water and at the Dead Sea visitors can float and absorb the water's beneficial minerals.

A visit to the Safari Park in Ramat Gan allows a traveler to drive near freely wandering animals and a number of zoos are also open to visitors. Israel is home to over 500 wondrous nature parks and nature reserves that are protected by the Israel Nature and National Parks Protection Authority. These include some historical sites as well as places where one can observe Israel's plants and wildlife in their natural habitats.

The effects of tourism are felt worldwide. In 2006, the WTO estimates, international tourist arrivals worldwide totaled 846 million people, an increase over 2005's figure of 803 million. In 2006, international tourist receipts totaled \$733 billion worldwide, an increase from \$676 billion in 2005. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), when you consider direct travel and tourism industries as well as the crash of tourism on additional sectors of the financial system, tourism accounts for nearly 10% of the world's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), almost \$6 trillion, and employs close to 240 million people globally. The WTTC further predicts that the tourism industry will continue to experience growth and increasingly contribute to global economic activity and employment through 2018. With the increase in visitors, the WTTC predicts that through 2018 Israel's tourism industry will experience economic growth. The tourism industry is expected to contribute directly \$4.2 billion to Israeli GDP in 2008, rising to \$6.2 billion by 2018. The total contribution to the financial system, through both direct and indirect industries, will increase from \$11.8 billion to \$17.4 billion in this same time period. In 2007, the tourism industry directly contributed 92,000 jobs to total employment and is predicted to contribute 103,000 to total employment in 2018. Through direct and indirect industries, the tourism financial system will contribute 217,000 jobs of total employment in 2008. By 2018, this total should be 245,000 jobs.

Most recently, in the late 1990s tourism arrivals were at their highest, peaking in 2000 with 2,671,400 visitors. However, because of the second intifada which began in September 2000 and the resulting increase in violence, this number fell to only 861,900 visitors in 2001. Cycles of terror, war, and peace in Israel's history have made Israel's tourism industry a fragile one that goes through periods of crisis and periods of recovery. Although more visitors are arriving in Israel and tourism is expected to grow over the next ten years there is no guarantee that these expectations will be met since they do not take into consideration the possibility of crisis. Because Israel has experienced numerous disruptions to tourism growth and general economic growth in the past, we should explore how the country has dealt with crises in the past and the strategies that are currently being implemented to prevent dramatic declines in tourism in the future.

Structure, Functions and Business Activities of Tourism Sector in ISRAEL

- **Functions and Structure**

The Ministry of Tourism is charged with rising and development the tourism industry in Israel. Tourism is an export industry, whose financial importance lies not only in its major payment to the balance of payments, but also in its being a magnetism for huge and ever-increasing investments. The tourism industry is the direct boss of 60,000 breadwinners throughout the state and is a tool for regional growth and population diffusion. Tourism is also an efficient, probable, and direct means of disseminate positive information about Israel: every tourist who comes to Israel gains a better understanding of the country's position, difficulty, and accomplishments. Tourism serve as a viaduct for calm and the best link with Diaspora Jewry, whose visits here reinforce their bonds with Israel. Tourism is also from time to time the first step toward aliya - migration to Israel.

The Ministry of Tourism is active both in Israel and abroad. behavior abroad fall into two categories, both handled by the Ministry's tourism offices. The Tourism advertising Department focuses on identify new markets and market sectors and on fostering relations with travel agents, airlines, Jewish and Christian organization, and other agencies active in the field. The other category, in order activities, handled by the Tourism Promotion Department, engage public relations, publicity, and advertising to create the right impression for encouraging visiting the attractions to Israel. These activities are carried out via publicity and publicity in the trade press and mass medium.

family activities fall into four category:

1. Developing physical infrastructure - both accommodation (hotels, youth hostels, etc.) and local (promenade, tourist attraction, marina, and so on ward). This activity is heading for by the Ministry's economic unit, through its auxiliary companies: the Tourist Enterprises Development corporation (Tourism Bank), the Government Tourist business, and the Government spa Authority.

2. Developing a manpower infrastructure for tourism professions, under the guidance of the Tourism armed forces Department, through its training subsidiaries: the Tourism School (tour guide, travel agent, and escort for abroad group), and the Tadmor Hotel School for hotel personnel (chiefly waiters, cooks, receptionists, and managerial and housekeeping personnel). These activities are guided by the Tourism Services section of the Ministry.
3. Developing services and events for inward tourists, so as to ensure an suitable level of reasonably priced services for foreign tourists in Israel. This is accomplished through a system of accommodations at appropriate ratings, recommended food and restaurants, authorized travel agents, events throughout the year and all through the country, meant at making the tourist's stay here more agreeable. These activities are directed by the Tourism Services Department.
4. Developing domestic tourism. Despite the center on abroad tourism, the Ministry also develops national tourism by a range of sectors of the population, in coordination with local relations under the guidance of the Ministry's Tourism Services section.

The Tourism Marketing Department oversee the activities of Israel Government Tourist Offices abroad, endorse global convention, pilgrimage tours, Jewish, youth, and student tourism, etc. The Ministry operates 18 tourist office abroad - in Europe (9), North America (7), South Africa (1), and Cairo (1) - and has branch offices run by limited workers (Madrid, Hamburg, Vienna, etc.). The Department also runs seminars for travel agents, clergymen, and rabbis, tourism evenings for the general public, participate in sightseeing fairs, functions as a center for activities to encourage tourism overseas by the entire sightseeing industry, and preserve a publicity, public relations, and promotion system throughout the world.

The Israel Tourism carrying weapons forces Department licenses various tourist services, including hotels, restaurants, journey agent, tour guides, shops, etc.; monitor tourist service quality; maintains tourist government department throughout Israel; promotes pay for of local products and arrange traveler discount and exemption; promote events geared to make tourists' stay in Israel pleasing; train,

hotel and sightseeing professional; and prepares and implements emergency preparations for tourists. The Department also works through its four regions (Haifa/North, Tel Aviv/Central, Jerusalem, Beersheva/South) and supervises its subsidiary workers preparation corporation.

The Planning and Economics Department systematize and manage the Ministry's current and development funds; systematize statistical and advertising data and research; encourages tourism savings (loans to tourist enterprises, land allocation, recommendations for yielding "Approved Enterprise" rank in accordance with the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments); and mechanization to handle Ministry needs in Israel and abroad. The Department also supervise the Ministry's development selling.

The Tourism Promotion Department hold up and improve Israel's image as a tourist destination increasing and fostering tie with the average in Israel and abroad, and runs fact-finding tour for journalists and other important people.

The Articles armed forces send on Israeli sightseeing to the press and mass media all through the planet.

The Tourism Information Center provides fabric in Hebrew and overseas languages. A national information overhaul promotes sightseeing awareness among Israelis and publishes position papers, in order survey, and information pamphlets on a usual basis for use by the Ministry and the tourism industry in Israel and abroad.

Comparative Position of Israel Tourism Sector with India and Gujarat

As Israel and India celebrate 20 years of following relations, the relationship flanked by the two countries continues to develop and grow. India's Space investigation Organization (ISRO) has launch Israeli satellites, and there are important opportunities for Israeli companies in India's growing water organization sector. Overall, India is at present Israel's sixth-largest trade partner, and nearly 40,000 Israeli tourists visited India in 2010. Although the bilateral connection is dominated by defense cooperation; new sectors of cooperation are also up-and-coming. Indo-Israel trade was approximately \$4.8 billion in 2010, and Israeli company and entrepreneurs benefit from India's huge market of 1.2 billion nations, as well as the growing middle class of 300 million. The two countries are now negotiating a bilateral Free Trade Agreement.

On the defense front, Israel's timely help with defense gear during the Kargil war with Pakistan is respected in India, and Israel has emerge as India's second largest supplier of defense equipment. In clean years India has buy sophisticated defense gear from Israel counting the Phalcon AWACS, Barak missiles and anti-missile air defense system fighter & helicopter upgrade etc. India and Israel also have cooperate in fighting violence. With the world's succeeding largest Muslim population, India has reasonably been a customary supporter of the Palestinian cause. That is still India's position, and Israel is well aware of India's admirable stand on the Palestinian subject.

To mark the marker occasion of 20 years of India-Israel political relations, Foreign Minister SM Krishna's visit to Israel now and tomorrow will emphasize the future direction of the association next to the backdrop of a changing global and local scenario. The call will pass on the requisite following content to a association which has been or else prosperous in the past few years, and should serve to undertake the Israelis of the long-established high significance given by India to its relations with Israel

Present Position and Trend of Business (import / export) with India **/ Gujarat during last 3 to 5 years**

Till the early 1990s, India was a closed financial system: average tariffs exceed 200 percent, quantitative limits on imports were extensive, and there were stringent limits on foreign asset. The country began to cautiously reform in the 1990s, liberalizing only under conditions of extreme need.

Since that time, trade reform has produced extraordinary results. India's trade to GDP ratio has greater than before from 15 percent to 35 percent of GDP between 1990 and 2005, and the financial system is now among the fastest rising in the world.

India though retains its right to protect when need arises. Agricultural tariffs standard between 30-40 percent, anti-dumping measures have been liberally used to protect trade, and the country is in the midst of the few in the world that continue to ban foreign speculation in retail trade. Although this policy has been rather relaxed recently, it remains considerably warning.

India's Trade Indicators at a Glance (2010)

- present explanation Balance: US\$181.7 billion or 4.9% of GDP
- Most important export: petroleum (16.6%), gems and jewelry (13.8%), transfer equipment (7.6%), equipment (4.9%), drugs and pharmaceuticals (4.3%)
- Primary sell overseas partners: UAE (12.4%), United States (10.4%), China (7.9%), Singapore (4.0%), Hong Kong (3.9%)
- Prime imports: petroleum and crude foodstuffs (29.6%), gold (8.6%), precious stones (7.94%), equipment (6.7%), electronics (6.3%)
- Prime imports cohorts: China (12.0%), UAE (7.6%), Saudi Arabia (5.9%), Switzerland (5.5%), United States (5.3)

Present Trade Barriers For Import / Export

- **TRADE SUMMARY**

The U.S. goods trade deficit with Israel was \$9.2 billion in 2009, up \$1.3 billion from 2008. U.S. goods exports in 2009 were \$9.6 billion, down 34.0 percent from the previous year. Corresponding U.S. imports from Israel were \$18.7 billion, down 16.1 percent. Israel is currently the 22nd largest export market for U.S. goods.

- **IMPORT POLICIES**

Agriculture

Customs Procedures

- **GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT**

Israel is a party to the WTO Agreement on management Procurement (GPA), which covers most Israeli management entities and government-owned corporation. Most of the country's international public tenders are published in the local press.

- **SERVICES BARRIERS**

Audiovisual and Communications Services

Only selected private Israeli broadcast television channels are allowed to advertise. These channels received broadcast licenses and the advertising privilege in exchange for certain local investment commitments. Israeli law largely prohibits other broadcast channels, both public and private, from advertising. Foreign channels that air through the country's cable and satellite networks are permitted a limited amount of advertising aimed at a domestic Israeli audience. Currently, the regulations allow foreign channels no more than 25 percent of their total advertising time to target the Israeli market.

- **INVESTMENT BARRIERS**

Investments in regulated sectors, including electronic commerce, banking, insurance, and defense industries, require prior government approval in Israel.

- **ELECTRONIC COMMERCE**

Israel's Electronic Signature Bill regulates signatures on electronic media. Loopholes in the law allow the consumer to decline to pay for any merchandise for which he or she did not physically sign, which serves as a disincentive to the establishment of online businesses. The Ministry of Justice maintains a register of entities authorized to issue electronic certificates attesting to the signature of the sender of an electronic message. The Registrar of Databases, which falls under the authority of the Ministry requires that any firm or individual holding a client database secure a license to do so.

Business Opportunities in future

- **Environmental.** Any business with a encouraging effect on the Environment. Solar energy, reprocess, alternate power etc.
- **Debt Advice.** With the ever growing alertness of people in debt, any sort of financial counseling, tutoring or debt regulation will do very well over the next 5 years. Just make sure you can still get compensated for this, as most of your clients will be broke.
- **Convenience.** Any product or repair that adds a form of convenience to the lives of the hard operational and lazy has a huge developing market. Services such as readymade home cooked suppers, laundry services, garden services, walk the dog, pay your bills, rinse your car. You get the drift.
- **Services for the Aged.** There is a huge sector of the population that is getting older and not dieing. Any services that are listening carefully at looking after these people will blossom. Again look at costs and service ability.
- **Cellular Communication.** Any add-on creation or service that moves with the times of the huge cellular market will do well. We have seen numerous new products come out newly that adds expediency and ease of use. Moneyless transaction, online chat, booking armed forces, grade enquiries etc.
- **Home Entertainment.** We are expenses additional time at home in the evening, give us equipment to do. Wii, movies, Pizza, dress up, dress down...
- **Online Shopping.** I think that SA is on the edge of the online shopping revolution that other countries have get nearer to see. As confidence grow with online banking dealings the 2.4 million users in SA will begin to shop.
- **African Development.** The doors are aperture into Africa. (Except Zim.) A lot of our large retailer has paved the road up north. Small trade needs to follow and claim the market.
- **Low Life Expectancy.** We are also seeing a huge death rate due to HIV, TB and maybe next year N1H4. Any services connected to death will be booming. Undertakes, coffin makers, memorial service policies and related services

Automobile Sector

Introduction of Automobile Sector of Israel

Israel, a prominent presence on the map of global automobile industry, does not manufacture cars domestically with an exception of a relatively small particular vehicles trade production (such as vehicles for military or police use, fire-fighting units, and off-road vehicles). In its history of 60 years, only two attempts were made to expand an auto-manufacturing base in Israel and the last one was in 1960s. However thanks to its highly knowledgeable workforce and culture of innovation, Israel offers some of the best automotive technology in the world. Israel is already a choice source for quality aluminum-magnesium castings and steel assemblies for Jaguar, MB, BMW, GM, VW, Peugeot, and Volvo. Jaguar gets its engine heads and Audi buys engine valve spring from Israel.

Israel's automotive industry consists of manufacturer that design and produce high-technology automotive parts, tooling, systems and sub-assemblies. Subcontracting is an important component of the industry. Originally reputable to support the security, aircraft, and automotive industries, Israel's subcontracting industry successfully integrates all types of complex production processes required for industry giants. Israeli automotive companies activate in diverse areas like High pressure die-casting; forging; cold forming & stamping; turning & milling; metal injection molding; plastic - injection & blow molding; rubber – extrusion, molding, compression, injection; plating etc. They supply parts, systems, modules & tooling to the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM's) and also to the secondary market.

Key Segments –

Metal, Machinery and Plastic and Rubber

Israeli companies use their advance in the fields of metals and composite materials to manufacture metal rods and coils; iron and steel castings; pipe and valves; and tanks, tools and locks for automotive companies. In the field of machinery, Israeli company has earned reputation in manufacturing heavy agricultural gear, pumps, compressors and turbines. Plastics industry comprises about 5% of Israel's total industrial manufacture. Many plastic manufacturers subcontract for leading automotive companies in the globe.

Success Stories - (Courtesy - Israel 21C)

Raviv carbon fabric heated seats, the system intended and manufactured at Kibbutz Revivim in the Negev, proved itself during a drive in freezing Michigan weather, now is in advance for introduction with a major automaker.

TexoPlast's new hardened fabric, tough and frivolous, that features a soft, luxurious-to-the-touch material on one side, and hard plastic shell on the other perfect solution for the cabin floor for a European Commercial Vehicle Manufacturer.

High-end luxury seating fabric, called Impala manufactured by Magical industry that feels like leather and is anti-stain, has earned high marks in durability tests.

