

ARTICLE 12

[LICENSING]

1. Neither Party shall impose import licensing requirements on items exported by the other Party, unless licenses issued under such requirements are:
 - a. automatically approved;
 - b. necessary to administer a quantitative ceiling on imports justified under this Agreement or under the GATT insofar as it is not inconsistent with this Agreement; or
 - c. necessary to administer restrictions in conformity with this Agreement or under the GATT insofar as it is not inconsistent with this Agreement.
2. Each Party shall answer within thirty days all reasonable inquiries from the other Party with regard to criteria employed by its respective licensing authorities in granting or denying import licenses. In addition, the Parties recognize the desirability of publication of such criteria.
3. The Parties shall provide each other with a list of items subject to licensing requirements which shall specify whether each item is entitled to automatic or non-automatic import licensing. Notification of changes in this list shall be made on a timely basis and shall include a justification for each addition.
4. If an import license is denied for an item specified in the list prepared pursuant to paragraph 3 as being entitled to automatic licensing, then such item shall be considered to be subject to non-automatic licensing. Notification and justification for the action shall be provided within sixty days by the Party which has made such denial.
5. In the administration of automatic and non-automatic licensing requirements, the Parties shall adhere to the provisions of the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures. For the purposes of this Agreement the reporting requirements provided in the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures between the Contracting Parties of said agreement shall only apply to the United States and Israel.

ARTICLE 13

[TRADE-RELATED PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS]

Neither Party shall impose, as a condition of establishment, expansion or maintenance of investments by nationals or companies of the other Party, requirements to export any amount of production resulting from such investments or to purchase locally-produced goods and services. Moreover, neither Party shall impose requirements on investors to purchase locally-produced goods and services as a condition for receiving any type of governmental incentives.

ARTICLE 14

[INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY]

The Parties reaffirm their obligations under bilateral and multilateral agreements relating to intellectual property rights, including industrial property rights, in effect between the Parties. Accordingly, nationals and companies of each Party shall continue to be accorded national and most favored nation treatment with respect to obtaining, maintaining and enforcing patents of invention, with respect to obtaining and enforcing copyrights, and with respect to rights in trademarks, service marks, trade names, trade labels, and industrial property of all kinds.

ARTICLE 15

[GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT]

1. The Parties agree to endeavor to eliminate all restrictions relating to government procurement.
2. The United States shall waive all Buy National restrictions with respect to government agency purchases of a contract value of \$50,000 or more which would be subject to the Agreement on Government Procurement at the time of entry into force of this Agreement but for the threshold provided for in Article I'll) (b) of the Agreement on Government Procurement.