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Background and Executive Summary

Background

- The Britain-Israel Communications and Research Centre (BICOM) has requested that Oxford Economics investigate the scale and nature of economic and academic links between Israel and the UK as well as other significant ties (e.g. sporting and cultural links). These ties could be affected if there was a disruption to trade (such as a boycott) between the two countries.
- The work undertaken by Oxford Economics covered a wide range of areas, including trade ties, tourism, financial relationships, student links and spending, academic activities, cultural exchanges, sporting and other links. These are detailed in the chapters of this report.
- For ease of use, this report has been divided into three separate parts, documenting economic, academic and cultural/other ties.
- A summary of the overall findings of the report is included in this section

Part A: Economic Ties

Economic ties with Israel directly contributed a total of some £1.7 billion to UK GDP in 2006

- As indicated by Table ES1, UK/Israeli economic ties contributed some £1.7 billion to UK GDP in 2006.
- These numbers represent direct impacts and would be larger if indirect and induced “multiplier” effects (i.e. additional purchases by those further down the supply chain) were included.

Table ES1: Israeli contributions to UK GDP: 2006

Israeli Contributions to UK GDP: 2006	
Source	£ (billion)
Trade balance	0.4
Israeli Foreign Direct Investment: Gross Value Added*	0.7
Labour value added	0.6
Total	1.7

Source: Oxford Economics

*NB 2005 figure of £630 million has been increased by 3.1% to produce a 2006 estimate based on global FDI growth

Israel is the UK's 26th most important trade partner per head and joint trade contributed £0.4 billion to UK GDP in 2006

- Trade between the UK and Israel was worth £2,972 million in 2006; £1,708 million in exports to Israel and £1,264 million in imports. Hence the UK is a net exporter of goods and services to Israel. In 2006, trade between the two countries contributed £444 million to the UK economy.
- Trade is dominated by the exchange of goods, while services form approximately 23% of trade. Manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, and chemical goods are traded more than other types of goods.
- Israel is one of the UK's top fifty trading partners and ranks 26th on a national per capita basis (ahead of the US, Japanese and South African per capita figures), though it is the 95th most populous country in the world.

Israeli tourists spent some £86 million on visits to the UK in 2006

- Israeli tourists made 152,000 visits to the UK in 2006, spending £86 million.
- The most popular reason for Israeli tourists to visit the UK was to visit friends and family, but business-related visits were a close second and business visitors spent an above average amount per day.
- Israeli tourist spending added an estimated £40 million to UK GDP, supporting around 1,000 jobs. Some two-thirds of this tourist activity was centred on London.

... ***Israelis own £0.9 billion in UK portfolio investments and £ 0.7 billion in direct investments, contributing over £0.6 billion to UK GDP***

- Israelis own £8.5 billion of assets in the UK, while UK residents own £3.8 billion of assets in Israel. The most important asset classes are bank deposits and loans.
- The latest data show Israeli companies own £734 million of direct investments in the UK (or 4.2% of their total FDI). We estimate this investment employs 14,000 people and created £630 million in gross value added in the UK in 2005. UK companies own £165 million of direct investments in Israel.
- Israelis own £860 million of portfolio investments in UK-issued financial instruments. The majority of these (£701 million) are debt securities. The UK is the second most popular foreign destination for Israeli's portfolio investment, with a 5.6% share.
- UK-residents own £1,883 million of portfolio assets in Israel, making it the UK's 47th most

important investment destination. However, on a national per capita basis, Israel ranks as the 28th most popular destination for UK portfolio investments.

- Israelis held £6,933 million of deposits in UK-resident banks. This is 29% of Israel's cross-border deposits (which compares to the UK's share of 22% for all BIS area countries). Israelis received £1,736 million in UK bank loans.

Israeli workers in the UK are highly skilled, contributing an estimated £0.6 billion to UK GDP in 2006

- In 2006, there were around 14,000 Israelis living in the UK, the majority of them in London.
- The Israelis living in the UK tend to work in more highly skilled jobs than UK-born nationals and have achieved higher educational attainment. Given this, they are likely to generate more economic output per person than the average UK resident.
- In total, we estimate that UK-based Israelis contributed around £600 million to UK GDP in 2006.