Electronics & Automation Technologies - the Multiplier

Electronics will be the industry multiplier of the future. "Electronic devices and system used in a car is around 15 percent of total car cost and is set to add to up to 35%. It is a sector, experiencing impressive expansion. Israel, a home to hi-tech companies offers a number of innovative technologies in the areas of Driver safety systems, Telematics, Tracking technologies, Manufacturing control software, Navigation & control systems, Diagnostics, Sensors, Testing & Measurement solutions, On-board driver assist systems and so on. Presently, around 400 Israeli companies operate in the field; more than 150 of them export close to US \$ 1 billion frequently to Western European , American companies.

Success Stories - (Courtesy - Israel 21C)

IPU Industries is rising a 360 degree vision system for cars that combines thermal imaging, radar warning and video cam designed to distinguish and recognize pedestrians, animals and other objects on possible collision course. Elbit and MobilEye are also increasing driver vision systems for Ford, while Idesia uses driver heartbeat for a biometric-based security. IPU's sharing units (PDU) is an intelligent fuse box, the PDU monitors and supports supplementary applications such as security systems, audio, GPS, satellite TV, coffee warmer, and fog lamps. It is simple to assemble, and operates safely with a minimal power loss. New Israeli "vehicle to environment" connections systems include satellite TV reception.

Innovate to Survive –

Rising prices of fossil fuels, cities crowded with traffic and severe market competition is forcing auto-manufacturers to innovate cars with higher safety, fuel competence and facilities for users. Israel is among world leaders in innovation. It has the highest ratio of Engineering alumnae and Scientists as proportion of population. Israel's highly skilled workforce, strict fulfillment to international quality standards and sophisticated, mechanized logistics make it a preferred destination for R&D for automobile companies. So far Israel has innovated a number of path breaking technologies and successfully converted technology for military use for civilian purposes. Israeli companies also offer electronic equipment to get better the correctness, quality and efficiencies of vehicle manufacture.

Functions, Structures and Business Activities of Israel's Automobile Industry

Here is the industrialized resource by way of the earth more and more challenge by crowded streets and dirty atmosphere, Israel's revolutionary automotive technology be in the front position of humanizing presentation, competence, security and air excellence. as Israel does not connect in big level motor vehicle industrialized, concerning 150 Israeli manufacturer provide system, part, module and tooling to unique utensils manufacturer and the following marketplace

Israeli company contain effectively modified armed solution intended for resident utilize and finished Israel a prominent expertise target pro the global automotive trade. Israel export with reference to \$800 million of automotive part and system yearly, a lot of of which are purchase by principal OEM manufacturer, counting Daimler, BMW, VW, MAN, Renault-Nissan, PSA Peugeot Citroen, GM, Ford/Mazda, Navistar, Volvo Trucks and Jaguar. Such Tier 1 supplier as Delphi, Bosch, Valeo, Autoliv, Faurecia, Johnson Controls,ZF, Getrag and Magna Steyr moreover basis machinery commencing Israel. MAN, Ford/Mazda, Navistar and Hyundai major tainlocal purchase office, while Volvo Bus together owns bus manufacturer Merkavim Transportation Technologies through an Israeli corporation. In current time Israel have industrial a number of get through technology together with exacting resources, superior electronics, announcement system driver alertness system automotive IT and safety

General Motors in Israel GM's Advanced Technical Center-Israel, in Herzliya, now north of Tel Aviv, be recognized to make a earth class R&D association that guide inspired thoughts interested in sole innovation in area of deliberate weight to the automotive trade. Encouragement inventiveness and modernization the middle pursue study opportunity to construct a most important worldwide middle of brilliance, while moment later than time respond to GM's technical challenge Lab group at the core consist of smart sense and visualization system; person device crossing point; prognostics and diagnostics; wireless technology; and manufacturing. novel resources Israel's call for of original resources for automotive exercise combine daylight heaviness and bigger security among better console.

Comparative Position of selected Automobile Sector of Israel with India and Gujarat

After looking for deal teamwork in the dairy and stream division by the Gujarat administration, the Israeli administration and do business body are look at the rising auto and automobile equipment division in the state say a BS statement

By means of automobile workings export worth \$ 500 million (Rs 2400 crore), Israel have its knowledge in direction-finding, coloring cast and safety system in the automobile manufacturing. Separately from automobile workings Israel is too explore bilateral do business among Gujarat in farming knowledge 'We be chatting regarding agri-tech in two-sided do business through Gujarat as we notice a lot of probable at this juncture said Sagiv.

In recent times Sagiv lead a delegation of eight Israeli company in the irrigate division for a industry seminar in Ahmadabad. "We desire to construct cooperation by way of the Gujarat administration in the irrigate division through the seminar we meet administration official and legislative body of business bodies similar to GCCI and ASSOCHAM. Potential of combined venture in water division are life form explore in Gujarat. The Gujarat administration needs to resolve the irrigate practice topic from side to side such teamwork," she believed

According to Sagiv, such partnership will use Israeli skill intended for improvement Gujarat's water capital. Israel is look at area similar to desalination; reprocess organization water valve and water pump for the teamwork renowned the statement Talking regarding Israel's know-how in irrigate capital Sagiv said so as to the state recycle plus reuse 80 percent of its irrigate What is additional, Israel is too put to congregation an international meeting on water and renewable power which will observe a commerce assignment led by GCCI on or after Gujarat visit the West Asian nation. in the meantime Sagiv affirmed that the bilateral deal among the country of Israel and India have developed starting \$ 200 million (Rs 950 crore) in 1992 to \$ 5 billion (Rs 24000 crore) in 2010, the description further.

Present Position and Trend of Business (import / export) with India
/ Gujarat during last 3 to 5 years

Gujarat is rising at the same time as the automobile center by way of a figure of top automobile company situation awake bottom in the state. Israel administration be in a number of meeting among the administration of Gujarat to shape a deal grouping by means of dairy and irrigate sector at the present the Israeli administration have be involved to the automobile and auto machinery division as fit

Mr. Orna Sagiv, civil servant General of Israel thought with the intention of Gujarat is see as an significant middle in India used for auto industry. therefore Israel is attracted in a bind up and is preparation to transport in an automobile designation hooked on Gujarat a little bit after that year to confirm the contract Sagiv as well said so as to automobile element export report for \$500 million plus while the nation have talent and know-how in direction-finding, color casting and safety, they would think this grouping to be extremely satisfying.

In addition automobile machinery the kingdom is as well look to Gujarat to expand bilateral deal in farming skill. summit administration agency such since GCCI and ASSOCHAM contain be contact for such collaboration which be yet in first stage of conversation.

Policies and Norms of Israel for Automobile Sector for Import / Export Including Licensing /Permission, Taxation etc:

Importing a Car:

Olim be at liberty in the direction of introduce a vehicle designed for up and about to three years behind their date of Aliyah. The delivery is not count the same as single of the three tax-free shipments that Olim be permissible. Condition you desire to put up for sale the car inside four years of the society permission day, you will be alive compelled to reimburse reverse the decrease you conventional at the occasion of bring in.

Valuation of the Vehicle:

The evaluation of the motor vehicle is resolute by the Israeli Customs power according to:

Period of Car:

- An Oleh be able to bring in a car of some period but a dispatch on or after a expert garage in Israel who assurances repair on the means of transportation have to be provide.
- Recurring inhabitants can bring in cars that be up to four years aged The car have to exist import inside three months of their date of go back in the direction of Israel.

Ownership:

- You must contain apparent possession of the car.
- If nearby is a number of controversy concerning possession the motor vehicle might be detained up in your state of beginning awaiting the substance is determined or until the automobile is detached from the container.

Shipping a Car:

- The majority cars be ship in containers and be able to be shipped in the similar urn as your family commodities.

- The car is firmly protected into place.
- The car is detached beginning the container and vacant incoherently starting your family supplies. Do not fill up the car by means of family goods, as it complicate the clearance procedure.

Forms of doing business in Israel

Forms of business organizations in Israel are

- Sole Proprietorship
- Israeli Partnership (general and limited)
- Foreign Partnership (general and limited)
- Israeli company (public and private)
- Foreign Company in Israel
- "Amutot" (non-profit organizations)
- Cooperative societies

The most general form to be use by foreign corporations are the Israeli company (subsidiary) and the branch (foreign company registering directly in Israel).

Policies and Norms of India for Import or Export to the Israel **including Licensing / Permission, Taxation etc:**

The Govt. of India, department of trade along with business air Export trade in rule each five years. The present rule cover the time 2002-2007. The sell abroad trade in guidelines (Foreign Trade Policy) is restructured each year on top of the 31st of March along with the modification, improvement with innovative scheme are efficient w.e.f. 1st April of each year.

Framework of new overseas Trade guidelines

buy and sell is not an finish in itself, except a income to financial increase and nationwide expansion. The main intention is not the plain earn of alien exchange, other than the incentive of better monetary motion.

intended for India to turn out to be a main performer in planet buy and sell, an all immediate inclusive vision needs to be in use intended for the taken as a whole improvement of the country's overseas buy and sell

While add to in export is of very important significance, we boast furthermore to make easy individuals bring in which be necessary to inspire our financial system. unity and steadiness amongst buy and sell and further monetary policy is vital for maximize the contribution of such policies to expansion. Thus, whereas incorporate the accessible put into practice of enunciate an yearly Foreign do business Policy, it is required to go a great deal further than and get an included move toward to the developmental necessities of India's alien trade.

The Foreign Trade Policy is build approximately two main goals. These be

- To twice our one hundredth divide of worldwide retail trade surrounded by the subsequently five years; in addition to
- To do something as an successful gadget of monetary expansion by give a push to employ age group.

Strategy:

Intended for achieve these goal, the below plans require to be adopt

- Unshackle of control moreover create an mood of dependence and clearness to let loose the natural private enterprise of our businessmen, capitalist and trader.
- Simplify events and bring along deal expenses.
- neutralize occurrence of all levy moreover duty on input use in sell to other countries goods, base on the primary standard that duty and levy be supposed to not be export.
- Facilitate expansion of India as a universal core for industrialized, trade and armed forces.
- identify in addition to cultivation particular focal point area which would make extra employment opportunity, mainly in semi-urban and rural areas, and rising a progression of initiative for every of these.
- Facilitating technical and road and rail network awake degree of every one the division of the Indian financial system, specially from side to side bring in of investment possessions and undertake, thus rising worth adding and output, even as attain globally conventional principles of excellence.
- activate our Embassies because input group of actors in our sell abroad policy and concerning our saleable wing overseas all the way through an electronic display place for genuine occasion do business brainpower and enquiry diffusion.

The modern strategy envisages business exporters and producer exporters, trade and industry as followers of administration in the accomplishment of its affirmed goal and target.

The modern export import Policy is basically a ways intended for the expansion of India's overseas trade. It contain the basic main beliefs and point the track in which we advise in the direction of go away. By good value of its incredibly dynamic, a trade strategy can't be wholly all-inclusive in all its information. It would obviously need adjustment as of time to time. We goal to do this from side to side nonstop

improving, base on the expected varying dynamics of global trade. It is in joint venture by means of trade as well as business so as to we proposal to upright milestone on top of this the way. with the intention of repetition our proportion divide up of worldwide do business inside 5 years and increasing employ opportunity, particularly in semi urban and rural places, definite extraordinary center initiative encompass be recognized for the farming, handlooms, handiwork, gems & jewellery and buffalo hide sector.

The force sector indicates lower shall be absolute the subsequent facilities:

Sell To Other Countries Encouragement Scheme

- A. objective plus scheme to go faster enlargement of export
- B. Vishesh krishi upaj yojna intended for agro-exports.
- C. serve commencing India plan
- D. extra flexibility under EPCG
- E. Import of oil under DFRC power allowable to be transfer to advertising agency official by Min of gasoline and Natural Gas.
- F. The DEFB plan will be sustained.
- G. EOUs shall be exempt from Service Tax in percentage to their export merchandise along with services.
- H. A plan to set up Free Trade and Warehousing region is introduce to make trade-correlated road and rail network to make easy import & export with free to carry business interface in free exchange.
- I. with the intention of display case India's business and trade ability to its top benefit and influence obtainable services to improve the number of liberty and service the govt strategy to change Pragati Maidan interested in a first-class multifaceted with tourist openness entrance and way out scheme.

Present Trade Barriers for Import /Export of Selected Goods

In broad, Israel offer good profitable surroundings for U.S. Company. The United States-Israel Free Trade Agreement (FTA) have eliminated approximately every one tariff, departure Israel's farming division as the single one among significant barrier. The FTA as well provide for a united commission comprise of legislature since both country to evaluation the performance of the union (the board previous meet in October 2007). Israel is a element of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

A 1996 contract on Trade in farming Products (ATAP) by way of the United States permit Israel to keep non-tariff defense for definite rural goods This structure expired at the ending of 2001 except the sign contract be unlimited until the end of 2009. below the contract, Israel permit without charge entrée to a lengthy record of provisions products and obligation-free right of entry for definite quantity of a list of U.S. goods below tariff rate quotas (TRQ). American exporter and Israeli importer, nevertheless objection that these TRQs provide an inadequate duty-free share for lots of fruits and additional harvest, and very tall debt on extra quantity (on top of part). Israel exclude a number of U.S. fruits, counting, citrus, peaches, and nectarines, on phytosanitary grounds. Israel is revise its phytosanitary limitations creation them steady with WTO necessities.

The U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv is extremely dynamically pursue a great deal-needed improvement in the sell abroad and venture type of weather for U.S. firm in Israel. The hard work are paying attention in three definite areas: incorporate technological principles in Israel that do not distinguish alongside U.S. products, defensive *thinker* property human rights, and establish better clearness in Israel's open procurement procedure For more in sequence regarding how these issues may influence your sell abroad prediction in Israel delight get in touch with the Commercial Service in Israel.

Concerning scholar possessions human rights, while here has be footstep up in the stage of unlawful construction, import, and sale of copyright and trademark goods, staid harms still exist.

Business Opportunities In Future

Analyst forecast a V-shaped development model for the automotive segment worldwide. However, even though marketplace-forced capability constraint, expected production is predictable to raise since 11 million units in 2010 to 15.5 million units by 2011. While the U.S. motor vehicle sale estimate is cheering, healthcare and retirement fund expenses make threats boundaries for U.S. automakers. This year, the U.S. auto vehicle sale revival have be determined by fleet sales — sales of a big number of vehicle to company for instance leasing car agency and commercial truck operator.

This authority is define by the miles determined for each year, the standard age of the fleet (9 years), people expansion rates, and the age of drivers. Slowing the order for new vehicle locally is the growing rate of the retire people, who will drive their vehicle 40 percent less and create smaller amount modern vehicle purchase.

As automakers device for the subsequently-age group commerce conversion, panelists cited a quantity of factor that will be affect the new start of unique tools manufacturers and supplier similar These consist of more and more precise lawmaking mandate on emission security and excellence; powerful heaviness to level, chiefly for the rising market; fresh or growing corporation commerce model due to all the current mergers and acquisitions in the business; and contraction item for consumption portfolios. each and every one of this be required to as well be joined to a narrow-minded center of attention on captivating the figure-one or amount-two bazaar location in addition to deliver most excellent-in-class assignment restrictions.

Talking regarding the prospect of the American automotive commerce, retire secondary Chairman of General Motors Company Bob Lutz deliver a mesmerizing quick-tongued disapproval of automaker. Lutz announce that previous student of U.S. Ivy League management schools — include himself — be contribute to the downfall of financial development and produce quality in the United States.

According to Lutz, MBAs don't know the authority of picture method or style trend on motor vehicle sale furthermore the driver familiarity. as an substitute, he said, MBA-shaped investigation furthermore income maximization model focal point just on short-range inner target furthermore be not determined by the customer bazaar In a request for corrective accomplishment Lutz demand improved center on lengthy-period product, check furthermore client familiarity superiority.

