

The West Bank/Gaza Strip

RISK & COMPLIANCE REPORT

DATE: January 2017

Executive Summary - West Bank / Gaza Strip	
Sanctions:	US/Israel have issued guidelines on transactions with the Palestinian Authority
FAFT list of AML Deficient Countries	No
Higher Risk Areas:	Compliance with FATF 40 + 9 Recommendations Weakness in Government Legislation to combat Money Laundering Not on EU White list equivalent jurisdictions Corruption Index (Transparency International & W.G.I.) World Governance Indicators (Average Score) Failed States Index (Political Issues)(Average Score)
Medium Risk Areas:	US Dept of State Money Laundering assessment (Not assessed)
<p>Major Investment Areas:</p> <p>Agriculture - products: olives, citrus fruit, vegetables; beef, dairy products</p> <p>Industries: small-scale manufacturing, quarrying, textiles, soap, olive-wood carvings, and mother-of-pearl souvenirs</p> <p>Exports - commodities: stone, olives, fruit, vegetables, limestone</p> <p>Imports - commodities: food, consumer goods, construction materials, petroleum, chemicals</p>	
<p>Investment Restrictions:</p> <p>The Palestinian economy is small and relatively open, although several large holding companies dominate some sectors. Because of the small size of the local market, access to foreign markets through trade is essential for private sector growth. However, restrictions on the movement and access of goods and people between the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and external markets imposed by the Government of Israel (GOI) continue to have a deleterious effect on the private sector and limit economic growth.</p>	

Certain investment categories require the Council of Ministers' pre-approval. These include investments involving (1) weapons and ammunition, (2) aviation products and airport construction, (3) electrical power generation/distribution, (4) reprocessing of petroleum and its derivatives, (5) waste and solid waste reprocessing, (6) wired and wireless telecommunication, and (7) radio and television.

Purchase of land by foreigners also requires the approval of the Council of Ministers.

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Section 1 - Background

From the early 16th century through 1917, the area now known as the West Bank fell under Ottoman rule. Following World War I, the Allied powers (France, UK, Russia) allocated the area to the British Mandate of Palestine. After World War II, the UN passed a resolution to establish two states within the Mandate, and designated a territory including what is now known as the West Bank as part of the proposed Arab state. Following the 1948 Arab-Israeli War the area was captured by Transjordan (later renamed Jordan). Jordan annexed the West Bank in 1950. In June 1967, Israel captured the West Bank and East Jerusalem during the 1967 Six-Day War. With the exception of East Jerusalem and the former Israeli-Jordanian border zone, the West Bank has remained under Israeli military control. Under a series of agreements signed between 1994 and 1999, Israel transferred to the Palestinian Authority (PA) security and civilian responsibility for many Palestinian-populated areas of the West Bank as well as the Gaza Strip. Negotiations to determine the permanent status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip stalled after the outbreak of an intifada in mid- 2000. In early 2003, the "Quartet" of the US, EU, UN, and Russia, presented a roadmap to a final peace settlement by 2005, calling for two states - Israel and a democratic Palestine. Following Palestinian leader Yasir ARAFAT's death in late 2004 and the subsequent election of Mahmud ABBAS (head of the Fatah political party) as the PA president, Israel and the PA agreed to move the peace process forward. Israel in late 2005 unilaterally withdrew all of its settlers and soldiers and dismantled its military facilities in the Gaza Strip and redeployed its military from several West Bank settlements but continues to control maritime, airspace, and other access. In early 2006, the Islamic Resistance Movement, HAMAS, won the Palestinian Legislative Council election and took control of the PA government. Attempts to form a unity government failed, and violent clashes between Fatah and HAMAS supporters ensued, culminating in HAMAS's violent seizure of all military and governmental institutions in the Gaza Strip. Fatah and HAMAS in early 2011 agreed to reunify the Gaza Strip and West Bank, but the factions have struggled to implement details on governance and security. The status quo remains with HAMAS in control of the Gaza Strip and the PA governing the West Bank. Since the collapse of direct talks between the Israelis and Palestinians in late 2010, President ABBAS has reaffirmed that he will not resume negotiations until Israel halts all settlement activity in the West Bank and East Jerusalem.



Section 2 - Anti – Money Laundering / Terrorist Financing

FATF status

The West Bank/Gaza Strip is not on the FATF List of Countries that have been identified as having strategic AML deficiencies

Compliance with FATF Recommendations

A Mutual Evaluation Report relating to the implementation of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing standards has not yet been undertaken for the West Bank/Gaza Strip.

US Department of State Money Laundering assessment (INCSR)

Gaza Strip/West Bank was deemed a Jurisdiction of Primary Concern by the US Department of State 2016 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR).

Key Findings from the report are as follows: -

Perceived Risks:

The Palestinian Authority (PA) is divided into three West Bank administrative areas, A, B and C, plus the Gaza Strip. The PA provides most governance, services, and security in "Area A" zones of the West Bank. The PA provides some governance and services in "Area B," in which Israel retains security control. The PA has limited access to approximately 60 percent of the West Bank designated as "Area C," which remains under full Israeli civil and security control. The PA also has little ability to work in the Gaza Strip, which has been under de facto Hamas control since the 2007 coup, although with the formation of an interim government of independent officials in June 2014 under the Fatah-Hamas reconciliation agreement, ministries based in Gaza are supposed to be under the control of technocrats. Security apparatuses in Gaza remain under the control of Hamas.

The Palestine Monetary Authority (PMA) is an independent agency of the PA and has oversight over Palestinian banks in the West Bank and Gaza. There are 16 banks operating in Palestine, seven local and nine foreign, working through a network of 274 branches and offices in both the West Bank and Gaza. There are also 306 money changers in both the West Bank and Gaza, and nine specialized lending institutions. Hawala networks, both licensed and unlicensed, are widely used for legitimate as well as illicit purposes.

The Palestinian economy is primarily cash-based. There is little data available on the extent of money laundering in the West Bank or Gaza. Minor narcotics trafficking and narcotics-based money laundering are present, principally in Palestinian areas that fall outside of the PA's

security control. Within territory located in Area A, narcotics trafficking and use are not major problems. The PA, however, has no effective control outside of Area A in the West Bank, which increases vulnerability to smuggling of consumer goods. Bulk cash smuggling, intellectual property rights violations, and counterfeit currency cases also have been reported. Trade-based money laundering, customs fraud, and other forms of value transfer allow criminal organizations to earn, move, and store supporting funds and illicit proceeds under the guise of legitimate trade. Currently, Palestinian authorities believe trade-based money laundering and customs fraud are among the largest money laundering threats to the PA but are difficult to quantify. A lack of cooperation between PA and Israeli authorities at a variety of stages from banking reserves to customs tracking complicates assessment and enforcement.

DO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ENGAGE IN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING THAT INCLUDE SIGNIFICANT AMOUNTS OF US CURRENCY; CURRENCY DERIVED FROM ILLEGAL SALES IN THE U.S.; OR ILLEGAL DRUG SALES THAT OTHERWISE SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE U.S.: NO

CRIMINALIZATION OF MONEY LAUNDERING:

"All serious crimes" approach or "list" approach to predicate crimes: List approach

Are legal persons covered: criminally: YES **civilly:** YES

KNOW-YOUR-CUSTOMER (KYC) RULES:

Enhanced due diligence procedures for PEPs: Foreign: YES **Domestic:** YES

KYC covered entities: Banks and other depository and lending institutions; money service businesses; financial leasing providers; funds transfer services; payment issuers; financial guarantors; trusts, and trust and company formation and service providers; foreign exchanges; securities and portfolio companies, managers, and intermediaries; insurers and insurance agents; the Future Contracts Trading Exchange Regulation Authority; real estate agents and brokers; dealers in precious metals and stones, high-value goods, and antiquities; attorneys and accountants; nominee shareholders; and entities providing a registered head office or commercial, store, mailing, or administrative address for a partnership or legal entity or arrangement

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Number of STRs received and time frame: 108 in 2015

Number of CTRs received and time frame: 393,276 in 2015

STR covered entities: Banks and other depository and lending institutions; money service businesses; financial leasing providers; funds transfer services; payment issuers; financial guarantors; trusts, and trust and company formation and service providers; foreign exchanges; securities and portfolio companies, managers, and intermediaries; insurers and insurance agents; the Future Contracts Trading Exchange Regulation Authority; real estate agents and brokers; dealers in precious metals and stones, high-value goods, and antiquities; attorneys and accountants; nominee shareholders; and entities providing a registered head office or commercial, store, mailing, or administrative address for a partnership or legal entity or arrangement

MONEY LAUNDERING CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS/CONVICTIONS:

Prosecutions: 98 in 2015

Convictions: 0 in 2015

RECORDS EXCHANGE MECHANISM:

With U.S.: MLAT: NO **Other mechanism:** YES

With other governments/jurisdictions: YES

The PA is a member of the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF), a FATF-style regional body. It has not yet undergone a mutual evaluation.

ENFORCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES AND COMMENTS:

The PA became a full member of the MENAFATF in 2015. While it has a very complex patchwork of laws and mechanisms derived from its unique situation, it has some effective laws and regulations to address money laundering, notably the Anti-Monetary Laundering Law #9 of 2007 (AML Law). However, the penal code (which is Jordanian law) is outdated, and most of the predicate offenses for money laundering are not felonies under this law. Over the past year the PA National Committee for Anti-Money Laundering approved a proposal from the PA's financial intelligence unit, the Financial Fraud Unit (FFU), to amend the AML Law to address these deficiencies, and the draft amendment is currently awaiting approval at the Office of the President. On December 29, 2015, the President signed the new decree.

