Table 6.—Processed tomato products: Present and final MTN col. 1 rates of duty, imports from Israel, 1983, and probable economic effects of duty-free imports from Israel, by TSUS items

TSUS item No.	Description	Col. 1 rate of duty: 1984	Col. 1 rate of duty: Final MTN level	Imports from Israel, 1983	Probable economic effects on U.S.—1/
				1,000 dollars	[redacted]
	Vegetables, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated, whether or not reduced in size or reduced to flour (but not otherwise prepared or preserved):				
	Reduced to flour:				
140.74	Tomatoes	13% ad val.	2/	-	
	Vegetables, packed in salt, in brine, pickled, or otherwise prepared or preserved:				
	Tomatoes:				
141.65	Paste and sauce	13.6% ad val.	2/	9,504	
141.66	Other	14.7% ad val.	2/	11,139	

1/ App. F contains an explanation of the probable economic effects codes used in this table.
2/ Rate not modified in the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

The overall effect of eliminating the current duties on imported prepared or preserved tomato products (TSUS item 140.74, 13 percent ad valorem; TSUS item 141.65, 13.6 percent ad valorem; and TSUS item 141.66, 14.7 percent ad valorem) from Israel would most likely result in a modest increase in total U.S. imports of such items. During 1979-83, imports of tomato products (other than reduced to flour) from Israel rose from $2.1 million in 1979 to $20.6 million in 1983, with the ratio of imports from Israel to total imports rising from 10 percent in 1979 to 21 percent in 1983. Israel was the most important supplier in 1983. Total U.S. imports of these tomato products rose from $21.8 million in 1979 to $98.3 million in 1983. Other important suppliers were Italy ($20.4 million in 1983), Spain ($15.3 million), and Portugal ($11.0 million). In 1983, imports of tomato paste and sauce (item 141.65) from all countries accounted for 59 percent (by value) of total imports. There were no imports of tomato flour from Israel during 1979-83.

According to industry sources, most of the 1983 tomato crop in Israel was processed, with up to 85 percent of this product exported to the United States. Production of tomatoes for processing has increased steadily since crop year 1981/82. Industry sources estimate that Israel production of raw tomato products could increase by 100 percent above 1982 production levels within 1 year and another 50 percent the year thereafter by utilizing existing plant capacity. Also, tomatoes are grown year round thoughout Israel. Israel has shifted some exports of tomato products from the EC to the United States in recent years, reflecting the relative strength of the U.S. dollar and the impending entry of Spain and Portugal into the EC, which will enable these countries to enter their products in EC markets duty free. Elimination of the current duties on processed tomato products may encourage Israel to ship almost all its exports to the United States rather than to the EC.

The granting of duty-free status to imported tomato products from Israel would most likely cause a significant adverse effect on domestic tomato growers and processors due to rising imports. In 1983, an estimated 160 U.S.

firms processed canned tomato products, with most of the firms packing a single line of tomato product; most of the production is believed to be packed by about 25 firms. Domestic production is estimated to have declined steadily from 2.5 billion pounds in 1979 to 1.9 billion pounds in 1981, before rising to 2.3 billion pounds in 1983. In recent years, production costs for domestic growers are believed to have been greater than grower costs in other countries. The Government of Israel price-support program for processing tomatoes, providing a guaranteed minimum price to processors for their output, along with the devaluation of the Israel shekel in 1983, has added to the competitive strength of the imported canned tomato products from Israel.

In 1983, an estimated 10 firms dehydrated tomatoes in the United States, with their production remaining stable at about 5 million pounds annually. Most of these firms dehydrate a number of other products, with tomatoes being their principal item produced. Apparent consumption of this product was an estimated 8.0 million pounds in 1983, with a 65-percent ratio of imports to consumption. Dehydrators in Israel could easily change their product lines to include tomatoes reduced to flour and export this item to the United States. A larger share of tomatoes for processing would most likely go to Israel dehydrators if duty-free treatment is granted to tomato flour (TSUS item 140.74) but not to other processed tomatoes (TSUS items 141.65 and 141.66).

Any duty savings under the free-trade proposal for processed tomato products (except tomato flour) would most likely benefit both the industrial and intermediate consumer, as well as the consuming public, through lower prices and greater availability of imported tomato products. Any duty savings on tomato flour would benefit only the industrial or intermediate consumer.