He believed General Motors' administration be supposed to be fewer worried in the midst of expenses and additional anxious with whether the vehicle is sale in the bazaar. Lutz accomplished by way of a authorization for the trade to accurate its information-driven shortsightedness among a broader viewpoint furthermore profit-making traditions base on a long-term dream of customer-driven manufactured goods fineness.

Telecom Sector

Introduction of the Telecom Sector and its Role in the Economic of Israel.

The financial system of Israel is a technologically advanced market financial system, including a rapidly-developing high-tech and service sector. As of 2010, Israel has the 24th largest financial system in the world, and ranks 17th among 169 world nations on the UN's Human development index, which places it in the category of "Very Highly Developed". Israel has 2.8 million direct exchange lines (47 percentage penetration), using a 100 percentage digital network that provides advanced value-added services to all customers. In October 2000, the Ministry of Communications published tenders for domestic fixed telephony services, including three fixed wireless access (FWA) licenses that will operate in the 3.5 and 26 GHz frequencies. Fixed wireless broadband services will be provided using technologies such as LMDS (Local Multipoint Distribution Services) and WLL (Wireless Local Loop).

In mid-2000, there were 3.5 million cellular telephone subscribers in Israel, translating to 58 percentage penetration, a growth of one million subscribers over 1999 and compared to only 125,000 subscribers in January of 1995. The introduction of competition in 1995 brought about an extremely high subscriber growth rate, one of the highest in the world.

This rapid growth was achieved by providing nationwide coverage, low tariffs, the introduction of Calling Party Pays(CPP) method, network quality and effective marketing .

There are three cellular operators in Israel. Two are privately held (The third, Pele-Phone is held equally by Bezeq and a private company), and all provide countrywide coverage and modern network services. Pele-Phone uses NAMPS and CDMA technology. The second operator, Cell-com, uses TDMA technology, while Partner, the third operator, uses GSM technology

Structure, Functions and Business Activities of Israel's Telecom Sector

The Ministry of Communications is responsible for setting policy and goals, initiating and promoting legislation, monitoring, licensing, and encouraging the communications industry and research. The Ministry changed radically when telephone services were transferred to Bezeq - The Israel Telecommunication Corporation in February, 1984 and the Postal Authority was established in 1988. The Minister of Communications bears responsibility for Bezeq and the Postal Authority, but their status as a government corporation and a government authority respectively allows them independence from the State budget.

The new situation, which challenges the two organizations to operate in accordance with economic and business considerations, is meant to bring about hoped-for fundamental changes: a quick response to every order for a telephone line, lines for data transfer and for other advanced services, improvement of the quality of communications services, prompt repairs, reducing the time it takes for mail to be delivered, rapid adoption of advanced technologies, and a marked improvement in the overall level of service to the general public. Israel ranks among the world leaders in telecommunications, computers, and electronics. The Ministry is responsible for the development of Israel's telecommunications and data-transmission infrastructure and assisting the telecommunications and computer industries. The Ministry's policy is directed at putting Israel on a level with the industrialized Western countries technologically and scientifically.

The Engineering and Licensing Division is responsible for and specializes in the various areas of telecommunications. Among other functions, it works on telecommunications policy; management of electromagnetic spectrum resources; licensing of services and equipment in all areas of telecommunications; supervision, monitoring, and technical coordination of broadcasting systems for the public; and satellite communications.

Comparative Position of Telecom Sector Product Of Israel

Report Description:

The Israel Telecommunications Report features Business Monitor International (BMI)'s independent industry forecasts through end-2016 on the future strength of Israel's ICT market, covering the fixed-line, mobile and internet segments, and analyses latest regulatory developments and corporate news, including investment activity, mergers and acquisitions, joint ventures and partnerships. All leading operators and manufacturers are fully profiled, highlighting their quarterly financial performance, capital expenditure plans and latest contracts.

Key Benefits:

Benchmark BMI's independent telecommunications industry forecasts to end-2016 for Israel to test other views - a key input for successful budgeting and strategic business planning in the Israeli telecoms market.

Target commerce opportunities and risks in Israel's telecoms sector through our reviews of latest industry trends, regulatory changes, and major deals, projects and investments in Israel.

Assess the activities, strategy and marketplace position of your competitors, partners and clients via our Company Profiles (inc. SWOTs, KPIs and latest activity).

Present Position of Trend of Business During Last 3 To 5 Years

With India

Although Israel posted GDP growth of 4.8% for the second successive year in 2011, the quarterly pace of growth slowed through the year to 0.8% in Q4. And recession in Europe, which takes a third of Israel's exports and is a key source of tourists, is weighing heavily on output and exports. Exports fell 4.7% on the quarter in Q4, after a 2% drop in Q3, and the January PMI pointed to further falls in exports and output in early 2012.

The Bank of Israel is forecasting growth of 2.8% in 2012, but this appears over-optimistic. Given the slowdown that we see in the Eurozone where GDP is now forecast to shrink 0.4% we still expect Israel to grow by just 2.4% in 2012, before a pick-up to about 4% in 2013 as world demand begins to recover.

Policies and Norms of Israel Country for Israel Import / Export **Including Licensing Permission, Taxation Etc**

Taxation policy:

The principal taxes in Israel are income tax, capital gains tax, VAT and land appreciation tax. The primary law on income taxes in Israel is codified in the Income Tax Ordinance. There are also special tax incentives for new immigrants to encourage Aliyah. Following Israel's social justice protests in July 2011, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu appointed during on August, 2011 a special committee headed by Professor Trajtenberg to hold discussions and make recommendations to the government's socio-economic cabinet, headed by Finance Minister Yuval Steinitz. During December 2011 the Knesset reviewed these recommendations and approved a series of amendments to Israel's tax law. Among the amendments were the raising of the corporate tax rate from 24% to 25% and possibly 26% in 2013. Additionally, a new top income bracket of 48% (instead of 45%) would be introduced for people earning more than NIS 489,480 per annum. People who earn more than NIS 1 million a year would pay a surtax of 2% on their income and taxation of capital gains would not be decreased to 20% but remain at 25% in 2012.

Corporate Tax:

Residence - A corporation is deemed to be resident if its activities are managed and controlled within the State of Israel or established under its laws.

Scope - Israeli resident companies are taxed on their worldwide profits, with credits granted for overseas taxes paid. Non-resident companies are only taxed on their Israeli sourced income.

Tax Rate - In 2011 the corporate tax rate was 24%. In 2012; in accordance with the Knesset passing an amendment pursuant to the Law for Change in the Tax Burden (Legislative Amendments), passed on December 6, 2011; raised the expected corporate tax rate in 2012 to 25%, with future expected reductions being repealed.

Policies and Norms of India for Import or Export to The Israel Country Including Licensing / Permission, Taxation

Telecom is the exchange of information between two distant points in space. The telecom industry is very important for the socio economic development of a nation. It is one of the main architects for accelerated growth and progress of different segments of the financial system. Post liberalization the telecommunication industry has grown by leaps and bounds.

Liberalization:

As part of the policy of liberalization, telecom equipment manufacturing was de-licensed in 1991 and value added services were accessible to the private sector in 1992. As a result a number of manufacturing units were established across the country. The National Telecom Policy resolution of 1994 further liberalized the telecom sector for private initiative.

National Telecom Policy 1994:

In 1994, the government came up with the National Telecom Policy which set certain important goals like availability of telephone on demand, providing International standard infrastructure and services at affordable prices, enhancing India's competitiveness in global market and encouraging exports, create environment conducive for both FDI and domestic investment, accelerate India's growth as a major manufacturer and exporter of telecom equipment and availability of telecom services to every village.

Telecom Regulatory Authority Of India (TRAI) :

The opening up of the Indian telecom sector for private enterprises resulted in the need for independent regulation. In 1997 The Telecom Regulatory Authority Of India (TRAI) was initiated by an act of Parliament. The purpose of this act was to regulate telecom services, fix/revise tariffs for telecom services which till then was under the control of the central government. The objective of TRAI was to create an environment which would enable Indian Telecomm to play an important role globally. Another important objective for TRAI was to provide equal opportunity for all and ensure fair competition.

To ensure these objectives, TRAI has issued a large number of regulations, orders and directives and strategized the plan to direct the telecom industry from a government controlled monopoly to multi operator multi service competitive market. In January 2000, TRAI was modified by an act resulting in Telecommunications Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) to settle disputes between a licensor and a licensee, between two or more service providers, between a service provider and consumers and to settle appeals against any direction, decision or order of TRAI.

National Long Distance:

In 2000 the government created guidelines for the entry of private sector in National Long Distance without restricting the number of operators. Some of the salient features of NLD are:

- Unlimited entry for both inter circle and intra circle calls.
- Total foreign equity must not exceed 74%. Promoters must have a net worth of Rs 25 million.
- Private operators will have to enter into an arrangement with fixed service providers within a circle for traffic between long distance and short distance charging centers.
- Private operators allowed to set up landing facilities that access submarine cables and use excess bandwidth available.
- License period would be for 20 years and extendable by 10 years.

Present Trade Barriers for Import / Export

Trade Barrier

Trade barriers are government-induced restrictions on international trade. The barriers can take many forms, including the following:

Tariffs:

- A tax may be either tax on import or exports (trade tariff), or a list or schedule of prices for such things as rail service, means of transportation routes, and electrical usage (electrical tariff, etc.).
- The word comes from the Italian word *tariffa* "list of prices, book of rates," which is resulting from the Arabic *ta'rif* "to notify or announce."
- Non-tariff barriers to trade
- Import license
- Import certify

Each license specifies the volume of imports allowed, and the total volume allowed should not exceed the quota. Licenses can be sold to importing companies at a competitive price, or simply a fee. However, it is argued that this allocation method provides incentives for political lobbying and bribery.

Government may put certain restrictions on what is imported as well as the amount of imported goods and services.

For example, if a business wishes to import agricultural products such as vegetables, then the government may be concerned about the impact of such importations on the local market and thus import a restriction.

Export licenses:

- Most trade barriers work on the same principle: the imposition of some sort of cost on trade that raises the price of the traded products. If two or more nations repeatedly use trade barriers against each other, then a trade war results.

- Economists generally agree that trade barriers are detrimental and decrease overall economic efficiency, this can be explained by the theory of comparative advantage. In theory, free trade involves the removal of all such barriers, except perhaps those considered necessary for health or national security. In practice, however, even those countries promoting free trade heavily subsidize certain industries, such as agriculture and steel.

- Trade barriers are often criticized for the effect they have on the developing world. Because rich-country players call most of the shots and set trade policies, goods such as crops that developing countries are best at producing still face high barriers. Trade barriers such as taxes on food imports or subsidies for farmers in developed economies lead to overproduction and dumping on world markets, thus lowering prices and hurting poor-country farmers. Tariffs also tend to be anti-poor, with low rates for raw commodities and high rates for labour-intensive processed goods. The Commitment to Development Index measures the effect that rich country trade policies actually have on the developing world.

- Another negative aspect of trade barriers is that it would cause a limited choice of products and would therefore force customers to pay higher prices and accept inferior quality.

Business Opportunities In Future

The Israeli population is well educated, industrious work force well adapted to a globalized market. Hungry for innovation and driven by an entrepreneurial spirit, Israelis have invented some of the most important technological advances of the last 60 years.

Israelis have developed key technologies essential to the digital revolution. Voice mail, camera phone chips, fire wall software, Intel's Pentium chips, Microsoft XP and Vista, instant messaging and voice over IP all owe their existence to Israeli innovation. It is no wonder that when Motorola wanted to develop a new technology for a mobile phone in the 1970's they set up the company's largest development center in Israel and in 1973 started a revolution.

Israeli companies have also been integral to a more recent revolution: green technology.

It was Israeli company Luz that developed the world's first viable commercial solar power plant and Netafim that created drip irrigation, the water saving system used in water scarce areas the world over to grow food for hundreds of thousands of people.

Agriculture Sector

Introduction of Agriculture in Israel

Agriculture played a great role in forging the Israeli national personality. Land ownership changed with statehood, regularly in ways that signaled resistance as the new nation fight back to survive and stimulate agricultural productivity.

As a result, Israel over time became largely independent in food production. However, in recent decades agricultural production has become a reduced part of the Israeli financial system and food exports have markedly declined relative to other sectors of the financial system. For example, over 30% of Israel's exports during the 1960s came from agricultural products, primarily citrus fruit, such as the famous Jaffa oranges. Today agriculture contributes only 4% of Israel's exports. Israel's largest agricultural export are processed foods, peppers, potatoes, and fructose. Although not a food item, cut flowers, ornamental plants, and ground plantings are a significant part of Israel's agricultural financial system and collectively have become the highest agricultural export of the country.

The country is also one of the world's top exporters of avocados, grapefruit juice, and persimmons. Israel's primary agricultural imports are processed foods, cereal grains (wheat, barley, rice, and corn), soybeans, beef, and refined sugar.

The farmer's economic and social security is guaranteed by the cooperative building of the village which controls marketing his products, purchasing farm tools, and provided that credit and other services. In 1998, a total of 455 moshavim existed, settled by 180,000 people. The kibbutz is a collective clearance of a single form, based on common ownership of properties and the combining of labor, income, and costs. Every member is to work to the maximum of his ability. He is not paid any salary but is supplied with all the goods and chattels and services he wants.

Israel's agricultural sector is characterized by an intensive production system, which stems from the need to overcome the scarcity of natural resources, particularly water.

Role of Agriculture in Israel

One of the fundamental solutions to this crisis involves a reevaluation of the perception of the role of agriculture in Israeli culture and society, painful as that may be. Israel can survive only as a high-tech urban/industrial society and will have to reallocate most of its high quality drinking water from agriculture to the Domestic/urban/tourist/industrial sectors. Agriculture can no longer be viewed as a high priority branch when it comes to the allocation of fresh water. However, agriculture will benefit from the growing amounts of high quality recycled water and will be able to maintain a level not too different from its current one. Our limited water resources should be used today to maximize social benefit and human welfare. Studies have shown that the economic return on a cubic meter of water used in agriculture is about \$2 while the return on a cubic meter of water used in commerce, industry and tourism is about \$100-\$500.

Climate and Topography

More than half of the country is characterized by an arid and semi-arid climate, and a large part of Israel is hilly. A narrow coastal strip and several inland valleys represent most of the fertile areas, where water supplied from aquifers and the Sea of Galilee make irrigation possible. Israel's total land area is approximately 21,000 km², of which only 4,100 km² – about 20% – are arable. Israel's climate, together with extensive greenhouse production, enables production of vegetables, fruit and flowers during the winter off-season, especially for export to European markets.

Floriculture

Flowers and ornamental plants account for 8.0% of Israel's total agricultural production and 31.2% of the country's total fresh agricultural export. In 2002, Israel produced 1.2 billion flowers on an area of 2,750 hectares, 78% of which are destined for export throughout the year, mainly to Europe. Israel's flower sector is relatively small by international standards, but it is profitable. The average flower farm is about 1.8 hectares. The farmers' expertise, combined with support from and collaboration with research institutions and extension services, contribute to the high quality and wide variety of flowers, which number over one hundre

Vegetables

The vegetable growing sector in Israel financial records for about 21% of total agricultural production in the country and about 35% of total garden production. The value of the vegetable sector is estimated to be about \$672 million. Production stood at 1.7 million tons, which are intended for expenditure in the domestic market, export of new produce to Europe and the USA, and industrial processing and canning.

Production for export is a major source of income for Israel's vegetable growers, especially in the Arava in the southern part of the country, which is known for its single climatic circumstances in the winter months.