The PA currently has no laws to specifically address terrorism, terrorist acts, or terrorism financing. Currently, cases considered terrorism are investigated and prosecuted under a specific crime and within the existing penal code, for example, crimes against the state, possession of illegal weapons, and conspiracy.

The PA has an effective supervision and regulatory compliance function for banks. The PMA is responsible for supervision and regulatory compliance of banks, microfinance entities, and money service businesses (MSBs). Recently, the PMA implemented controls over licensed MSBs. The Capital Markets Authority (CMA) supervises the stock market and its members, insurance companies, mortgage companies and leasing firms. These entities reportedly are subject to AML/CFT controls. All other designated non-financial businesses and professions (DNFBPs), such as real estate agents, vehicle dealers, jewelers, etc. active in the West Bank are nominally supervised by the Ministry of Economy, but there are no evident AML/CFT supervisory or compliance programs in place.

The banks file both suspicious transaction reports (STRs) and currency transaction reports (CTRs) through a secure electronic system, which also links to a sophisticated database for use by the FFU's trained analysts. The number of filed STRs more than doubled, from 51 in 2014 to 108 in 2015. CTRs also increased. The FFU also has developed an Unusual Transaction Report (UTR), covering transactions that have not been articulated as suspicious but may bear closer scrutiny or recording. Although the FFU has adequate staffing, authority, and equipment, its full operational effectiveness has not been realized due, in part, to restrictions in the law. Article 31 of AML Law #9 of 2007 restricts information sharing between the FFU and any law enforcement agency, with the exception of the Attorney General's Office (AGO).

The restrictions on information sharing have minimized the FFU's function and ability to support law enforcement, although there have been potential avenues opened by secondments among law enforcement, the AGO, and the FFU.

Prosecutors within the AGO are the chief investigators in the PA, with all the powers of an investigative judge. The prosecutors' lack of manpower and financial investigations experience has slowed the successful prosecution of AML cases. The PA has formed a multi-agency task force to address this problem, under which the AGO prosecutors will delegate authority to law enforcement agencies and to the FFU to more thoroughly investigate cases before they are brought before judges. However, the FFU is technically an administrative, not an investigative, FIU, and while law enforcement authorities profess to work complementarily to one another, the degree of financial investigative expertise varies greatly among agencies. Although the task force is intended to increase information sharing between law enforcement agencies and the FFU, only one task force meeting was held during 2015. The situation is even more concerning regarding trade-based money laundering, as customs authorities are unable to get customs or border trade information from their primary counterparts, and therefore reduced to inspections of goods for expiration dates and quality control, instead of conducting investigations. The PA continues to struggle to conclude AML cases primarily due to the limited capacity of police to investigate and document financial crimes appropriately. In 2015, there were 23 acquittals, 37 cases dismissed by the attorney general due to lack of evidence, 10 cases still under investigation, and 28 pending in court.

The PA acceded to the UN Convention Against Corruption in 2014. Although compliant with the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the 1988 UN Drug Convention, the PA is not a signatory of these conventions. The PA is currently not in compliance with any UN convention related to terrorism, terrorist acts, or terrorism financing, or UN Resolutions 1267 or 1373.

The PA should take steps to supervise for AML/CFT purposes all entities covered under the AML Law, especially the DNFBPs.

EU White list of Equivalent Jurisdictions

The West Bank/Gaza Strip is not currently on the EU White list of Equivalent Jurisdictions

World Governance indicators

[To view historic Governance Indicators Ctrl + Click here and then select country](#)

Failed States Index

[To view Failed States Index Ctrl + Click here](#)

Offshore Financial Centre

The West Bank/Gaza Strip is not considered to be an Offshore Financial Centre

US State Dept Terrorism Report 2015

The Palestinian Authority (PA) continued its counterterrorism efforts in the West Bank where Hamas, Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ), and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) remained present. The PA Security Forces (PASF) constrained those organizations' ability to conduct attacks, including the November and December arrests of PIJ members in the West Bank who were planning to carry out attacks against Israel Defense Forces (IDF) and other Israeli targets. The PA exercised varying degrees of authority over the West Bank due to the IDF's continuing presence in certain areas, per Oslo-era agreements. The IDF and ISA arrested members of suspected terrorist organizations operating in the West Bank, including the March arrest of Hamas members who were planning to carry out attacks against Israeli targets during the Jewish holiday of Purim. The PASF, IDF, and ISA thwarted scores of lone offender attacks, particularly during the period of heightened violence that began October 1.

Violent extremist Palestinians continued to conduct acts of violence in the West Bank and Jerusalem. Since early October and through December, the West Bank and Jerusalem witnessed the highest number of Palestinian attacks against Israelis since the Second Intifada, which resulted in the deaths of 16 Israelis, including two dual U.S.-Israeli citizens, and one U.S. citizen. Most attacks were lone offender stabbing attacks, while others were shooting and vehicular attacks. The majority of the perpetrators did not have any organizational affiliation.

Violent extremist Israelis, including settlers, continued to conduct acts of violence as well as "price tag" attacks (property crimes and violent acts by extremist Jewish individuals and groups in retaliation for activity they deemed to be anti-settlement) in the West Bank and Jerusalem. In the deadliest attack against Palestinians since the Second Intifada, in July, it is suspected that two settlers set fire to a home in the West Bank and killed two adults and one infant, and critically injured a five-year-old. In apparent "price tag" attacks in February, Israeli extremists wrote Hebrew graffiti "redemption of Zion" and set fire to a Greek orthodox seminary in Jerusalem, and in a separate incident, wrote Hebrew graffiti "we want the redemption of Zion" and set fire to a mosque in the West Bank. In October, a Jewish violent extremist attacked and injured the head of an Israeli human rights organization. The UN Office of the Coordinator for Humanitarian Affairs reported 224 attacks in 2015 by violent extremist Israeli settlers that resulted in Palestinian injuries or property damage, compared to 324 in 2014.

Hamas continued to maintain control of security forces in Gaza. Several Gaza-based terrorist groups launched attacks against Israel from Gaza. The Government of Egypt's latest efforts to destroy smuggling tunnels between Egypt and Gaza, including by pumping large volumes of sea water into that buffer zone to force the collapse of tunnels, further hampered the ability of Hamas and other armed groups to smuggle weapons, cash, and other contraband into Gaza.

Gaza remained a base of operations for several Salafist splinter groups, such as Jaysh al-Islam, and clan-based terrorist groups that engaged in or facilitated terrorist attacks. Membership in these groups reportedly increased and new groups emerged after the 2014

Israel-Hamas conflict, as disillusioned members of Hamas and other terrorist groups reportedly defected to more extremist elements. A new Salafist group called the Omar Hadid Brigades took responsibility for most of the rockets fired toward Israel since June 2015. Hamas confronted the growing Salafist threat in Gaza by arresting and detaining a number of Salafists this year, but has since released the majority of the detainees. Despite claims of responsibility from individuals purporting affiliation with the ISIL, there was no definitive link confirming membership on a large scale.

2015 Terrorist Incidents:

In June, a Palestinian assailant shot and killed one Israeli civilian and injured another while they were driving near the West Bank settlement of Dolev. Israeli security forces apprehended the attacker and four suspected accomplices.

In July, suspected settlers attacked and destroyed by fire two homes in the Palestinian village of Douma in the West Bank, killing an 18-month-old infant, the two parents, and critically injuring a five-year-old. Israeli authorities found Hebrew graffiti with the words "Revenge" and "Long Live King Messiah" painted on the homes. Israeli authorities indicted two Jewish Israelis for the attack on January 3, 2016.

In October, Palestinian members of a Hamas cell shot and killed two Israeli civilians, one of whom was an American citizen, while they were driving near the West Bank settlement of Itamar. Israeli security forces arrested the individuals responsible.

In October, two Palestinian assailants stabbed and shot Israelis aboard a bus in Jerusalem, killing two Israelis, mortally wounding an Israeli-American who died two weeks later, and injuring at least 15. Israeli security forces shot and killed one attacker and arrested the other.

In November, a Palestinian assailant shot and killed two Israelis and injured at least five others, including minors, while they were driving in the West Bank.

The United States continued to assist the PA's counterterrorism efforts through programs that strengthened the capacity of the PASF, primarily through training, equipping, and the provision of infrastructure to PASF personnel in the West Bank. The United States is also assisting the PASF to institutionalize the security gains of the previous decade by helping it to become self-sustaining. U.S.-funded training of PASF primarily took place at the Jordan International Police Training Center, the Academy for Civil Protection, the King Abdullah II Special Operations Training Center, and the PA's Central Training Institute in Jericho. Concurrently, the United States continued to assist the larger PA criminal justice system to conduct more thorough investigations and prosecutions of terrorist-related activity, among other criminal acts, and to ensure safe incarceration of those held for trial or after conviction of such crimes.

