

SHIPPING INSTRUCTION 2017

Attending international exhibitions is an opportunity to build brand awareness. Good logistics makes sure the show doesn't start with an empty stand.

Whether your trade show goods are being transported by ocean or air, the date it needs to arrive in the destination country needs to be carefully planned so that it doesn't arrive late or too early.

Consignment Deadlines

- LCL Seafreight must arrive Israel 15 - 20 working days prior to being on site
- FCL Seafreight must arrive Israel 10 - 15 working days prior to being on site
- Airfreight must arrive Israel 7-10 working days prior to being on site

Document Deadlines

- Seafreight 10 days prior to the arrival of the vessel
- Airfreight 5 - 7 days prior to the arrival of the flight

Pre-alerts must be approved by our exhibition team prior to departure.

Goods can be legally imported into Israel due to the Free Import Order, as determined by the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor and the Customs Tariff Order, as determined by the Tax Authority.

While in principle almost all products are allowed to enter Israel, for some products there are licenses requirements, the conditions and requirements for importation of goods into Israel, using the Harmonized System (product HS code) as the basis for information.

The importer of goods from a country with which Israel has signed a **trade agreement** must verify what are the "origin regulations" – which determine whether the product made in that country is eligible to enjoy the benefits set forth in the specific trade agreement, and what are the necessary documents for obtaining the benefit set forth in the agreement.

For example:

Israel-European Union Free Trade Zone Agreement:

Only products originating in EU countries, directly imported from EU countries to Israel and accompanied by an EUR1 certificate of origin or a certificate of declaration of the exporter, are eligible for customs discounts on imports from the EU to Israel.

The countries included into agreement: Austria, Ireland, UK, Italy, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Holland, Greece, Luxembourg, Spain, Portugal, Finland, France, Sweden

Israel-USA Free Trade Zone Agreement (FTA):

Only products originating in the U.S., directly imported from the U.S. and accompanied by a FORM A certificate of origin, are eligible for customs discounts.

Israel-EFTA Free Trade Zone Agreement:

Only products originating in EFTA countries, directly imported from EFTA countries to Israel and accompanied by an EUR1 certificate of origin or a certificate of declaration of the exporter, are eligible for customs discounts.

The countries included in the agreement are listed below:

Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland.

Free Trade Zone Agreements with Individual Countries:

Canada, Turkey, Czech Republic and Republic of Slovakia, Poland, Hungary, Mexico, Romania, Bulgaria, Jordan,

For more info ab these agreement, please refer to us.

Temporary importation provisions are an important tool for companies who want to show their products in foreign markets or for professionals bringing tools of the trade into a foreign country for a limited period of time. There are several options when considering temporary importation. These include: ATA Carnets, Temporary Importation Bond (TIB) and entry with duty drawback.

The ATA Carnet system is the most user-friendly system of temporary importation.

ATA Carnet

Entry for goods under ATA Carnet allows not paying duties and import taxes on merchandise brought into a foreign country for a limited period of time that will be re-exported within 12 months or until the expiry of the Carnet, whichever occurs first.

What are the benefits of the ATA Carnet?

- Eliminate duties and value-added taxes (VAT);
- Simplify customs procedures allowing a temporary exporter to use a single document for all customs transactions, make arrangements in advance, and at a predetermined cost;
- Allow for an unlimited entries/departures for up to one year;
- Eliminate the need for Temporary Importation Under Bond (TIB), etc.

What Merchandise is covered by Carnet?

Most merchandise can be listed on a Carnet. Virtually all types of goods and equipment can be transported under the ATA Carnet:

- Commercial Samples
- Professional Equipment (Tools of the Trade)
- Goods for Fairs & Exhibitions

What Merchandise is NOT Covered by Carnets?

Consumable items such as agricultural products (food, seeds, fertilizer, and pesticides), explosives, disposables and postal traffic cannot travel under an ATA Carnet.

ATA Carnet cannot be mixed with permanent import cargo under one AWB or BL; this should be on separate AWB or BL.

Permanent Import

This is for goods entered for home consumption i.e. to remain in Israel, where import duty and Value Added Tax (VAT) will apply.

Various import taxes are levied on some products imported to Israel. The taxes on commercial imports are calculated according to the "transaction value" at which the goods were purchased. Included in this term is the import value which is the CIF (Cost Insurance and Freight) price plus port expenses (stevedores, porters and longshoremen) in Israel. If the contract of sale was not drawn up according to the CIF price, shipping (marine, overland) and insurance expenses should be added to the value of the goods stated in the import documents.

Please contact us for further information..

- Duty- subject to the country of origin and free trade agreements.
- Sales tax- some items are subject to sales tax per HS code classifications.
- Israeli VAT rate 17% - fixed rate, determined by the law of value added tax. The VAT is charged on the sale of services and goods. The basis for calculating VAT on imports is the value of the goods plus all the applicable import taxes.