Part B: Academic Ties

While small in terms of absolute numbers, Israeli students tend to be highly educated

- Some 937 Israeli university students are studying in the UK, with nearly 80% of these studying at the post graduate level.
- Israeli students contribute an estimated £16 million to UK GDP, of which, nearly £8 million is comprised of direct contributions to UK universities.

Links between academics are wide-ranging

- Over 200 Israeli academics are estimated to be employed in UK academic institutions.
- Based on salary and wage data, the contribution of Israeli academics to UK GDP is in the order of £6.8 million per annum.
- As is the nature of academic interactions, Israeli/UK contacts vary from discussions between individual academics to sabbaticals, research seminars, conferences, visiting tours, long-term project work and standing forums.

Academic links are focussed on the sciences and applied technology

- Academic and related industrial commercial links have been characterised by a focus on high-technology, medical research and innovative design.
- Although precise details of many links are confidential, using a minimalist definition of links

some 225 recent links between UK and Israeli academics may be catalogued.

- Examples of the benefits of past work include the development of the PillCam endoscopy capsule, which has benefited over 320,000 people worldwide, joint work on the treatment of breast cancer and bio-indicator work on the treatment of Alzheimer's Disease

Part C: Cultural, sporting and other ties

Governance programs have been developed over the past decade

- Good governance promotes communication and cultural understanding which improves dialogue and inter-cultural relations.
- The British Council has been working closely with the Israeli Government Ministries and training and development agencies since 1998 to highlight UK best practice and expertise in the field of governance. There have been a series of expert visits and exchanges between the UK and Israel to discuss how the UK's experience in public sector reform can be utilised. This has been an extremely useful information dissemination tool.

Sporting links have grown in recent years

- Sport encourages active communication between different communities, teaches people about their own and other peoples' cultures and develops leadership and team building qualities.
- Sporting linkages between the UK and Israel are primarily targeted at the young. For example, the Israel Youth Awards and Football for Peace. In November 2005, 13 Israeli young leaders and 11 UK young leaders were trained on the UK Youth Sport Trust 'Top Link' programme under the Dreams and Teams Initiative. They worked together to deliver a successful sports festival for 140 children from the local community. In February 2006, Arsenal Football Club signed a £350,000 sponsorship deal to promote Israel as a tourist destination.

There are long-standing artistic links between the two countries

- There are a large variety of media used to portray art linkages between Israel and the UK. This includes youth focused methods such as performance dance, electronic music and film. Exchange and cultural art visits are key to promote communication and cultural understanding between Israel and the UK.
- Examples include the BI-ARTS Exchange Programme and the St.Martin's College Exchange Programme. International dance events, including the new Tel Aviv Dance festival are useful to increase the understanding of Israeli identity.

Part A: Economic linkages between the UK and Israel

A-1 Overview

The Britain-Israel Communications and Research Centre (BICOM) has requested that Oxford Economics investigate the scale and nature of economic links between Israel and the UK. These ties could be affected if there was a disruption to trade (such as a boycott) between the two countries.

This section of the work undertaken by Oxford Economics covers a range of areas focussed on economic links, including trade ties, tourism, financial relationships and labour linkages. It is also possible to gain a rough overall picture of the salience of UK/Israeli economic ties by estimating major elements of the direct GDP impact of UK/Israeli ties on the UK economy. This is done by adding the estimated GDP impacts of the trade, financial and labour linkages, listed in the rest of this section. (Note that tourism is a subset of trade and that the student and academic GDP contributions, estimated in the accompanying section on academic links, should largely be captured in the trade and labour estimates).

As indicated by Table A1-1 UK/Israeli economic ties contributed some £1.7 billion to UK GDP in 2006.