Fruit

Fruit orchards cover an region of about 36,000 hectares, not including citrus groves. Produce reached 688,000 tons of fruit in 2002 and amounted to a production value of \$513 million. Fruit financial records for 16% of total agricultural production and 14% of total fresh agricultural export. Israel exported 74,000 tons of fruit in 2002, of which 49,000 tons were avocado, 6,000 tons be table grapes, 4,000 were mango, and 6,000 tons were persimmon.

Citrus

Citrus accounts for 5% of Israel's total undeveloped produce. In 2002, about 530,000 tons of fruit were shaped on a productive area of 17,000 hectares. Citrus accounted for 12.5% of all fresh sell abroad in 2001. In recent years, the citrus sector in Israel has been undergo changes as it introduces new agro technologies to facilitate improved operations, counting the planting of new citrus groves in arid and semi-arid regions.

Structure and Activities of Agriculture in Israel

Structure:

An Agricultural committee reported that an animal barn belonging to farmer Fayez Ahmad Ali was destroyed by Territorial Army.

The barn had been build along with ten others as part of a project implemented by the committee to support farmers in the Jordan Valley.

The cost of each barn was 1,372 Euros.

The Union for Agricultural Work Committees denounced the destruction, saying that such actions are illegitimate and violate the basic civil rights of Palestinians.

The demolished barn was built on February 23, 2010 in an part adjacent to the nearby illegal Israeli settlement of Argaman. The Israeli settlement of Argaman has annexed more than 800 dunams of property belonging to Az-Zbeidat and the Tamoun Valley. It is an agricultural and housing settlement. Over 500,000 Israelis live in illegal settlements in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. Israeli settlement building has been repeatedly condemned by the international community and is a major obstacle in the silence process.

Activities:

1. Confucian Business Group partners regularly conduct tours of different regions in Shandong Area, meet key personnel and explore opportunities for the benefit of our clients.
2. CBG 2010 focus promotes agricultural cooperation with Shandong area. Taking advantage of central and provincial government incentives CBG partners are exploring several options to establish experimental farms in regions of the area, finding technology partners and constructing investment models.
3. In 2009 company chairman, Avrum Ehrlich led the Yingcai University Agriculture Allocation to Israel. Visiting the Hebrew University's Department of Agriculture in Rehovot; the Volcani Institute for experimental research in agriculture; the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture in Beit Dagan; Hebrew University's technology transfer company, Yissum, in

Jerusalem. Ideas born during meetings are culminating in the First Israel-Shandong Agriculture and Technology Setting to be held in Jinan in 16-17th of May 2010.

4. Shandong Province's oldest and most established agriculture paper, the Dazhong Daily (daily readership of 300,000 people), is co-sponsor of the Israel-Shandong Agriculture and Technology Convention.
5. So as to provide maximum exposure and benefit, CBG partners will contribute a regular column to the paper drawing wide attention to Israeli and other innovative technology in agriculture, products and facilities. The forum is planned to coincide with the newspaper's 60th birthday celebrations in May 2010 so as to benefit from the newspapers vast network of collaborators and draw leading officials from the provincial and regional governments together with CEOs of agriculture companies and potential investors to the two day conference with Israeli (and other overseas) companies.
6. CBG has formed several strategic co-operations with government and semi government bodies including the Shandong Machinery and Industry Association to expand cooperation, combined venture and new markets with Israeli (and other overseas) companies.
7. CBG is a partner and supporter of the newly established Israel-China Institute, sharing in its goals to advance multi leveled help between the two countries.
8. CBG continues to build its international networks with overseas chambers of commerce, professional associations including with the Israeli Federation of Chambers of Commerce and the Australia (and Oceania) Hall of Commerce in Israel. We continue to welcome cooperation with diverse international trade and technology organizations, semi government groups and government ministries.
9. CBG is building a database and analytical tools to better identify correctness and synergy between international and local companies.

Comparative Position of Agriculture Product with India and Gujarat

India agriculture has an wide background which goes back to 10 thousand years. At present, in terms of agricultural production, the country holds the second position all over the world. In 2007, agriculture and other associated industries such as lumbering and forestry represented around 16.6% of the Gross Domestic Product of the country. In addition, the sector recruited about 52%ofthecompletemanpower In terms of agricultural contribution; the following states in India are the most developed states:

- Punjab
- Uttar Pradesh
- Madhya Pradesh
- Haryana
- Bihar
- Andhra Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- West Bengal

All these states play a main role in the agrarian development of India. The total arable territory in India is 1,269,219 km, which represents about 56.78% of the overall property zone of the country. Arable land in India is diminishing because of continuous strain from an ever-increasing number of populations and growing urbanization.

Agricultural Products in India:

1. Wheat and rice
2. Fruits and vegetables—Mango, Citrus and Potato
3. Milk and dairy products
4. River and marine products

Major Crops:

- Rice
- Wheat
- Sugarcane
- Oilseeds
- Pulses
- Cotton
- Jowar
- Bajra
- Ragi
- Tea
- Coffee
- Coconut
- Cashew
- Rubber
- Spices
- Cauliflower
- Onion
- Cabbage
- Mango
- Banana
- Saputo
- Acid lime

Agricultural Products in Israel

- Field crops
- Cotton
- Sun flowers
- Citrus fruit

Present Position and Trend of Agriculture (Import / Export) With India /Gujarat During Last 3 To 5 Years

Like many other states, Gujarat has not lagged behind in the race for preparing news and policy papers assessing the potential for agro-processing, identifying constraints in the development and exports of agri-products, telling or announcing several important policy measures, removing physical and financial infrastructural bottlenecks, and promoting R&D activities in the sector (CII, 2000; Government of Gujarat, 2000; GCCI, 2002 Government of Gujarat, 2000a). Although these documents have examined, in detail, the implications of the WTO and GATT on agri-business and agri-exports of Gujarat, they have unsuccessful to consider realistically the overall growth potential in the agricultural sector of the state.

Further, they have not explicitly considered some important features of agri-exports from the state as well similarly, these documents have not clearly examined whether Gujarat has comparative advantage in the exports of agri-goods over the rest of the country by specific product categories. This paper, therefore, makes an attempt to address these issues with the help of readily available evidence.

We may clarify at the outset that we follow a thin definition of agri-products here which would include products of the 'agriculture and allied activities' sector of the national accounts. Thus, it would include agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, animal husbandry, and rooster.

Policy and Norms of Agriculture in Israel for Import/Export including licensing/ Permission, Taxation

Policy of Agriculture in Israel:

- Since 1995, Israel has reduced support to agriculture to the level that is about half the OECD normal. This fall was partly driven by progress in domestic policy reform and by lower border protection resulting from joint trade liberalization agreements. However, higher prices on world markets in recent years also contributed to the reduction in the relative position of support.
- While the level of care to agriculture has been falling, its composition remains trade and production distortive. This mostly reflects continued high border protection for agricultural commodities pushing domestic prices above international levels and a relatively high share of support to farm contributions.

Licensing of Agriculture in Israel:

All import licensing necessities for consumer and industrial goods have been eliminated under this Agreement. Israel formerly required import licenses for a variety of food products, including cheese and fish, but these are no lengthier necessary. Food and health products must be registered with the Israeli Ministry of Health, however, before they can be sold in Israel. Product registration normally takes four to six weeks.

Are Agricultural Products Covered by this Agreement?

Some agricultural products were covered by this Agreement, and in November 1996 the United States and Israel concluded a single Agreement on Trade in Agricultural Products (for text of the agreement, contact the U.S. Department of Agriculture site). Designed to enrich market access for a number of additional American agricultural products, this Agreement established three categories of product coverage: 1) products free of tariffs; 2) products free of tariffs within certain quotas; and 3) products with preferential tariff rates.

The Agricultural Agreement expires December 31, 2001. At that time, both governments will review its implementation and seek ways to grow its performance.

Policy of Agriculture in India:

During 2006-07 (until December 2006), 53.37 lakh new farmers were brought into the institutional credit system. A target of Rs. 225,000 crore as farm credit and an addition of 50 lakh new farmers to the banking system have been fixed for the year 2007-08. The two per cent interest subvention scheme for short-term crop loans will continue in 2007-08, and a provision of Rs.1,677 crore has been made for that purpose.

A special purpose tea fund has been launched for re-plantation and rejuvenation of tea. Government soon plans to put in place similar financial mechanism for coffee, rubber, spices, cashew and coconut.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programmed (AIBP) has been revamped in order to complete more irrigation projects in the quickest possible time. As against an outlay of Rs.7, 121 crore in 2006-07, the outlay for 2007-08 has been increased to Rs.11, 000 crore.

Agriculture licenses in India:

The Government of India has always followed policies that result in better availability and increased consumption of fertilizers in the country. As the land available for farming is strictly limited, an increase in the production of agricultural commodities is possible only through new farming practices, better water management, improved technologies and more extensive and balanced use of fertilizers.

India, Israel Should Work Together On Agri-Trade Norms

India and Israel should jointly work to comfort agricultural trade regulations and remove barrier.

"Let us both mobilize ourselves, each one in his separable country, in order to try and ease as much as possible on our businessmen, in opening barriers, easing regulations preventing double taxation," said Nuked during the interactive session with business allocation in new Delhi. As Israeli agricultural technologies help achieve efficiency in farm production with less labor, the minister urged Indian companies to survey these technologies carefully for adoption to Indian conditions.

India can adopt and implement modern agricultural technologies developed by Israeli companies specifically in the field of dairy, livestock sector, fruits and vegetables, irrigation equipment and poultry industry.

Addressing Indian businessmen in the interactive session, jointly organized by industry bodies Ficci and PHD chamber, the visiting minister urged Israeli companies to acquaint with the needs of India and consequently make adjustments to provide suitable agricultural solutions.

Meanwhile Indian Agriculture Ministry official Sanjeev Chopra said, "The way relationship is growing between two countries, agriculture sector is just the start. We hope to catch up with Israel in some areas of agriculture".

Tariffs to Non-Tariff Barriers

One of the reasons why industrialized countries have moved from tariffs to NTBs is the fact that developed nations have sources of income other than tariffs. Historically, in the formation of nation-states, governments had to get capital. They received it through the introduction of tariffs. This explains the fact that most developing countries still rely on tariffs as a way to finance their expenses.

Developed countries can afford not to depend on tariffs, at the same time developing NTBs as a possible way of international trade regulation. The second reason for the transition to NTBs is that these tariffs can be used to support weak industries or reward of industries, which have been affected negatively by the reduction of tariffs. The third reason for the popularity of NTBs is the ability of interest groups to influence the process in the absence of chances to obtain government support for the tariffs.

Import and Export of Agriculture in India

Agriculture Exports

8.76 India's agri-exports can be divided into three broad categories, i.e. export of a) raw products, b) semi raw products c) processed and ready-to-eat products. Raw products exported are essentially of low value high volume nature, while semi processed products are of intermediate value and limited volume and processed ready-to-eat products are of high value but low volume nature. The major agriexports of India are cereals (mostly rice - Basmati and non-Basmati), spices, cashew, oilcake/meals, and tobacco, tea, coffee and marine products.

Value of agri-exports to total exports of the country has been ranging between 15 to 20 per cent. Whereas marine products export has exhibited some uptrend, this advantage was more than offset by sharp decline in export prices of soya meal which of late has been a major export item.

Agriculture Imports

8.78 Agri-imports constitute only a small proportion of the country's total imports. During the period 1996-97 to 1999-2000, agri-imports have been in the range of 4 to 7 per cent of the total imports of the country. In recent years, edible oil has become the single largest agriimport accounting for more than 50 per cent of the value of total agri-imports. In 1999 -2000, it accounted for as high as 70 per cent of total agri-imports. Another item, which has been accounting for around 10 per cent of total agriimports is raw cashewnut. Each of the other agricultural and allied products imported into the country - cereals, pulses, spices, sugar, milk and milk products, chicken meat etc. - account for very small proportion of total agriimport, except in some climatically abnormal years warranting relatively larger import of a particular commodity – cereals (mostly wheat) in 1997-98, pulses in 1996-97 and 1997-98.

Business Opportunities in Future of the Israel

1. Environmental. Any business with a positive effect on the Environment. Solar energy, recycle, alternate power etc.
2. Debt Advice. With the ever growing awareness of people in debt, any sort of financial counseling, education or debt regulation will do very well over the next 5 years. Just make sure you can still get paid for this, as most of your clients will be broke.
3. Convenience. Any product or service that adds a method of convenience to the lives of the hard working and lazy has a huge developing market. Services such as readymade home cooked suppers, laundry services, garden services, walk the dog, pay your bills, wash your car. You get the drift.
4. Services for the Aged. There is a huge sector of the population that is getting older and not dieing. Any services that are intensive at looking after these people will blossom. Again look at costs and service ability. These could be a simple bus service to the shops. Outings to places of interest. Entertainment activities. Sporting packages. Skydiving – only kidding.
5. Cellular Communication. Any add-on product or service that moves with the times of the vast cellular market will do well. We have seen many new products come out recently that adds convenience and ease of use. Money less transaction, online chat, booking services, status enquiries etc.

Diamond, Gems & Jewelry Sector

Introduction of The Diamond Industry And Its Role In The Financial system Of Israel

As one of Israel's leading industries, the Israeli diamond industry has an illustrious and impressive history dating back to the late 1930s. In this section you can trace the Israeli Diamond industry's development step by step throughout the decades.

The Israeli diamond industry is one of the most important and largest diamond centers worldwide. In addition to its status as a leading polishing center, the Israeli diamond industry has developed into an international trade center through which rough and polished diamonds pass regularly and subsequently adorn a significant volume of the diamonds jewelry sold of the all over the globe.

The Israeli diamond industry is based on traditional that goes back 100 of year. It prides itself on its skillfulness and uniqueness as well as its unprecedented creativity and cutting-edge technology. It adheres to a strict ethical code and offers buyers a wide variety of merchandise and services all under one roof.

The Israeli government also plays a role in the Israeli diamond industry through the diamond controller within a ministry of industry trade and labor. It supervises the import & export of diamond in Israeli.

Contributing to Israel's Economic Development

The Israeli Diamond Industry contributes approximately \$800 million annually to Israel's balance of payments. More than 20,000 families earn their livelihood directly through the Israeli Diamond Industry. Moreover, approximately 330,000 visitors and foreign buyers visit the complex annually.

Structure, Function and Business Activities of Diamond Industry

Diamonds By Turgeman

Diamonds by Turgeman. A one-of-a-kind collection. Inspired by nature. Crafted by man. Meet the man behind the collection. Mordechai Turgeman. Master designer. View the collection where each diamond is an exquisite, fascinating kaleidoscope of light, color, contour and shape.

Web Site: <http://www.tmdiamonds.com/>

Seren Diamond

Seren Diamond Ltd. – manufacturer and exporter of natural fancy color diamonds. Many years of experience in manufacturing of the rarest colors and shades such as red, green, blue and yellow. All size ranges available. Fancy color diamonds directly from the manufacturer!

Web Site: www.serendiamonds.com

Briza Colors Diamond

Briza Colors Ltd. is a world leader in natural polished diamonds color enhancing technologies. Briza Colors process begins where nature ends her color processing. The process imitates nature's way of coloring that takes place deep in the Earth. Natural polished diamonds are re-exposed to the environment conditions they require in order to build up their assigned colors.

The result – remarkably uniform colors. Natural diamonds color enhances for a fraction of the cost.

Web Site: <http://www.brizacolors.com>

Ics Diamonds

ICS is a family business founded over 50 years ago. ICS manufactures high quality diamonds in round and fancy shapes from 0.50 points and up. All the diamonds are triple X, Hearts and Arrows, and certified by the GIA.

Web Site: <http://www.icsdiamonds.com>

Jacob Fogel Diamonds

Manufacturer and exporter of diamonds of Excellent Polish. Member of the Israel Diamond Exchange in Ramat Gan. Provides advice in buying diamonds for jewelry and investment purposes.