Temporary Importation Bond (TIB)

Goods may be temporarily imported under Temporary Import Bond Facility / Customs Guarantee subject to a non-refundable bond fee.

Non ATA Carnet Temporary Import goods should be clearly stated on Commercial Invoice: "Goods for Exhibition purposes, to be re-exported after fair". Without an ATA Carnet it would be necessary to go through Customs procedures for the temporary admission of goods.

Temporary import goods sent without an ATA Carnet will require bank guarantee for the duties amount.

Temporary Import consignments are allowed to be cleared from customs and not re-exported ONLY after AMIT's proper Customs Clearance in Israel. Violating this instruction will cause debiting you all charges.

Proforma invoices are not accepted by Israeli customs!

Customs Procedures

For importing into Israel, there must be an import license issued by the Ministry of Economy and Industry as well as a certificate from the Standards Institute, which determines if the product conforms to Israeli standards. There are special certificates for certain imported products on demand from the competent authority (Health Ministry, Transport Ministry, etc).

In order to clear the goods from Israel customs we will need the below documents:

Originals are required

Invoice (detailed description of goods, quantities, single & total value) & Packing List (with single weight per package and description of content) / CIPL

Air Waibill, B/L or Express B/L.

ATA Carnet

Certificate of Origin (for USA, Mexico, Canada and Jordan) or an original invoice with an exporter declaration/EUR1 (for countries of the European Economic Community) (for permanent only).

Relevant import license / permit / certificate

Courier Shipments

Do not send courier shipments addressed to exhibition hall or hotel as it will probably not arrive on time if held

by Customs and is beyond our control.

Dangerous goods

It's obligated to comply with all governmental laws and regulations relating to the transportation of Dangerous Goods. Such laws and regulations are issued by the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to ensure the safe transportation and offering of Dangerous Goods via air transportation.

Please contact us for information about shipping dangerous goods.

Communication and other related

Almost any device that uses radio waves will require a Communications Ministry permit. That means all wireless devices except for radios and televisions – toys and garage-door openers that use remote controls; wireless keyboards, computer mice and headphones; desktop, laptop and tablet computers; GPS devices and cellphones.

Please contact us for information about shipping x-ray devices, radioactive items, electrical equipment, etc. All these and many others are requiring authorities' permits.

Food & drinks

Food, drinks and other goods to be consumed by humans are required import permits and licenses.

Food imports to Israel can be broadly divided into two categories: sensitive and non-sensitive products.

The Food Control Service is in charge of import licensing for both categories of food products. In both cases, four agencies are involved in import oversight:

the National Food Control Service (FCS), which is part of the Ministry of Health; the Standards Institution of Israel; the Israel Veterinary and Animal Health Services (IVAHS); and the Plant Protection and Inspection Service (PPIS), which is part of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOAG).

Import Certificates and License

Please send 30 working days in advance all relevant information, furnished with the copy of the Commercial Invoice/ATA Carnet, catalogue, pictures as well as technical description for our application to the authorities.

Please do not ship the goods without getting green light from Exhibition Department that license / approval have been issued!

Packaging

Show materials should be packaged extremely carefully so that nothing gets damaged. It's vitally important that everything looks absolutely perfect for the show. Pallets or packages should also be marked with your company's name as well as the exhibition hall and booth numbers so that it can be delivered to the right spot. It's wise to include additional packaging material in the pallet so that you're able to re-package everything easily when it needs to be sent home.

Wooden Packaging Materials (WPM):

As per The Israeli Ministry of Agriculture (MOAG), all regulated Wood Packaging Material (WPM) entering Israel must be appropriately treated and marked under the official program, requiring adherence to the ISPM 15 Standards.

Under ISPM 15, wood packaging material must be subject to either a heat treatment (HT) or a methyl bromide fumigation treatment (MB) to mitigate pest risk.

- MB Treatment- the wood packaging material is fumigated with methyl bromide
- HT Treatment- the wood packaging material must be heated in a schedule that achieves a minimum core temperature of 56°C for a minimum of 30 minutes

Insurance

It is recommended that all exhibitors should arrange a comprehensive cover for their goods which covers shipment to Israel, the period of display and which allows either return to the country of origin or an appropriate disposal period at the conclusion of the exhibition.

Case markings

All packages must be clearly marked and numbered as follows:

Exhibition Name
c/o Amit Ltd
Name of Exhibitor / hall number / booth number
Case number e.g. 1/5, 2/5, 3/5 etc
Gross weight / Net weight / Dimensions

All airfreight & Seafreight shipments must be consigned as follows:

Consignee:

Exhibitor name c/o Amit Ltd
Amit bldg. Airport City Ben Gurion airport, 70100, Israel
Att: Nataliya Salinger – Exhibition Department Cell: +972-545616635

Notify Party:

Amit Ltd – Exhibition Department
Amit bldg. Airport City Ben Gurion airport, 70100, Israel
Att: Nataliya Salinger – Exhibition Department Cell: +972-545616635
E-mail: Nataliya.Salinger@amit.co.il