Table A1-1: Israeli contributions to UK GDP: 2006

Israeli Contributions to UK GDP: 2006	
Source	£ (billion)
Trade balance	0.4
Israeli Foreign Direct Investment: Gross Value Added*	0.7
Labour value added	0.6
Total	1.7

Source: Oxford Economics

*NB 2005 figure of £630 million has been increased by 3.1% to produce a 2006 estimate based on global FDI growth

Note that these figures are intended only to be broadly indicative of the scale of economic links, and there may be a number of other ways of calculating the approximate scale of the linkages. Further, these numbers represent direct impacts and would be larger if indirect and induced “multiplier” effects (i.e. additional purchases by those further down the supply chain) were included.

A-2 Trade Linkages

Key Points

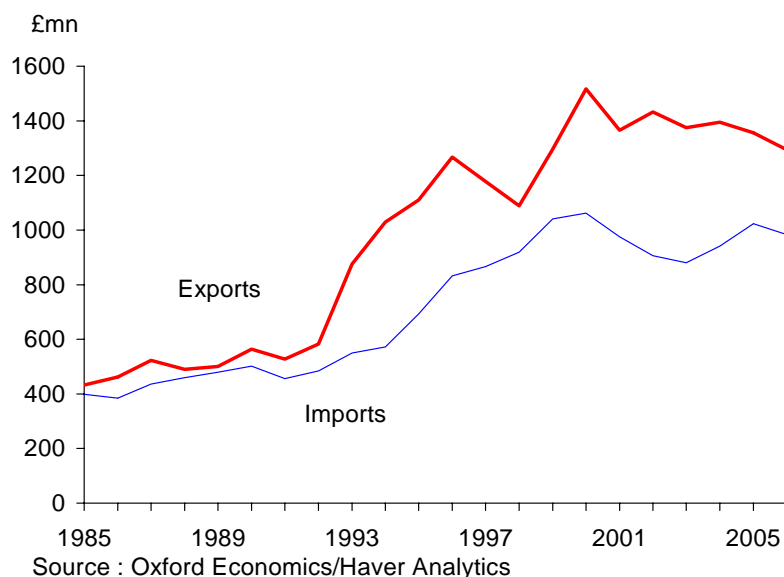
- Trade between the UK and Israel was worth £2,972 million in 2006; £1,708 million in exports to Israel and £1,264 million in imports. Hence the UK is a net exporter of goods and services to Israel. In 2006, trade between the two countries contributed £444 million to the UK economy.
- Trade is dominated by the exchange of goods, while services form approximately 23% of trade. Manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, and chemical goods are traded more than other types of goods.
- Israel is one of the UK's top fifty trading partners and ranks 26th on a national per capita basis (ahead of the US, Japanese and South African per capita figures), though it is the 95th most populous country in the world

This section analyses the trade links that exist between Israel and the UK. In particular, it looks at the recent history of trade between the two countries, which goods and services are traded the most and how this bilateral relationship compares with other UK trading partnerships.

A-2.1 Trade history

The value of trade between the UK and Israel has been relatively stable over the last two decades. During this period, the UK has been a net exporter to Israel. £2,972 million worth of trade was conducted between the two countries last year. However, in 2006, the trade balance fell by 36% from £637m in 2005 to £444m.

Chart A2-1: UK exports and imports of goods



The balance of income with Israel is negative, indicating that the UK receives less money from Israel in terms of investment income and earnings from British workers in Israel than Israel receives from investment income and Israeli workers in the UK. The net flow of current transfers, although very small, has also generally been in Israel's favour (see Table A2-1).

Table A2-1: Summary of UK trade with Israel

Summary of UK trade with Israel (Millions of pounds)				
	Trade balance in goods and services with Israel	Balance of income with Israel	Balance of current transfers with Israel	Overall current account balance with Israel
1995	578	-118	-8	452
1996	631	-124	-1	506
1997	523	-161	4	366
1998	305	-107	2	200
1999	607	-130	1	478
2000	666	-171	-4	491
2001	608	-186	-5	417
2002	768	-128	-7	633
2003	644	-81	-2	561
2004	646	-77	-8	561
2005	637	-168	-9	460
2006	444	-139	-10	295

Source: ONS

Exports and imports of goods outweigh that of services by a considerable margin, as Charts A2-2 and A2-3 show; on average, services form 23% of trade between the two countries over the last 12 years.