Web Site: WWW.FOGEL-DIAMONDS.CO.IL

Comparative Position of Diamond Industry Product **with India**

Israel boasts a highly advanced market financial system that consists of a rapidly growing high-tech sector that is supported by a strong venture capital industry. While only a population of 7.6 million, Israel has a sickening domestic product (GDP) of \$245.3 billion with a growth rate of 4.8% as of 2011.

Israel has one of the largest diamond industries in the earth and also possesses a substantive service sector. . Its main export includes cut diamonds. In September 2010, Israel become a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and has sign several free trade agreements with the United state, European Union, Canada, Mexico, Jordan, Egypt, and Turkey.

Present Position and Trend of Diamond And Jewelers Industry With India

Diamond jewelers are the main sub segment of Israel's gems and jewelers industry, followed by gold silver and imitation jewelers.

The artists in Israel make use of most of their skills, innovative technologies and techniques, which enable them to offer their product at very reasonable prices.

Export of diamond, according to the central Bureau of statistics, government of Israel, showed a decline following the economic recession.

During January-September 2009 there was a drastic decline in export ranging above 16.40% the economic slowdown was cited as the main reason for this decline in exports.

During 2007, the export of previous mental, gems & jewelers by Israel touched US \$ 19.1 billion, achieving a CAGR of 7.5%, during 2005-2007; and the imports of Israel were US \$ 12.6 billion in 2007.

Israel was a major destination of diamonds from Israel includes: USA, constituting a share of 48.5%, followed by Belgium (16.7), Hong Kong (15%), INDIA (4.8%) and Switzerland (4.7%). Major source countries for important of diamonds by Israel include: USA (40%), Belgium (24.8%), India (8.5%), Hong Kong (8.2%), and UK (8.1%).

**Policies and Norms of Israel for Diamond Industry for Import/
Export Including Licensing, Permission, Taxation.**

Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2014

Duty Free Import Entitlement (based on FOB value of exports during the previous financial year) of consumables and tools, for:

1. Jewelers made out of:
 - i. Precious metals (other than gold and platinum) – 2%
 - ii. Gold and platinum – 1%
 - iii. Rhodium finished silver – 3%
2. Cut and polished diamonds – 1%
3. Duty free import entitlement of consumables for metals other than gold, platinum will be 2% of FOB value of exports during the previous financial year.

In an Endeavour to make India a diamond international trading hub, diamond bourses will be planned.

Gems and jewelers units may sell up to 10% of FOB value of exports of the preceding year in Domestic Tariff Area (DTA), subject to fulfillment of positive Net Foreign Exchange (NFE). In respect of sale of plain jewellery, recipient shall pay concessional rate of duty as applicable to sale from nominated agencies.

Policies and Norms of India for Import and Export to the Israel **Including Licensing, Permission, Taxation**

Policy

The Policy relating to Replenishment (REP) License, Diamond Impress License, Bulk License and Schemes for gold/ silver/platinum jewelers is given in chapter 8 of the Policy.

Replenishment License

An application for REP License may be made to the licensing authority concerned as given in Appendix-29 in the form given in Appendix-15A along with the documents prescribed therein.

REP License against Rough Diamonds

Export of rough diamonds is permissible of the imports made against relevant Bill of Entry for the purpose of replenishment benefit. This will be applicable for exports affected on or after 13th April, 1998. For the purpose of claiming REP license against such export of rough diamonds, the exporter shall furnish Bill of Entry in his own name for imports of rough diamonds.

The licensing authority while issuing the REP licenses shall make suitable endorsement on the original Bill of Entry to avoid further use of the same Bill of Entry for claiming additional REP Licenses.

Diamond Imprested License

An application for Diamond Imprested license may be made to the licensing authority concerned as given in Appendix-29 in the form given in Appendix-15B along with the documents prescribed therein. In addition, the exporter shall give:

- (i) Declaration giving the name and address of his bankers;
- (ii) Certificate from his bankers to the effect that realization of export proceeds against exports made by the exporter are not outstanding for a period of more than six months.

Export Obligation

The Diamond Imprested License shall carry an export obligation fixed in the inverse ratio of 65% of replenishment, i.e., if the license is issued for a cif value of US\$65, the fob value of export obligation shall be US\$100. At the time of redemption, the actual entitlement of the licensee shall be recalculated with reference to the replenishment rates admissible for the corresponding export products as given in Appendix-30A. Due to such re-calculation, if the entitlement of the licence holder comes to more than US\$65 as in the above mentioned example, the licensing authority shall issue a REP License for a value equivalent to whatever is in excess of US\$65 for import of rough diamonds.

Present Trade Barriers for Import / Export of Diamond

Trade barriers are government-induced restrictions on trade. The barriers can take many forms, including the following:

- tariff
- Non-tariff barrier to trade
- Import license
- Export license
- Import quota
- subsidy
- Voluntary sell abroad Restraints
- Local happy requirements
- ban
- Currency devaluation
- Trade restriction

Potential for Import / Export in India

Guess who is talking of India emerging as a hub of the international diamond trade? It is not the Indian government or local industry bodies, but the Gujarati diamond traders newly elected to the board of Antwerp World Diamond Centre (AWDC), diamond trade's umbrella body in Antwerp.

The Gujarati diamond traders, most of who are settled in Antwerp for more than two decades, believe that India, besides being a manufacturing powerhouse, has everything that it needs to emerge as a diamond trading hub. "Being a manufacturing hub and also a growing consumer market, India is one of the most important players in the global diamond industry. It certainly can emerge as a hub of the diamond trade in the next few years,"

Nishit Parikh of Diarough told DNA over phone from Antwerp. Parikh is one of the six Gujarati diamond traders recently elected to the AWDC board.

Sohil Jhaveri of Sauraj Diamonds and another member elected to AWDC, said, "Israel, which is a very important diamond trading hub, is slowly fading out. India is best suited to take advantage of this, and emerge as a new hub." India cannot replace Antwerp —not in the next 10 years, at least — but it has a good chance of emerging as the second biggest trading hub in the coming years, Jhaveri said.

India is already the hub of diamond cutting & polishing, accounting for 9 out of 11 diamonds produced globally. But the bulk of the diamond trade still takes place in Antwerp and Israel. Hong Kong and Dubai have also emerged as important trading centres in the last few years. For quite some time, the Indian government has been talking of making India a trading hub, and has taken some policy and fiscal measures in this regard in recent years. However, industry experts say a lot more needs to be done to accomplish the goal

Business Opportunity in Future

The basket of crop was expanding, even although diamonds continue to be the most significant item. "We expect this positive trend to continue, as India expands its range of its merchandise and as its hunger for high-tech product grows", he said.

Referring to the diamond trade flanked by India and Israel, Shri Kamal Nath said that the inspired and successful leveraging of joint strengths witnessed in the diamond trade between the two countries should be replicated in other sector. "Neither India nor Israel are producer of rough diamonds.

It is the intelligent use of the synergy and the business acumen of the diamond communities of the two country that have given them a leading position in the world", he experiential.

Banking Sector

Introduction of Israel's Banking Sector and Its Role in Israel Financial system

The Bank of Israel is the central bank of the State of Israel. Like other central banks around the world, it sets and conducts monetary policy, holds and manages the country's foreign exchange reserves, regulates and supervises the banking system, advises the government on economic matters, provides banking services to the government, operates a system of information and statistics on Israel's financial system, regulates the country's payment and settlements systems, and issues the country's currency, i.e., banknotes and coins. The Bank is a professional body, whose independence and freedom from the political arena enable it to use the tools available to it to achieve the goals that the law has set for the Bank.

The need for a central bank, the norm in every independent state, arose with the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948. The Bank was established in 1954, six years after the establishment of the State, after recommendations regarding its functions and its organization were formulated, and the law establishing the Bank was passed. The Bank operated under that law from 1954, for a period of fifty-six years. In 2010 a new Bank of Israel Law was passed, and since then the Bank has operated under the new law, which emphasizes the independence of the Bank and redefines its goals, the tools available to it, and how its decisions are made. The Bank is located in Jerusalem in Kiryat Ben Gurion, close to the Knesset (Israel's parliament), the Supreme Court, and government ministries. The Bank also has a branch in Tel Aviv.

Structure, Functions and Business Activities of Banking Sector in Israel country

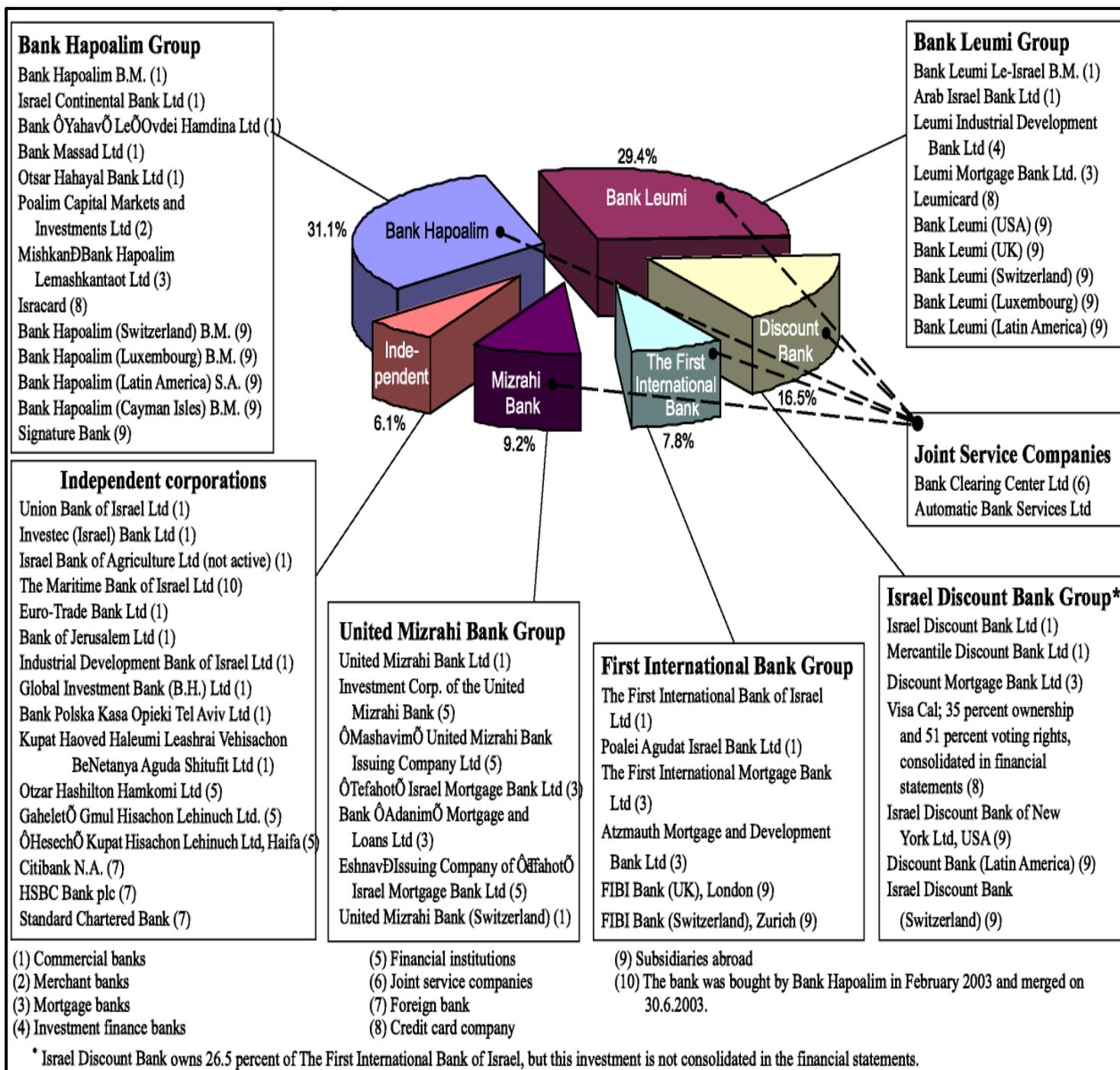
Banking activity in Israel is performed by five large banking groups, independent banks, joint service companies that engage in clearing activity for banks, and credit card companies (Figure 6.1).

As of the end of 2002, forty-one banking corporations were active in Israel (Table 6.1).

The Israeli banking system is rather highly concentrated (as described in Chapter 1 of this survey), and this characteristic is also evident in the distribution of branches: 1,011 branches, more than 94 percent of all branches (Table 6.3) belong to the five large groups. The Israeli banking system is universal, i.e., banks usually provide a full range of banking services under one roof, including classical commercial banking, mortgage banking,

STRUCTURE OF ISRAEL BANKING GROUP 2011

Figure –14



Source: - Banking Supervision Department on 12/03/2012

Function Bank of Israel

1. Conducting monetary policy
2. Holding and managing the country's foreign exchange reserves
3. Supporting the orderly activity of the foreign currency market in Israel
4. Regulating and supervising the banking system
5. Advising the government on economic matters
6. Providing banking services to the government
7. Managing systems of information and statistics on Israel's financial system
8. Regulating the payment and settlement systems
9. Issuing currency, and regulating and guiding the cash system in the financial system

Policies and Norms for Banking Sector in Israel Including Licensing / Permission, Taxation

- To stable inflation rate 1-3 percent defined by the government.
- To increases growth and employment
- To increases demand for Israel's exports
- To support financial stability
- To prevent the creation of distortions in the pricing of assets

Business Taxation in Israel

- The principal taxes in Israel are income tax, capital gains tax, VAT and land appreciation tax. Israel does not impose an excess profits or alternative minimum tax.
- The primary law on income taxes is the Income Tax Ordinance.

Israel operates a classical system of taxation, under which corporate taxation is imposed at the level of the company and again when the income is distributed to shareholders. The amount of tax to be paid is calculated via a form of self-assessment, reviewed by the tax authorities.

- Enterprises granted "approved" status (which qualifies a project for special incentives and assistance) pay corporate tax at 0%-25% (depending on the percentage of foreign investment, the location of the plant and the type of operations), with the tax exemption available until profits are distributed. Distributed after-tax income is subject to withholding tax.
- Benefits are offered to private corporations incorporated and managed in Israel provided, inter alia, that the company has a minimum investment of NIS 50 million in shares and loans of foreign subsidiaries resident in countries that have

concluded a tax treaty with Israel. In addition, dividends paid by the holding company to nonresident shareholders will be taxed at 5%, rather than the normal 25% rate.

Policies and Norms of India for Banking Sector in Israel including licensing / Permission, Taxation

- The bank will safeguard, securely and confidentially, any information that the customers share with the Bank. The bank will continue to maintain its tradition of not sharing the transaction information in customers' account with anyone except when required by law or statutory agencies
- The bank will limit the collection and use of customer information to the minimum required delivering effective service to the customers, to administer Bank's business and to advise customers about the Bank's products, services and other safeguards.
- Whenever the bank hires other organizations to provide support services, the bank will require them to conform to the Bank's privacy policy standards.
- The bank will exercise due diligence about ensuring the accuracy of the information collected.
- Bank may record and monitor telebanking/ mobile banking calls for security purposes.

Business Taxation in India

A. Personal Tax

Minor increase in exemption limit has been proposed in relation to tax rate as applicable to individuals. Minimum annual threshold exemption limit would now be Rs. 1, 80,000 increased from Rs. 1, 60,000.

B. Corporate Tax

(1) In the case of corporate tax rate, the only change is in respect of reduction in the rate of surcharge as under:

- (a) Domestic companies from 7.5% to 5%;
- (b) Foreign companies from 2.5 to 2%

The effective tax rate as per the proposal would now be as under:

- (a) Domestic companies - 32.45%
- (b) Foreign companies - 42.02%

Due to change in rate of surcharge, the Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) stands reduced from 16.61% to 16.22%.