The consuming public is not expected to benefit because the cost of tomato flour in processed food products is relatively small.

Table 7 briefly summarizes U.S. trade and consumption in canned tomato products in 1979 and 1982.

Table 7.—Canned tomato products: U.S. employment, apparent consumption, shipments, exports, and imports, 1979 and 1982

Item	1979	1982
Employment—1,000 workers	1/ 8	1/ 8
Apparent consumption—1,000 dollars	1/ 600,000	1/ 650,000
Shipments—do	1/ 600,000	1/ 550,000
Exports:		
Total—do	27,000	20,000
To Israel—do	1	10
Imports:		
Total—do	22,000	113,000
From Israel—do	2,000	19,000
Ratio of—		
Imports from Israel to total imports—percent	9	17
Total imports to consumption—do	4	17
Imports from Israel to consumption—do	2/	3

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.
2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Processed olives 1/

Table 8 summarizes the column 1 rates of duty and probable economic effects of duty-free imports of processed olives from Israel.

1/ Commissioner Haggart did not participate in the formulation of this portion of the report.

Table 8.—Processed olives: Present and final MTN col. 1 rates of duty, imports from Israel, 1983, and probable economic effects of duty-free imports from Israel, by TSUS items

TSUS item No.	Description	Col. 1 rate of duty: 1984	Col. 1 rate of duty: Final MTN level	Imports from Israel 1983	Probable economic effects on U.S.—1/
				1,000 dollar	[redacted]
	Olives, fresh, or prepared or preserved:				
	In brine: 2/				
148.42	Not ripe and not green in color and not packed in airtight containers	15¢ per gal.	3/	-	
148.44	Not ripe, other	20¢ per gal.	3/	34	
148.46	Ripe and not green in color and not packed in air-tight containers	15¢ per gal.	3/	-	
148.48	Ripe, other	30¢ per gal.	3/	-	
148.50	Pitted or stuffed	30¢ per gal.	3/	1,633	
148.56	Otherwise prepared or preserved 4/	5¢ per gal.	3/	51	

1/ App. F contains an explanation of the probable economic effects codes used in this table.

2/ The following are abbreviated descriptions of olives in brine; see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated for full descriptions.

3/ Rate not modified in the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

4/ Prepared or preserved otherwise than in brine or dried.

The impact on all processed olive imports of eliminating the rates of duty on processed olives from Israel while at the same time maintaining the rates of duty for other foreign suppliers is likely to result in, at most, a modest increase in the overall level of processed olive imports. 1/ Israel ranks third among suppliers of U.S. imports of olives, following Spain and Greece. In 1983, Israel supplied 2 percent of the U.S. imports of olives. In general terms, the U.S. olive market is segmented into markets of about $175 million for green Spanish-style olives, nearly all supplied by Spain, and a market of about $150 million for black California-style olives, almost entirely supplied by domestic producers in California; 2/ also, there is a market of less than $10 million for Greek-style black olives and other styles of olives, mostly supplied by imports. Not more than 10 firms account for most of the U.S. imports of olives; all of these firms also have olive investments in foreign countries. If Israel were granted duty-free treatment for olives, it is likely that some firms would use the opportunity for a duty savings of approximately 10 percent. 3/ Imports from Israel would most likely increase subtantially and could include both Spanish-style green olives and California-style black olives. 4/

The granting of duty-free treatment for olives from Israel is likely to have a significant adverse effect on domestic industries. The granting of

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1/ The term "processed olives," or hereinafter in this report just olives, refers to olives in brine and olives otherwise prepared or preserved. In 1983, processed olives accounted for 99 percent of the U.S. imports of all olives; the balance was accounted for by fresh or dried olives.

2/ Size of U.S. olive market from the 1981 Annual Report of Early California Industries, Inc., a domestic processor of olives.

3/ On the basis of imports entered in 1983, the ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty for olives entered from Israel under TSUSA items 148.5040, 148.5070, and 148.5080 (all Spanish-style olives which accounted for 94 percent of the total olive imports from Israel) were 11.3, 6.3, and 9.8 percent, respectively.