Chart A2-2: Exports of goods and services

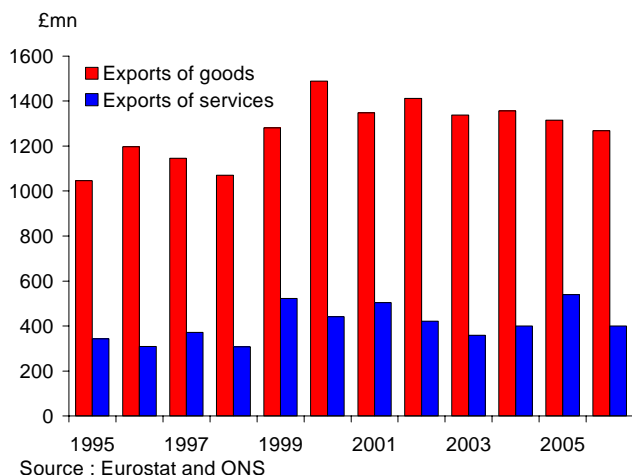
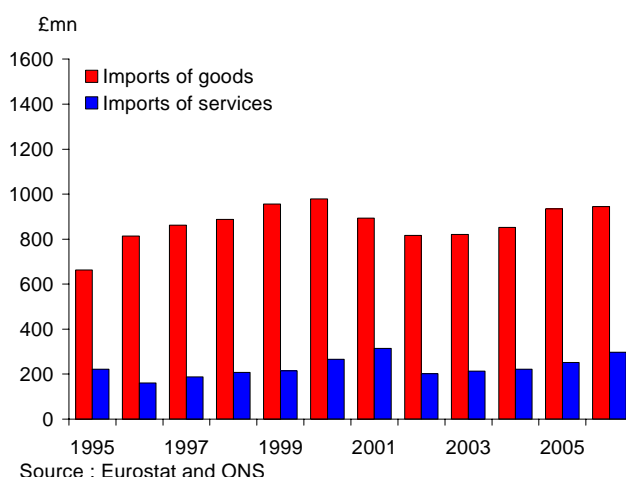


Chart A2-3: Imports of goods and services



A-2.2 Goods traded

Figures from Eurostat provide a detailed breakdown of the goods traded between the UK and Israel, although a similar breakdown of the services traded is not available.

Tables A2-3 and A2-4 show the UK's exports to and imports from Israel of goods for 2006 broken down by broad categories. On the exports side, trade is dominated by manufactured goods, with this forming 42% of exported goods. In previous years this proportion has been larger (47% in 2005 and 54% in 2004). Machinery and transport equipment, followed by chemical products are the next biggest contributors. This profile of the share of exports has remained broadly unchanged for the data available.

The same three categories that had the largest share of exports (84% when combined) also formed the top three categories of imports. Together, they account for 64% of the UK's imports from Israel, but with machinery and transport equipment coming top. These same categories of goods have dominated the UK's imports from Israel for a number of years.

A more detailed breakdown of these figures reveals that both the most imported and most exported goods are pearls, semi-precious/precious stones, precious metals, jewellery, etc (approximately 13% of imports from Israel and almost 40% of exports to Israel), followed by boilers, machinery, mechanical appliances, etc.

Table A2-3: UK exports of goods to Israel in 2006 by category

Exports 2006					
	Exports to Israel		UK total Exports		Relative significance*
	£mn	% of total	£mn	% of total	ratio
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	536.9	42.4	6787.8	2.8	15.2
Machinery and transport equipment	368.4	29.1	4217.2	1.7	16.8
Chemicals and related products, N.E.S.	158.3	12.5	4613.6	1.9	6.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	78.9	6.2	24080.8	9.9	0.6
Food and live animals	63.5	5.0	273.3	0.1	44.7
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	39.9	3.1	37389.6	15.3	0.2
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	11.7	0.9	27427.8	11.2	0.1
Beverages and tobacco	8.8	0.7	104346.3	42.8	0.0
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1.1	0.1	25074.4	10.3	0.0
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	0.4	0.0	9683.9	4.0	0.0
Total	1267.8	100.0	243901.8	100.0	-

* Ratio of % of total exports to Israel to % of total of UK exports; if greater than 1, this indicates that exports to Israel for that commodity are proportionally higher compared to total exports of that commodity.