PA President Mahmoud Abbas reiterated his commitment to nonviolence and recognition of the State of Israel. He also continued to express his commitment to pursue an independent Palestinian state through peaceful means. Abbas continued to support a security program involving disarmament of fugitive terrorists, arresting members of terrorist organizations, and gradually dismantling armed groups in the West Bank. The PASF arrested members of Hamas, PIJ, and PFLP when it suspected them of involvement in terrorist or other criminal acts. For example, the PASF arrested five members of a Hamas cell in Hebron in May that was planning terrorist attacks in Israel, according to media. In mid-October, the PASF arrested 19 Hamas members and other individuals suspected of planning stabbing attacks.

Israeli authorities, among others, continued to note improvements in the capacity and performance of PASF as a leading contributor to the improved security environment in the West Bank. Most notable was the relative lack of organized or large-scale disturbances in the West Bank since the heightened period of violence began in early October.

Legislation, Law Enforcement, and Border Security: The PA continued to lack legislation specifically tailored to counterterrorism, although existing Palestinian laws criminalize actions that constitute terrorist acts.

The PA continued to arrest terrorists in the West Bank, and the PASF and public prosecutors received training to enable better investigations of terrorism-related crimes. Despite on-again, off-again factional reconciliation talks between Hamas and Fatah, PASF personnel continued to conduct operations against and detain Hamas elements, which Hamas officials protested. The PA continued to develop its civilian justice institutions (e.g. judiciary, police, prosecutors) to improve both investigative and prosecutorial functions. The United States and other donors provided material and developmental assistance to enable the PA to reduce case backlogs, improve warrant executions, and upgrade forensic services.

The key PA institution by mandate and law that works to prevent internal terrorist events and investigate security-related criminal conduct is the Preventive Security Organization (PSO). In practice, the General Intelligence Organization and the Military Intelligence Organization also play a critical role in this effort. The PSO conducts investigations in coordination with public prosecutors, but this cooperation could improve, especially in terms of the PSO's ability to conduct criminal investigations and gather admissible evidence. During 2015, the United States continued assistance to the PSO, as well as the Security Justice Commission, to help the PA move the prosecution of all civilian cases, including those involving terrorism and security-related offenses, to the exclusive jurisdiction of the civilian courts, and enhance cooperation between security service investigators and civilian prosecutors. The PA Security Forces have a mixed although improving record of accountability and respect for human rights.

Per the Oslo-era Accords, Israel controls border security in the West Bank.

The primary limitation on PA counterterrorism efforts in Gaza remained Hamas' control of the area and the resulting inability of PASF to operate there. Limitations on PA counterterrorism efforts in the West Bank included restrictions on the movement and activities of PASF in and through areas of the West Bank for which the Israeli government retained responsibility for security under the terms of Oslo-era agreements.

While the PA continued to lack modern forensic capability, the multi-year assistance efforts that the Canadian International Development Agency started in late 2012 through the UN Office on Drugs and Crime continued. The forensic science laboratory is fully equipped and training in firearm and tool mark evidence, document examination, and drug analysis was ongoing. The PA already has a basic ability to examine and compare unknown prints to known prints.

PA justice and security leaders continued to participate in regional conferences and meetings to counter terrorism. PASF personnel attended a variety of international counterterrorism training courses at training facilities in Jordan, Europe, and the United States.

Countering the Financing of Terrorism: In 2015, the PA became a full member of the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force, a Financial Action Task Force (FATF)-style regional body, and later the same year became a member of the MENAFATF's mutual evaluation working group. Effective December 30, 2015, President Abbas issued Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Decree #20. Among the many improvements it made over the inadequate 2007 AML law (the Anti-Money Laundering Decree Law #9) was to make terrorism financing a criminal offense and to define terrorists, terrorist acts, terrorist organizations, foreign terrorist fighters, and terrorism financing. It also makes terrorism and terrorist acts predicate money laundering offenses, although the decree does not fully meet international standards as it does not criminalize all forms of material support or the financing of an individual terrorist in the absence of a link to a specific terrorist act. The legislature has not convened since 2007 and prospects are dim that one will be seated in the foreseeable future. Consequently, the PA remained unable to make legislative improvements (without decree) that were required to bring it up to international standards.

The Palestinian Financial Follow-Up Unit (FFU) is a fully functional financial intelligence unit with 12 employees and a computer system linking it with all 16 banks licensed to operate in the West Bank. Seven banks are local and nine are foreign, operating through a network of 274 branches in the West Bank and Gaza. There are also 306 money changers. The banks file both suspicious transaction reports (STRs) and currency transaction reports electronically through this system. In 2015, banks filed 108 STRs, compared to 54 in 2014. Although the FFU has adequate staffing, authority, and equipment, it has been unable to realize its full operational effectiveness due, in part, to restrictions in the law. The 2007 law restricted information sharing between the FFU and any law enforcement agency, with the exception of the Attorney General's Office (AGO). While the FFU may pass information, including analysis, to any requesting competent authority according to the 2015 Decree, the AGO is still the recipient for case dissemination. Moreover, the PA has no effective control outside of Area A in the West Bank. The absence of PA law enforcement and regulatory power in Areas B and C increased vulnerability.

For further information on money laundering and financial crimes, see the 2016 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR), Volume II, Money Laundering and Financial Crimes: <http://www.state.gov/j/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2014/index.htm>.

Countering Violent Extremism: The PA has taken significant steps to ensure that official institutions in the West Bank that fall under its control do not create or disseminate content that incites violence. While some PA leaders have made provocative and inflammatory comments, the PA has made progress in reducing official rhetoric that could be considered incitement to violence. There has been a noteworthy decline in the worst forms of PA official or media incitement to violence for most of President Abbas' tenure (2005 to date), as compared with the previous period under President Arafat, leading up to and through the Second Intifada (1999-2004). Explicit calls for violence against Israelis, direct exhortations against Jews, and categorical denials by the PA of the possibility of peace with Israel are rare and are generally not tolerated by the leadership. For example, in July 2015, President Abbas instructed Foreign Minister Riad Malki to recall Palestinian Ambassador to Chile, Imad Jamil Jadaa, for making anti-Semitic comments at a conference, quoting from the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion." According to the PA's Palestinian Broadcasting Company's code of conduct, no programming is allowed that encourages "violence against any person

or institution on the basis of race, religion, political beliefs, or sex.” In practice, this code of conduct is not always observed, with some instances of incitement taking place via official media.

The PA maintains control over the content of Friday sermons delivered in more than 1800 West Bank mosques to ensure that they do not endorse incitement to violence. Weekly, the PA Minister of Awqaf and Religious Affairs distributes approved themes and prohibits incitement to violence. The PA’s ability to enforce these guidelines varies depending upon its location, and it has limited authority to control the context of sermons in Israeli-controlled Area C. While the PA also monitored official social media websites to ensure that no inciting materials were present, there have been instances where inciting materials have appeared, including the posting of political cartoons glorifying stabbing attacks on one of the official Fatah Facebook pages in October. As part of a policy codified in 2003, the PA provided significant financial packages to Palestinian security prisoners released from Israeli prisons in 2014 in an effort to reintegrate them into society and prevent recruitment by hostile political factions.

The US has issued guidelines on transactions with the Palestinian Authority. For further information, please visit the following link: -

<http://www.treasury.gov/resource-centre/sanctions/Programs/Pages/terror.aspx>

17 May 2013 - OFAC issues an amended general license under its three terrorism programs to clarify the definition of the term "Palestinian Authority" in response to the announced resignation of Palestinian Authority Prime Minister Salam Fayyad.

There are also restrictions by Israel of movement within the Palestinian territories and of goods moving in and out.

Arab League

The Arab League (comprising 22 Arab member states), of which this country is a member, has approved imposing sanctions on Syria. These include: -

- * Cutting off transactions with the Syrian central bank
- * Halting funding by Arab governments for projects in Syria
- * A ban on senior Syrian officials travelling to other Arab countries
- * A freeze on assets related to President Bashar al-Assad's government

The declaration also calls on Arab central banks to monitor transfers to Syria, with the exception of remittances from Syrians abroad.

The Arab League has boycotted Israel in a systematic effort to isolate Israel economically in support of the Palestinians, however, the implementation of the boycott has varied over time among member states.

There are three tiers to the boycott. The primary boycott prohibits the importation of Israeli-origin goods and services into boycotting countries. The secondary boycott prohibits individuals, as well as private and public sector firms and organizations, in member countries from engaging in business with any entity that does business in Israel. The Arab League maintains a blacklist of such firms. The tertiary boycott prohibits any entity in a member country from doing business with a company or individual that has business dealings with U.S. or other firms on the Arab League blacklist.

Index	Rating (100-Good / 0-Bad)
Transparency International Corruption Index	25
World Governance Indicator – Control of Corruption	27

Corruption - Report by US State Department

The Anti-Graft Law (AGL) of 2005 criminalizes corruption, and the State Audit and Administrative Control Law and Civil Service Law both aim to prevent favoritism, conflict of interest, or exploitation of position for personal gain. The AGL was amended in 2010 to establish a specialized anti-graft court and the Palestinian Anti-Corruption Commission tasked with collecting, investigating, and prosecuting allegations of public corruption. The Anti-Corruption Commission, appointed in 2010, has indicted several high profile PA officials; these cases are now pending before the courts. However, the PLC, which is the legislative body responsible for oversight of the PA's executive branch, has not met since April 2007. In May 2011, the World Bank reported that the PA had made significant progress in establishing a strong governance environment in many critical areas, but highlighted continuing areas of concern, including management of state land assets, transparency in licensing and business rights, and public access to government information. Palestinian civil society and media are active advocates of anti-corruption measures, and there are also international and Palestinian non-governmental organizations that work to raise public awareness and promote anti-corruption initiatives. The most active of these is as the AMAN Coalition for Integrity and Accountability, the Palestinian chapter of Transparency International. In May 2011, the World Bank reported that relatively few Palestinians have actually experienced bribery (less than 2 percent of those surveyed), and Palestinians do not consider corruption to be one of the most serious problems they face. Please see <http://www.aman-palestine.org/eng/index.htm> for further information.