4/ The determination of the Commission that an industry in the United States would not be materially injured if the countervailing duty on bottled green olives from Spain were to be revoked (Inv. No. 104-TAA-22) related to a cash deposit of 1.64 percent (to be phased out to zero) which applied only to bottled green olives. The specific import duties on olives are equivalent to approximately 10 percent ad valorem.

such a preference for Spanish-style olives could put pressure on Spain to reduce its olive prices in order to remain competitive with the olive prices from Israel. Israel is a significant producer of olives (currently used mostly for the production of olive oil) and has the technology to produce Spanish style olives. At the wholesale level, olives are very price competitive. As a result of increased competition and increased imports, it is likely that domestic olive growers and processors, which have been attempting to overcome a serious and continuing overproduction problem by marketing more of their output as Spanish-style olives, would experience a significant adverse effect. Further, if Israel began to supply significant quantities of olives in retail containers, the domestic importer-repackers, which have already lost much of their market to Spanish repackers, are also likely to experience a significant adverse effect.

Also, granting Israel free trade for California-style olives would most likely result in a significant increase in imports of such olives and lower prices during ensuing years. Such developments would most likely have a significant adverse effect on domestic olive growers and processors. California-style olives were not imported into the United States in significant quantities prior to 1982. The domestic industry is very concerned about the threat of further importation of such olives, although imports from Israel of such olives are believed to have been negligible or nil. The technology needed by foreign suppliers to produce California-style canned olives is readily available. Thus, given the proper economic incentives, countries that have the potential to export California-style olives to the U.S. market would most likely enter the business. It is probable that granting duty-free treatment to Israel would be such an economic incentive.

Duty savings will most likely benefit both the intermediate consumer and the consuming public from the granting of duty-free treatment on olives to Israel, primarily by lower prices. Additional benefits probably would accrue to U.S. consumers as Spain, the most important U.S. supplier of imported olives, adjusts its export prices to meet the duty-free prices. The lower prices also would most likely benefit industrial consumers, such as luncheon meat manufacturers and pizza bakeries, so that the prices of their products at the retail level would not increase as rapidly as they might have without the reduction in imported olive prices.

Table 9 briefly summarizes U.S. trade and consumption in olives in 1979 and 1982:

Table 9.—Olives: U.S. employment, apparent consumption, shipments, exports, and imports, 1979 and 1982

Item	1979	1982
Employment——1,000 workers——	1	1
Apparent consumption——1,000 dollars——	96,500	162,600
Shipments——do——	25,300	69,900
Exports:		
Total——do——	4,491	3,365
To Israel——do——	—	—
Imports:		
Total——do——	75,730	96,070
From Israel——do——	300	2,703
Ratio of—		
Imports from Israel to total imports——percent——	0.4	2.8
Total imports to consumption——do——	78.5	59.1
Imports from Israel to consumption——do——	.3	1.7

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, and estimates from industry sources.

Citrus fruit juices 1/

Table 10 summarizes the column 1 rates of duty and probable economic effects of duty-free imports of citrus fruit juices from Israel.

Table 10.—Citrus fruit juices: Present and final MTN col. 1 rates of duty, imports from Israel, 1983, and probable economic effects of duty-free imports from Israel, by TSUS items

TSUS item No.	Description	Col. 1 rate of duty: 1984	Col. 1 rate of duty: Final MTN Level	Probable economic effects on U.S.— 1/
	Citrus fruit juices:			[redacted]
	Not mixed and not containing over 1.0 percent of ethyl alcohol by volume:			
	Other (except lime):			
165.30	Not concentrated	20¢ per gal. 2/	3/	
165.35	Concentrated	35¢ per gal. 2/	3/	

1/ App. F contains an explanation of the probable economic effects codes used in this table.
2/ Imports under this item may be subject to a Federal excise tax (26 U.S.C. 5001 and 5041).
3/ Rate not modified in the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

U.S. imports of citrus fruit juices, primarily frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ), could increase modestly from duty-free treatment of products from Israel. Israel produces significant quantities of orange and grapefruit juice; in addition, that country also imports orange juice for blending and reexport. Israel's exports of fruit and vegetable juices totaled $23 million in 1982. The blending and reexport segment of the Israel industry could have the greatest impact on the U.S. industry because of the substantial duty saving that would be realized by the duty-free imports from Israel. The ad valorem equivalent for all U.S. imports of FCOJ in 1983 was 43.5 percent. In

1/ Commissioner Haggart did not participate in the formulation of this portion of the report.

addition, transportation and insurance costs were equivalent to 11 percent of the f.o.b. value of U.S. citrus juice imports from Brazil, a major exporter of juice to the United States. Transportation and insurance costs between Brazil and the United States via Israel are nearly triple the shipping costs between Brazil and the United States. Thus, it is anticipated that Israel could import FCOJ from Brazil, blend it with Israel juice, and reexport the blended product at a lower landed cost in the United States than the equivalent amount shipped directly from Brazil (duty-paid) to the United States.