(2) Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT):

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) has been increased from 18% to 18.5%

The effective rates would be as under:

- (a) Domestic companies - 20.01% (from 19.93%)
- (b) Branches of foreign companies - 19.44% (from 19.00%)

Present Trade Barriers for Import / Export Trade Barriers

- The Israeli New Food Committee of the Ministry of Health published regulations for new food registrations in February 2006. The registration of foods containing bioengineered ingredients began in early 2007. The new procedure was supposed to facilitate registration requirements.
- Israel prohibits the importation of any meat or meat products that are not certified as Kosher by Israel's chief rabbinate, a policy that presents significant challenges for U.S. meat exporters.

Potential for Import / Export in India / Gujarat Market

India, of late, has emerged as significant player in world mineral production. Especially, in some of the minerals, India is one of the largest producers in the world holding considerable market share. India today is the third largest producer of chromium ores, with a share of 18% in world production. It is the fourth largest producer of iron ore (10% share); fifth largest producer of manganese ore (7% share) and sixth largest producer of bauxite, zinc, and titanium (with share of 7%, 5% and 5%, respectively).

Exports of ores and minerals from India have grown from US \$ 917 million in 1999-2000 to US \$ 7028 million in 2006-07, a CAGR of 34%. The CAGR of exports between 2003-04 and 2006-07 has been 44%. China accounted for around 62% of India's total export of ores and minerals from India in 2006-07. Japan stood as the distant second largest market for India's export of ores and minerals and accounted for 6% share in India's total export of ores and minerals in 2006-07. Other major markets for India's export of ores and minerals in 2006-07 were USA (5%), South Korea (4%), Italy (3%), UK and UAE (1.5% each).

Iron ore is the largest exported minerals from India accounting for 55% of total export of ores and minerals from India. Iron ore contributes much of the growth witnessed in export of ores and minerals. Other major ores exported from India include zinc ores (5%), chromium ores (2.5%), aluminum ores (2.3%), lead ores (1.4%), and titanium ores (0.6%). Compounded annual growth rate of India's export of zinc ores, chromium ores, and aluminum ores (73%, 34%, and 50%, respectively) have also been significant during the analyzed period.

Business Opportunities in Future in Gujarat

Agro and Food Processing

- The agro sector including animal husbandry, contributed 14.8 per cent to Gujarat's GSDP in 2006-07.
- Gujarat has a significant share in the national production of principal crops:
 - Highest production of cotton: 9 million bales in 2008-09
 - Second-highest production of onion: 2.23 million tons in 2006-07
 - Second-highest production of groundnut: 1.44 million tones 2006-07

Textiles and Apparel

- In 2008-09, Gujarat was the highest exporter of cotton in India with 60 per cent exports. It was also the highest contributor of man-made fiber (31 per cent) and man-made filament yarn (38 per cent) in the country.
- The state contributed 12 per cent to national textile exports in 2008-09.
- Over 40 per cent of the country's art-silk fabric is produced in Surat. Gujarat is the largest producer of denim in India (65 to 70 per cent) and the third-largest in the world.
- Textiles account for 21 per cent of total employment in the state. In 2008-09, the state contributed 33 per cent of mill-made fabric and 25 per cent power-loom fabric to the total fabric produced in the country.

Chemicals and Petrochemicals

- Gujarat contributed about 51 per cent to the national production of chemicals in 2006-07.
- It is the highest contributor to the total national production of petrochemical products.
- Gujarat's contribution in the national production of the following is:
 - Soda ash: about 100 per cent
 - Salt: 85 per cent
 - Polymers: 56 per cent
 - Ethylene: 50 per cent

- In 2006, the state had 3,720 factories manufacturing chemical products and employing more than 160,000 persons.
- The State Government is developing the petroleum, chemicals and petrochemicals integrated region (PCPIR) at Dahej.

Engineering and Automotive

- The states' engineering and automotive sectors contribute 8 per cent to India's total industrial production and over 9 per cent to the national engineering output.
- The state's engineering and automotive sectors have an average annual growth rate of 15 per cent.
- The sector comprises more than 600 medium and large sector units, and over 75,000 small-scale units.
- The state has 30 engineering product clusters

Gems and Jewelers

- Gujarat accounts for 72 per cent of the world's share of processed diamonds and 80 per cent of total diamonds processed in India.
- Contributes 90 per cent of total diamonds processed in India in 10,000 units in Surat.
- Eight out of 10 diamonds in the world are polished in Surat.
- The state has the highest labor productivity in the jewelers sector in India.
- It is also internationally renowned for the production of unique hand-made silver ornaments (85 per cent of total silver jewelers production of India).
- Renowned institutions such as the Indian Diamond Institute, Gujarat Hira Bourse, and the Gems and Jewelers Export Promotion Council provide skilled manpower for the industry.

Oil and Gas

- Gujarat ranks first in the production of crude oil (onshore: 55.10 per cent) and natural gas (onshore: 32.3 per cent) in India.
- The state has the highest number of oil and gas fields, both onshore and offshore, in India (31.3 per cent).

- Nearly 36.6 per cent of India's installed refining capacity is in the state of Gujarat.
- Oil and gas reserves are located at Ankleshwar, Mehsana, Tapti High, Hazira, Bharuch, Gandhar, Dahej, Jambusar, Palejand Kalol. Isolated gas fields are located around Ahmedabad.
- Gujarat has a 2,200 km state-wide integrated gas grid. It also has two LNG terminals at Hazira and Dahej. Two more terminals are proposed to be set up at Pipavav and Mundra.

Tourism

- The state has a rich architectural and cultural heritage owing to its historical parentage of the Indus Valley Civilization sites such as Lothal and Harappa. There are many forests and natural ecosystems, heritage monuments, beaches and coastal sites, gardens, lakes, archaeological and architectural sites in Gujarat.
- Eight tourism hubs have been created for the convenience of tourists visiting Gujarat. They are in Ahmedabad-metro, Ahmedabad (North Gujarat); Surat (South Gujarat), Vadodara (Central Gujarat), Rajkot, Junagadh and Jamnagar (Saurashtra) and Bhuj (Kutch).
- The year 2006, was celebrated as Tourism Year in Gujarat to promote it as a key tourist destination of India.
- Some of the initiatives undertaken by the Government to promote tourism include the following:
 - Development plan for six tourist destinations by the Pilgrimage Development Board of Gujarat.
 - Constitution of the Tourism Promotion Council.
 - Reduction of entertainment tax from 50 to 25 per cent from 2006 onwards.

The state tourism budget has been increased from US\$ 21 million in 2008-09 to US\$ 35 million in 2009-10.

- In 2007-08, Gujarat received 17 million tourists including 900,000 foreign tourists.

Transportation Sector

Economic Overview

While enduring the effects of the global economic crisis, Israel has experienced in 2009 an economic slowdown phase, without having to go into recession due to a cautious monetary and fiscal policy. The growth rate, which was revived in 2010, is estimated to be 4.2% and it is led by three different drivers: a dynamic private consumption, a high level of investment in companies and in R&D, and an increase in exports. The growth should slow down in 2011 due to the presumed weakness of the economies of Israel's main trade partners which are the United States and the European Union.

The priority of Israel is to maintain growth and control inflation on the context of the currency appreciation (Shekel) and the rise in real estate prices. The government has established a pro-active policy in order to reduce the public debt and inflation. Measures have been taken to reduce VAT and taxes in order to maintain domestic consumption.

Israel enjoys one of the highest standards of living in the area and the average salary is at a close level to the European average. However, 25% of Israelis live in poverty and inequalities are strong. The unemployment rate experienced a rise with the global crisis, surpassing 7%, but it has decreased to around 6% in 2010.

Structure, Functions and Business Activities of Transportation

The structure of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of capital of is real “Belarus” includes a number of industrial organizations which provide the proper work of motor and road management : vehicle repairing plants(Minsk,Borisov,Brest, Gomel, Mozyr, Slonsim), Republican Unitary Enterprise”Beldortekhnika”(Smolevichi),RepublicanUnitaryEnterprise”Dorstroyindustr y”(Fanipal).The above-mentioned organizations carry out the following activities: Repairing of road transport rolling stock Manufacture of spare parts, technological equipment and specialized rolling stock items (trailers and semi-trailers)Manufacturing of road construction machinery and equipment for construction of roads and bridges

The Civil Aviation Authority is the regulator for the civil aviation sector, in compliance with the law, standardization and the international treaties to which the State of Israel is signatory. The CAA is responsible for promoting aviation safety, development, maximizing the level of aviation transport services, safeguarding Israel's air carriers; mineralizing environmental impact; implementing government policy concerning civil aviation, as outlined by the Minister of Transport and Road Safety.

Role

- License and guarantee
- Management and enforcement
- Legislation
- International participation
- Aviation infrastructure

Comparative Position of Transportation Sector in Israel with India and Gujarat

Today one of the priority spheres of activity of Belarusian railway is participation in work of international transport organizations.

Belarusian railway is the member of Council of Railroad Transport of Commonwealth Participant-States, member of Railroads Cooperation Organization (RCO), Railroad International Union (RIU), Coordinating Council on Trans-Siberian Transportation (CCTT), etc.

Due to participation in activity of the mentioned above organizations the common informational space is being developed, the approved tariff policy is being implemented, normative and legal base of traffic arrangement and rolling stock use has been established. Specific measures are being developed, which will provide for improvement of international railway traffic management allowing to solve the problems of operational, technical and ecological aspects of the railway transport more efficiently. General principles of the transport policy and the principles of approximation of the transport law applied in international passenger and freight communication are being formed.

Cooperation with international transport organizations creates the required prerequisites for further integration of Belarusian railway into European transport network.

Along with this the mutually beneficial business relations are being developed with the railway organizations of contiguous states, which are based on intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements and contracts.

With the purpose to attract additional volumes of freight transportation, to inform the leading freight owners about technical and technological opportunities of freight transportation, to establish and develop business contacts with all participants of the transportation process of Belarusian railway the agencies have been branched out in Russia, Kazakhstan and Poland.

Present Position and Trend of Business

More than 40,000 Israelis, mostly youth, after finishing their military service, visit India annually. Many Israelis visit the Himalayas, Old Manali, Vashisht, Naggar, Kasol and the villages surrounding Dharamsala. Even shops and public transport vehicles in the Kullu Valley, sport Hebrew signs. The number of tourists from India visiting Israel touched 20,000 in the year 2007. By 2010, India replaced Korea as the top source market for Israel from Asia with 41,000 tourist arrivals. Indian tourists were also the biggest spenders in Israel with an average of \$1,364, outranking the average tourist expenditure in Israel of \$1,091.

In September 2011, Stas Misezhnikov, Tourism Minister of Israel and Union Tourism Minister, Shri Subodh Kant Sahai, met in Delhi and decided to collaborate in the sphere of destination management and promotion, as well as manpower development. Also discussed were an exchange program for teachers and students, and the exchange of information on teaching modules.

Policies and Norms of Israel For Transportation Including Licensing /Permission, Taxation

Israel's commercial relationship with the United States has developed rapidly since the signing Of the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in 1985. Today, nearly all tariffs on trade between the two countries have been eliminated. (U.S. Department of State)In 2010,

Israel imported nearly \$7 billion worth of goods from the United States. American Exports account for roughly 12% of Israel's import market for goods. (World Trade Atlas)

Sustainable transport serves human, social and economic needs while protecting the environment and minimizing environmental nuisances. The emphasis is on the movement of people rather than cars.

The challenge of sustainable transport development is to attain environmental improvements without sacrificing mobility and to take long-term considerations into account while planning Israel's transport system.

A preliminary strategy on sustainable transport, initiated by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and prepared by a stakeholders' forum in the late 1990s, has identified the following objectives:

Land coverage by transportation facilities should be minimized and balanced against the economic and social benefits of particular projects;

Dependence on the private car should be reduced while accessibility of all population groups should be maintained and enhanced;

Energy consumption and pollutant emissions should be reduced without compromising accessibility to opportunities.

The literature has classified the range of interventions to make environment and transport more sustainable into five types: technological intervention to improve the efficiency of vehicles or their use, economic approaches to encourage efficient use of the transportation system by changing relative prices and creating incentives for individuals and firms to make choices which reflect the full costs of their decisions, regulatory measures set by authorities, planning tools which allow society to intervene in the spatial dimension of allocation of land use and infrastructure, and education of the public and of decision makers on the nature of transport-environment interactions and their implications.

Sustainable transport policy is generally based on such principles as promoting access rather than mobility, moving people rather than cars, restoring the urban space to pedestrians and bikers and stopping to subsidize private cars. Policies that promote sustainable transportation generally seek to increase the supply of high quality mass transport systems, while decreasing the attractiveness of private car

Policies and Norms of India for Importer Export to the Israel
Including Licensing / Permission

The UPA Government has assumed office at a challenging time when the entire world is facing an unprecedented economic slow-down. The year 2009 is witnessing one of the most severe global recessions in the post-war period. Countries across the world have been affected in varying degrees and all major economic indicators of industrial production, trade, capital flows, unemployment, per capita investment and consumption have taken a hit.

Present Trade Barriers for Import /Export of Selected Goods

The environmental impact of transport is significant because it is a major user of energy, and burns most of the world's petroleum. This creates air pollution, including oxides and particulates, and is a significant contributor to global warming through emission of carbon dioxide, for which transport is the fastest-growing emission sector.

Environmental regulations in developed countries have reduced the individual vehicles emission; however, this has been offset by an increase in the number of vehicles, and more use of each vehicle. Some pathways to reduce the carbon emissions of road vehicles considerably have been studied. Energy use and emissions vary largely between modes, causing environmentalists to call for a transition from air and road to rail and human-powered transport, and increase transport electrification and energy efficiency.

Other environmental impacts of transport systems include traffic congestion and automobile-oriented urban sprawl, which can consume natural habitat and agricultural lands.

	Indian Transportation stats	Israeli Transportation stats
Aircraft departures	214,300	52,000
	Ranked 19th. 3 times more than Israel	Ranked 41st.
Air transport, freight > million tons per km	773.22 million tons/km	1,213.47 million tons/km
	Ranked 29th in 2005.	Ranked 20th in 2005. 57% more than India
Airports > With paved runways > 1524 to 2437 m	78	8

	Ranked 8th. 9 times more than Israel	Ranked 46th.
Airports > With paved runways > 914 to 1523 m	74	10
	Ranked 7th. 6 times more than Israel	Ranked 30th.
Airports > With unpaved runways > 1524 to 2437 m	9	1
	Ranked 33rd. 8 times more than Israel	Ranked 90th.
Container port traffic	4,938,226 TEU	1,524,724 TEU
	Ranked 17th in 2005. 2 times more than Israel	Ranked 36th in 2005.
Driving side of the road > Left or right	Left side	Right side
Merchant marine > Ships by type	bulk 100, cargo 82, chemical tanker 15, combination bulk 2, combination ore/oil 2, container 10, liquefied gas 10, passenger/cargo 5, petroleum tanker 75, roll on/roll off 1, short-sea passenger 2, specialized tanker 1	container 17, roll on/roll off 1
Merchant marine > Total > Dwt	14,339,440 Dwt	845,053 Dwt
	Ranked 13th in 2007. 16 times more than Israel	Ranked 68th in 2007.
Motor vehicles	12 motor vehicles per 100 p	263 motor vehicles per 100 p
	Ranked 104th.	Ranked 33rd. 21 times more than India
Pipelines > All types	gas 6,171 km; liquid petroleum gas 1,195 km; oil 5,613 km; refined products 5,567	gas 140 km; oil 1,509 km (2004)

	km (2004)	
Pipelines > Total length	18,546 km	1,649 km
	Ranked 16th. 10 times more than Israel	Ranked 72nd.
Ports and harbors	Chennai (Madras), Cochin, Jawaharal Nehru, Kandla, Kolkata (Calcutta), Mumbai (Bombay), Vishakhapatnam	Ashdod, Ashqelon, Elat (Eilat), Hadera, Haifa, Tel Aviv-Yafo
Speed limit > Speed limits in specific countries > Within Towns	50-60	50
Travel services > % of commercial service exports	16.83 %	15.51 %
	Ranked 125th in 2003. 9% more than Israel	Ranked 130th in 2003.
Vehicle abundance	2.5 per square km	78.41 per square km

Business Opportunities in Future of the Israel

Leapfrogging towards green transport responding to these challenges will require a “paradigm shift” in the way the transport sector develops in the coming decades. Action is required in Israel countries, but opportunities are greatest for developing countries, where future patterns of transport can be shaped by the investment and planning decisions made today. Investing in green transport will enable such countries to “leapfrog” towards a sustainable path, rather than reproducing the mistakes made by industrialized countries.

