

CRS Report for Congress

Israel: Background and Relations with the United States

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Summary

On May 14, 1948, the State of Israel declared its independence and was immediately engaged in a war with all of its neighbors. Armed conflict has marked every decade of Israel's existence. Despite its unstable regional environment, Israel has developed a vibrant parliamentary democracy, albeit with relatively fragile governments. The Kadima Party placed first in the March 28, 2006, Knesset (parliament) election; Prime Minister Ehud Olmert formed a coalition government. Israel has an advanced industrial, market economy with a large government role.

Israel's foreign policy is focused largely on its region, Europe, and the United States. It views Iran as an existential threat due to its nuclear ambitions and support for anti-Israel terrorists. Israel concluded peace treaties with Egypt in 1979 and Jordan in 1994, but never achieved accords with Syria and Lebanon. Israel unilaterally withdrew from southern Lebanon in 2000. Hezbollah sparked a 34-day war when it kidnaped two Israeli soldiers in July 12, 2006. Israel negotiated a series of agreements with the Palestinians in the 1990s, but that process ended in 2000. In 2003, Israeli and Palestinian officials accepted the "Road Map," an international framework for achieving a two-state solution to their conflict, but never implemented it. Israel unilaterally disengaged from the Gaza Strip in 2005 and is constructing a security barrier in the West Bank to separate from the Palestinians. Hamas's victory in 2006 Palestinian elections complicated Israeli-Palestinian relations. In June 2006, Hamas kidnaped an Israeli soldier, provoking an Israeli military offensive against Gaza. Israel resumed talks with the Palestinian Authority (PA) in June 2007, after PA President Mahmud Abbas dissolved the Hamas-led unity government in response to Hamas's military takeover of Gaza. On November 27, the international Annapolis Conference officially welcomed the renewed bilateral negotiations.

Since 1948, the United States and Israel have developed a close friendship based on common democratic values, religious affinities, and security interests. U.S.-Israeli bilateral relations are multidimensional. The United States is the principal proponent of the Arab-Israeli peace process, but U.S. and Israeli views differ on some issues, such as the Golan Heights, Jerusalem, and settlements. The Bush Administration and Congress supported Israel's 2006 military campaigns against Hezbollah and Hamas as acts of self-defense. The United States and Israel concluded a free-trade agreement in 1985, and the United States is Israel's largest trading partner. Israel is a prominent recipient of U.S. foreign aid. The two countries also have close security relations. Other issues in U.S.-Israeli relations include Israel's military sales to China, inadequate Israeli protection of U.S. intellectual property, and espionage-related cases. This report will be updated as developments warrant. See also CRS Report RL33530, *Israeli-Arab Negotiations: Background, Conflicts, and U.S. Policy*, and CRS Report RL33222, *U.S. Foreign Aid to Israel*.

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Most Recent Developments

Domestic Politics

Resumed Israeli-Palestinian negotiations have roiled the domestic political waters in Israel, with the fate of Jerusalem being the main focus of discord. Some suggest that rightwing parties may be using Jerusalem instead of settlements to derail the peace process because a majority of Israelis oppose the city's division, while far fewer would rally to support settlements. In September 2007, Vice Premier Haim Ramon, sometimes viewed as a surrogate for Prime Minister Ehud Olmert, floated a peace plan for maintaining a democratic Israel with a solid Jewish majority; one provision calls for Israel to cede control of Arab neighborhoods in Jerusalem to the Palestinians and for each religion to administer its holy sites. Then, in October, Olmert himself questioned whether Israel needed to retain outlying Arab neighborhoods in East Jerusalem. Shas Party leader Eli Yishai reacted by stating that his party would leave the coalition if Jerusalem is a subject of negotiations, and Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, the Shas spiritual leader, emphasized that position on November 27. Meanwhile, Avigdor Lieberman, leader of another coalition partner – Yisrael Beiteinu, asserted that while refugee camps near Jerusalem could be handed over to Palestinian control, the Jewish holy sites should not be discussed.

Likud Party opposition leader Benjamin Netanyahu, who leads in public opinion polls, declared that Jerusalem must remain united forever under Israeli control and a majority of the Members of the Knesset (parliament/MKs) signed a petition circulated by Likud, expressing that view. Signers included 30 MKs from coalition parties as well as opposition MKs. Netanyahu also criticized the government for what he termed a policy of “unilateral concessions” in releasing Palestinian terrorists and giving the Palestinian Authority (PA) arms before the November 27 Annapolis Conference to relaunch Israeli-Palestinian negotiations. He also called on Yisrael Beiteinu and Shas to leave the coalition.

The Labor Party may be reconciled to remaining in the government, although the final Winograd Commission Report on the 2006 war between Israel and Hezbollah could prompt the party to reassess its position and push for early elections. Six out of seven Labor ministers and other prominent Labor personalities oppose leaving the government because, they argue, supporting the peace process is more important than the Winograd Report. They also may be influenced by public opinion polls which predict a Likud victory in the next election. On December 26, Prime Minister Olmert declared that he did not plan to resign after the final Winograd Report.

Iran

Israeli officials challenged some of the Key Judgements of the U.S. National Intelligence Estimate (NIE) on Iran released on December 3, 2007. The NIE concluded with “high confidence” that Iran halted its nuclear program in fall 2003, with “moderate confidence” that it had not restarted the program as of mid-2007, and with moderate-to-high confidence “that Teheran at a minimum is keeping open its options to develop nuclear weapons.”¹ The NIE also observed that Iran is continuing to produce enriched uranium for civilian purposes and that the program could provide enough material to produce a nuclear weapon by the middle of the next decade.

Israeli intelligence agencies estimate that Iran could develop a nuclear weapon as early as the end of 2009. Defense Minister Barak contended that, although Iran halted its military nuclear program for a while in 2003, it is still continuing with its program. He maintained that Iran still poses a major threat to Israel and that Israel “could not allow itself to rest just because of an intelligence report from the other side of the globe, even if it is from our greatest friend.”² The Foreign Ministry welcomed the section of the NIE that noted the effectiveness of international pressure and sanctions. Prime Minister Olmert stated that the NIE demonstrated the need for tighter international sanctions and that he would continue to work with the United States to prevent Iran from developing nuclear weapons. Israeli media concluded that, due to the NIE, the possibility of a military operation against Iran has been eliminated and new sanctions are less likely. In general, Israelis believe that they need to prepare for a worst-case scenario.

On December 8, Olmert observed, “Iran is continuing to pursue the two vital components needed for a nuclear weapons program – developing and advancing their rocket arsenal and enriching uranium.” He added that Iran’s actions should be closely monitored. On December 16, Olmert requested ministers to stop commenting about (i.e., criticizing) the NIE out of concern for U.S.-Israeli relations.

Historical Overview of Israel³

The quest for a modern Jewish homeland was launched with the publication of Theodore Herzl’s *The Jewish State* in 1896. The following year, Herzl described his vision at the first Zionist Congress, which encouraged Jewish settlement in Palestine, a land that had been the Biblical home of the Jews and was later part of the Ottoman

¹ National Intelligence Council, National Intelligence Estimate, *Iran: Nuclear Intentions and Capabilities*, November 2007. Only the “Key Judgements” section of NIE was released unclassified. The NIE explains that high confidence indicates judgments based on high quality information, but which still carry a risk of being wrong. Judgements of moderate confidence are credibly sourced and plausible.

² Stephen Erlanger and Isabel Kershner, “Israel Insists That Iran Still Seeks a Bomb,” *New York Times*, December 5, 2007.

³ For more, see Howard M. Sachar, *A History of Israel: From the Rise of Zionism to Our Time*, New York, Knopf, 1996.

Empire. In 1917, the British government issued the Balfour Declaration, supporting the “establishment in Palestine (which had become a British mandate after World War I) of a national home for the Jewish people.” Britain also made conflicting promises to the Arabs concerning the fate of Palestine, which had an overwhelmingly Arab populace. Nonetheless, Jews immigrated to Palestine in ever greater numbers and, following World War II, the plight of Jewish survivors of the Nazi holocaust gave the demand for a Jewish home greater poignancy and urgency.

In 1947, the U.N. developed a partition plan to divide Palestine into Jewish and Arab states, with Jerusalem under U.N. administration. The Arab states rejected the plan. On May 14, 1948, the State of Israel proclaimed its independence and was immediately invaded by Arab armies. The conflict ended with armistice agreements between Israel and its neighbors: Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. Israel engaged in armed conflict with some or all of these countries in 1948, 1956, 1967, 1973, and 1982. Since the late 1960s, Israel also has dealt with the threat of Palestinian terrorism. In 1979, Israel concluded a peace treaty with Egypt, thus making another multi-front war unlikely. Israel’s current relations with its neighbors are discussed in “Foreign Policy” below.

Government and Politics

Overview

Israel is a parliamentary democracy in which the President is head of state and the Prime Minister is head of government. The unicameral parliament (the Knesset) elects a president for a seven-year term. The Prime Minister is the leader of the party with the most seats in parliament. The political spectrum is highly fragmented, with small parties exercising disproportionate power due to the low vote threshold for entry into parliament and the need for their numbers to form coalition governments. In the March 2006, election, the threshold to enter parliament was raised from 1% to 2% — an action intended to bar smaller parties from parliament but that spurred some parties to join together simply to overcome the threshold. National elections must be held at least every four years, but are often held earlier due to difficulties in holding coalitions together. The average life span of an Israeli government is 22 months. The peace process, the role of religion in the state, and political scandals have caused coalitions to break apart or produced early elections.

Israel does not have a constitution. Instead, 11 Basic Laws lay down the rules of government and enumerate fundamental rights; two new Basic Laws are under consideration.⁴ On February 2, 2006, the Knesset’s Constitution, Law, and Justice Committee approved a draft constitution encompassing existing Basic Laws and a chapter of human rights and basic principles. However, the coalition agreement for the government that took power in April promised the ultra-orthodox Shas Party that Basic Laws would not be changed (i.e., transformed into a Constitution) without its approval. Israel has an independent judiciary, with a system of magistrates courts and district courts topped by a Supreme Court.

⁴ For Basic Laws, see [<http://www.mfa.gov.il/mfa/government/law/basic%20laws/>].

There is an active civil society. Some political pressure groups are especially concerned with the peace process, including the Council of Judea, Samaria, and Gaza (Yesha Council), which represents local settler councils and opposes any withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, and Peace Now, which opposes settlements and the security barrier in the West Bank, and seeks territorial compromise. Both groups have U.S. supporters.