This could have a significant adverse impact on U.S. processors that do not import by increasing price competition and lowering returns. Some of those firms would close down their operations, and a significant proportion of workers would lose their jobs. Processors of citrus fruit juices in Florida are the largest users of imported juice. U.S. processors have used imported orange juice to supplement U.S. supplies in recent years because of shortfalls in U.S. production that have occurred because of freezes in Florida. However, imports in recent years have retained an increasing portion of the U.S. market and have been shipped to non-Florida reprocessors.

Duty savings will most likely benefit the intermediate consumer, but the consuming public is not expected to benefit from the duty savings (which is expected to be absorbed in the trade).

Table 11 briefly summarizes U.S. trade and consumption in orange juice in 1979 and 1982.

Table 11.—Orange juice: U.S. employment, apparent consumption, shipments, exports, and imports, 1979 and 1982

Item	1979	1982
Employment——1,000 workers——	30	30
Apparent consumption——1,000 dollars——	570,800	704,700
Shipments——do——	1/ 553,500	1/496,000
Exports:		
Total——do——	92,700	111,618
To Israel——do——	866	-
Imports:		
Total——do——	110,000	320,169
From Israel——do——	-	-
Ratio of —		
Imports from Israel to total imports——percent——	-	-
Total imports to consumption——do——	19.3	45.4
Imports from Israel to consumption——do——	-	-

1/ Estimated from industry sources.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Fresh cut roses

Table 12 summarizes the column 1 rates of duty and probable economic effects of duty-free imports of fresh cut roses from Israel.

Table 12.—Fresh cut roses: Present and final MTN col. 1 rates of duty, imports from Israel, 1983, and probable economic effects of duty-free imports from Israel, by TSUS items

TSUS item No.	Description	Col. 1 rate of duty: 1984	Col. 1 rate of duty: Final MTN level	Imports from Israel, 1983	Probable economic effects on U.S.—1/: Import level	Probable economic effects on U.S.—1/: Industry	Probable economic effects on U.S.—1/: Consumers
				1,000 dollars			
192.18	Fresh cut roses	8% ad val.	2/	441	D	B	C

1/ App. F contains an explanation of the probable economic effects codes used in this table.
2/ Rate not modified in the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

Duty-free treatment for fresh cut roses from Israel could result in a modest increase in U.S. imports and a significant adverse impact on certain U.S. producers. Although Colombia accounts for the bulk of U.S. imports, Israel is an important supplier of imported fresh cut roses. Such imports totaled $441,000 in 1983. If duty-free treatment were available, Israel would most likely increase its shipments of fresh cut roses to the United States, primarily into the eastern flower market. Israel's cut flower industry has the capacity to increase exports of fresh cut roses to the United States. In 1982, Israel's exports of fresh cut roses totaled $245,000 to the United States compared with $81 million for all cut flowers and foliage to the world. U.S. rose imports from Israel have been limited in recent years because of countervailing duties being collected on such imports. The countervailing duties have ranged from a low of 2.02 percent prior to October 1, 1980 to a high of 27.94 percent for the period October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981. The Customs Service is presently requiring a cash deposit of 22.56 percent of the entered value of any shipment of Israel fresh cut roses. Israel presently has the lowest F.O.B. price of any supplier for fresh cut roses shipped to the U.S. market, but the combined effect of the countervailing duty, the most-favored-nation duty, and the transportation charges from Israel to the U.S. market has placed Israel at a competitive disadvantage with imports from other sources. However, the removal of the 8 percent ad valorem duty would most likely result in Israel having a competitive advantage over other suppliers and U.S. producers. The only type of cut flower that is not currently eligible for GSP treatment is roses.

The increased supplies of lower priced imported roses could result in some U.S. growers in the competitive eastern market being adversely affected, resulting in some growers having to reduce output and cut employment or depart from the industry. Duty savings will most likely benefit both the intermediate consumer and the consuming public by slower rises in prices and greater availability of the product.