When compared to other countries in the region, Palestinians' experience of bribery in the public sector is very low. There are no reliable means of determining where or to what extent this kind of activity occurs.

Businesses and investors observed that perceived widespread corruption involving political figures and institutions has largely disappeared during the past decade. Private sector businesses agree that the PA has been successful in reducing institutional corruption and local perceptions of line ministries and PA agencies are generally favorable in this regard. PA officials, businesses and representatives of service sectors note, however, that the largely discretionary authority given to Israeli military, police, and civilian officials in administering economic policy in the West Bank – touching on imports, checkpoint crossings, labor permits,

and building licenses, among other things – create regular opportunities for low-level corruption on a range of daily decisions.

Section 3 - Economy

Israeli security controls imposed since the end of the second intifada have degraded economic conditions in the Gaza Strip, the smaller of the two areas comprising the Palestinian territories. Israeli-imposed border closures, which became more restrictive after HAMAS seized control of the territory in June 2007, have resulted in high unemployment, elevated poverty rates, and a sharp contraction of the private sector that had relied primarily on export markets. Gazans increasingly turned to tunnels that ran under the Egyptian border to bring in fuel, construction materials, and consumer goods. In July 2013, Egyptian authorities began a serious crackdown on the tunnels, causing shortages in Gaza. The population depends on government spending - by both the Palestinian Authority and HAMAS's de facto government - and humanitarian assistance. Changes to Israeli restrictions on imports in 2010 resulted in a rebound in some economic activity, but regular exports from Gaza still are not permitted. Standard-of-living measures remain below levels seen in the mid-1990s.

The West Bank - the larger of the two areas comprising the Palestinian territories - has sustained a moderate rate of economic growth since 2008. Inflows of donor aid and government spending have driven most of the gains, however. Private sector development has been weak. After a multiyear downturn following the start of the second intifada in 2000, overall standard-of-living measures have recovered and now exceed levels seen in the late 1990s. Despite the Palestinian Authority's (PA) successful implementation of economic and security reforms and the easing of some movement and access restrictions by the Israeli Government, Israeli closure policies continue to disrupt labor and trade flows, industrial capacity, and basic commerce, eroding the productive capacity of the West Bank economy. The biggest impediments to economic improvements in the West Bank remain Palestinians' inability to access land and resources in Israeli-controlled areas, import and export restrictions, and a high-cost capital structure. The PA for the foreseeable future will continue to rely heavily on donor aid for its budgetary needs, and West Bank economic activity will depend largely on the PA's ability to attract such aid.

Agriculture - products:

olives, citrus fruit, vegetables; beef, dairy products

Industries:

small-scale manufacturing, quarrying, textiles, soap, olive-wood carvings, and mother-of-pearl souvenirs

Exports - commodities:

stone, olives, fruit, vegetables, limestone

Imports - commodities:

food, consumer goods, construction materials, petroleum, chemicals

Executive Summary

Palestinian businesses have a reputation for professionalism and product quality. Large Palestinian enterprises are internationally connected, with partnerships extending to Asia, Europe, the Gulf, and the Americas. The Palestinian economy is small and relatively open, although several large holding companies dominate some sectors. Because of the small size of the local market, access to foreign markets through trade is essential for private sector growth. However, restrictions on the movement and access of goods and people between the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and external markets imposed by the Government of Israel (GOI) continue to have a deleterious effect on the private sector and limit economic growth. The *de facto* rule in Gaza since 2007 of Hamas, a designated Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO), combined with GOI restrictions on some imports and most exports, constrains private sector opportunities in Gaza.

While the West Bank's economy made significant progress since 2007 – primarily due to improved security, economic and legal reforms, international donor support and the easing of GOI restrictions – economic growth slowed drastically during 2013. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in 2013 fell to an estimated 0.4 percent in the West Bank and 4.6 percent in Gaza – down from a combined average 10 percent GDP growth in 2010–2011. The slowdown is a result of the ongoing political conflict with Israel, uncertainty in the Palestinian Authority's (PA) ability to pay salaries, and the accumulation of unprecedented levels of private sector arrears, according to international organizations. In 2013, donor countries provided the PA USD 1.26 billion to support its budget, about USD 127 million short of the amount needed to cover the PA's recurrent deficit. Future economic growth depends on continued easing of Israeli movement and access restrictions, further external trade and private sector growth, improved PA governance in commercial regulation, increased political stability, and the general recovery of global and regional economic growth. Economic sectors that do not depend on traditional infrastructure and freedom of movement, such as information and communications technologies (ICT), are able to grow somewhat independent of these factors and have enjoyed greater success in the Palestinian territories during the past decade.

The unemployment rate in the Palestinian territories is 23.4 percent, with a disproportionate effect on youth: between the ages of 20-24 the unemployment rate is 41 percent. In addition, the workforce is expected to significantly expand in the coming years as 47.1 percent of the population of the West Bank and Gaza is below the age of 18, according to the Palestinian Bureau of Statistics (PCBS). The labor force is relatively well-educated, boasting a high literacy rate, with high technology penetration and familiarity with overseas markets. Wages are low relative to Israel, but higher than neighboring Arab countries. In January 2013, the PA implemented the first Palestinian minimum wage, set at NIS 1,450 (USD 389) per month. A significant number of Palestinians remain dependent on the public sector, which employs 23.1 percent of the workforce and which is, in turn, dependent on Israel to collect a large portion of its taxes and on international donors to make up budget shortfalls.

1. Openness To, and Restrictions Upon, Foreign Investment

Beginning in June 2007, the PA demonstrated a renewed determination to improve the investment climate and to attract foreign investments. Since then, the PA has undertaken a number of significant reforms committed to a set of broad economic policies aimed at stimulating growth through private sector investment and consolidating public finances. During the past three years, the PA's efforts were guided by the National Development Plan (NDP) for 2011-2013, a reform and development framework which highlighted the need for sovereign control over its borders and developing domestic resources to attract investment for sustainable economic development. Through 23 sector strategies contained in the NDP, the PA focused on private sector growth in agriculture and tourism in particular, and committed to continued legal and institutional reform, strategic investments in national infrastructure, and negotiated international trade agreements. The PA is currently finalizing the NDP for 2014-2016 which recognizes the need to create an additional 600,000 jobs during the next decade and maintain at least 10 percent annual growth in GDP. As with the previous NDP, the 2014-2016 version will include strategies for each of several economic and developmental sectors. Within the economic sector, the NDP actively seeks to encourage private sector and foreign investment, improve Palestinian infrastructure, increase the competitiveness of Palestinian companies, and encourage entrepreneurship in the West Bank and Gaza, among other goals. The NDP caveats, however, that any economic progress is inextricably linked to resolution of the political conflict with Israel, as well as overcoming internal divides between the West Bank and Gaza.

Beginning in 2013, the Office of the Quartet Representative (OQR), under the leadership of Quartet Representative and former U.K. Prime Minister Tony Blair, began work on the Initiative for the Palestinian Economy (IPE), a multi-year plan designed to effect transformative change and substantial growth in the Palestinian economy and create hundreds of thousands of new jobs. Unveiled in 2014, the initiative focuses on catalyzing private sector-led growth by leveraging new private-sector financing and investment into the Palestinian economy, continued and significantly expanded Israeli easing measures, and increased institutional capacity within the PA. The IPE centers on eight sectors: (1) agriculture; (2) construction; (3) tourism; (4) information and communication technology (ICT); (5) light manufacturing; (6) building materials; (7) energy; and (8) water. The IPE is intended to both benefit from and support the political negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians, and is not a substitute for it.

The PA has consistently focused on legal reforms as a means of improving the investment environment, and in 2011 passed a public procurement law, amendments to the income tax law, and amendments to the investment promotion law. The amended investment law promotes ICT software and hardware development by basing incentives on human capital instead of fixed assets (if the company has at least five professional employees), and provides additional tiered tax incentives for projects. However, commercial projects, insurance companies, banks, money changers, and real estate (other than real estate development projects) no longer receive tax incentives and the private sector was largely critical of the 2011 amendments to the income tax law, arguing that it discourages business without providing significant revenue to the PA. The amendments also gave additional authority to the Palestinian Investment Promotion Agency (PIPA) to create incentive packages targeted to individual business needs. For example, if any step in the business registration process takes longer than one month, PIPA can intervene and issue a business license or registration on its own authority. The PIPA board also retains the discretion to

discontinue new incentives (but not retroactively), upon approval by the Council of Ministers. In early 2014, the PA drafted new amendments to the investment and tax law, which would extend tax incentives to small and medium companies, exporters and agriculture and tourist businesses, among other provisions. As of April 2014, these new amendments were not yet issued by the PA and have not entered into force.