Recent Political Developments

Israel's domestic politics have been tumultuous in recent years. Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's plan to disengage from the Gaza Strip and four small West Bank settlements split his Likud Party. In November 2005, Histadrut labor federation head Amir Peretz defeated acting party leader Shimon Peres and former Infrastructure Minister Benjamin Ben Eliezer in a Labor Party leadership primary. On November 20, Labor voted to withdraw from the government, depriving Sharon of his parliamentary majority.

On November 21, Sharon said that he was no longer willing to deal with Likud rebels, resigned from the party, and founded a new "centrist" party, Kadima (Forward). He asked the President to dissolve parliament and schedule an early election. Some 18 Likud MKs, including several ministers, the chairman of the Likud Central Committee, several Labor MKs, players in other political parties, and prominent personalities joined Kadima. Former Labor leader Peres supported Sharon. Kadima's platform or Action Plan stated that, in order to secure a Jewish majority in a democratic Jewish State, part of the Land of Israel (defined by some Israelis in the area between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea) would have to be ceded. It affirmed a commitment to the Road Map, the 2003 international framework for achieving a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Israel would keep settlement blocs, the security barrier, and a united Jerusalem, while demarcating permanent borders.⁵

Former Prime Minister and Finance Minister Benjamin Netanyahu won a primary to replace Sharon as leader of Likud on December 19. Netanyahu called for "defensible walls" against Hamas and borders that would include the Jordan Valley, the Golan Heights, an undivided Jerusalem, settlement blocs, and hilltops, and moving the security barrier eastward.

On January 4, 2006, Sharon suffered an incapacitating stroke. In a peaceful transition under the terms of Basic Law Article 16 (b), Deputy Prime Minister Ehud Olmert became Acting Prime Minister and, on January 16, he became acting chairman of Kadima.

The Hamas victory in the January 25, Palestinian parliamentary elections rapidly became an Israeli election issue, even though all parties agreed that Israel should not negotiate with Hamas. On March 8, Olmert revealed plans for further unilateral withdrawals from the West Bank -- what he "convergence," or merging of settlements east of the security barrier with large settlement blocs that will be west

⁵ For Kadima's Action Plan, see [<http://kadimasharon.co.il/15-en/Kadima.aspx>].

of the barrier.⁶ Netanyahu charged that the unreciprocated, unilateral withdrawal from Gaza had rewarded terrorists and contributed to the Hamas win. He criticized Olmert's plan as another unilateral concession that would endanger Israel. Peretz proposed that Israel continue a dialogue with moderate Palestinians, not Hamas.

The March 28, 2006, Knesset election results were surprising in many respects. The voter turnout of 63.2% was the lowest ever. The contest was widely viewed as a referendum on Kadima's plans to disengage from the West Bank, but it also proved to be a vote on economic policies that many believed had harmed the disadvantaged. Kadima came in first, but by a smaller margin than polls had predicted. Labor, emphasizing socioeconomic issues, came in a respectable second. Kadima drew supporters from Likud, which lost 75% of its votes from 2003. Likud's decline also was attributed personally to Netanyahu, whose policies as Finance Minister were blamed for social distress and whose opposition to unilateral disengagement proved to be unpopular with an increasingly pragmatic, non-ideological electorate.

The Shas campaign specifically aimed at restoring child allowances for the large families of its constituents. Although Shas opposes disengagements, the party's spiritual leader Rabbi Ovadia Yosef made rulings in the past that some believed might allow Shas to accommodate Kadima's plans for the territories. Yisrael Beiteinu (Israel Our Home), a secular party appealing to Russian-speakers, wants borders that exclude Israeli Arabs and their land and include settlements; it opposes unilateral disengagements and the Road Map. The rightist National Union/National Religious Party (NU/NRP) drew support from settlers; it opposes all withdrawals from the West Bank, where it believes Jews have a biblical right to settle. Voters harmed by Netanyahu's policies as well as young protest voters supported the new Pensioners' Party (GIL), which did not elaborate its positions on other issues. The ultra-orthodox United Torah Judaism (UTJ) also seeks increased child allowances and military deferments for religious school students. United Arab List, Hadash, and Balad — Israeli Arab parties — are never part of a government.

Current Government and Politics

On May 4, 2006, the Knesset approved a four-party coalition government of the Kadima Party, the Labor Party, the Pensioners' Party, and the Shas Party. It controlled 67 out of 120 seats in the Knesset, with 25 cabinet ministers, and Dalia Itzik of Kadima as the first woman Speaker of the Knesset. The government's guidelines call for shaping permanent borders for a democratic state with a Jewish majority.⁷ The guidelines also promise to narrow the social gap. Shas joined the coalition without agreeing to evacuate settlements as specified in the guidelines and will decide on the issue when it is on the government agenda.

⁶ During his May 2006 meeting with President Bush at the White House, Olmert used "realignment" and not "convergence" as the English translation for his plan.

⁷ For the entire text of the government guidelines, see [<http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/Government/Current+Government+of+Israel/Basic%20Guidelines%20of%20the%2031st%20Government%20of%20Israel>].

In October 2006, Olmert broadened the coalition in order to stabilize it in the aftermath of the war in Lebanon, bringing in Yisrael Beiteinu and increasing the government's strength in the Knesset to 78 out of 120 seats. Yisrael Beiteinu leader Avigdor Lieberman became Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Strategic Threats, a previously non-existent post.

Table 1. Parties in the Knesset

Seats	Party	Orientation
29	Kadima	Centrist, Pro-disengagement
19	Labor	Leftist, Social-democrat
12	Likud	Rightist, Anti-disengagement
12	Shas	Sephardi Ultra-orthodox
11	Yisrael Beiteinu (Our Home Israel)	Russian-speakers, Nationalist, Secular, Against unilateral withdrawals, but for exchange of populations and territories to create 2 homogenous states
9	National Union (NU)/ National Religious Party (NRP)	Nationalist, Ashkenazi Orthodox, Seeks to annex the West Bank (Land of Israel) and transfer Palestinians to Jordan
7	Pensioners' (GIL)	Single-issue: guaranteed pensions for all; Supports unilateral withdrawal from West Bank
6	United Torah Judaism (UTJ) ^a	Ashkenazi Orthodox, Anti-withdrawals
5	Meretz/Yahad	Leftist, Anti-occupation, Civil libertarian
4	United Arab List/Ta'al	Israeli-Arab, Islamist
3	Hadash	Israeli-Arab, Communist
3	Balad	Israeli-Arab

^a UTJ includes the Lithuanian ultra-Orthodox Degel HaTorah party and the Hasidic Agudat Israel party.

Scandals

A series of scandals created a sense that the government is operating under a cloud. In October 2006, police recommended that the Attorney General indict President Moshe Katzav on charges of rape, sexual harassment, and obstruction of justice. Prime Minister Olmert, ministers, and Members of the Knesset called on Katzav to resign, but the President denied the charges and requested a temporary leave, which was approved and later extended. Speaker of the Knesset Dalia Itzik became Acting President. On June 30, 2007, two weeks before the expiration of his term, Katzav submitted his resignation under the terms of a controversial plea bargain providing that he be indicted for lesser offenses, receive a suspended sentence, and pay damages. Public watchdog groups have appealed the plea agreement to the Supreme Court.

Prime Minister Olmert also is involved in several scandals. He is under criminal investigation for alleged corrupt practices while Minister of Finance and Minister of Trade and Industry and for receiving an allegedly suspicious significant discount in the purchase of an apartment. Olmert has denied all allegations and few believe that he will resign even if indicted.

On January 31, 2007, former (Kadima) Justice Minister Haim Ramon, a close ally of Olmert, was convicted of sexually harassing a female soldier. On March 29, the court upheld Ramon's conviction for indecent assault, but found him not guilty

of moral turpitude, opening the way for him to resume a political career and be appointed Vice Prime Minister.

Finally, former Finance Minister Abraham Hirschson was indicted for embezzling funds from a nonprofit organization to finance political activity for the Likud Party, to which he had belonged prior to joining Kadima. On April 22, Hirschson stepped down as Minister pending completion of the investigation; he resigned on July 2.

War and Aftermath

Israel engaged in a two-front war against U.S.-designated terrorist groups in response to the June 25, 2006, kidnapping of an Israeli soldier by Hamas and others near Gaza and the July 12 abduction of two Israeli soldiers from northern Israel by Hezbollah.⁸ The Israeli public, press, and parliament supported the war in Lebanon as a legitimate response to an attack on sovereign Israeli territory and a long overdue reaction to Hezbollah rocket attacks on northern Israel, but they questioned its prosecution.

Israelis began debating the war soon after it ended. Critics note that the kidnaped soldiers were not rescued and that Hezbollah is rearming and has been strengthened politically. The government claimed success in forcing Hezbollah from the border, in degrading its arms, and in pressuring the Lebanese government, aided by international forces, to assert itself in south Lebanon.

The fallout from the war included the resignation of Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Dan Halutz on January 17, 2007. Retired Maj. Gen. Gabi Askenazi, Director General of

Table 2. Key Cabinet Officers

Ehud Olmert	Prime Minister	Kadima
Tzipi Livni	Vice Prime Minister; Minister of Foreign Affairs	Kadima
Haim Ramon	Vice Prime Minister	Kadima
Ehud Barak	Deputy Prime Minister; Minister of Defense	Labor
Roni Bar-On	Minister of Finance	Kadima
Avigdor Lieberman	Deputy Prime Minister; Minister of Strategic Threats	Yisrael Beiteinu
Daniel Friedmann	Minister of Justice	non- partisan
Avi Dichter	Public Security	Kadima
Shaul Mofaz	Deputy Prime Minister; Minister of Transportation*	Kadima
Meir Shitrit	Minister of Interior	Kadima
Yuli Tamir	Minister of Education	Labor
Eli Yishai	Deputy Prime Minister; Minister of Industry, Trade, and Labor	Shas

*Also in charge of strategic dialogue with the United States.

⁸ For additional coverage of these developments, see CRS Report RL33566, *Lebanon: the Israel-Hamas-Hezbollah Conflict*, coordinated by Jeremy M. Sharp.

the Defense Ministry and a former infantry commander, was named to succeed Halutz and promoted to lieutenant general.

Winograd Commission

Amid post-war recriminations, Prime Minister Olmert rejected demands for an independent state commission of inquiry. Eventually, however, he named retired Judge Eliyahu Winograd to head a governmental commission, the “Committee for the Examination of the Events of the Lebanon Campaign 2006” to look into the preparation and conduct of the war and gave it authority equal to that of an independent commission. The committee began its work in November 2006.