Table 13 briefly summarizes U.S. trade and consumption in fresh cut roses in 1979 and 1982.

Table 13.—Fresh cut roses: U.S. employment, apparent consumption, shipments, exports, and imports, 1979 and 1982

Item	1979	1982
Employment—1,000 workers	1/	1/
Apparent consumption—1,000 dollars	2/ 103,500	2/ 133,600
Shipments—do	2/ 98,300	2/ 117,300
Exports:		
Total—do	2/ 2,300	2/ 2,500
To Israel—do	3/	3/
Imports:		
Total—do	2/ 7,500	2/ 18,800
From Israel—do	400	300
Ratio of—		
Imports from Israel to total imports—percent	5.3	1.6
Total imports to consumption—do	7.2	14.1
Imports from Israel to consumption—do	.4	.2

1/ Not available.
2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.
3/ Negligible

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

FOREST PRODUCTS 1/

U.S. Sector Profile and Conditions of Competition

The forest products sector includes the industries engaged in the production of wood products (such as lumber, plywood, wooden tools and utensils, cork and cork products, and products of rattan or fibrous vegetable materials), paper and paper products (such as wood pulp, printing papers, paperboard, and other paper products), and printed matter (such as books, pamphlets, and other printed and manuscript material).

The number of workers in the forest products sector increased from about 2.2 million in 1979 to 2.4 million in 1983, or by 9 percent. These additional workers were required to meet increased demand despite technological advances in the sector during the period. Approximately 65 percent of the workers were employed at the production level in the 80,000 firms located nationwide.

During 1979-83, U.S. consumption of wood, paper, and printed matter products trended upward from $175 billion to $208 billion, or by 19 percent. The increase closely follows that of the rise in producers' shipments over the same period.

The value of producers' shipments in the sector increased from $173 billion in 1979 to $205 billion in 1983, or by 19 percent (table 14). Shipments of paper and printed matter increased by 27 percent during the period, from $119 billion in 1979 to $150 billion in 1983. Wood products industry shipments declined from $54 billion in 1979 to $42 billion in 1982 before increasing to $55 billion in 1983, or by 1 percent overall. In 1983, printed matter industry shipments accounted for about 42 percent, in terms of value, of all shipments within the sector, paper industry shipments accounted

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1/ Included here are the commodities classified in schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: wood and paper and printed matter.

Table 14.—Forest products: U.S. producers' shipments, imports, exports, apparent consumption, and employment, 1979-83

Item	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Producers' shipments 1/ million dollars	172,700	183,700	196,600	187,500	205,300
U.S. exports:					
Total—do	7,806	9,609	9,218	8,482	8,358
To Israel—do	35	33	44	40	43
U.S. imports:					
Total—do	9,699	9,252	9,647	9,021	10,808
From Israel:					
Total—do	8	6	6	5	5
Duty free under GSP percent	54	24	24	21	20
Duty free under col. 1 do	45	75	76	78	80
Dutiable—do	2/	2/	1	1	2/
Apparent consumption million dollars	174,593	183,343	197,029	188,039	207,750
Ratio of—					
Imports from Israel to total U.S. imports—percent	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3/
Total U.S. imports to consumption—do	5.6	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.2
Imports from Israel to consumption—do	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Total employment—1,000 workers	2,209	2,476	2,465	2,337	2,405

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.
2/ Less than 0.5 percent.
3/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

for 31 percent of the total, and the wood products industry supplied nearly 27 percent. Since 1979, the share of sector shipments (in terms of value) held by the printed matter industry has increased by about 10 percentage points, but the wood and paper products industries have each lost about 5 percentage points of such shipments. The increased value of shipments within the sector was associated with growth in demand and increases in production costs.

The imbalance of trade between imports and exports in the forest products sector narrowed during 1979-82 and then widened sharply in 1983, as shown in the following tabulation (in millions of dollars):

Year	Imports	Exports	Trade balance
1979	9,699	7,806	-1,892
1980	9,252	9,609	357
1981	9,647	9,218	-430
1982	9,021	8,482	-539
1983	10,808	8,358	-2,450

The general increase in U.S. exports, primarily paper and printed matter, was offset by an increase in imports, generally of similar products, resulting in a widening in the trade deficit of this sector.

