משרד ראש הממשלה היועץ הכלכלי לראש הממשלה

Prime Minister's Office Economic Advisor to The Prime Minister

ירושלים, ט"ז באדר התשנ"ד מירושלים, ט"ז באדר התשנ"ד 27 בפברואר 1994

אל: ראש הממשלה

הנדון: דיווח מהשיחות הכלכליות בפריז

השיחות התחילו ביום ב' 21.2.94 בצוותי העבודה ובהם הובהר כי הפלשתינאים חוזרים בהם מחלק מההבנות שהושגו ולא מקבלים עדיין את עקרון המעטפת.

ביום ד' החלו השיחות בין בייגה לאבו-עלא שנמשכו גם ביום ה'. לקראת הערב נמסרה לפלשתינאים טיוטת נוסח המרכזת את הנקודות העיקריות במו"מ כדלהלן:

- עקרון המעטפת ורשימה בסיסית הכוללת את כל המוצרים בעלי מכסים ומיסים זהים.
- רשימה מוגבלת (B) לחריגים מהרשימה הבסיסית לפי צרכים מיוחדים. בעלי מכסים ומיסים שונים.
- רשימה מוגבלת (C) לחריגים מהרשימה הבסיסית ליבוא ממדינות ערב בשיעורי מכס מלאים.
 - מדיניות יבוא אחידה (רשיונות, תקנים וכדו').
 - מע"מ אחיד ליבוא ליצור מקומי בשטחים ושווה למע"מ בישראל.
- שינויים במדיניות המכס: ברשימה A זכות ישראל עם התיעצות במידת האפשר עם הפלשתינאים. ברשימה B בעצמאות פלשתינאית.
 - נוכחות אנשי מכס ישראלים במעברים.
- מעבר עובדים בכפוף לזכות ישראל לקבוע הכמות ומעבר מוצרים חקלאיים בהתאם לסיכומים.
 - חלוקת הכנסות.

לאחר מו"מ ממושך בין בייגה ואבו-עלא על הנקודות שלעיל ולאחר שנראה כי מושגת הסכמה על מרבית הנקודות הופיעו הפלשתינאים עם טיוטה נגדית אשר סותרת את עיקרי העמדה הישראלית .כתוצאה מכך התמשך המו"מ עד בוקר יום ו' ולא הושגה הסכמה בנושאים (למרות שבחלק מהנושאים נראה שיש הבנה).

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לאורך כל השיחות הובהר כי האלטרנטיבה לעקרונות הישראלים הינה סגירה מוחלטת של עזה ויריחו בנושא עובדים, חקלאות, תעשיה וחלוקת הכנסות.

נראה כי הפלשתינאים חוששים מאד מאלטרנטיבה זו וכמובן היו מעדיפים את אלטרנטיבת הביניים (פתוח לישראל ובמקביל גם לארצות ערב וארצות אחרות).

יש לציין כי האלטרנטיבה של סגירה מוחלטת <u>אפשרית</u> בעזה ויריחו אבל **בעיתית** לגבי כלל יו"ש.

לסיכום:

- 1. נראה כי´ הפלשתינאים "סוחבים" הדיונים ע"מ לשפר עמדות בכל סבב (למרות שבמֶספֶר סעיפים גם אנחנו נסוגנו בעמדותינו).
- יש, לדעתי, להתכונן בצורה ראלית ואמיתית לאלטרנטיבת המשק הסגור עם כל המשמעויות (גבול מכס בעזה ויריחו, היתרים לעובדים מחו"ל, תסיסה בתוך השטחים עקב מחסור בעבודה). ולהמשיך בשיחות להשגת אלטרנטיבת המעטפת.

בברכה,

אילן פלטו

העתק: ש. שבס - כאן ז'ק נריה - כאן

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בספת במברך בי באב

In order to accelerate the negotiations on the economic relations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority within the context of the Gaza and Jericho Area Agreement, the two sides have agreed on economic relations based on the following list of guidelines :

- There will be no economic barriers between Israel and the territory under the jurisdiction of the Palestinian Authority.
- In their trade relations and customs policy, the two sides will be guided by three agreed lists :

2.1 - LIST A. - A list of commodities and goods in which Israel will decide independently on custom taxes purchase tax levies, excises and other changes .

2.2 -LIST B. - A limited list of commodities and goods which the Palestinian will be able to import according to their needs and agreed quantities from Jordan deciding independently on rates of customs, purchase taxes, levies and excises.