On April 30, 2007, the Winograd Commission presented its interim findings, assigning personal blame for “failings” to Prime Minister Olmert, then-Defense Minister Amir Peretz, and then-Chief of Staff Dan Halutz.⁹ It criticized Olmert for “hastily” deciding to go to war without a comprehensive plan, close study, or systematic consultation with others, especially outside the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF). It accused him of declaring unclear, over-ambitious, and infeasible goals for the campaign and for failing to adapt them once their deficiencies were realized. The Report concluded that these accusations add up to a “serious failure” in exercising “judgment, responsibility, and prudence.” It faulted Peretz for making decisions without systematic consultations despite his lack of knowledge and experience in military matters, emphasizing his lack of strategic oversight of the IDF. It concluded, “his serving as Minister of Defense during the war impaired Israel’s ability to respond well to its challenges.” The Commission also severely criticized Halutz, who had already resigned. It said that he and the army were not prepared for the abduction of the soldiers, responded “impulsively,” and misled and failed to inform the political echelon. In sum, the Report accused Halutz of “flaws in professionalism, responsibility, and judgment.” The Commission recommended strengthening staff work to improve the quality of decision-making, full incorporation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in security decisions, and improvement in the functioning of the National Security Council, among other steps. The final Commission report is expected to be issued in January 2008.

Political Repercussions

The political effects of the Winograd Commission’s findings on Prime Minister Olmert have been minimal thus far. Most (26 out of 29) Kadima MKs supported him. Foreign Minister Tzipi Livni called for Olmert’s resignation, but did not appear to work to gain the support of others in the party. Afterwards, she remained in the government, with her image somewhat tarnished by her unsuccessful action. Shas, Yisrael Beitenu, and the Pensioners’ Party supported the Prime Minister’s refusal to resign and were said to have rejected the idea of remaining in a Kadima-led government if it were led by Livni for reasons of ideology and gender. Yisrael Beitenu views her as too supportive of a peace process and Shas would not follow

⁹ For text of Interim Report, see [http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/Government/Communiques/2007/Winograd+Inquiry+Commission+submits+Interim+Report+30-Apr-2007.htm].

a female head of government. Olmert has not been challenged as leader of his Kadima Party and easily defeated three no-confidence votes against his government in the Knesset.

Peretz was defeated in the first round of the Labor Party leadership primary on May 28, 2007. In the second round, on June 12, former Prime Minister and former IDF Chief of Staff Ehud Barak bested former Shin Bet (Israeli Counterintelligence and Internal Security Service) head Ami Ayalon to become party leader. Barak then took over as Defense Minister, saying that he would serve until an election or until someone other than Olmert forms a new government. Barak is not a Member of the Knesset (MK) and must be elected to parliament in order to become Prime Minister. He opposes withdrawing Labor from the government and forcing early elections, tacitly recognizing that polls show Benjamin Netanyahu and his Likud Party likely to place first in an election.¹⁰ Nonetheless, Barak has promised to end the coalition partnership with Kadima after the final Winograd Commission report is published, although there is considerable doubt as to whether he will keep this promise. Some have suggested that since becoming Defense Minister, Barak has moved right, toward most Israeli voters. He has asserted that Israeli forces should not leave the West Bank for at least five years or until the defense establishment has developed a way to protect Israeli citizens from missiles of all capabilities. He also said that it is not possible to reach an agreement on the main disputed issues of Jerusalem, borders, and refugees with Palestinian Authority President Mahmud Abbas and Prime Minister Salam Fayyad, whom he argues cannot implement an accord.¹¹ However, Barak also has said that Abbas and Fayyad must be bolstered and he attended the U.S.-initiated Annapolis Conference in November that heralded a resumption in Israeli-Palestinian negotiations.

On June 13, the Knesset elected Kadima candidate 83-year-old Shimon Peres to be President of Israel. On July 4, Olmert shuffled his cabinet, naming Haim Ramon Vice Premier to replace Peres, Roni Bar-On Finance Minister, and Meir Shitrit Interior Minister, among other appointments. Ramon and Bar-On are close associates of the Prime Minister.

On July 9, Russian-born billionaire Arkadi Gaydamak announced the creation of his Social Justice Party, with the aim of ousting the current government. He said that he would serve as party leader but not stand for the Knesset or try to become prime minister, preferring to run for mayor of Jerusalem and “play a central role in Israel’s political life.” The party intends to participate in the next municipal elections. Some reports suggest that Gaydamak would likely support Netanyahu in

¹⁰ Of respondents to a poll broadcast by an Israeli television station on December 27, 2007, 35% thought that Netanyahu should be prime minister, compared to 13% for Barak and 10% for Olmert. Gill Hoffman, “Polls Show Barak’s Popularity Falling,” *Jerusalem Post* website, December 28, 2007.

¹¹ Shim’on Schiffer, “Baraq: No One to Talk To,” *Yedi’ot Aharonot*, August 10, 2007, Open Source Center Document GMP20070810738009.

national elections. French authorities seek to arrest Mr. Gaydamak in connection with an arms-dealing case.¹²

On July 20, Olmert announced his intention to seek a second term as leader of Kadima. On August 15, Netanyahu defeated Moshe Feiglin, a radical settler, in a Likud Party leadership primary.

Economy

Overview

Israel has an advanced industrial, market economy in which the government plays a substantial role. Most people enjoy a middle class standard of living. Per capita income is on par with some European Union member states. Despite limited natural resources, the agricultural and industrial sectors are well developed. The engine of the economy is an advanced high-tech sector, including aviation, communications, computer-aided design and manufactures, medical electronics, and fiber optics. Israel greatly depends on foreign aid and loans and contributions from the Jewish diaspora. After economic declines in 2001 and 2002 due to the effects of the Palestinian *intifadah* (uprising) on tourism and to the bursting of the global high-tech bubble, Israel's economy has recovered.

Under former Finance Minister Netanyahu, the government attempted to liberalize the economy by controlling government spending, reducing taxes, and resuming privatization of state enterprises. The chronic budget deficit decreased, while the country's international credit rating was raised, enabling a drop in interest rates. However, Netanyahu's critics suggested that cuts in social spending widened the national income gap and increased the underclass. According to Israel's National Insurance Institute, 20% of all Israelis and 30% of Israeli children live below the poverty line.

Israel has a budget deficit target of 3% of gross domestic product, and the government is allowed by law to raise the annual budget by only 1.7%. Olmert vowed not to increase the deficit while lessening the social gap. The coalition agreement called for raising the minimum wage to \$1,000 a month by the end of the Knesset session, canceling a 1.5% pension cut of the Netanyahu era, guaranteeing a pension for all workers, and increasing spending on health care, child allowances, daycare, and other socioeconomic programs.

Current Issues

Because the 2006 budget was not approved before the dissolution of the previous parliament, spending remained at 2005 levels from January through May and a budget surplus accrued due to the low expenditures and higher than expected tax revenues. The surplus was expected to enable the new government to spend more

¹² "Israeli Billionaire Launches Party 'To Oust Olmert,'" *Daily Telegraph*, July 10, 2007.

on social programs. Then Finance Minister Hirschson proposed a budget cut of one billion New Israeli Shekels (NIS) (U.S.\$224 million) for 2006, of which NIS 510 million (U.S.\$114 million) was to be taken from defense and none from social programs. The Knesset passed the budget on June 7, 2006.

In the end, the defense budget was not cut due to military expenditures for the ensuing war in Lebanon. Hirschson estimated the cost of the war to be about \$3.5 billion due economic losses resulting from the closure of industrial plants in northern Israel, inability to work on agriculture in that region, attendant business, property, and tax losses, and the loss of tourism revenues. In the first half of 2006, the economy grew at a 5.9% rate; second half growth with the war and its aftermath fell to 2.9%. At the year's end, government economists were very pleased with the economy's performance, which resulted in a balance of payments surplus of \$3.9 billion and a cut in the government deficit to 1.2%, half of the previous year.¹³ Most economic indicators also were positive: inflation low, employment, wages, and the standard of living rising.

On January 29, 2007, Hirschson presented plans to decrease poverty and correct the mal-distribution of wealth in the country during the period from 2007 to 2010. They include mandatory pensions, increased taxes on employee vehicles, negative income tax for low-income earners, and lower-middle-class income taxes. On April 18, Prime Minister Olmert issued a socioeconomic agenda for 2008-2010 to reduce poverty and encourage growth and employment.

In a year-end speech, Olmert boasted that growth for the year would be no less than 5.5%. According to him, the rate of unemployment had decreased to 7.4% in the final quarter, the lowest in over a decade, the balance of payments is positive for the third year in a row, inflation is close to zero, and the national debt had decreased to 82% of gross national product. Aside from economic policies, he attributed this rosy picture to the eradication of terror from city centers, the existence of hope in the political process, and Israel's place in the global economy.¹⁴

Foreign Policy

Middle East

Iran. Israeli officials state that Iran will pose an existential threat to Israel if it achieves nuclear weapons capability. Ayatollah Khomeini, founder of Iran's Islamic revolution, decreed that the elimination of Israel is a religious duty. President Mahmud Ahmadinejad quoted Khomeini when he called for Israel to be "wiped off the map" and has described the Holocaust as a "myth" used as a pretext to create an "artificial Zionist regime." He repeatedly makes virulently anti-Israel statements. The

¹³ Sharon Wrobel, "2006 GDP Growth Tops Forecasts," *Jerusalem Post*, January 1, 2007, citing the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics' preliminary figures.

¹⁴ "PM Olmert's 10 Dec Speech to the Israel Business Conference," Government Press Office, Open Source Center Document GMP20071211738009.

Iranian Shahab-3 missile is capable of delivering a warhead to Israel. Israeli officials have called on the international community to thwart Iran's nuclear ambitions in order to avert the need for Israel to act as it did against Iraq's reactor at Osirak in 1981. On June 20, 2007, the House agreed to H.Con.Res. 21, calling on the U.N. Security Council to charge Ahmadinejad with violating the Convention on the Prevention of Genocide because of his calls for the destruction of the State of Israel. On June 21, it was referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

In 2005, when U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney warned that Israel might act preemptively against Iran, Israel's then Defense Minister Shaul Mofaz countered, urging a pre-emptive U.S. strike. Some consider the prospect of an Israeli counterattack to be an effective deterrent against an Iranian attack because Israel is presumed to have nuclear weapons. On January 17, 2006, then Acting Prime Minister Olmert said, "Under no circumstances ... will Israel permit anyone who harbors evil intentions against us to possess destructive weapons that can threaten our existence." He added, "Israel acted, and will continue to act, in cooperation and consultation with ... international elements."¹⁵ On April 23, he stated, "it would not be correct to focus on us as the spearhead of the global struggle as if it were our local, individual problem and not a problem for the entire international community. The international struggle must be led and managed by — first and foremost — the U.S., Europe, and the U.N. institutions. We are not ignoring our need to take ... steps in order to be prepared for any eventuality."¹⁶ On November 13, Olmert told the U.S. "Today Show" that he would find acceptable any compromise that President Bush does to stop Iran from acquiring nuclear capabilities.

