

CANADA-ISRAEL (GOODS)
Summary Fact Sheet
June 2007

Table 1: Background Information

Parties	Canada, Israel	
Date of signature	31 July 1996	
Date of entry into force	1 January 1997	
Transition period for full implementation	2.5 years	
Date of full implementation	1 July 1999	
Website addresses or points of contact	Canada: http://agr.gc.ca/itpd-dpci/english/trade_agr/cifta.htm Israel: http://www.moital.gov.il/NR/exeres/B319241C-6F23-4149-851E-DB2FD2953F97.htm	
List of related GATT/WTO documents	WT/REG31/N/1 and Corr.1 WT/REG31/1 WT/REG31/2 WT/REG31/3 WT/REG31/4 WT/REG31/4/Add.1 WT/REG31/M/1 WT/REG31/5	Notification Summary of Agreement Agreement Terms of Reference Standard Format Trade Statistics Summary Records Questions and Replies

Table 2: Internal Trade Liberalization

Import duties and charges	Article 2.1 (Tariff Elimination) Article 2.2 (Customs Duties: Repair and Alteration) HS Chapter 25 to 97 HS 3501 and 3502 (Exceptions)
Export duties and charges	Article 4.7 (Export Taxes) Annex 4.1 (Exceptions)
Non-tariff measures	Article 4.4 (Import and Export Restrictions)
Sector-specific rules	The Agreement does not contain sector-specific provisions.
Product exclusions	The products of HS Chapter 1-24 that are excluded are those not listed in Annex 2.1.2A for Canada and Annex 2.1.2B for Israel. Annex 4.1 (Exceptions)

Table 3: Common External Tariff

Provisions	None
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Table 4: Provisions of the Agreement

Provision	Relevant Article(s)	Additional Information
Rules of Origin	Chapter Three, Annex 3.1 and Chapter Five	In general, origin is conferred when: - the good is wholly obtained or produced in the territory of a Party; - each of the non-originating materials used in the production of the good undergoes an applicable change in tariff classification set out in the specific rule for that good, and the good satisfies any other applicable requirement set out in that rule, as a result of production occurring entirely in the territory of one or both of the Parties; - the good is produced entirely in the territory of one or both of the Parties exclusively from originating materials; or, - other particular circumstances as set out in Chapter Three. Diagonal cumulation is permitted with countries with which the parties each separately has an FTA which predates this Agreement. The Parties agreed to review rules of origin within two years of the Agreement's entry into force with a view to further liberalization of bilateral trade.
Standards-related measures	Article 4.2	This area is governed by the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade.

Provision	Relevant Article(s)	Additional Information
SPS measures	Article 4.3	This area is governed by the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.
Safeguard mechanisms	Article 4.5 and Article 4.6	May be used only during the transition period (until July 1999). Measures may be taken for three years. In the event of a global safeguard action, a party may exclude imports from the other party unless such imports account for a substantial share of total imports and contribute importantly to the serious injury or threat thereof.
Anti-dumping and countervailing measures	Article 9.2	These areas are governed by the Agreement on implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 and the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing measures of the GATT 1994.
Subsidies and state aid	Article 9.2	These areas are governed by the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures of the GATT 1994.
Customs-related procedures	Article 2.2 and Chapter Five	Contains a series of provisions to facilitate customs procedures, including the certification of origin and the administration and enforcement of origin determination. The Agreement also establishes a Working Group on Rules of Origin and Other Customs-Related Market Access Issues.
IPR	Article 9.1	This area is governed by the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.
Government procurement	Chapter Six	This area is governed by the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement. The Parties will endeavour to negotiate further liberalization of access by suppliers of the other Party to their government procurement.
Competition	Chapter Seven	The Parties are required to adopt a competition law and cooperate to further effective competition law enforcement in the free trade area. Disciplines are imposed on the behaviour of monopolies - whether privately or publicly-owned - and state enterprises to deal with anti-competitive actions and discriminatory treatment.
Investment	None	The Agreement does not contain provisions regarding investment.
General exceptions	Chapter Ten	Exceptions provided for in Article XX of GATT 1994 are incorporated by reference in the Agreement. The Agreement also includes provisions on national security, taxation and balance of payments. Measures affecting cultural industries are exempt from the provisions of the Agreement, except for the elimination of customs duties.
Accession	None	The Agreement does not contain provisions on accession.
Dispute resolution	Article 8.3, Article 8.9 and Annex 8.9	The Agreement provides for a binding dispute settlement process to deal with any matter alleged to be inconsistent with the obligations of the Agreement or to cause nullification or impairment. If a dispute relates to obligations under the WTO Agreements and this Agreement, the complaining Party must elect to pursue the matter in one forum to the exclusion of any other.
Relation with other trade agreements	Article 1.3 and Article 5.12	In the event of any inconsistency between this Agreement and such other agreements, this Agreement shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency, except as otherwise noted. The Agreement incorporates by reference certain provision of GATT 1994, namely Articles III, XI and XX.
Institutional provisions	Article 5.12 and Article 8.4	A Working Group on Rules of Origin and Other Customs-Related Market Access Issues is established. The Agreement also establishes a Canada-Israel Trade Commission which shall meet at least once a year to monitor the implementation of the Agreement. The Commission is composed of persons with ministerial rank or persons designated by the Minister. Each Party is required to designate a central contact point to facilitate communication.

Table 5a: Trade and tariff Data (Canada's imports from Israel)

Sector	Avg. imports 1994-1996		
	Value	% of total	
	CA\$ million	by sector	Overall
Agriculture (Total)	12.4	100%	
of which liberalized by end of implementation (EOI)	8	64.6%	
Total	226.7	..	100%
of which liberalized by EOI	217.8	..	95.7%

Table 5b: Trade and tariff Data (Israel's imports from Canada)

Sector	Avg. imports 1994-1996		
	Value	% of total	
	US\$ million	by sector	Overall
Agriculture (Total)	13	100%	
of which liberalized by EOI	11.7	86.5%	
Total	241		100%
of which liberalized by EOI	228		94.6%