- 2. 3 LIST C. A limited list of commodities and goods which the Palestinians will be able to import from any external source according to their need and agreed quantities deciding independently on the rates of customs, purchase tax, levies and excises.
- Changes in the rates in these lists mentioned above will be introduced as follows: 3.
- 3.1 In list A- Israel may decide on changes in rates. If the changes are of a downward nature, the Palestinian Authority may not follow. Any changes which do not require immediate decisions there will be a process of an advance notification and mutual consultations which will take into consideration all aspects and economic implications.
- 3.2 -In list B and C, the Palestinian Authority may introduce any changes in rates as it deems right (except for V.A.T.)
- All imported goods and commodities in the three above mentioned lists will be subject to the same rate of V.A.T.
- Import policy The import policy including classification, evaluation, licensing and other customs procedures shall be according to the Israeli import policy except if agreed otherwise. Each side will conduct its own licensing procedures.
- Each side will maintain the same policy on standardization based on health, safety and the protection of the environment. .Changes in the current standardization will be based only on these three guidelines. Exceptional requests for changes may be dealt by a joint subcommittee.

Entry points - Jordan River and The Gaza Strip.

Passengers - Each side will administer its own side of the custom hall including inspection and tax collecting. Israeli officials will be present in the Palestinian customs area and entitled to request inspection and collection of taxes when due (to be collected by the Palestinian Authority).

Commercial to the territory under the Palestinian Authority's jurisdiction. Both sides will administer the commercial part of the custom procedures.

- 8. There will be free movement of industrial goods and agricultural production between the two sides (except for 5 items in which limitations will be phased out as stipulated in the agreement on the movement of agricultural production).
- 9. Palestinian workers will be able to work in Israel subject to Israel's determination from time to time on the volume of labor.

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The two sides have agreed on economic relations based on the following :

- I. There will be no economic barrier between Israel and the territory under the jurisdiction of the Palestinian Authority.
- II. In their trade relations and customs policies the two sides will be guided by the following:
- 1. A baseline comprised of commodities and goods in which Israel will decide independently on custom taxes, purchase tax, levies, excises and other changes. This baseline will serve as the minimum basis for the Palestinian Authority.
- 2. An agreed list (list A) of commodities and goods which the Palestinians will be able to import according to agreed quantities which are compatible with the Palestinian market needs from Jordan and Egypt particularly and some Arab states.
- 3 An agreed list (list B) of commodities and goods in which the Palestinian will be able to import from any external source according to agreed quantities compatible with the Palestinian market needs and in which the Palestinian Authority will decide independently on the rates of Customs purchase tax, levies and excises.
- III Changes in the rates in these lists mentioned above will be introduced as follows:
- III a In the "baseline" Israel may decide on changes in rates. If the changes are of a downward nature, the Palestinian Authority may not follow. Any changes which do not require immediate decisions there will be a process of an advance notification and mutual consultations which will take into consideration all aspects and economic implications.
- III b In lists A and B, the Palestinian Authority may introduce any changes in rates as it deems right (except for V.A.T.)
- IV. All imported goods and commodities in the three above mentioned lists will be subject to the same rate of V.A.T. [I. There will be a unified rate for the Palestinians both local and on imports at the level of 16%]. [P. Between 15-16%].
- V. Import policy The import policy including classification, evaluation, licensing and other customs procedures shall be according to the Israeli import policy except if agreed otherwise. Each side will conduct its own licensing procedures.
- VI. Each side will maintain the same policy on standardization based on health, safety and the protection of the environment. Changes in the current standardization will be based only on these three guidelines until the Palestinian Authority establishes its own policy of standardization. Exceptional requests for changes may be dealt by a joint sub-committee.
- VII. Entry points Jordan River and The Gaza Strip.

 Passengers Each side will administer its own side of the custom hall including inspection and tax collecting. Israeli officials will be present [P. invisibly] in the Palestinian

customs area and entitled to request inspection and collection of taxes when due (to be collected by the Palestinian Authority).

Commercial to the territory under the Palestinian Authority's jurisdiction. Both sides will administer the commercial part of the custom procedures.

VIII. There will be free movement of local industrial goods and agricultural production between the two sides (except for 5 items in which limitations will be phased out as stipulated in the agreement on the movement of agricultural production).