Israel and the United States appear to differ in their forecasts for Iran's nuclear capabilities. U.S. Director of National Intelligence Mike McConnell, at the Senate Armed Services Committee in February 2007, estimated that Iran could develop nuclear weapons and the capacity to deliver them by 2015. Israelis believe that they must prepare for a more imminent threat. In December 2006, the chief of Mossad (Institute for Intelligence and Special Operations) asserted that if there were no sanctions on Iran and no technological delays, then Iran would have 25 kilograms of enriched uranium by 2008 and nuclear warheads by 2009-2010. In November 2007, the head of military intelligence stated that, if unchecked, Iran could have nuclear weapons by the end of 2009.¹⁷ In his November 12 briefing to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Prime Minister Olmert said, "Iran could become nuclear by 2009 only if nothing gets in their way and under optimal conditions from Iran's standpoint. My opinion is that such conditions will not arise and that the real

¹⁵ "PM Olmert, President Qatzav Discuss Iran, Peace Process During News Conference," Open Source Center Document FEA20060117017385, January 17, 2006.

¹⁶ "23 Apr Cabinet Session; Daily Says Olmert Readying for 'Swift' Convergence," Jerusalem Government Press Office, Open Source Center, Document GMP20060424621005, April 23, 2006.

¹⁷ "Mofaz: 2008 is Decisive for Stopping Iran's Nuclear Drive," *Jerusalem Post*, November 6, 2007.

timetable will be different. However, we still have to act as if they are on the way to (nuclear weapons) by 2009.”¹⁸

On January 24, 2007, Olmert declared that the Iranian threat preoccupies him “incessantly,” but restated his continuing preference for a diplomatic solution and observed that Iran is “very vulnerable” to international pressure. He added, “Although the Iranian threat is grave, Israel does not face an imminent danger of a nuclear attack” and said that there is still time to frustrate Iran’s intentions to become a nuclear power.¹⁹ Israel welcomed U.N. Security Council Resolution 1747, March 24, 2007, which imposed additional sanctions in Iran due to its failure to halt uranium enrichment. It also welcomed the U.S. State Department’s October 25 decision to subject Iran’s Revolutionary Guards, some financial entities, and individuals to economic sanctions. Olmert has said that he believed that international diplomatic pressure will keep Teheran from attaining nuclear weapons and that a military confrontation will not be necessary. Other Israeli officials have echoed that theme. They also have expressed concern about the ramifications of a military strike against Iran on regional stability and about possible retaliation by Syria and Hezbollah as well as Teheran.

Israel also is concerned about Iran’s support for anti-Israeli terrorist groups. Iran provides financial, political, and/or military support to the Lebanese Hezbollah as well as to Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), the Al Aqsa Martyrs’ Brigades, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command — Palestinian terrorist groups seeking to obstruct the peace process and destroy Israel. Underscoring Iran’s opposition to the peace process, its Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei called on all Muslim countries to boycott the U.S.-initiated international meeting in Annapolis in November 2007, saying that it would result in an “imposition” on the Palestinian people. Few heeded his advice.

Prime Minister Olmert has called upon moderate Sunni leaders to form a coalition against Iran, Hezbollah, and other regional extremists. Those leaders seek a settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as a precondition for dealings with Israel. Nonetheless, it was widely reported, but not officially confirmed, that Olmert met Saudi National Security Advisor Prince Bandar in September 2006, and commentators opined that Iran was on their agenda.

Palestinian Authority. During the Oslo peace process of the 1990’s, Israelis and Palestinians negotiated a series of agreements that resulted in the creation of a Palestinian Authority (PA) with territorial control over parts of the West Bank and the entire Gaza Strip. After Sharon came to power and during the *intifadah* or Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation, Israel refused to deal with the late Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat. Israel’s relations with the PA and its leaders improved somewhat after Arafat’s death in November 2004 and the election of Mahmud Abbas as President of the PA in January 2005. Sharon and Abbas met at a summit in Sharm al

¹⁸ Gil Hoffman, “Olmert Doubts Iran will have Nuclear Capabilities by 2009,” *Jerusalem Post* website, November 12, 2007.

¹⁹ Verbatim text of speech to the Herziliyya Conference, reported by IDF Radio, BBC Monitoring Middle East, January 25, 2007.

Shaykh, Egypt, in February, and promised to end violence and to take other measures. Israel made some goodwill gestures toward the PA, and President Abbas and 13 Palestinian factions agreed to an informal truce. However, Sharon and Abbas did not meet for a long time after June 2005. Although Israeli officials described the disengagement from the Gaza Strip as unilateral, they met with Palestinian counterparts to coordinate security for the disengagement and disposition of Israeli assets in Gaza.

Israel still has at least 242 settlements, other civilian land use sites, and 124 unauthorized settlement outposts in the West Bank and 29 settlements in East Jerusalem — all areas that the Palestinians view as part of their future state. Israel retains military control over the West Bank and is building a security barrier on West Bank territory to separate Israelis and Palestinians and prevent terrorists from entering Israel. Palestinians object to the barrier being built on their territory. The barrier, which is 60% complete, is taking the form of a future border between Israel and Palestine and cuts Palestinians off from East Jerusalem and, in some places, from each other and some of their land.

The Israeli government accepted the Road Map, the framework for a peace process leading to a two-state solution developed by the United States, European Union, U.N., and Russia, reluctantly and with many conditions. Former Prime Minister Sharon contended that the Road Map requires that the PA first fight terror, by which he meant disarm militants and dismantle their infrastructure. (It also required Israel to cease settlement activity in the first phase.) Abbas initially preferred to include terrorist groups such as Hamas in the political system and refused to disarm them prior to January 2006 parliamentary elections. Hamas's victory in those elections created policy dilemmas for Abbas, Israel, and the international community. Israel demanded that Hamas abrogate its Covenant that calls for the destruction of Israel, recognize Israel, disarm and disavow terrorism, and accept all prior agreements with Israel as preconditions for relations with a Hamas-led PA.

Israel officially refused to negotiate with Hamas for the return of the Israeli soldier kidnaped on June 25, 2006. After the kidnaping, in summer 2006, Israel arrested members of the Hamas-led PA government and legislature for participating in a terrorist group, and Israeli forces conducted military operations against Hamas and other militant groups in the Gaza Strip as well as in the West Bank.

On March 18, 2007, the Israeli cabinet voted to shun the new Palestinian unity government, a coalition of Hamas, Fatah, and independents, until it met international demands to disavow violence, recognize Israel, and accept prior Israeli-Palestinian agreements. Prime Minister Olmert said that he would continue to meet with President Abbas only to discuss humanitarian and security issues. After Hamas took control of Gaza in June, Olmert said that he would deal with the new PA government appointed by Abbas to replace Hamas but not cooperate with Hamas in Gaza. On July 1, Israel transferred to the PA \$118 million of the tax revenues it had withheld since Hamas came to power in 2006; the remainder of the revenues or an additional \$600 million was to be transferred within six months. It also resumed security cooperation with the PA, transferred armored personnel carriers to the PA security forces, and released several hundred Fatah-affiliated prisoners. Olmert and Abbas began meeting regularly in summer 2007, and, as President Bush announced at the Annapolis

Conference on November 27, reached a “Joint Understanding” to simultaneously begin continuous bilateral negotiations and implement the Road Map.

Egypt.²⁰ After fighting four wars in as many decades, Israel and Egypt signed a peace treaty in 1979. In 1982, Israel withdrew from the Sinai Peninsula, which it had taken in the 1967 war. Egypt and Israel established diplomatic relations, although Egypt withdrew its ambassador during the four years of the second *intifadah*, 2001-2005, because it objected to Israel’s “excessive” use of force against the Palestinians. Some Israelis refer to their ties with Egypt as a “cold peace” because full normalization of relations, such as enhanced trade, bilateral tourism, and educational exchanges, has not materialized. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has visited Israel only once — for the funeral of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Outreach is often one way, from Israel to Egypt. Egyptians say that they are reluctant to engage because of Israel’s continuing occupation of Arab lands. Israelis are upset by some Egyptian media and religious figures’ anti-Israeli and occasionally anti-Semitic rhetoric.

Nonetheless, the Egyptian government often plays a constructive role in the Arab-Israeli peace process, hosting meetings and acting as a liaison. After the January 2006 Hamas election victory in the Palestinian territories, Egyptian officials unsuccessfully urged the group to accept the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative that offers Israel recognition within its 1967 borders in exchange for full normalization of relations with Arab countries. Egyptian intelligence chief Omar Sulayman tried to gain the release of an Israeli soldier kidnaped by Hamas and others in June 2006 in exchange for Palestinian prisoners. Egypt supports President Mahmud Abbas generally in order to ensure that there is a Palestinian partner for peace negotiations with Israel and is training the Palestinian Presidential Guard. After Hamas took over the Gaza Strip in June 2007, Egypt worked with Israel to close the Rafah crossing at the Gaza-Egypt border and moved its representative to the PA to the West Bank. However, Egypt reportedly permitted about 85 Hamas members and other militants wanted by Israel to enter Gaza via Rafah in October 2007 in exchange for a wanted Al Qaeda militant.²¹ Egypt also has called for a revival of the Fatah-Hamas unity government that Abbas dissolved in June 2007.

Egypt deployed 750 border guards to secure the Rafah crossing after Israel’s disengagement from Gaza. Israeli officials have repeatedly expressed frustration with Egypt’s failure to control arms-smuggling into Gaza, but have refused an Egyptian request to deploy military border guards, instead of police, for greater control of smuggling along the entire border in Sinai. Israelis argue that an increased military presence would require changes in the military annex to the 1979 peace treaty and contend that 750 border guards plus 650 general police who also are present should suffice to do the job, if there is the will. H.R. 2764, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, signed into law on December 26, 2007, withholds \$100 million in Foreign Military Financing (FMF) from Egypt until the Secretary of State reports that Cairo has taken steps to detect and destroy the smuggling network and tunnels that lead from

²⁰ See also, CRS Report RL33003, *Egypt: Background and U.S. Relations*, by Jeremy M. Sharp.

