

# OFFICE OF TEXTILES AND APPAREL (OTEXA)

## Market Reports Textiles, Apparel, Footwear and Travel Goods

### Israel

**The following information is provided only as a guide and should be confirmed with the proper authorities before embarking on any export activities.**

### Import Tariffs

On September 1, 1985, the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Agreement was implemented. Under this agreement, import duties on U.S. textile and apparel goods entering into Israel, which meet the Agreement rules of origin, have been eliminated. For more information on the provisions for textile and apparel products in the Agreement, see the [OTEXA webpage on the U.S.- Israel Free Trade Agreement](#). U.S. textile and apparel exports that do not qualify under the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Agreement are subject to non-preferential import duties.

#### Israel Tariffs (percent ad valorem) for Textiles, Apparel, Footwear and Travel Goods

	HS Chapter/Subheading	Tariff Rate Range (%)
Yarn		
-silk	5003-5006	0
-wool	5105-5110	0
-cotton	5204-5207	0 - 6
-other vegetable fiber	5306-5308	0
-man-made fiber	5401-5406/5501-5511	0 - 6
Woven Fabric		
-silk	5007	0
-wool	5111-5113	6
-cotton	5208-5212	0 - 6
-other vegetable fiber	5309-5311	0
-man-made fiber	5407-5408/5512-5516	0 - 6
Knit Fabric	60	0 - 6
Non Woven Fabric	5603	0 - 6
Industrial Fabric	59	0 - 6
Apparel	61-62	0 - 6
Home Furnishings including: bed, bath, kitchen linens, etc.	63	0 - 6
Carpet	57	* 0 - 12
Footwear	64	0
Travel Goods	4202	0

\*Certain products are also subject to specific per unit duty rates

To return to the Foreign Tariff Information webpage, click [here](#).

To benefit from zero customs duties under the free trade agreement, U.S. exporters must to state the value of the U.S. content of shipment as a percentage of the ex-factory product price on a "Certificate of Origin for Exports to Israel" (CO). CO forms can be obtained from an [America-Israel Chamber of Commerce](#). Also see the [U.S. Commercial Service](#) for more information at Certificate of Origin for Exporting to Israel

For information on local customs requirements and documentation, see:

- [Israel Tax Authority](#)
- [Ministry of Finance](#)

### Standards

Local standards organization and other resources:

- [Standards Institution of Israel - SII](#)

## Labeling

Israel has strict marking and labeling requirements that frequently differ from those of other countries. U.S. exporters should consult with their Israeli importer prior to shipping any product that will be offered to the local market. Specific information on labeling and packaging standards is available from the [Ministry of Industry and Economy](#).

Garments must bear a label in Hebrew. English may be added provided the printed letters are no larger than those in Hebrew. The label must be made of a woven material and include name and contact information of the producer and the importer, country of origin, material composition, and care instructions (written or in graphics).

Labels should be attached or sewn on to the product before importation into Israel. However, it may be admissible to attach the labels in a bonded warehouse in Israel.

### Labeling requirements in the Palestinian Authority areas:

Labels in Arabic with the following details are required.

- Name of product
- Trademark (if any)
- Grade of product
- Name of importer and the importer's address
- Place of origin, the name and address of the manufacturing company
- Date of production and date of expiration
- List of ingredients that make up the product
- Storage directions
- Quantity in numbers, length or area as applicable

For more information, see the [Palestinian Standards Institute -PSI](#).

### **Qualifying Industrial Zone (QIZ):**

In 1996, the U.S. Congress established the Qualifying Industrial Zone (QIZ) initiative to support the peace process in the Middle East. The QIZ initiative allows Egypt and Jordan to export products to the United States duty-free, as long as these products contain inputs from Israel. The QIZ legislation authorizes the President to proclaim elimination of duties on articles produced in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and qualifying industrial zones in Jordan and Egypt. In order to obtain duty-free access to the U.S. market under the initiative, the goods must be produced in designated QIZ factories and meet specific rules of origin requirements. See the section on [QIZs](#) for more information.

**For additional information on exporting textiles, apparel, footwear and travel goods, click [here](#).**

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