Investment in transport is often justified on the grounds that the movement of goods, services and workers is the vital fuel of the economic engine. Freight transport volumes have traditionally been thought to strongly correlate with economic growth on the supply side and passenger car use to be driven by economic growth on the demand side. There is evidence, however, to suggest that high levels of GDP can be accompanied by transportation systems that rely less on the private car, as may be seen in Israel.

Transport is fundamental to the functioning of economies and it is also a key sector in its own right in terms of generating employment, from manufacturing vehicles to refining fuels, managing transport services and developing and maintaining infrastructure. Under a green financial system, transport sector jobs would increasingly be those that are generated through investment in green transport infrastructure and vehicles, alternative fuels and telecommunication and other technologies

Oil and Gas Sector

Introduction of the Oil and Gas Sector/its Role in the Financial system in Israel

The Israeli financial system has been in deep and ongoing recession since 2000:IV, with a continuous decline in total and per capita GDP and the standard of living, and a rise in the unemployment rate. The main causes of the recession are the persistence of the Intifada since October 2000 and the slowing of world trade in general, and of the hightech industry in particular. To date, the Intifada has exacted a high price, estimated at some 8 percent of GDP—approximately NIS 40 billion.

The point of departure for delineating macroeconomic policy is not a comfortable one. Public-sector expenditure accounts for 55 percent of GDP, higher than in any of the OECD countries; the public-sector debt is 107 percent of GDP (the government debt constituting 103 percent of it) and is rising; the tax burden is also large by international standards, making it difficult for Israeli firms to compete with those from other industrialized countries. What is notable in all these spheres is the lack of progress in Israel, in some cases even constituting retrogression, compared with the marked progress made in them in most western countries over the past decade.

Structure, Functions and Business Activities:-

Regulation of the Activity in Oil and Gas

The exploration and production of gas deposits in Israel are conducted by private corporations, both Israeli and international. The directives and regulations with respect to said activity are prescribed in the Oil Law, 1952 (hereinafter - the Oil Law). Three types of oil rights are issued to entities in the field: preliminary permits, licenses and leases. The Oil Law determines that no under a license or under a lease deed.

The types of rights coincide with various stages of the process of exploration through to discovery, as follows:

1. Preliminary permit - is issued for an area for which limited information is available. The holder of the permit is required to process the existing information and to perform additional surveys to complement information gaps, under a work plan prescribed by the Oil Commissioner. The permit is effective for a maximum period of 18 months. A preliminary permit is generally accompanied by a preemptive right which, subject to the approval of the Minister of Infrastructures, grants the holder of the permit a preemptive right to receive an oil right (i.e. a license or a lease) in the area covered by the preliminary permit. As long as a preemptive right exists with respect to an area, no other person will be granted an oil right in the same area.
2. License - the license allows the holder thereof to perform examinations, such as seismic surveys, and entitles him to explore for oil in the area covered by the license, an exclusive right to perform test drillings and development drillings in the area covered by the license and to produce oil there from and a right to receive a lease after making a discovery in the licensed area.
3. Lease - the lease confers an exclusive right to explore and produce oil in the area covered by the lease throughout its effective period, subject to the provisions of the Oil Law. license period, is entitled to receive from the Oil Commissioner a lease deed for an area of his choice within the licensed area.

Comparative Position of Oil and Gas Sector in Israel

1. The Activity Stages from the Entrepreneurs' Point of View

The objective of the activity of a business company is to generate profits. In order to achieve profits, companies are required to invest in assets, which are required to generate a cash inflow that covers the investments and delivers return on the investment.

1.1. Stage of Exploration

The exploration stage is characterized by a high level of risk. The investment in this stage, at which seismic surveys and test drillings are performed, is relatively low. The volume of the investment in the performance and analysis of seismic surveys is estimated at approximately \$10-20 million per licensed area. The cost of the performance of a drilling is higher, although relatively low, too, in relation to the investment required for the development of a commercial gas discovery. This cost is estimated at approximately \$10-15 million on land and approximately \$ 100 million at sea on average.

In the trail of significant technological improvements over the recent years, the information that is available prior to the drilling provides a significantly higher certainty as to the chances of success of the drilling. A comprehensive study of the probability of success in deep water exploration drillings shows that between the years 1993 to 2002 the rate of success of such drillings was 31%.

1.2 Stage of Development and Setting-Up of Facilities

Following a discovery, significant investment is required in a number of components: the performance of additional production drillings, the setting up of facilities, the construction of a rig, as necessary, and the construction of a gas transmission system for purposes of the production and sale of the resource (solely with respect to gas deposits). The risk inherent in these investments is of a different nature. At this stage, the principal risks are demand and price risks, as well as technological risks involved in the setting up of the system.

Structure of Incorporation in the Oil Exploration Industry

The structure of incorporation in the oil and gas exploration industry is unique. Most of the oil and gas corporations that are currently traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange have been incorporated as limited partnerships. The first limited partnership was listed for trade on the stock Exchange at the end of the 1980s. To date, 12 limited partnerships in the oil and gas industry are listed for trade on the Stock Exchange (in alphabetical order - Avner Oil Exploration, Delek Drilling, Givot Olam Oil Exploration, Glob Exploration, I.N.O.C - Dead Sea, Israel Opportunity - Energy Resources, Isramco Negev 2, Modiin - Energy, Naphtha, Ratio Oil Exploration and Zerah Oil and Gas Explorations). Also traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange alongside the aforesaid partnerships are companies that operate in the oil and gas industry, whether directly or through holdings in said partnerships, such as Alon Natural Gas Exploration Ltd., Delek Energy Systems, Naphtha Israel Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Cohen Development and Industrial Buildings Ltd.

1. Legal Structure

Detailed below is the legal structure that underlies the partnerships:

1.1 Limited Partnership Traded on the Stock Exchange -

The limited partnerships whose securities are listed for trade on the Stock Exchange have a unique legal structure, resulting from the customary practice and the applicable provisions of the law. The partnership is established and operates under several agreements. entitlement to the partnership's profits (if any) is determined in proportion to their percentage holding in the partnership's equity. The limited partner is also referred to as "trustee", since it holds the participation units in trust on behalf of the public.

1.2 The Securities of the Partnership

The partnership issues participation units, which confer entitlement to participate in the rights of the general partner therein. The limited partner is the "issuer" of the partnership's securities.

Israel's Economic Benefits from Natural Gas

Shmuel Even | Israel's Natural Gas Resources: Economic a Strategic Significance. It is possible to liquefy natural gas and transport it in tankers, but this involves relatively high costs. Reducing market costs. Natural gas is the cheapest energy product in the Israeli market and its price is similar to the price of coal. The proximity of gas wells to the local market and the competition between Israeli and Egyptian gas suppliers allow Israeli gas consumers to purchase natural gas at low prices. IEC estimates the cumulative savings to the financial system during 2004-2009 from use of natural gas at a total of about 23.5 billion NIS.¹⁶ following the transition to the use of natural gas; the electricity authority approved a reduction in the prices of electricity starting February 15, 2010 of about 9.3 percent for domestic consumers and 16.3 percent for industrial consumers.

Applicability of the Oil Regulations to Drillings Outside of Israel

Regulation 8 of the Deduction Regulations applies all of the regulations also to a tax payer who is engaged in oil exploration outside of Israel, provided that he had obtained an approval to this effect from the Oil Commissioner.

Duty and Import Taxes

In addition to the deductions provided for in the Deduction Regulations, Section 46 of the Oil Law determines that the holder of an oil right may import into Israel, on his own or through an agent, without the payment of customs duty or any other import tax, all of the machinery, equipment, facilities, fuel, houses, transmission system, etc., that he requires for oil purposes, with the exception of private motor vehicles, as defined in the Transportation Ordinance [New Version], other than a jeep or a similar terrain vehicle, and with the exception of consumables. The right under the Section is granted under qualification that the aforesaid may not be purchased in Israel at a quality that does not fall below that stipulated by a standard of the American Petroleum Institute. Section 46b of the Oil Law stipulates that the holder of an oil right who has purchased unused cement, fuel or tires will be refunded the excise paid on the manufacturing thereof, if he has proven that he had used them for oil purposes and that the price that he has paid for them included excise.

The New Exploration Licensing Policy

The evolution of Indian gas production over the past years is due entirely to the New Exploration Licensing Policy. There had already been exploration bidding rounds organized over 1979-98 – before NELP began – allowing private companies to bid, but they were not very successful. Four rounds took place during the period 1979-91 and five during 1994-95. Only 148 bids were made for the 349 blocks offered and only 28 contracts signed. Even when contracts were signed, the delays were important before getting the approval from the relevant agencies. Furthermore, retail price caps were hindering investment in new gas production and supply infrastructure, while private and foreign oil and gas companies had little access to the Indian market. By the end of the 1990s, as much as half of India's gas demand was unmet (MoPNG, 2000).

In 1997, the Government of India adopted the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) based on production-sharing contracts, in order to solve these problems – especially the supply shortages. The policy, aiming at creating a more investor-friendly framework, consisted of the following steps:

- Deregulation of the upstream sector
- opening the doors to private and foreign investors
- Promise to give companies the right to sell gas at market prices on the domestic market but with the government having a final say on pricing
- Gradual evolution to full market pricing.

The first round started in January 1999. The NELP allowed private companies to bid for oil and gas exploration blocks, with no limitation on the number of blocks. Private investors were guaranteed attractive tax rules (such as a seven-year tax holiday from start of production or no customs duty on imports for petroleum products) and also the freedom to sell their gas at a price agreed with the government. There was no carried interest by PSU (India's National Oil Companies [NOCs]). Previously, there was an option (but not a requirement) for PSUs to take participation up to 40%; this was suppressed in the NELP. Conditions for deepwater projects were made more attractive by being charged lower royalties than other projects.

In parallel to the NELP, India introduced a Coal bed Methane (CBM) policy. The CBM Policy has also been quite successful. After three rounds of CBM, contracts for 23 CBM exploration blocks have been signed. More than 170 bcm (6 tcf) of reserves have already been established in four CBM blocks. The first commercial production of CBM started in July 2007. Thirty-eight Mcm were produced last year, bringing India into the fold of CBM producing countries. However, most of CBM produced is flared so far.

The Export Market

With Tamar reserves sufficient to meet Israeli demand for decades, the key to monetizing Leviathan will be accessing export markets. With exports to neighboring countries unlikely given the political climate of the region (possibly excepting Egypt and Jordan), the alternative is long-haul export.

Accessing distant markets can be achieved either by way of pipeline or LNG. In general, the cross-over point between pipeline and LNG in terms of feasibility/economics is thought to be c4, 000 miles. Any pipeline solution would likely be targeted towards Europe, via sub-sea pipe, making landfall in either Turkey or Cyprus/Greece. There is both existing and proposed pipeline infrastructure taking gas from Turkey into Europe. Recent sub-sea transit lines such as Greenstream, Bluestream and Langeled have demonstrated that long-distance subsea transit lines are technically feasible. An LNG solution would have more flexibility, since theoretically it is able to send ships to any potential customer with regasification capacity. It would also allow for access to the higher-price Asian markets. An LNG solution would, however, be more complex, with more processing plant and capital cost. The choice of either solution would be determined by economic and technical considerations.

We use a proprietary global LNG model and European natural gas supply/demand model to analyze the gas market. When we last looked in detail at the global balances in early 2010, we concluded that the global natural gas market was fundamentally oversupplied, and would perhaps remain so until 2014. Nevertheless, this would not create too much of a problem for any development of Leviathan, as it would probably be ready for a window post- 2014.

Present Position and Trend of Business (import / export) in Oil and Gas Sector in Israel.

Trade Policy Instruments

Israel has bound some 76% of its tariff lines, including all agricultural lines (WTO definition) and some 73% of non-agricultural items. Bound tariff rates range from zero to 560% on agricultural goods, and from zero to 170% on non-agricultural goods.

In 2005, Israel's average applied MFN tariff was 8.9%, down from 10.8% in 2000. MFN tariff rates on non-agricultural products (WTO definition) are generally lower (5.1% on average), with the highest rates (up to 34.4%) on fish and fishery products, and textiles and clothing. Applied MFN tariffs on agricultural products remain high, with an average tariff of 32.9%, and rates vary considerably among product groups. As at October 2005, the MFN applied tariffs on 88 lines at the HS eight-digit level exceed bound tariffs. Moreover, a potential difficulty is that some applied MFN tariffs are non-ad valorem.

Goods imported through maritime ports are subject to a wharf age fee of 1.02%. Some items, mainly edible oils, are subject to a tariff surcharge, although Israel has bound all other duties and charges at zero. Internal indirect taxes consist of a 16.5% VAT, a 5% to 20% purchase tax on a number of "luxury goods", and various excise taxes; these apply equally to imported and domestic goods. Since 1999, Israel has initiated seven anti dumping actions and imposed definitive anti dumping measures in four cases. In June 2005, Israel amended its legislation on contingency measures in order to bring it into conformity with the WTO Agreements on Anti-Dumping, and Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. No countervailing or safeguard measures have been imposed by Israel since its last TPR.

In July 2003, Israel lifted its general prohibition on imports from WTO Members that have no diplomatic relations with it or prohibit imports from Israel. The authorities hope that this unilateral step will be appreciated and reciprocated by those countries. Nonetheless, trade (export and import) prohibitions remain in place for Iran, Lebanon, and Syria. A licensing mechanism is maintained on imports from eight

non-WTO Members. Import licenses are also in place for security and safety reasons, and for purposes of tariff quota management.

Israel maintains MFN tariff quotas on twelve agricultural product groups, although most of the quotas are redundant as the applied MFN tariffs on most of the products are lower than the in-quota tariffs. In addition, most of Israel's preferential trade agreements include provisions on tariff quotas on agricultural goods. Israel's technical regulations are increasingly based on internationally accepted standards. Since its last TPR in 1999, Israel has removed or made voluntary more than 200 technical regulations, deemed non tariff trade barriers, mostly on food products.

A wide range of products is subject to export control and licensing, mainly for sanitary and quality control. Israel continues to grant export subsidies, mainly on cut flowers and citrus fruits; a public export insurance scheme is in place. Israel also grants substantial state support for the promotion of research and development, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and regional development; state aid has gradually shifted away from regional development and R&D to SMEs.

Israel's public procurement regulations award price preferences to local suppliers with the exception of purchases covered by the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement. Competition rules provide that all restrictive arrangements must be registered and approved. An ambitious privatization plan aims to reduce state ownership, which remains extensive in the financial system. Israel has amended its IPR legislation and strengthened enforcement measures.