²¹ “Hamas ‘Handed Al Qaeda Fugitive to Egypt’ in Exchange for Border Opening,” *Daily Star* (Beirut), October 2, 2007,

Egypt to Gaza, among other measures. Egypt rejects the conditions and, on December 31, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmad Abu al Ghayt blamed the “Israel lobby” for trying to damage Egyptian interests in Congress, and warned that Egypt would respond in kind if Israel continued trying to undermine Cairo’s ties to Washington.²² President Mubarak has said that Egypt is following U.S. advice and obtaining advanced equipment to help track smugglers.

In December 2004, Egypt and Israel signed a Qualified Industrial Zone (QIZ) Agreement under which jointly produced goods enter the U.S. market duty free as part of the U.S.-Israeli Free Trade Agreement (FTA). As a result of the QIZ, Israeli exports to Egypt have grown and as have Egyptian exports to the United States. In October 2007, the agreement was amended and expanded. On June 30, 2005, Israel signed a memorandum of understanding to buy 1.7 billion cubic feet of Egyptian natural gas for an estimated U.S.\$2.5 billion over 15 years, fulfilling a commitment made in an addendum to the 1979 peace treaty. The deal includes cooperation in construction of the infrastructure needed and may expand to other energy areas. An initial agreement for the deal was signed on December 11, 2006. In April 2007, Israel’s National Planning and Building Council approved a plan for a gas pipeline; work on the Israeli section is expected to be completed by the end of 2007.

Jordan.²³ Israel and Jordan signed a peace treaty in October 1994 and exchanged ambassadors, although Jordan did not have an ambassador in Israel during most of the *intifadah*. Relations have developed with trade, cultural exchanges, and water-sharing agreements. Since 1997, Jordan and Israel have collaborated in creating 13 qualified industrial zones (QIZs) to export jointly produced goods to the United States duty-free under the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Agreement (FTA), although Jordanian companies are now said to prefer arrangements under the U.S.-Jordan FTA over the QIZ. Normalization of ties is not popular with the Jordanian people, over half of whom are of Palestinian origin, although King Abdullah II has attempted to control media and organizations opposed to normalization.

Believing that a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict would contribute to regional stability, the King is very supportive of the peace process, wants the Road Map to be implemented, and has hosted meetings between Israeli and Palestinian leaders. In January 2007, Jordan joined Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Palestinian President Abbas in advocating an agreement on the “end game” before following the Road Map. The King has opposed possible unilateral Israeli steps in the West Bank, fearing that they would strengthen Palestinian radicals who could destabilize the region and undermine his regime. He is one of the strongest proponents of the Arab Peace Initiative, offering Israel relations with Arab countries in exchange for its full withdrawal from occupied territories and a solution to the Palestinian refugee issue, which the Arab League reaffirmed in March 2007.

²² “Egypt Warns Israel not to Undermine Ties to U.S.,” Reuters, December 31, 2007.

²³ See also CRS Report RL33546, *Jordan: U.S. Relations and Bilateral Issues*, by Alfred Prados and Jeremy M. Sharp; and CRS Report RS22002, *Qualifying Industrial Zones in Jordan: A Model for Promoting Peace and Development in the Middle East?* by Mary Jane Bolle, et al.

After Hamas took over Gaza in June 2007, speculation revived concerning a possible union between Jordan and the West Bank, which some in Israel have long suggested as the ideal solution. On July 1, King Abdullah firmly rejected the idea, “I say clearly that the idea of confederation or federation, or what is called administrative responsibility, is a conspiracy against the Palestinian cause, and Jordan will not involve itself in it.... The Jordanians refuse any settlement of the Palestinian issue at their expense.”²⁴ In 1988, the King’s father had disengaged Jordan from the West Bank and accepted the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the sole body responsible for Palestinian areas.

Syria. Israel and Syria have fought several wars and, except for rare breaches, have maintained a military truce along their border for many years. Yet, they failed to reach a peace agreement in negotiations that ended in 2000. Since 1967, Israel has occupied Syria’s Golan Heights and, in December 1981, effectively annexed it by applying Israeli law there. There are 42 Israeli settlements on the Golan. Syrian President Bashar al Asad has said that he wants to hold unconditional peace talks with Israel. Israeli officials demand that he first cease supporting the Lebanese Hezbollah militia, expel Palestinian rejectionist groups (i.e., those who reject an Israeli-Palestinian peace process), and cut ties with Iran.

After Syria was implicated in the February 2005 assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri, international pressure on the Asad regime mounted. Israeli officials said that Israel was not interested in the fall of the regime, only in changing its policies. Some reportedly fear that anarchy or extreme Islamist elements might follow Asad and prefer him to stay in power in a weakened state. On December 1, 2005, former Prime Minister Sharon said that nothing should be done to ease U.S. and French pressure on Syria, implying that Syrian-Israeli peace talks would do that.

Syria hosts Hamas political bureau chief Khalid Mish’al and supplies Hezbollah with Syrian and Iranian weapons. After the June 25, 2006, Palestinian attack on Israeli forces and kidnaping of an Israeli soldier, Israeli officials specifically requested the United States to pressure President Asad to expel Mish’al, whom they believed was responsible for the operation. Syria refused. When Hezbollah abducted two Israeli soldiers from northern Israel on July 12, sparking an Israeli-Hezbollah war, some rightwing Israeli politicians demanded that it be expanded to include Syria. However, the government and military did not want to open a third front, against Syria in addition to those against Hezbollah in Lebanon and Hamas in Gaza. U.S. officials demanded that Syria exert its influence on Hezbollah to end the conflict; Syrian officials unsuccessfully sought a broader resolution that would include a revival of a peace process to produce the return of the Golan Heights.

In September 2006, Prime Minister Olmert, declared, “As long as I am prime minister, the Golan Heights will remain in our hands because it is an integral part of

²⁴ July 1 interview with Al Ghad newspaper, cited in Hassan M. Fattah, “Growing Talk of Jordanian Role in Palestinian Affairs,” *New York Times*, July 10, 2007.

the State of Israel.”²⁵ He also indicated that he preferred not to differ with the Bush Administration’s policy of not dealing with Syria due to its support for terrorists, destabilizing of Lebanon, and failure to control infiltration into Iraq. In 2007, Israeli intelligence agencies, foreign ministry, and others debated whether Syria wants peace or just a peace process, and whether it would start a war to break the status quo. Olmert appears to support the conclusion that Asad wants negotiations only to end his international isolation. In summer 2007, amid speculation that miscalculation could produce an unwanted war, Israeli and Syrian leaders exchanged messages stating their lack of interest in a confrontation and desire for peace.

On September 6, the Israeli Air Force carried out an air raid against a site in northeastern Syria. The Israeli government did not comment about the strike or provide details and considerable speculation about the likely target ensued. On September 12, the *New York Times* alleged that the target may have been a nuclear weapons installation under construction with North Korean-supplied materials, which Syrian and North Korean officials denied. On October 25, the International Institute for Science and International Security released satellite photos indicating that a suspected reactor building had been razed and the site scraped. Syria has not taken any concrete actions in response to the air raid. On September 17, Prime Minister Olmert stated that “If the conditions ripen, we are ready to make peace with Syria, with no preconditions and no ultimate demands.” H.Res. 674, introduced on September 24, would express “unequivocal support” ... “for Israel’s right to self defense in the face of an imminent nuclear or military threat from Syria.”

Lebanon.²⁶ Israeli forces invaded Lebanon in 1982 to prevent Palestinian attacks on northern Israel. The forces gradually withdrew to a self-declared nine-mile “security zone,” north of the Israeli border. Peace talks in the 1990’s failed to produce a peace treaty, mainly because of Syria’s insistence that it reach an accord with Israel first. Israel unilaterally withdrew from southern Lebanon on May 25, 2000. Lebanon insists that the Israeli withdrawal is incomplete because of the continuing presence of Israeli forces in the Shib’a Farms area where the borders of Lebanon, Syria, and Israel meet. The U.N. determined, however, that Israel’s withdrawal from Lebanon was complete and treats the Shib’a Farms as part of Syria’s Golan Heights occupied by Israel. Syria verbally recognizes that Shib’a is part of Lebanon, but will not demarcate the border officially as long the Israeli occupation continues. Hezbollah took control of the former “security zone” after Israeli forces left and attacked Israeli forces in Shib’a and northern Israeli communities. The Lebanese government considers Hezbollah to be a legitimate resistance group and a political party represented in parliament. Israel views it as a terrorist group.

Hezbollah’s kidnaping of two Israeli soldiers on July 12, 2006, provoked Israel to launch a war against Hezbollah in Lebanon. On July 17, Prime Minister Olmert declared that military operations would end with the return of the kidnaped soldiers,

²⁵ “Olmert Tells Israeli Paper: Golan ‘An Integral Part of the State of Israel’,” *Yedi’ot Aharonot*, September 26, 2006, citing a *Mishpaha* newspaper interview, Open Source Center Document GMP20060926746002.

²⁶ See also CRS Report RL33509, *Lebanon*; and CRS Report RL31078, *The Shib’a Farms Dispute and Its Implications*, both by Alfred Prados.

the end to Hezbollah rocket attacks into northern Israel, and the deployment of the Lebanese army along the Israeli-Lebanese border to replace Hezbollah units. Hezbollah demanded a prisoner swap, namely, that the Israeli soldiers be exchanged for Lebanese and other Arab prisoners in Israel. The war ended with a cessation of hostilities on August 14. Israeli forces withdrew as their positions were assumed by the Lebanese army and an enlarged U.N. Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL). Hezbollah has maintained the cease-fire, but has not released the abducted soldiers.²⁷ The U.N. reports that Hezbollah is rearming via smuggling across the Lebanese-Syrian border.

Iraq. In a March 12, 2007, speech, Prime Minister Olmert warned against the consequences of a “premature” U.S. withdrawal from Iraq, arguing that a negative outcome there would harm Israel, the Gulf States, and the stability of the Middle East as well as the ability of the United States to address threats emerging from Iran.²⁸ Israel’s Ambassador to the United States has expressed hope that withdrawal from Iraq would be done “in such a way that does not strengthen Iran and Al Qaeda or boost organizations such as Hezbollah and Hamas, so that we don’t face a new eastern front from Iran to Kfar Saba.”²⁹ The late Israeli commentator Ze’ev Schiff suggested that if Arabs interpret America’s withdrawal as a sign of defeat, then Israel could look forward to a radical Arab shift that will strengthen extremists.³⁰ Others have opined that Israel fears that a U.S. withdrawal would be seen as a victory for Iran and could prompt Syria to consider military options to recover the Golan Heights.³¹ Some of these sentiments may have influenced H.Rept. 110-060, March 20, 2007, to accompany H.R. 1591, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for FY2007, which states, “The fight in Iraq is also critical to the future of Israel. A failure in Iraq will further destabilize the region, posing a direct threat to Israel. We must not let that occur to our friend and ally.”