There have not been general elections since 2006 and the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) has not met since April 2007, meaning that any new laws or amendments must be issued by presidential decree. In the absence of a renewed political mandate or the endorsement of a legislative body, the PA has been reluctant to issue any laws that are not viewed as immediately necessary. For amendments and changes to business regulations, the PA normally engages in a series of consultations involving ministry officials, the private sector, donors and other stakeholders, resulting in lengthy delays for many key pieces of legislation. The United States Government (USG), through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other agencies, is providing technical assistance to the PA to improve the investment climate and strengthen the trade regime through legislative reforms, improved regulations, and capacity building.

The PA has hosted several large investment conferences, most recently in Bethlehem in June 2010, which attracted over 1,000 potential investors and business representatives. Over 100 projects were presented at the conference, and further information on these and other projects is available at www.pic-palestine.ps.

Since 1995, the PA has taken steps to facilitate and increase foreign trade by signing free trade agreements with the European Union, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), , Canada, and Turkey. The PA also enjoys the benefit of the Free Trade Agreement signed between the United States and Israel. The PA has finalized other trade agreements with Russia, Jordan, Egypt, the Gulf States, Morocco, Tunisia Mercosur, Vietnam and Germany. On July 31, 2012 Israel and the Palestinian Authority reached an understanding on trade and taxation designed to facilitate the flow of goods between Israel and the PA, reduce smuggling, and increase tax revenues to be shared by both parties. Additionally, the PA is actively preparing itself for eventual observer status in the World Trade Organization (WTO), and participated in the 2005, 2009, 2011 and 2013 WTO Ministerial meetings as an ad hoc observer.

This report focuses on investment issues related to areas under the administrative jurisdiction of the PA, except where explicitly stated. Given the changing circumstances on the ground, potential investors are encouraged to contact the PA Ministry of National Economy (www.mne.gov.ps), Palestinian Investment Promotion Agency (www.pipa.gov.ps), the Palestine Trade Center (www.paltrade.org), and the Palestinian-American Chamber of Commerce (www.pal-am.com), as well as the U.S. Consulate General in Jerusalem (<http://jerusalem.usconsulate.gov/>) and the U.S. Commercial Service (<http://export.gov/westbank/>) for the latest information.

Where applicable, this report addresses issues related to investment in the Gaza Strip, although Hamas's implementation of PA legislation and regulations may differ significantly from the West Bank. There are few opportunities for meaningful foreign direct investment in Gaza due to Hamas's control and Israeli restrictions on the flow of imports and exports. Numerous consumer goods enter Gaza through Israel, but restrictions remain in place

preventing import of a number of “dual-use” items, including construction materials. Only a few hundred truckloads of exports exit every year. The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics estimates that Gaza GDP slowed to 2.8 percent in the third quarter 2013, due largely to a decline in the construction sector.

The legal framework for foreign investment in the West Bank and Gaza is based on the Law on the Encouragement of Investment in Palestine Law No. [1] of 1998, as amended by Presidential Decree in 2011 (“Investment Law”). All business entities must be registered with PIPA’s registry of investments either in the West Bank or Gaza. According to existing PA company laws, three different types of companies may be incorporated:

- General Partnership: The liability of each partner in a general partnership is unlimited. All partners are personally responsible for the liabilities of the partnership. The name of at least one of the partners must be included in the title of the General Partnership.
- Limited Partnership: This includes two different types of partners: general and limited. A limited partnership must have at least one general partner who is personally responsible for the liabilities of the company. There is also at least one limited partner whose liability is limited to the amount of the capital.
- Local Companies (Limited Liability Company (LLC) and Public Liability): Most investors prefer to use LLCs for the purposes of conducting commercial affairs.

The procedures that have to be followed to register this form of company are as follows:

1. Search for company name and reserve proposed name.
2. Submit company incorporation papers and sign document pledging to deposit initial capital within three months, if applicable (Jordanian Dinars (JD) 250,000 for a public shareholding company, JD 10,000 for a private shareholding company, or JD 10,000 for a nonprofit; other companies are exempt from this requirement). Obtain certificate of registration from the Ministry of National Economy.
3. Register with the Companies Registry and pay registration fee.
4. Register for income tax and value added tax.
5. Register with Chamber of Commerce.
6. Obtain business license from the municipality.
7. Obtain approval from fire department.

Certain investment categories require the Council of Ministers’ pre-approval. These include investments involving (1) weapons and ammunition, (2) aviation products and airport construction, (3) electrical power generation/distribution, (4) reprocessing of petroleum and its derivatives, (5) waste and solid waste reprocessing, (6) wired and wireless telecommunication, and (7) radio and television. Purchase of land by foreigners also requires the approval of the Council of Ministers.

TABLE 1:

Measure	Year	Rank or value	Website Address
TI Corruption Perceptions index	2013	NA	http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2013/results/
Heritage Foundation's Economic Freedom index	2013	NA	http://www.heritage.org/index/ranking
World Bank's Doing Business Report "Ease of Doing Business"	2013	(138 of 189)	http://doingbusiness.org/rankings
Global Innovation Index	2013	NA	http://www.globalinnovationindex.org/content.aspx?page=gii-full-report-2013#pdfopener
World Bank GNI per capita	2012	USD amount	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD

2. Conversion and Transfer Policies

Remittance Policies

The Investment Law guarantees investors the free transfer of all financial resources out of the Palestinian territories, including capital, profits, dividends, wages, salaries, and interest and principal payments on debts. No Palestinian currency exists, but the New Israeli Shekel (NIS) is the accepted currency, and U.S. dollars (USD) and Jordanian dinars (JD) are widely used in business transactions. There are no other PA restrictions governing foreign currency accounts and currency transfer policies. Banks operating in the Palestinian territories, however, are subject to Israeli restrictions on correspondent relations with Israeli banks and the ability to transfer shekels into Israel, which occasionally limit services such as wire transfers and foreign exchange transactions.

3. Expropriation and Compensation

The Investment Law, as amended in 2011, prohibits expropriation and nationalization of approved foreign investments, except in exceptional cases for a public purpose with due process of law, which shall be in return for fair compensation based on market prices and for

losses suffered because of such expropriation. The PA must secure a court decision before proceeding with expropriation.

PA sources and independent lawyers say that any Palestinian citizen can file a petition or a lawsuit against the PA. In 2011, the PA established independent, specialized courts for labor, chambers, customs, and anti-corruption. These courts are composed of judges and representatives from the Ministry of National Economy and Ministry of Finance. While general confidence in the judicial system is improving and businesses are increasingly using the courts and police to enforce contracts and seek redress, alternative means of arbitration are still used to resolve some disputes.

4. Dispute Settlement

The Investment Law, as amended in 2011, provides for dispute resolution between the investor and official agencies by binding independent arbitration or in Palestinian courts. It has been reported that some contracts contain clauses referring dispute resolutions to the London Court of Arbitration. In 2010, International Chamber of Commerce Palestine began work to establish the Jerusalem Arbitration Center (JAC) to provide a forum to resolve business disputes between Palestinian and Israeli companies; it officially launched in November 2013.

The PA is not a member of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (ICSID Convention) or the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York Convention).

Commercial disputes are resolved by way of conciliation, mediation, or arbitration. Arbitration in the Palestinian territories is governed by Law No. (3) of 2000. International arbitration is permitted. The law sets out the basis for court recognition and enforcement of awards. As a general rule, every dispute may be referred to arbitration by the agreement of the parties, unless prohibited by the law. Article 4 of the law states that certain disputes cannot be referred to arbitration, including those involving marital status, public order issues, and cases where no conciliation is permitted. In the event that parties do not agree on the formation of the arbitration panel, each party may choose an arbitrator and arbitrators shall choose a casting arbitrator unless the parties agree to proceed otherwise. Local legal commentators reported that the Palestinian court system has become less efficient and organized in its handling of civil and administrative (non-criminal) matters during the past two years. Litigants suggested that the decisions at different levels of the courts were less consistent, prompting more appeals and a larger overall caseload.

Judgments made in other countries that need to be enforced in the West Bank/Gaza are honored, according to the prevailing law in the West Bank, mainly Jordanian Law No. (8) of 1952 as amended by the PA in 2005. The law covers many issues in relation to the enforcement of foreign judgments.

5. Performance Requirements and Investment Incentives

The Investment Law currently offers exemptions from value added and income taxes for certain categories of PA-approved domestic and foreign investment. The amendments added in 2011 specifically include incentives to new development on existing projects and small and medium businesses in the information and communication technology sector. To

benefit from incentives under this law, investors must apply to PIPA, chaired by the PA Minister of National Economy, and present it with a completed investment application and feasibility study. PIPA is composed of both public and private sector members.

Article 22 of the Investment Law provides that fixed assets are given the following exemptions:

a. "The project's fixed assets shall be exempted from customs duties and taxes provided that they are brought in within a period specified by the Authority's decision approving the lists of fixed assets of the project ..."

b. "The spare parts imported for the project shall be exempted from customs duties and taxes, provided that the value of such spare parts does not exceed 15 percent of the value of the fixed assets and that they are brought in or used in the project within a period specified by the Authority ..."