Trade Policy and Trading Partners

Israel has a long-standing commitment to the multilateral trading system, but it also participates actively in various free-trade agreements. This dual strategy reflects its high dependence on trade, with comparative advantages in selected areas. Its implementation has resulted in an Israeli market that is open for non-agricultural products (on a preferential and, to a lesser extent, MFN basis) and somewhat protected for agricultural goods.

Import Policies

Israel continues to actively implement policies directed at creating an efficient and outward looking financial system, including trade and foreign exchange liberalization, reduction of state subsidies and the budget deficit, deregulation and privatization.

The Israeli government launched a unilateral trade liberalization program in industrial imports in the early 1990's, in order to expose domestic industry to foreign competition. The program has been duly implemented: import restrictions and non-tariff barriers have been eliminated and MFN tariff rates for manufactured products have been reduced drastically to rates of 12% o

In addition, while enhancing the process of trade liberalization at the multilateral level, Israeli trade policy is aimed at continuing the expansion of its network of bilateral trade agreements. After completing free trade agreements with its two major trading partners, the European Union and the United States during the 1980's and with the EFTA countries (Island, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland) in 1992, Israel has expanded its free trade agreements to Canada, Turkey, Mexico, Romania and Bulgaria.

The Foreign Trade Administration in the Ministry of Industry, Trade & Labor is also responsible for Israel's import policy. This includes the following:

- Examining foreign countries' import policies towards Israel in the framework of the WTO agreements;
- Enhancing the quality and efficiency of service to businesses dealing with international trade, by reforming the import process and increasing its transparency;
- Gradually exposing the Israeli market to foreign imports while enabling Israel's local industries to adjust and protecting the Israeli public.

Tariffs and other Charges on Imports

India's import regime is characterized by pronounced disparities in bound versus applied rates. According to the WTO, India's average bound rate tariff is 48.6 percent, while its applied tariff for FY2007 (latest data available) was 14.5 percent across all goods. Over the past several years, the government has steadily reduced MFN tariffs applied to nonagricultural goods, including a reduction in the applied duty on most industrial products from 15 percent in FY2005-06, to 12.5 percent in

FY2006-07, and to 10 percent in FY2007-08. However, the government of India's (GOI) 2008-2009 budgets maintained the applied duty at 10 percent.

In order to boost the local manufacturing sector, the general rate of central excise duty for domestic products (CENVAT) and "additional duty" for imported goods was reduced to 14 percent from 16 percent for most items. In December 2008, the GOI further reduced excise duties on most products to 10 percent from 14 percent. In February 2009 as part of an economic stimulus package, the GOI again cut the excise duty on most products to 8 percent.

Policies and Norms of oil and gas sector in indiaimport / export
including licensing /permission, taxation etc.

India maintains a negative import list of products subject to various forms of nontariff regulation. The negative list is currently divided into three categories: banned or prohibited items (e.g., tallow, fat, and oils of animal origin); restricted items that require an import license (e.g., livestock products, certain chemicals); and "canalized" items (e.g., petroleum products, some pharmaceuticals, and bulk grains) importable only by government trading monopolies subject to cabinet approval regarding timing and quantity. India, however fails to observe customary transparency requirements, such as publication of information in the Official Gazette or notification to WTO Committees and in practice, these requirements act as a barrier to trade.

The government allows imports of second-hand capital goods by the end users without requiring an import license, provided the goods have a residual life of five years. Refurbished computer spare parts can only be imported if an Indian chartered engineer certifies that the equipment retains at least 80 percent of its residual life, while refurbished computer parts from domestic sources are not subject to this requirement. The government has required import licenses for all imports of remanufactured goods since 2006. As with such requirements on other products, U.S. industry representatives report that the licensing requirement is onerous as implemented: the license application requires excessive details, quantity limitations are set on specific part numbers, the delay between application and grant of the license is long and creates uncertainty, and in some cases industry representatives report that they have been unable to obtain a license. The U.S. Government has raised concerns about these issues in the U.S.-India Trade Policy Forum.

In October 2007, India's Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) eliminated the registration requirement for foreign exporters of untraded scrap metal. However, a reshipment inspection (PSI) regime remains in place.

Policies and Norms of oil and gas sector in Israel import / export **including licensing /permission, taxation etc**

Emerging incongruence between norms, power and programs: 1970}1989

The institutional structure outlined above protected farmlands for almost a quarter of a century,

Virtually unhindered After initial legal challenges were rebuledthe procedures for operating this system were routinized.Yet, shifts in dominant ideologies, social structures and power, combined with economic restructuring, gradually undermined the rationales underlying the farmland pro-tection programs, and thus eroded their legitimacy.

A second factor that weakened the agricultural lobbyis the rise of the Likud party to power in 1977, and itsdominance throughout the eighties. In contrast to the labor party urban interests dominated the Likud. More-over, due to the close historical connections between thecooperative movements and the labor party, the Likuddid not feel committed to the cooperative sector's goalsor interests, and in some cases took a contrary attitudetoward this sector

Present Trade barriers for import /Export

According to the U.S. federal government, the most common barriers are:

- Tariffs, quotas, import licenses, fees and paperwork requirements, and customs barriers that are not uniformly applied.
- Lack of competitive bidding on government tenders.
- Burdensome standards, testing, labeling and certification requirements not required of domestic manufacturers.
- Direct or indirect subsidies by a foreign government in favor of domestic suppliers.
- Export controls such as license requirements and restricted buyer lists.
- Intellectual property infringement, including copyright, patent and trademarks.
- Influence pedaling - company/government interference.
- Bribery, corruption and requests for payoffs.

Potential for import / export in India

India's Exports Indian exports is witnessing a shortfall of about 20% against their target of US\$ 200 billion for 2008-09 as prevailing domestic economic conditions have caused severe dampening effects on potential exports segments of Indian financial system. Job Importers on the other hand have to deal with a volatile and depreciating Rupee over and above lower country ratings leading to increasing costs of imports. Maharashtra Economic Development Council November 2008 | Monthly Economic Digest | 29

Banking & Finance

oriented export sector have shown up to 70% negative growth and there is a sharp decline in tea (-20%), handicrafts (-70%), carpets (-32%), oil meals (50%), man-made yarn (-17%), cotton yarn (-19%) and marine products (-19%). Given that the US financial system is expected to continue to weaken over the next couple of quarters at least, this does not bode well for the immediate future as far as exporters are concerned.

Business Opportunities In Future

The old proverb “Oil and water don’t mix” was certainly dispelled at the sixth-annual Business & Society Conference, hosted by the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth. Aptly titled "Oil and Water: Business Opportunities to Fuel our Future," the conference brought together over 25 energy, water stewardship, and sustainability experts from around the globe. Over three days, January 16-18, 2008, they hashed out the economic and environmental challenges and opportunities presented by these two vital resources to an audience of 456 with 61% of the Tuck student body in attendance.

The experts were drawn from such Fortune 500 companies as General Electric, Coca-Cola Enterprises, CSX Corporation, and the PG&E Corporation, as well as from world-class consultant groups, developers, investment firms, and non-profits, including Climate Counts and the Aquaya Institute. Conducted in a panel format, conference topics ranged from the financial risk of climate change to clean tech investing strategies, from sustainable water solutions in developing nations to realizing significant cost efficiencies through water stewardship. There were also two very relevant keynote speeches: one by John Brock, CEO of Coca-Cola Enterprises, who discussed his company’s sustainability program; and the other by Matthew Simmons, founder and chairman of Simmons & Company International, the world’s largest energy investment banking firm, who provided incisive insight into the oil industry. Ultimately, the conference offered a direction forward and clear action items that will indeed improve a company’s bottom line while addressing resource and environmental issues.

Suggestion

Suggestion

Education Sector

Open University, Community Centers

For enrichment, the entire range of liberal arts, humanities and leisure hobbies are offered as seminars, courses, lectures, study tours and conferences at a wide range of institutions in Israel. Popular universities play a strong role in Leisure adult education, a network that has significantly increased in recent years

Distance learning is a growing trend in Israel, Open University and other high-tech Colleges have begun providing distance learning courses in a wide range of Subjects, funded by the Ministries of Education and Communications, Israel Broadcast Authority, Jewish Agency, NGOs, CSOs, and advertisers. The viability of creating a distance-learning Ulpian is currently being studied.

Healthcare Sector

In Israel a physician lack is expected in the very near future. This finding is the result of worldwide as well as local changes affecting the supply of physicians: change in immigration pattern, gender effect, population growth, and clearness of data on demand for physicians. These are worldwide factors affecting manpower planning in most industrial countries all over the world.

Tourism Sector

Both countries have yet to develop a broad threat perception that would give a hub to security ties. They do, however, break up the common objective of seeking technological independence and qualitative leadership. Frequent strategic programs currently undertaken by both countries provide the best possible scaffold for strategic partnership. India's search for skill and Israel's need for economizing defense investigate is complementary and could pave way for a constant and long-term cooperation and company.

Automobile Sector

Emphasis in the IAAI and the National Development Plan is given to rehabilitation/upgrading of the existing lines and automobile of new regional and national links; While Government can finance studies and preliminary engineering designs, the Private Sector and Development Partners are critical in the promotion and new automobile work; and Depending on the form of financing, the most feasible automobile manufacturing option will be decided.

Telecommunications Sector

Development of a National Broadband Plan that integrates the current initiatives within a comprehensive framework aimed at maximizing the short term and long term impact on the financial system. Conduct a simulation war-game that could formalize future competition scenarios, understand the behavior of industry players and determine potential outcomes Provide consulting support of the development of alternative regulatory approaches aimed at limit the negative impact on the industry of pro-competitive policies (e.g. network sharing agreements)

Agricultural Sector

Israel can survive only as a high-tech urban/industrial society and will have to reallocate most of its high quality drinking water from agriculture to the domestic/urban/tourist/industrial sectors. An Agricultural board report that an animal shed belonging to planter Fayez Ahmad Ali was destroyed by Territorial Army. At present, in terms of agricultural production, the country holds the second position all over the world. 8.76 India's agri-exports can be divided into three broad categories, i.e. export of a) raw products, b) semi raw products c) processed and ready-to-eat products.

Diamond, Gems & Jewelers

To enhance demand as well as sales for the Indian gems and jewelers Industry. Indian gems and jewelers industry is increasingly building its ability to produce full range of gems and jewelers.

Banking System

We investigate the competition in the Israeli banking industry using two approaches that have been used extensively in recent literature on the subject: The first approach is the structural approach, which is based on the continuous relationship between the system structure (usually, represented by the concentration of the banking system)

According to the structural approach, it was proved that the high concentration in the Israeli banking system leads to greater “market power” exercised by the banks. According to the direct approach, using the same technique commonly used (Claessens&Laeven 2003, and Bikker&Haaf 2002) to obtain the Panzar&Rosse(*P-R*) Index for Israeli banks, one may conclude that the Israeli banking system is characterized by monopolistic competition.

Transportation Sector

Continue working on mastering new products and increasing the total volume of production, especially in producing buses special rolling stock of road building cars, rear axles to buses, spare parts to rolling stocks and road and building equipments (machineries) and other products. Improving vehicle and fuel technology to reduce adverse environmental effects such as pollution and resource depletion. Enhancing the fuel financial system of conventional engines; reducing the weight of vehicles and developing alternatives such as electric and hybrid vehicles, biofuels, and hydrogen fuel technologies are all examples of this strategy.

Oil and Gas Sector

To increase the new technical machines in oil and gas sector ,To increase the foreign investors in the isreal country,To liberalize import policy.(exim policy),To develop the economic resources those are helpful oil and gas sector,To increase the transportation facilities in oil and gas sector,To increase the water capacity in oil and gas sector.

Conclusion

Conclusion

Education Sector

My overall impression of this review of societal, governmental, and professional pressures on Israeli social work education is that continued imitation of the content and pattern of American social work education has constrained Israelis from striking out on their own and developing *Israeli* social work.

It should be contact at the practice level. Israelis have had more contact with American universities and agencies than their American counterparts have had with Israeli's. American professors who visit have tended to be predominantly in policy and planning rather than in casework. There have been relatively few American practitioners in Israel. With some imagination this balance can be redressed. Even the language is not an insurmountable obstacle. There are opportunities to practice in English.

Healthcare Sector

We explain a health care market with an unintended doctor workforce policy. Sharing decision makers' experience in similar health care systems will allow the development of better indices to analyze, by comparison, successful physician manpower planning process, worldwide.

Terrorism Sector

The intense and varied nature of contacts among India and Israel because 1992 indicates that the prolonged absence of following relatives has not inhibited either India or Israel from look for security assistance. Largely turning just about the air force, they also cover area such as intellect assistance, naval patrol and anti-terrorism. Both countries have yet to develop a broad threat perception that would give a hub to security ties. They do, however, break up the common objective of seeking technological independence and qualitative leadership. Frequent strategic programs currently undertaken by both countries provide the best possible scaffold for strategic partnership.

Automobile Sector

Automobile Sector is of planned importance to ISRAEL's economic growth; Emphasis in the IAAI and the National Development Plan is given to rehabilitation/upgrading of the alive lines and automobile of new regional and national links; While Government can finance studies and preliminary engineering designs, the Private Sector and Development Partners are significant in the advance and new automobile work; and Depending on the form of financing, the most feasible automobile developed option will be decided.

Telecommunication Sector

Once competitive marketplace is achieved, a strong regulator will provide unnecessary intervention, and should be abolished. The place to see how new technologies, products, services and issues are reshaping the world of communications. The future is here - Wherever you look, across the globe, Israel's born products stand up.

Agricultural Sector

As a result, Israel over time became largely independent in food production. However, in recent decades agricultural production has become a reduced part of the Israeli financial system and food exports have markedly declined relative to other sectors of the financial system. Gujarat has not lagged behind in the race for preparing news and policy papers assessing the potential for agro-processing, identifying constraints in the development and exports of agri-products. 8.78 Agri-imports constitute only a small proportion of the country's total imports. Business opportunities in future of the Israel.

Diamond, Gems & Jewelry Sector

Israel would lading in diamond India should make more polices norms export/import to increase its GDP income, employment opportunity or future growth its look for more collaboration for business in Israel. it should look for more ruttet diamond import. To enhance demand as well as sales for the Indian gems and jewelers Industry. Indian gems and jewelers industry is increasingly building its ability to produce full range of gems and jewelers. World gems and jewelers industries on the verge of transformation due to both supply-side and demand-side factors.

Banking Sector

Specifically, when compared internationally, undoubtedly, the unequivocal findings regarding the relatively low competition in the Israeli banking system, a phenomenon that has become even more extreme in recent years requires that vigorous steps be taken to improve competitiveness within the 35 banking industry.

Therefore, steps to increase competition should not necessarily focus only on reducing the system's concentration, but should include an attempt to increase the contestability facing the banking system, whether from the capital and financial markets or from non-bank financial institutions(e.g., insurance companies, institutional investors, etc.), both local and foreign. In order for these steps to be effective, they must be accompanied by the introduction of major financial entities (including foreign ones) whose activities will constitute a significant competitive threat to the Israeli banking system.

Transportation Sector

The transportation industry is vital to the nation's financial system. The industry employs millions of workers each year, and other industries depend on it to transport the materials and workers on which these industries depend. The transportation industry is projected to experience substantial growth in total employment, providing career opportunities in a range of occupations. However, the industry also faces a broad array of workforce challenges, from an industry image that could be enhanced, to difficulty recruiting non-traditional labor pools, to obstacles to training both new and incumbent workers. The continued health of the transportation industry, and the other sectors that depend on it, require the industry's stakeholders to work in partnership to implement effective workforce solutions that successfully address these myriad workforce challenges

Oil and Gas Sector

The exploration and production of gas deposits in Israel are conducted by private corporations, both Israeli and international. The primary tool of modern exploration is seismic surveys, both at sea and on land, which enable the simulation of the subsoil by the reception of sound waves.

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