Other. Aside from Egypt and Jordan, Israel has diplomatic relations with the majority-Muslim countries of Mauritania and Turkey and has had interest or trade offices in Morocco, Tunisia, Oman, and Qatar. The latter four suspended relations with Israel during the Palestinian *intifadah*. Former Foreign Minister Silvan Shalom had predicted that relations with Arab and Muslim countries would improve due to Israel’s disengagement from Gaza. The first diplomatic breakthrough was his September 1, 2005, meeting in Istanbul with the Pakistani foreign minister, although

²⁷ Some have suggested that the soldiers might not be alive due to the nature of the operation in which the soldiers were captured, the probable injuries they sustained, and the lack of readily available medical assistance. Moreover, there has been no discussion of a prisoner exchange comparable to that under discussion for the soldier kidnaped by Hamas earlier.

²⁸ For text of speech, see [<http://www.pmo.gov.il/PMOEng/Communication/PMSpeaks/speechaipac130307.htm>].

²⁹ Interview by Tal Schneider, *Ma’ariv*, April 27, 2007, Open Source Center Document GMP20070427754006.

³⁰ Ze’ev Schiff, “US Withdrawal in Iraq to Strengthen Arab Extremists Around Israel,” *Ha’aretz*, April 20, 2007.

³¹ Hussein Agha, “The Last Thing the Middle East’s Main Players Want is US Troops to Leave Iraq...,” *The Guardian*, April 25, 2007.

Pakistani officials have asserted that they will not recognize Israel until an independent Palestinian state is established. On September 14, Pakistan's President Pervez Musharraf shook Prime Minister Sharon's hand in a "chance" meeting at the U.N. General Assembly opening session. In October, Pakistan accepted Israeli humanitarian aid after a devastating earthquake. In April 2007, Musharraf offered to mediate between Israel and the Palestinians and said that he would be willing to visit Israel to help bring peace to the Middle East. Prime Minister Olmert declined the mediation offer, preferring to deal directly with Palestinian President Abbas.

Shalom also met the Indonesian, Qatari, Algerian, Moroccan, and Tunisian foreign ministers at the U.N. Also in September 2005, Bahrain ended its economic boycott of Israel, a move required by the World Trade Organization and the Bahrain-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, but it has vowed not to normalize relations.

Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali sent a personal letter to Sharon, praising his "courageous" withdrawal from Gaza. Foreign Minister Shalom attended the World Summit on the Information Society November 2005 and Knesset members attended the European-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly in March 2007; both events were held in Tunis.

In September 2006, Foreign Minister Livni was said to have met at the U.N. with 10 Arab and Muslim foreign ministers. On January 30, 2007, Vice Premier Shimon Peres met the Emir of Qatar in Doha. Speaker Itzik was invited to the Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting in Indonesia in May 2007 but did not attend because of security concerns. In September 2007, Livni met the Emir of Qatar at the U.N. and appeared with the Secretary-General of the Omani Foreign Ministry at a public event.

Israel also has good relations with predominantly Muslim Azerbaijan, which supplies about one-sixth of Israel's oil needs and seeks Israeli investments, as well as with Tajikistan, which seeks Israel's technological expertise.

European Union³²

Israel has complex relations with the European Union (EU). Many Europeans believe that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a root cause of terrorism and of Islamist extremism among their own Muslim populations and want it addressed urgently. The EU has ambitions to exert greater influence in the Middle East peace process. The EU is a member of the "Quartet," with the United States, U.N., and Russia, which developed the Road Map. EU officials appeared to share Palestinian suspicions that Sharon's disengagement plan meant "Gaza first, Gaza only" and would not lead to the Road Map process. They observed with concern Israel's ongoing settlement activity and construction of the security barrier in the West Bank, which, according to the Europeans, contravene the Road Map and prejudice negotiations on borders.

³² See also CRS Report RL31956, *European Views and Policies Toward the Middle East*, December 21, 2005, by Kristin Archick, and CRS Report RL33808, *Germany's Relations with Israel: Background and Implications for German Middle East Policy*, January 19, 2007, by Paul Belkin.

Israel has been cool to EU overtures because it views many Europeans as biased in favor of the Palestinians and hears some Europeans increasingly question the legitimacy of the State of Israel. Some Israelis contend that the basis of such views is an underlying European anti-Semitism. Nonetheless, in November 2005, Israel agreed to allow the EU to maintain a Border Assistance Mission (EU-BAM) to monitor the reopened Rafah crossing between the Gaza Strip and Egypt. The 90-man EU mission was extended despite European complaints about Israeli restrictions and frequent closures of the crossing. It suspended operations on June 13, 2007, when Hamas took over Gaza. After the war in Lebanon, Israel urged and welcomed the strong participation of European countries in the expanded United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

To Israel's dismay, some EU representatives met local Hamas leaders elected in December 2004 in order to oversee EU-funded local projects. The EU also authorized its monitoring mission for the January 2006 Palestinian parliamentary elections to contact the full range of candidates, including Hamas, in order to carry out its task. EU officials have said, however, that Hamas will remain on the EU terror list until it commits to using nonviolent means to solve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The EU agrees with the Quartet's preconditions for relations with Hamas: disavowal of violence, recognition of Israel, and acceptance of prior Israeli-Palestinian accords. The EU developed, at the Quartet's request, a temporary international mechanism to aid the Palestinian people directly while bypassing the then Hamas-led PA government.

The EU does not include Hezbollah on its list of terrorist organizations as Israel demands. Israel has protested meetings between European ambassadors and Hezbollah ministers in the Lebanese cabinet.

Israel participates in the EU's Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Initiative, otherwise known as the Barcelona Process, and in the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP). And EU countries combined are Israel's second trading partner, but the EU bans imports from Israeli settlements in the occupied territories.

Relations with the United States

Overview

On May 14, 1948, the United States became the first country to extend de facto recognition to the State of Israel. Over the years, the United States and Israel have developed a close friendship based on common democratic values, religious affinities, and security interests. Relations have evolved through legislation; memoranda of understanding; economic, scientific, military agreements; and trade.

Issues

Peace Process. The United States has been the principal international proponent of the Arab-Israeli peace process. President Jimmy Carter mediated the Israeli-Egyptian talks at Camp David which resulted in the 1979 peace treaty. President George H.W. Bush together with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev

convened the peace conference in Madrid in 1990 that inaugurated a decade of unprecedented negotiations between Israel, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and the Palestinians. President Clinton facilitated a series of agreements between Israel and the Palestinians as well as the Israeli-Jordanian peace treaty in 1994, hosted the Israeli-Palestinian summit at Camp David that failed to reach a peace settlement, and sought unsuccessfully to mediate between Israel and Syria.

In June 2002, President George W. Bush outlined his vision of a democratic Palestine to be created alongside Israel in a three-year process.³³ U.S., European Union, Russian, and U.N. representatives built on this vision to develop the Road Map to a Permanent Two-State Solution to the Israeli Palestinian Conflict.³⁴

Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice has not named a Special Middle East Envoy and said that she would not get involved in direct Israeli-Palestinian negotiations of issues and preferred to have the Israelis and Palestinians work together. H.Res. 143, introduced on April 12, 2007, urges the President to appoint a Special Envoy for Middle East Peace. S.Res. 224, introduced on June 7, has a similar provision.

After the Administration supported Israel's disengagement from Gaza mainly as a way to return to the Road Map, Secretary Rice personally mediated an accord to secure the reopening of the Rafah crossing between Gaza and Egypt in November 2005. Some Israelis criticized her insistence that the January 2006 Palestinian elections proceed with Hamas participating, which produced a Hamas-led government. The Administration later agreed with Israel's preconditions for dealing with that government. Rice traveled to the region several times in 2007 in order to get the Israelis and Palestinians to focus on what she describes as a "political horizon" for the Palestinians. President Bush convened an international meeting in Annapolis, MD on November 27 to support bilateral negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians.

Settlements. All recent U.S. Administrations have disapproved of Israel's settlement activity as prejudging final status issues and possibly preventing the emergence of a contiguous Palestinian state. On April 14, 2004, however President Bush noted the need to take into account changed "realities on the ground, including already existing major Israeli population centers" (i.e., settlements), asserting "it is unrealistic to expect that the outcome of final status negotiations will be full and complete return to the armistice lines of 1949."³⁵ He later emphasized that it was a subject for negotiations between the parties.

Jerusalem. Since taking East Jerusalem in the 1967 war, Israel has maintained that Jerusalem is its indivisible, eternal capital. Few countries agree with this position. The U.N.'s 1947 partition plan called for the internationalization of Jerusalem, while the Declaration of Principles signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in September 1993 says that it is a subject for permanent

³³ See [<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/06/20020624-3.html>] for text of President's speech.

³⁴ See [<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2003/20062.htm>]for text of Road Map.

³⁵ For text of Bush letter to Sharon, see [<http://www.whitehouse.gov>].

status negotiations. U.S. Administrations have recognized that Jerusalem's status is unresolved by keeping the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. In 1995, Congress mandated that the embassy be moved to Jerusalem,³⁶ but a series of presidential waivers of penalties for non-compliance have delayed the move. U.S. legislation has granted Jerusalem status as a capital in particular instances and sought to prevent U.S. official recognition of Palestinian claims to the city. Those provisions are repeated in H.R. 2764, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, signed into law on December 26, 2007.

Syrian Talks. The United States has never recognized Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, which it views as a violation of international law. However, the current administration has not attempted to revive Israeli-Syrian peace talks. Olmert and the Bush Administration generally have agreed on isolating Damascus until it ends its relations with terrorists and Iran. Yet, some in the Israeli coalition, Knesset, and press want their government to engage Damascus in order to distance it from an alliance with Teheran that enhances the Iranian threat to the Jewish State.

Democratization Policy. Some Israeli officials have questioned possible unintended consequences of the U.S. democratization policy in the Middle East, believing that it is aiding extremist organizations to gain power and to be legitimized. Alarmed, they cite the examples of Hezbollah in Lebanon, Hamas in the Palestinian Authority, and the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt.³⁷

Trade and Investment. Israel and the United States concluded a Free Trade Agreement in 1985, and all customs duties between the two trading partners have since been eliminated. The FTA includes provisions that protect both countries' more sensitive agricultural sub-sectors with non-tariff barriers, including import bans, quotas, and fees. Israeli exports to the United States have grown since the FTA became effective. As noted above, qualified industrial zones in Jordan and Egypt are considered part of the U.S.-Israeli free trade area. The United States is Israel's main trading partner, while Israel ranks about 20th among U.S. trading partners.