Article 23 of the law provides that the projects approved by the PA and which have obtained the licenses required under the law shall be granted the incentives mentioned in this law in the following manner:

a. "Any investment whose value is USD 250,000 and less than USD 1 million shall be granted an exemption from income tax on its taxable income for a period of seven years commencing from the beginning of the first fiscal year following the year of commencement of production or from start of its actual activities and will receive an additional term during a project's trial period."

b. "Any investment whose value is USD 1 million to USD 5 million shall be granted an exemption from income tax on taxable income for a period of nine years commencing from the beginning of the first fiscal year following the year of commencement of production or from start of its actual activity; and the period falling from the start of production or activity to the beginning the first fiscal year shall be regarded a trial period for production or business and accordingly shall be deemed an additional exemption period."

c. "Any investment whose value exceeds USD 5 million shall be granted an exemption from income tax on taxable income for a period of eleven years commencing from the beginning of the first fiscal year following the year of commencement of production or from start of its actual activity; and the period falling from the start of production or activity to the beginning the first fiscal year shall be regarded a trial period for production or business and accordingly shall be deemed an additional exemption period."

Further, Article 22 of the law provides that information technology companies will receive the following exemptions:

a. "Companies and projects that employ five local professional employees shall receive an exemption from income tax for a period of three years beginning from the date of engagement of these employees."

b. "Companies and projects that employ ten local professional employees shall receive an exemption from income tax for a period of seven years beginning from the date of engagement of these employees."

c. "Companies and projects that employ twenty local professional employees shall receive an exemption from income tax for a period of nine years beginning from the date of engagement of these employees."

d. "Companies and projects that employ thirty local professional employees shall receive an exemption from income tax for a period of ten years beginning from the date of engagement of these employees."

Article 24 of the law provides that PIPA may grant additional incentives and exemptions subject to approval by the Council of Ministers. The Board of Directors may also extend the term exemptions for an additional two years if the percentage of the local content of machinery and equipment exceeds 40 percent; however, capital invested in land and buildings shall not be assessed as part of this percentage.

In 2014, following a review of the Palestinian investment regime, the PA drafted new amendments to the Investment Law that would extend tax incentives to agribusinesses, small and medium enterprises, exporters and certain economic sectors. For the 2014 amendments to become law, they must be signed by the President and published in the official gazette – this was expected to occur in early 2014 but the amendments are still being reviewed by the PA and, at the time of this report, there is no timetable as to whether, or when, they will be adopted.

The PA's Income Tax Act No. [17] of 2004, as amended by Presidential Decrees in 2008 and 2011 ("Tax Law") is intended to incorporate both the West Bank and Gaza. The income tax rate on upper income categories was raised from 15 percent to 20 percent in 2012. The corporate tax rate is 20 percent and there is a 3 percent tax on land sales. The Tax Law also imposes a capital gains tax of 15 percent above a threshold of 25 percent of total gains, although this faced significant backlash from the private sector and was reportedly suspended until a new provision could be worked out. Personal income tax is specified according to the following (though additional factors such as dependents and exemptions affect the base rate):

- 5 percent for income up to NIS 40,000;
- 10 percent for income between NIS 40,001 - 80,000; and
- 20 percent for all incomes above NIS 80,001.

Custom duties – The Palestinian territories are in the same customs envelope as Israel, so all customs and tariffs are in line with Israeli rates:

Base: On the value of imports.

Rates: From zero to 340 percent for food, animal and agriculture products; and zero to 22 percent for all other products.

Purchase tax:

Base: Value of imports plus customs fees.

Rates: 5 to 200 percent.

Value added tax:

Base: All imported goods.

Rates: 16 percent sales tax in Palestinian administered areas of the West Bank

A 20 percent tax is withheld at source from dividends distributed in the West Bank/Gaza to shareholders of a foreign company. There are no taxes due on dividends distributed to shareholders of Palestinian companies regardless of where they live or their nationality, and regardless of whether they are an individual or a company. An automatic deduction at the source of 25 percent is withheld from companies, unless they obtain a "Deduction at the Source Certificate," which grants a reduced rate that ranges between zero and five percent.

Applications for these certificates are available from PA district tax offices.

In conjunction with the PA's 2013-2014 review of efforts to promote investment, it has also drafted proposed amendments to the Tax Law that reportedly seek to widen the tax base and create a tax on dividend distributions. The PA is still discussing these provisions with stakeholders and the draft amendments have been suspended with no projected timetable for adoption.

While the PA does not require foreign nationals working in the West Bank to seek work permits, the Government of Israel (GOI) does require foreigners to obtain Israeli visas in order to enter the West Bank and Gaza via Israel. Israel generally grants foreign passport holders of countries that have diplomatic relations with Israel three-month tourist visas upon arrival, but longer business visas may only be obtained by businesses or organizations with an Israeli presence. Israel often requires foreign passport holders of Palestinian descent to apply for a Palestinian ID card. Israeli authorities may consider as Palestinian anyone who has a Palestinian identification number, was born in the West Bank or Gaza, or was born in the United States (or elsewhere) but has parents or grandparents who were born or lived in the West Bank or Gaza. Any such U.S. citizen may be required to enter Israel using a Palestinian Authority (PA) travel document via the Allenby Bridge crossing on the Jordanian border instead of Ben Gurion Airport in Tel Aviv. If they decide not to obtain a PA travel document, such Americans may be barred from entering or exiting Israel, the West Bank or Gaza, face long delays, or be denied entry at the ports of entry. Palestinian-Americans holding Palestinian IDs and PA exit permits may depart via the Allenby Crossing between Jordan and the West Bank, provided they have a valid Jordanian visa in their U.S. passports.

According to the GOI, foreign nationals working in the West Bank should either apply for work visas at Israeli embassies in their country of origin or seek adjustment of status through the Israeli Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories (COGAT) after their arrival in the West Bank. This process, however, is opaque, time consuming, and may not result in issuance of a work visa. As a result, many foreign passport holders depart and reenter the West Bank every three months in order to receive a new three-month tourist visa upon re-entry. The GOI has placed a stamp reading "Judea & Samaria Only" on the visas of some U.S. citizens working in the West Bank, thereby prohibiting them from entering Israel or Jerusalem from the West Bank. The United States government has pressed the GOI to cease this policy.

6. Right to Private Ownership and Establishment

Jordanian law in the West Bank, as amended by PA regulations, guarantees the right to private ownership. Similarly, the right to private ownership in Gaza is guaranteed by British Mandate law, as amended by regulations issued by the PA. Foreigners must obtain permission from the PA before purchasing property in areas under PA civil authority and from the appropriate Israeli authorities before purchasing property in West Bank areas under Israeli control. (Under the terms of Oslo-era agreements, nearly 60 percent of the West Bank is designated "Area C" and remains under Israeli control for security, construction, and planning.) PIPA outlines the following concerning foreign ownership of property:

The Acquisition Law in the West Bank, which regulates foreign acquisition and the rental or lease of immovable properties, classifies foreigners into three categories:

- Foreigners who formerly possessed Palestinian or Jordanian passports shall have the right to own certain properties sufficient to erect buildings and/or for their agricultural projects.
- Foreigners who hold other Arab passports have the right to own certain property that suffices for their living and business needs only.
- Other foreigners, including Jerusalem ID holders, must receive permission from the PA Cabinet to own buildings or purchase land.

The permission process can be lengthy, and includes clearances from the intelligence and preventive security agencies. It is critical that potential purchasers of land or buildings perform a title search to ensure that no outstanding violations or unpaid penalties exist on the property. Under current law, violations and penalties are transferred to the new owner.

Title searches can only be obtained from the PA Land Authority (al-Taboh). Land registration is done through the Land Registries in Hebron, Ramallah, Qalqilya, Tulkarem, Nablus, Bethlehem, Jericho, Jenin, and Gaza City. In order to purchase land in the West Bank or Gaza, an application that includes supporting documents, such as deeds to the property and powers of attorney, should be submitted to the land registry office having jurisdiction over the land.

The issue of land registration in the West Bank is complicated by overlapping, and sometimes conflicting, laws and customs derived from the Ottoman, British Mandate and Jordanian periods of rule. In addition, there is no comprehensive registry of land ownership for the West Bank and efforts to complete one are expected to take decades at the current pace. In addition, Israeli administrative control over 61 percent of the West Bank designated as "Area C" adds an additional layer of bureaucracy and restrictions with respect to sale and use of privately held lands in those areas.

7. Protection of Property Rights

The West Bank and Gaza do not have a modern intellectual property rights (IPR) regime in place, and IPR legislation originates from a combination of Ottoman-era, British Mandate, and pre-1967 Jordanian laws. The PA was indirectly committed to the GATT-TRIPS agreement when it signed the 1995 Interim Agreement on West Bank/Gaza according to Annex III (Protocol Concerning Civil Affairs), Appendix 1, Article 23.

Currently, intellectual property is governed by the Civil Claims Law of 1933 and the Palestinian Trademark and Patent Laws of 1938 in Gaza, and the Commercial Law No. (19) of 1953 and the Patent Law No. (22) of 1953 in the West Bank. Registration is very similar, and, despite different authorizing legislation, there are few substantive differences between IPR laws in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In order to register a trademark, four copies of the proposed trademark must be attached to the application, one of them in color, along with a copy of the company's Certificate of Registration. A foreign company is entitled to register its trademark in the Palestinian territories by giving power of attorney in this regard either to a trademark agent or to a lawyer. Trademarks can be registered unless they fall within the recognized prohibition, such as being similar to or identical to an already registered trademark, are likely to lead to deception of the public, or are contrary to public morality. Trademark protection is available for registered trademarks for a period of seven years, which may be extended for additional periods of 14 years. The proprietor of a trademark in the West Bank/Gaza owns the sole right to the use of the trademark in association with the goods with which the trademark is registered. The trademark is open for opposition after being published in the Gazette for a period of three months. The holder of a trademark retains the right to bring civil action against any perpetrator in addition to criminal proceedings.