The value of U.S. wood, paper, and printed matter imports rose from $9.7 billion in 1979 to $10.8 billion in 1983, or by 11 percent. The increase in value was led by imports of fine papers, primarily from Canada, which rose by 21 percent, from $2.9 billion in 1979 to $3.6 billion in 1983. Imports of wood products declined from $4.4 billion in 1979 to $3.1 billion in 1982 before returning to $4.4 billion in 1983. Canada was the primary source of such imports, accounting for 75 percent (in terms of value) of wood and wood products imports in 1983. The ratio of imports to consumption was 6 percent in 1979 and 5 percent in 1980-83.

The value of U.S. exports of forest products increased from $7.8 billion in 1979 to $9.6 billion in 1980 and then dropped to $8.4 billion in 1983, increasing by 7 percent overall. Exports of wood pulp and industrial paperboard (primarily to Japan, West Germany, and the United Kingdom) led the increase. The value of forest products exports, as a share of total sector shipments, fell from 5 percent during 1979-82 to 4 percent in 1983.

Continued modernization of existing mills, fueled by technological developments leading to higher productivity of existing resources, has enabled the U.S. industries in the forest products sector to remain world leaders. Recent efforts by the U.S. industries to increase exports through more intensive marketing are believed to have been partially responsible for the increased value of exports during 1979-83. High labor costs relative to those of other countries and the strength of the U.S. dollar prevented the U.S. industries in this sector from exporting more goods during recent years.

Israel Sector Profile 1/

Production in Israel's forest products sector increased during 1979-82. During the period, production of wood and wood products increased by 2 percent; production of paper and paper products decreased by 4 percent; and production in the printing and publishing industries increased by 11 percent, reaching a high in 1981 that was 21 percent above the 1979 level.

1/ Data in this section are estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission from the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel-1983; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Yearbook of Forest Products-1981; and selected industry publications.

The 80,000 acres of commercial forest lands in Israel supply about 50 million board feet of roundwood per year, equivalent to less than 0.5 percent of the U.S. production. Israel produces about 150,000 tons of paper and paperboard annually, which is also less than 0.5 percent of U.S. production.

As a result of increased utilization of current facilities, total employment in the forest products sector in Israel increased from 27,000 in 1979 to 30,000 in 1982—about 2 percent of Israel's employed labor force. There were about 2,700 forest products establishments in Israel in 1982, of which 60 percent were concentrated in the wood and wood products industries, 33 percent were located in the printing and publishing industries, and 7 percent were involved in the production of paper and paper products.

Israel Exports

During 1979-82, Israel exports of forest products decreased by 4 percent, rising from $38 million in 1979 to $59 million in 1980 and then falling to $36 million in 1982. Exports of printed matter increased by 22 percent, from $16 million in 1979 (42 percent of total forest products exports from Israel) to $22 million in 1980 (37 percent of exports), and then decreased to $19 million in 1982 (53 percent of exports). Exports of veneers, plywood, and similar articles rose from $12 million in 1979 (32 percent of sector exports) to $22 million in 1980 (37 percent of exports), and then fell to $10 million in 1982 (27 percent of exports), decreasing by 18 percent overall.

Exports to the United States

Israel exports of forest products to the United States declined by 38 percent during 1979-83, from $8 million to $5 million. Paper and printed matter exports to the United States acccounted for from 85 to 89 percent of total forest products exports during the period, and exports of wood and wood products accounted for from 11 to 15 percent of total exports.

Israel exports of paper and printed matter to the United States dropped by 36 percent, from $7 million in 1979 to $4 million in 1983. The leading item of export to the United States was miscellaneous books (TSUS item 270.25), which in 1983 accounted for 61 percent of the total forest products exports to the United States. Such book exports increased from $2 million in 1979 to $3 million in 1980-83 and are imported into the United States free-of-duty from all countries.

During 1979-83, such dutiable imports accounted for no more than 1 percent annually of total forest products imports from Israel.

Exports to countries other than the United States

Israel exports of forest products to countries other than the United States increased from $22 million in 1978 to $49 million in 1980 and then decreased to $27 million in 1982, increasing by 21 percent overall. The share of exports to countries other than the United States ranged from a low of 74 percent in 1982 to a high of 83 percent in 1980.