U.S. companies have made large investments in Israel. In July 2005, the U.S. microchip manufacturer Intel announced that it would invest \$4.6 billion in its Israeli branch; Israel provided a grant of 15% of an investment of up to \$3.5 billion or \$525 million to secure the deal. In May 2006, prominent U.S. investor Warren Buffet announced that he was buying 80% of Iscar, a major Israeli metalworks, for \$4 billion.

Energy Cooperation. In the context of Israel's relinquishing control of Egyptian oil fields and conclusion of a peace treaty with Egypt, Israel and the United States signed a memorandum of agreement in 1979 for the United States to provide oil to Israel in emergency circumstances. Those circumstances have not arisen to date; and the agreement been extended until 2014.

³⁶ P.L. 109-102, November 14, 2005.

³⁷ For example, head of military intelligence, Maj. Gen. Amos Yadlin, in Ahiya Raved, "Intelligence Chief: Strategic Threats on Israeli Rising," *Ynetnews*, June 20, 2006, Open Source Center Document GMP20060621746004.

H.R. 6/P.L. 110-140, December 19, 2007, the Renewable Fuels, Consumer Protection, and Energy Efficiency Act of 2007, calls for U.S.-Israeli energy cooperation and authorizes the Secretary of Energy to make grants to businesses, academic institutions, nonprofit entities in Israel and the government of Israel to support research, development, and commercialization of renewable energy or energy efficiency.

Aid.³⁸ Israel was the largest recipient of U.S. foreign aid after 1976 and until Iraq supplanted it after 2003. In 1998, Israeli, congressional, and Administration officials agreed to reduce U.S. \$1.2 billion in Economic Support Funds (ESF) to zero over ten years, while increasing Foreign Military Financing (FMF) from \$1.8 billion to \$2.4 billion. The process began in FY1999, with P.L. 105-277, October 21, 1998, and concludes with FY2008. Separately from the scheduled ESF cuts, Israeli received an extra \$1.2 billion to fund implementation of the Wye agreement (part of the Israeli-Palestinian peace process) in FY2000, \$200 million in anti-terror assistance in FY2002, and \$1 billion in FMF in the supplemental appropriations bill for FY2003.

H.R. 5522, the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill, FY2007, passed in the House on June 9, 2006, appropriated \$120 million in ESF, \$40 million for migration and refugee assistance, and \$2.34 billion in FMF (of which \$610 million may be spent for defense acquisitions in Israel) for Israel. The Senate did not pass a bill. Programs for FY2007 operated under the terms of a continuing appropriations resolution (H.R. 5631/P.L. 109-289, as amended) which provided funding at the FY2006 level or the House-passed FY2007 level, whichever was less; for Israel, it was the House bill. Israel also received \$240,000 in Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related programs (NADR) funds for FY2007. For FY2008, the Administration requested 2.4 billion in FMF and \$500,000 in International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds for Israel. H. R. 2764, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, signed into law on December 26, provides \$2.4 billion in FMF, of which \$631.2 million may be spent in Israel, and \$40 million for refugee assistance. The amounts may be subject to a 0.81% across the board rescission.

After meeting Prime Minister Olmert at the White House on June 19, 2007, President Bush said that a new 10-year aid agreement would be signed to ensure that Israel retains a “qualitative military edge.” The President also directed Secretary of Defense Robert Gates to expedite approval of IDF procurement requests in order to replenish arms and materiel used during the 2006 war against Hezbollah in Lebanon. On August 13, U.S. Under Secretary of State Nicholas Burns and Israeli Foreign Ministry Director General Aharon Abramowitz signed a memorandum of understanding to govern a new 10-year, \$30 billion aid package. Aid will increase from \$2.4 billion in FMF in FY2008 to \$2.55 billion in FY2009, and average \$3 billion a year by the conclusion of the 10-year period. Israel is allowed to spend 26.3% of the aid in Israel; the remainder is to be spent on U.S. arms. Burns stated that “a secure and strong Israel is in the interests of the United States” and that the aid was an “investment in peace” because “peace will not be made without strength.” Congress must approve the annual appropriations.

³⁸ For more details, see CRS Report RL33222, *U.S. Foreign Aid to Israel*, by Jeremy Sharp.

Congress has legislated other special provisions regarding aid to Israel. Since the 1980s, ESF and FMF have been provided as all grant cash transfers, not designated for particular projects, and have been transferred as a lump sum in the first month of the fiscal year, instead of in periodic increments. Israel is allowed to spend about one-quarter of the military aid for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and services, including research and development, rather than in the United States. Finally, to help Israel out of its economic slump, P.L. 108-11, April 16, 2003, provided \$9 billion in loan guarantees (for commercial loans) over three years. As of September 2006, \$4.5 billion of the guarantees were unexpended.³⁹ P.L. 109-472, January 11, 2007, extends the period for which the guarantees are to be provided for a second time until September 30, 2011.

Security Cooperation. Although Israel is frequently referred to as an ally of the United States, the two countries do not have a mutual defense agreement. Even without a treaty obligation, President Bush has said several times that the United States would defend Israel militarily in the event of an attack.⁴⁰

On November 30, 1981, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Israeli Minister of Defense Ariel Sharon signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU), establishing a framework for continued consultation and cooperation to enhance the national security of both countries. In November 1983, the two sides formed a Joint Political Military Group (JPMG) to implement provisions of the MOU. Joint air and sea military exercises began in June 1984, and the United States has constructed facilities to stockpile military equipment in Israel. In 2001, an annual interagency strategic dialogue, including representatives of diplomatic, defense, and intelligence establishments, was created to discuss long-term issues.

In 2003, reportedly at the U.S. initiative due to bilateral tensions related to Israeli arms sales to China, the strategic dialogue was suspended. (See *Military Sales*, below.) After the issue was resolved, the talks resumed at the State Department on November 28, 2005. On January 21, 2007, Under Secretary of State Burns and Deputy Secretary of Defense Gordon Englund headed a U.S. delegation to Tel Aviv for the annual talks. Minister of Transportation Shaul Mofaz (a former Chief of Staff and former Defense Minister) and Defense Ministry Director General (now Chief of Staff) Gabi Ashkenazi led the Israeli delegation. Mofaz reported that the Americans wanted to hold the dialogue four times a year; meetings also were held in June and November 2007.

Secretary of Defense Gates' visit to Israel in April 2007, the first by a U.S. Secretary of Defense in eight years, was seen as a clear sign that strains in the relationship had truly eased. His meetings included discussions of bilateral military-to-military relations, the peace process, Syria, Iran, and Iraq. Gates tried to assure his Israeli interlocutors that a planned U.S. arms sale to Saudi Arabia, reportedly to

³⁹ See also CRS Report RL33222, *U.S. Foreign Aid to Israel*, by Jeremy Sharp.

⁴⁰ Interview with Reuters, cited in Glenn Kessler, "Bush Says U.S. Would Defend Israel Militarily," *Washington Post*, February 2, 2006. See also [<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/05/20060523-9.html>] for transcript of joint Bush-Olmert news conference in May 2006.

include satellite-guided munitions, was needed to counter the Iranian threat and would not threaten Israel's military superiority.⁴¹

On May 6, 1986, Israel and the United States signed an agreement (the contents of which are secret) for Israeli participation in the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI/"Star Wars"). Under SDI, Israel is developing the Arrow anti-ballistic missile with a total U.S. financial contribution so far of more than \$1 billion, increasing annually. The system became operational in 2000 in Israel and has been tested successfully. The Defense Appropriations Act for FY2007, P.L. 109-289, September 29, 2006 appropriated approximately \$138 million for the Arrow program. Of this amount, \$53 million is for producing missile components in the United States and missile components and missiles in Israel to meet Israel's defense requirements, and \$20.4 million is for a joint feasibility study of the Short Range Ballistic Missile Defense (SRBMD) initiative, a missile interceptor designed to thwart missiles and rockets from 40 to 200 kilometers that is not expected to be operational before 2011. The U.S. DOD Missile Defense Agency has agreed to extend the U.S.-Israel Arrow System Improvement Program (ASIP) and post-ASIP through 2013.

H.R. 1585, the Defense Authorization Act for FY2008, presented to the President on December 19, but which the President refused to sign on December 28 (issuing a pocket veto because Congress had adjourned) for reasons unrelated to Israel, would authorize full funding of the Administration's request of \$73.5 million for the Arrow and \$7 million for the joint SRBMD, known as "David's Sling." It provides an additional \$25 million to complete accelerated co-production of Arrow missiles, \$45 million to continue joint development of David's Sling, and \$135 million to begin acquisition of a Thermal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) fire unit in order to provide Israel with a follow-on missile defense system of greater performance than the Arrow. In their Conference Report to accompany H.R. 1585, the conferees say that they are aware that Israel is considering a follow-on system for the Arrow Weapon System that would provide better defensive capability against faster, higher, and more challenging missiles than Arrow can currently provide. The conferees encourage Israel and the Missile Defense Agency to evaluate the possibility of using the U.S. Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system, or a land-based version of the Standard Missile-3, as a successor to Arrow. If either or both of these systems could provide the desired level of defensive protection, it would be much more cost-effective and less expensive than developing a new Arrow system. Sec. 227 of the Conference Report conveys the sense of Congress that the United States should have an active program of ballistic missile defense cooperation with Israel, and should take steps to improve the coordination, interoperability, and integration of the two countries' missile defense capabilities. It requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the status of cooperation.

H.R. 3222, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2008, was signed into law as P.L. 110-116 on November 13, 2007. Sec. 8080 appropriates \$155,572,000 for the Arrow program, of which \$37,383,000 is for the producing missile components in the United States and missile components and missiles in Israel; \$20 million is for

⁴¹ David S. Cloud and Jennifer Medina, "Gates Assures Israel on Plan to Sell Arms to Saudis," *New York Times*, April 20, 2007.

preliminary design for an upper-tier component to Israeli Missile Defense Architecture, and \$37 million for SRBMD. Israel reportedly has decided that the THAAD does not meet its range and altitude requirements and seeks to develop a new interceptor. THAAD is not mentioned in the appropriations bill.

Security cooperation extends to cooperation in countering terrorism. The House passed H.R. 884, the Promoting Antiterrorism through Technology and Sciences Act (PACTS Act) on February 27, 2007; it includes Israel as a possible foreign partner for international cooperative activities. The Senate has not acted on the bill. P.L. 110-53 (H.R. 1), Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, signed into law on August 3, 2007, recognizes Israel as a potential research partner for the Department of Homeland Security.