Trade names are registered in the Palestinian territories according to specific procedures and conditions that are laid out in the Jordanian Trade Names Registration Law No. (30) of 1953, which is still applicable in the West Bank, and Law No. (1) of 1929 in Gaza.

The Patents and Design Law No. (22) of 1953 is applicable in the West Bank and the Patents Design Law No. (64) of 1947 is applicable in Gaza. A foreign company is entitled to have a patent or design registered by giving power of attorney in this regard to a patent agent or to a lawyer, with the requisite documents. Patent protection is provided for a period of 16 years from the date of filing the patent application.

Copyright in the Palestinian territories is governed by the Copyright Laws of 1911 and 1924. The protection lasts for a period of 50 years after the death of the author of the work. The law also deals with infringements, compulsory licenses, and many other procedural issues as well.

The law prescribes imprisonment for a maximum period of one year or a fine not exceeding 100 Jordanian dinars for infringement of a registered mark.

There is minimal enforcement of IPR laws for music and movies in the West Bank/Gaza, while the PA has enforced some of these laws to protect the Palestinian pharmaceutical industry. The PA has drafted a modern law that will encompass IPR, including copyright, patents and designs, trademarks, and merchandise branding, but the law has not yet been adopted in the absence of a functioning legislature. The PA is keen to obtain membership in the different organizations and agreements concerned with intellectual property, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the World Intellectual Property Organization; it has held observer status in the latter since 2005.

Embassy point of contact: bitnersr@state.gov or foleytj@state.gov

Local lawyers list: http://jerusalem.usconsulate.gov/lists_information.html

8. Transparency of the Regulatory System

The PA has worked to erect a sound legislative framework for business and other economic activity in the areas under its jurisdiction since its creation in 1994; however, implementation and monitoring of implementation needs to be strengthened, according to many observers. The PA Ministry of National Economy, with the assistance of international donors, is in the process of drafting a number of proposed laws related to business and commercial regulation, including licensing, intellectual property rights, business registration regulation of competition, secured lending, bankruptcy, and trademark and copyright. The Ministry of National Economy regularly holds stakeholder meetings for draft commercial legislation, in order to gather input from the private sector, and publishes drafts of the proposed law. Because the Palestinian Legislative Council has not met since 2007, each law must be adopted as a presidential decree, an effort that often delays reform efforts. The proposed laws will likely need to be approved by the PLC, should it reconvene in the future.

There is a regulatory body that governs the insurance sector, and the PA has adopted a telecom law that calls for establishment of an independent regulator. However, establishment of the telecom regulator has stalled due to disagreement over its proposed members and authorities.

9. Efficient Capital Markets and Portfolio Investment

Major progress was achieved in 2004 with the passage by the PLC of the Capital Markets Authority Law, the Securities Commission Law, and the establishment of the Capital Market Authority, the regulator of the stock exchange, and the insurance, leasing, and mortgage industries. A banking law was adopted in 2010 to bring the Palestinian Monetary Authority's (PMA) regulatory capabilities in line with Basel recommendations and international financial reporting standards. The law provides a legal framework for the establishment of deposit insurance, management of the Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system established in late 2010, and treatment of weak banks in areas such as merger, liquidation, and guardianship. It gives the PMA regulatory authority over the microfinance sector. In 2013, the PA passed a commercial leasing law and the Ministry of National Economy is drafting legislation to create a registry for moveable assets, which should facilitate secured transactions.

The PMA regulates and supervises 17 banks with 240 branches and offices in the Palestinian territories, several of which are foreign banks, mostly Jordanian; the top three banks have assets of more than USD 5.8 billion combined. No Palestinian currency exists, and, as a result, the PA places no restrictions on foreign currency accounts. The PMA is responsible for bank regulation in both the West Bank and Gaza. Palestinian banks are some of the most liquid in the region, with net assets of USD 10.8 billion, total deposits of USD 9.1 billion and gross credit of USD 4.5 billion at the end of January 2014.

The World Bank AHLC report released in September 2012 noted that the PMA is effectively supervising the banking sector:

“The Palestinian banking sector continues to perform well under the supervision of the Palestinian Monetary Authority (PMA). The PMA continues to enhance its institutional capacity and is steadily building the capabilities of a central bank. It provides rigorous supervision and regulation of the banking sector, consistent with international practice. An

Anti-Money Laundering law that was prepared in line with international standards with technical assistance from the IMF and USAID has been in force since October 2007. The PMA is currently finalizing a draft law that solidifies its independence and provides the legislative framework for it to become a full fledged central bank.”

In addition, the PA passed the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act in 2013, establishing the Deposit Insurance Corporation to safeguard small depositors and support the stability of the banking system. A director has been appointed for the new institution, which is expected to begin functioning in mid-2014.

Palestinian banks have remained stable despite the global economic crisis, but have suffered from deteriorated relations with Israeli correspondent banks since the Hamas takeover of Gaza in 2007, at which time Israeli banks cut ties with Gaza branches and gradually restricted cash services provided to West Bank branches. All Palestinian banks were required to move their headquarters to Ramallah in 2008. Israeli restrictions on the movement of cash between West Bank and Gaza branches of Palestinian banks have caused intermittent liquidity crises in Gaza and the West Bank for all major currencies: U.S. dollars, Jordanian dinars, but mainly Israeli shekels (NIS).

Credit is limited by concerns over uncertain political and economic conditions and limited availability of real estate collateral due to non-registration of most West Bank land. The PMA has taken steps to improve the sector’s loan-to-deposit ratio from 28 percent in 2008 to 55 percent in 2013 by encouraging banks to participate in loan guarantee programs sponsored by the United States and international financial institutions, supporting a national strategy on microfinance, and putting in restrictions on foreign placements. The Ministry of National Economy’s draft secured transactions legislation would allow moveable assets, such as equipment, as collateral for loans. Non-performing loans are 2.9 percent of total loans, due to credit bureau assessments of borrowers’ credit worthiness and a heavy collateral system.

In early 1997, the Palestinian Securities Exchange (PSE) started operations on a limited scale as a fully virtual exchange. The PSE has grown, and as of April 2014, 49 companies spanning a wide range of sectors, including telecoms, banking, services, and insurance are listed on the “Al Quds” index with a market capitalization of USD 3.34 billion. More are expected to be listed when the Securities Law and the Capital Markets Authority strengthen the legal framework of the PSE.

10. Competition from State-Owned Enterprises

Although there are no state-owned enterprises, some have noted that the Palestine Investment Fund (PIF), an investment fund that essentially acts as a sovereign wealth fund, enjoys a competitive advantage in some sectors, including housing and telecom, due to its close ties with the PA. The import of petroleum products falls solely under the mandate of the Ministry of Finance’s General Petroleum Corporation, which then re-sells the products to private distributors at fixed prices.

11. Corporate Social Responsibility

Most large or multinational businesses in the West Bank include corporate social responsibility (CSR) in their business plans, mainly focusing on philanthropy related to education, health, and youth. For example, the PalTel Group Foundation, the CSR arm of one of the largest

Palestinian companies, has an annual budget of USD 2 million for programs aimed at youth, women, and developing entrepreneurs. Most companies are small, family run businesses – over 68 percent of Palestinian companies employ one or two people – and many of these do not have the budgetary resources for CSR.

12. Political Violence

In June 2007, Hamas, a designated Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO), violently seized control of the Gaza Strip, effectively removing the PA from government facilities. Following the Hamas takeover, the GOI implemented a closure policy that restricted imports to limited humanitarian and commercial shipments and cut off exports. The economic situation and investment outlook in Gaza further deteriorated following Israeli combat operations there during December 2008 and January 2009 (“Operation Cast Lead”). Even before the substantial physical damage sustained by the private sector during the military operation, the World Bank estimated as many as 90 percent of private sector businesses had closed. The GOI eased its closure policy in June 2010 by lifting some restrictions on goods imported into Gaza, which boosted economic growth and lowered unemployment. The GOI allows limited exports to overseas markets.

The State Department, at the time of this writing, has in place a travel warning that urges American citizens to avoid all travel in the Gaza Strip and to exercise caution when traveling in the West Bank.

13. Corruption

The Anti-Graft Law (AGL) of 2005 criminalizes corruption, and the State Audit and Administrative Control Law and Civil Service Law both aim to prevent favoritism, conflict of interest, or exploitation of position for personal gain. The AGL was amended in 2010 to establish a specialized anti-graft court and the Palestinian Anti-Corruption Commission tasked with collecting, investigating, and prosecuting allegations of public corruption. The Anti-Corruption Commission, appointed in 2010, has indicted several high profile PA officials; these cases are now pending before the courts. However, the PLC, which is the legislative body responsible for oversight of the PA's executive branch, has not met since April 2007. In May 2011, the World Bank reported that the PA had made significant progress in establishing a strong governance environment in many critical areas, but highlighted continuing areas of concern, including management of state land assets, transparency in licensing and business rights, and public access to government information. Palestinian civil society and media are active advocates of anti-corruption measures, and there are also international and Palestinian non-governmental organizations that work to raise public awareness and promote anti-corruption initiatives. The most active of these is as the AMAN Coalition for Integrity and Accountability, the Palestinian chapter of Transparency International. In May 2011, the World Bank reported that relatively few Palestinians have actually experienced bribery (less than 2 percent of those surveyed), and Palestinians do not consider corruption to be one of the most serious problems they face. Please see <http://www.aman-palestine.org/eng/index.htm> for further information.