In 1988, under the terms of Sec. 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, Israel was designated a “major non-NATO ally,” affording it preferential treatment in bidding for U.S. defense contracts and access to expanded weapons systems at lower prices. Israel participates in NATO’s Mediterranean Dialogue and its Istanbul Cooperative Initiative. On October 16, 2006, Israel signed an Individual Cooperation Program (ICP) with NATO, providing for cooperation in such fields as counterterrorism, intelligence sharing, and disaster preparedness. On February 7, 2007, Amir Peretz became the first Israeli defense minister to visit NATO headquarters in Brussels. In June, as part of the ICP, Israel agreed to joint military training and exercises with NATO to enhance interoperability, potentially leading to Israeli participation in NATO-led missions. H.Res. 235, introduced and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs on March 9, 2007, states that Israel is deserving of NATO membership and supports upgrading Israel’s relationship with NATO to that of a leading member of the Mediterranean Dialogue and member of the Partnership for Peace.

Other Issues

Military Sales. In 2006, Israel earned \$4.4 billion from defense sales. India was Israel’s biggest customer, with purchases totaling \$1.5 billion.

The United States and Israel have regularly discussed Israel’s sale of sensitive security equipment and technology to various countries, especially China. Israel reportedly is China’s second major arms supplier, after Russia.⁴² U.S. administrations believe that such sales are potentially harmful to the security of U.S. forces in Asia. In 2000, the United States persuaded Israel to cancel the sale of the Phalcon, an advanced, airborne early-warning system, to China. More recently, Israel’s agreement to upgrade Harpy Killer unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) that it sold to China in 1999 angered the Pentagon. China tested the weapon over the Taiwan Strait in 2004. In reaction, the Department of Defense suspended technological cooperation with the Israel Air Force on the future F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) aircraft as well as several other programs, held up shipments of some military equipment, and refused to

⁴² Ron Kampeas, “Israel-U.S. Dispute on Arms Sales to China Threatens to Snowball,” *Jewish Telegraphic Agency*, June 8, 2005, citing a U.S.-China Economic and Security Review 2004 report.

communicate with the Israeli Defense Ministry Director General, whom Pentagon officials believed had misled them about the Harpy deal.

On August 17, 2005, the U.S. DOD and the Israeli Ministry of Defense issued a joint press statement reporting that they had signed an understanding “designed to remedy problems of the past that seriously affected the technology security relationship and to restore confidence in the technology security area. In the coming months additional steps will be taken to restore confidence fully.”⁴³ According to the Israeli newspaper *Ha'aretz*, Israel will continue to voluntarily adhere to the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies, without actually being a party to it. On November 4, in Washington, Defense Minister Mofaz announced that Israel would again participate in the F-35 JSF project and that the crisis in relations was over.⁴⁴

In March 2006, the new Defense Ministry Director General Jacob Toren said that an Israeli interagency process had begun approving marketing licenses for Israeli firms to sell selected dual-use items and services to China, primarily for the 2008 Olympic Games, on a case-by-case basis. On July 17, 2007, the Knesset passed a Law on Control of Defense Exports, regulations that establish a new authority in the Defense Ministry to oversee defense exports and involve the Foreign Ministry for the first time in the process among other provisions.

On October 21, 2005, it was reported that Israel would freeze or cancel a deal to upgrade 22 Venezuelan Air Force F-16 fighter jets, with some U.S. parts and technology. The Israeli government had requested U.S. permission to proceed, but it was not granted.

Espionage-Related Cases. In November 1985, Jonathan Pollard, a civilian U.S. naval intelligence employee, and his wife were charged with selling classified documents to Israel. Four Israeli officials also were indicted. The Israeli government claimed that it was a rogue operation. Pollard was sentenced to life in prison and his wife to two consecutive five-year terms. She was released in 1990, moved to Israel, and divorced Pollard. Israelis complain that Pollard received an excessively harsh sentence. Israel granted him citizenship in 1996, and he remains a cause celebre there. Israeli officials repeatedly raise the Pollard case with U.S. counterparts, but no formal request for clemency is pending.⁴⁵ Pollard’s Mossad handler Rafi Eitan, now 79 years old, is head of the Pensioners’ Party and Minister for Jerusalem affairs in the current government. On June 8, 2006, the Israeli High Court of Justice refused to intervene in efforts to obtain Pollard release.

⁴³ “U.S. Israel Agree to Consult on Future Israeli Weapons Sales - Nations Affirm Joint Commitment to Address Global Security Challenges,” U.S. State Department Press Release, August 17, 2005.

⁴⁴ In September 2007, the Israeli Defense Forces announced plans to purchase at least 25 F-35 jets, with the option to purchase more.

⁴⁵ See CRS Report RS20001, *Jonathan Pollard: Background and Considerations for Presidential Clemency*, by Richard Best and Clyde Mark.

On June 13, 2005, U.S. Department of Defense analyst Lawrence Franklin was indicted for the unauthorized disclosure of classified information (about Iran) to a foreign diplomat. Press reports named Na'or Gil'on, a political counselor at the Israeli Embassy in Washington, as the diplomat. Gil'on was not accused of wrongdoing and returned to Israel. Then Foreign Minister Silvan Shalom strongly denied that Israel was involved in any activity that could harm the United States, and Israel's Ambassador to the United States declared that "Israel does not spy on the United States." Franklin had been charged earlier on related counts of conspiracy to communicate and disclose national defense information to "persons" not entitled to receive it. The information was about Al Qaeda, U.S. policy toward Iran, and the bombing of the Khobar Towers, a U.S. housing site in Saudi Arabia, in 1996. On August 4, 2005, two former officials of the American Israel Political Action Committee (AIPAC), Steven J. Rosen and Keith Weissman, whom AIPAC fired in April 2005, were identified as the "persons" and indicted for their parts in the conspiracy. Both denied wrongdoing. On October 24, their attorneys asked the court to summon Israeli diplomats to Washington for testimony. On January 20, 2006, Franklin was sentenced to 12 years, 7 months in prison.

Rosen and Weissman are the first nongovernment employees ever indicted under the 1917 Espionage Act for receiving classified information orally; they argue that they were exercising protected free speech and the law was designed to punish government officials. In August 2007, a judge ruled that "the rights protected by the First Amendment must at times yield to the need for national security." However, he required the government to establish that national security is genuinely at risk and that those who wrongly disclosed the information knew that disclosure could harm the nation. On November 2, the judge ruled that Secretary of State Rice and other present and former Administration officials must testify about their conversations with Rosen and Weissman to help the defense establish that "the meetings charged in the indictment were examples of the government's use of AIPAC as a diplomatic back channel." This may exculpate the defendants by negating charges of criminal intent. The trial is scheduled to begin January 14, 2008.

Use of U.S. Arms. After the war against Hezbollah in Lebanon ended in August 2006, the State Department Office of Defense Trade Controls began to investigate whether Israel's use of U.S.-made cluster bombs in the war had violated the Arms Export Control Act, which restricts use of the weapons to military targets, or confidential bilateral agreements with the United States that restrict use of U.S. supplies cluster munitions to certain military targets in non-civilian areas. On January 28, 2007, the State Department informed Congress of preliminary findings that Israel may have violated agreements by using cluster bombs against civilian populated areas. A final determination has not been made. Israel has denied violating agreements, saying that it had acted in self-defense. The U.N. has reported deaths and injuries in southern Lebanon from the weapons since the war ended.⁴⁶ H.R. 2764, Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY2008, signed into law on December 26, bans the use of military assistance and the issuance of defense export licenses for cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology unless the submunitions of the cluster

⁴⁶ David S. Cloud and Greg Myre, "Israel May Have Violated Arms Pact, U.S. Officials Say," *New York Times*, January 28, 2007.

munitions have a 99% or higher tested rate and the applicable agreement specifies that the munitions will only be used against clearly defined military targets and not where civilians are known to be present. The Administration objects to these restrictions.

Intellectual Property Protection. The “Special 301” provisions of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, require the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) to identify countries which deny adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights. In April 2005, the USTR elevated Israel from its “Watch List” to the “Priority Watch List” because it had an “inadequate data protection regime” and intended to pass legislation to reduce patent term extensions. The USTR singled out for concern U.S. biotechnology firms’ problems in Israel and persistent piracy affecting of U.S. copyrights. In 2006, the USTR retained Israel on the Priority Watch List due to continuing concern about copyright matters and about legislation Israel had passed in December 2005 that weakened protections for U.S. pharmaceutical companies.⁴⁷ According to Deputy Secretary of Commerce David Sampson, the U.S. government claims that parties in Israel are making unfair use of information submitted when patented pharmaceuticals are registered in Israel and demands that the information not be transferred to powerful Israeli generic drug companies, such as Teva. It also is concerned about software, music and DVD piracy in Israel.⁴⁸ In April 2007, the USTR again kept Israel on the Priority Watch List because “Israel appears to have left unchanged the intellectual property regime that results in inadequate protection against unfair commercial use of data generated to obtain marketing approval.” On May 2, the Israeli Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce responded that Israel had “complied completely in all areas that had been deemed lacking in the past.”

U.S. Interest Groups

Groups actively interested in Israel and the peace process are noted below with links to their websites for information on their policy positions.

American Israel Public Affairs Committee: [<http://www.aipac.org/>]

American Jewish Committee:
[<http://www.ajc.org/site/c.ijITI2PHKoG/b.685761/k.CB97/Home.htm>]

American Jewish Congress: [<http://www.ajcongress.org/>]

Americans for Peace Now: [<http://www.peacenow.org/>]

Anti-Defamation League: [<http://www.adl.org/>]

Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations:
[<http://www.conferenceofpresidents.org/>]

⁴⁷ For U.S. government explanation of Israel’s listing on the Priority Watch List, see *Full Version of the 2006 Special 301 Report*, April 28, 2006, accessible at [<http://www.ustr.gov>]

⁴⁸ Ora Coren, “U.S. Worried about Israel’s Intellectual Property Laws,” *Ha’aretz*, February 1, 2007.

The Israel Project:

[<http://www.theisraelproject.org/site/c.hsJPK0PIIjPH/b.672581/k.CB99/Home.htm>]

Israel Policy Forum: [<http://www.israelpolicyforum.org/>]

New Israel Fund: [<http://www.nif.org/>]

Zionist Organization of America: [<http://www.zoa.org/>]

Figure 1. Map of Israel



Source: Map Resources. Adapted by CRS.