When compared to other countries in the region, Palestinians' experience of bribery in the public sector is very low. There are no reliable means of determining where or to what extent this kind of activity occurs.

Businesses and investors observed that perceived widespread corruption involving political figures and institutions has largely disappeared during the past decade. Private sector businesses agree that the PA has been successful in reducing institutional corruption and local perceptions of line ministries and PA agencies are generally favorable in this regard. PA officials, businesses and representatives of service sectors note, however, that the largely discretionary authority given to Israeli military, police, and civilian officials in administering economic policy in the West Bank – touching on imports, checkpoint crossings, labor permits, and building licenses, among other things – create regular opportunities for low-level corruption on a range of daily decisions.

14. Bilateral Investment Agreements

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), on behalf of the PA, has signed international trade agreements, which refer implicitly or explicitly to WTO rules. These include:

- 1) Paris Protocol Agreement with Israel (1994) – free trade in products between Israel and Palestinian markets
- 2) Technical and Economic Cooperation Accord with Egypt (1994)
- 3) Trade Agreement between the PA and Jordan (1995)
- 3) Duty Free Arrangements with the United States (1996)
- 4) The EuroMed Interim Association Agreement on Trade and Co-operation (1997)
- 5) Interim Agreement between European Free Trade Area (EFTA) states and the PLO (1997)
- 6) Joint Canadian-Palestinian Framework for Economic Cooperation and Trade (1999)
- 7) Agreement on Commercial Cooperation with Russia – extends MFN status
- 8) Greater Arab Free Trade Area, to which PA is a party (2001)
- 9) Free Trade Agreement with Turkey (2004)
- 10) Trade Agreement with the EU – duty free access for Palestinian agricultural and fishery goods (2011)
- 11) Free Trade Agreement with Mercosur (2011)
- 12) Unilateral acts by other Arab trade partners extending preferential treatment to trade with Palestine.

Since 1996, duty-free treatment has been available to all goods exported from the West Bank/Gaza to the United States, provided they meet qualifying criteria as spelled out in the U.S.- Israel Free Trade Area (FTA) Implementation Act of 1985, as amended. The duty-free benefits accorded under the FTA exceed those benefits which would be provided under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). It is worth noting that the benefits for imports provided in all of the trade agreements listed above are subject to application by the GOI, since all goods destined for the West Bank or Gaza must enter through Israeli-controlled

crossings or ports. The GOI generally applies duties and tariffs consistent with its trade agreements, not with the PA's trade agreements.

15. OPIC and Other Investment Insurance Programs

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) provides a variety of services to qualified U.S. investors in emerging economies and developing nations. During the early stages of investment planning, U.S. investors may contact OPIC for insurance against political violence, inconvertibility of currency, and expropriation in the form of an insurance registration letter. OPIC insurance is not available after the investment has been irrevocably committed. OPIC has initiated a number of programs in the West Bank and Gaza to support private sector development, including a loan guarantee facility.

The World Bank, via a USD 26 million fund administered by its Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), provides guarantees in the form of insurance against political risk for private investments in the West Bank and Gaza. Under the terms of the Fund, investors who are nationals of companies incorporated in a MIGA member country, or who are Palestinian residents of the West Bank or Gaza, are eligible to obtain guarantees for up to 15 years. The Fund currently has the capacity to issue guarantees for up to USD 5 million per project.

16. Labor

With its growing youth population, the Palestinian territories have an abundant labor supply with a high level of education and skills. According to PCBS, the total population of the Palestinian territories in December 2013 was about 4.5 million, 2.8 million in the West Bank, and 1.7 million in the Gaza Strip. PCBS estimates 1.2 million people or 44.5 percent of the population over age 15 participated in the labor force as of the end of 2013. Since 2001 when the GOI began restricting the number of labor permits available to Palestinians, areas adjacent to the "Green Line" boundary between Israel and the West Bank, such as Jenin, Tulkarem, and Qalqilya have seen their unemployment rates increase substantially above the West Bank average.

The most recent PCBS labor statistics estimate 2013 unemployment in 18.6 percent in the West Bank and 32.6 percent in Gaza. Unemployment disproportionately affects youth: when broken down, the highest unemployment rate in 2013 was 41 percent among youth ages 20-24 years.

According to PCBS, the public sector employed 23.1 percent of the workforce as of the end of 2013 (16.4 percent in the West Bank and 39.5 percent in Gaza Strip). The average daily wage during the fourth quarter of 2013 in the West Bank was 90.2 NIS (USD 25.77) compared with 64.4 (USD 18.40) NIS in the Gaza Strip. The average daily wage for persons employed in Israel and Israeli settlements was NIS 182.9 (USD 52.25).

Labor force distribution by sector is as follows. (Source: PCBS labor force survey for the Fourth Quarter of 2013):

- 35.7 percent - Services and other
- 19.6 percent - Commerce, Hotels, Restaurants

- 15.6 percent - Construction
- 12.2 percent - Mining, Quarrying, Manufacturing
- 10.5 percent - Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting
- 6.4 percent - Transportation, Storage, Communication

17. Foreign Trade Zones/Free Ports

There are no foreign trade zones or free ports in the West Bank or Gaza.

18. Foreign Direct Investment and Foreign Portfolio Investment Statistics

A PCBS study of foreign investment showed the stock of foreign investment in the Palestinian territories equaled USD 2.625 billion at the end of 2012, a 14 percent increase over 2011 figures. This includes foreign direct investment, portfolio investments, and other investments.

A list of foreign investments in the Palestinian territories is not publically available. The largest foreign company in the West Bank/Gaza is the Palestine Development and Investment Company (PADICO), which has invested over USD 250 million in the economy. Key PADICO investors include diaspora Palestinians from Jordan, the United Kingdom, and the Gulf. PADICO has made significant investments in telecommunications, housing, and the establishment of the Palestinian Securities Exchange. The Arab Palestinian Investment Company (APIC), headquartered in Ramallah, is a large foreign investment group with authorized capital of over USD 100 million. Three new private equity funds, largely comprised of foreign investors, launched in 2010 and 2011: Riyada, Siraj, and Sadara. Other significant potential foreign investments include Qatari mobile operator QTel's projected USD 600 million investment in Wataniya Mobile over a 10-year period, and Qatari Diar's projected USD 1 billion investment in Rawabi, a mixed use/affordable housing real estate development. The largest U.S. investment is Coca Cola's 15 percent stake in the local bottler, National Beverage Company, a company valued at USD 70 million.

Despite the regulatory and political challenges, there are opportunities for potential investors in the West Bank and Gaza. For example, the information and communications technology (ICT) sector is one of the fastest growing sectors in the Palestinian territories, with an average growth rate of 25-30 percent since 2000, according to PA statistics. Software development and outsourcing are particularly attractive sectors with a growing number of high tech-focused Palestinian college graduates, one of the highest Internet penetration rates in the Middle East, and competitive salaries. Multinational companies working with Palestinian companies enjoy lower costs and lower attrition rates than operations in similar markets, and several U.S. and multinational firms actively outsource software development to Palestinian companies

Section 5 - Tax

Exchange control

None, and there are no restrictions on the import or export of capital. Repatriation payments can be made in any currency. Both residents and nonresidents can hold bank accounts in any currency

Treaty and non-treaty withholding tax rates

Information unavailable

Methodology and Sources

Section 1 - General Background Report and Map

(Source: [CIA World Factbook](#))

Section 2 - Anti – Money Laundering / Terrorist Financing

	Lower Risk	Medium Risk	Higher Risk
FATF List of Countries identified with strategic AML deficiencies	Not Listed	AML Deficient but Committed	High Risk
Compliance with FATF 40 + 9 recommendations	>69% Compliant or Fully Compliant	35 – 69% Compliant or Fully Compliant	<35% Compliant or Fully Compliant
US Dept of State Money Laundering assessment (INCSR)	Monitored	Concern	Primary Concern
INCSR - Weakness in Government Legislation	<2	2-4	5-20
US Sec of State supporter of / Safe Haven for International Terrorism	No	Safe Haven for Terrorism	State Supporter of Terrorism
EU White list equivalent jurisdictions	Yes		No
International Sanctions UN Sanctions / US Sanctions / EU Sanctions	None	Arab League / Other	UN , EU or US
Corruption Index (Transparency International) Control of corruption (WGI) Global Advice Network	>69%	35 – 69%	<35%
World government Indicators (Average)	>69%	35 – 69%	<35%
Failed States Index (Average)	>69%	35 – 69%	<35%
Offshore Finance Centre	No		Yes

Section 3 - Economy

General Information on the current economic climate in the country and information on imports, exports, main industries and trading partners.

(Source: [CIA World Factbook](#))

Section 4 - Foreign Investment

Information on the openness of foreign investment into the country and the foreign investment markets.

(Source: [US State Department](#))

Section 5 - Government

Names of Government Ministers and general information on political matters.

(Source: [CIA World Factbook](#) / <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/world-leaders-1/index.html>)

Section 6 - Tax

Information on Tax Information Exchange Agreements entered into, Double Tax Agreements and Exchange Controls.

(Sources: [OECD Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes](#) [PKF International](#))

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