Source: Eurostat, Oxford Economics

Table A2-4: UK imports of goods from Israel in 2006 by category

Imports 2006					
	Imports from Israel		UK total imports		Relative significance*
	£mn	% of total	£mn	% of total	ratio
Machinery and transport equipment	225.1	23.8	20460.2	6.2	3.8
Chemicals and related products, N.E.S.	190.3	20.1	4110.5	1.2	16.2
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	185.8	19.7	7662.2	2.3	8.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	157.1	16.6	29693.4	9.0	1.9
Food and live animals	108.3	11.5	827.9	0.3	45.8
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	37.4	4.0	32591.4	9.9	0.4
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	29.6	3.1	38236.6	11.6	0.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	9.5	1.0	111283.2	33.6	0.0
Beverages and tobacco	1.7	0.2	43720.9	13.2	0.0
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	0.1	0.0	42222.1	12.8	0.0
Total	945.2	100.0	330811.4	100.0	-

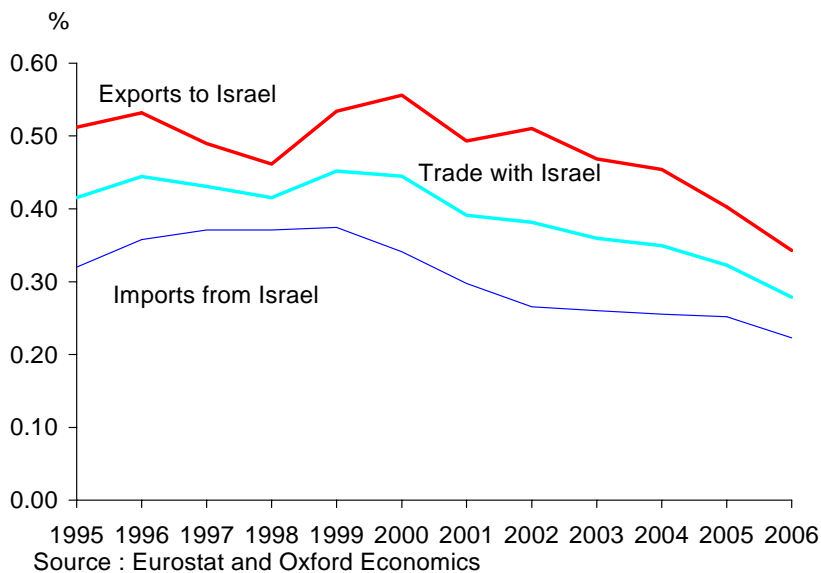
* Ratio of % of total imports from Israel to % of total of UK imports; if greater than 1, this indicates that imports from Israel for that commodity are proportionally higher compared to total imports of that commodity.

Source: Eurostat, Oxford Economics

A-2.3 Comparison with other trading partners

From the UK perspective, trade with Israel forms a small proportion of all trade and, as Chart 2-4 shows, this has been falling over time. In 2006, trade with Israel was only 0.4% of the UK's total trade with the world (0.5% for exports and 0.3% for imports). For Israel, however, the UK is a more substantial partner. Exports to the UK were 3.5% of Israel's total exports and formed 12.8% of Israel's exports to the EU. Imports from the UK were 5.2% of Israel's total imports and 13.8% of Israel's imports to the EU.

Chart A2-4: Trade with Israel as a proportion of total UK trade



In 2006, Israel ranked as one of the UK's top 50 trade partners. For exports of goods, Israel was 33rd, higher than countries such as Brazil, Malaysia and Estonia, while for imports of goods its rank was 40th. However, on the services side, Israel's rankings were lower (46th for exports and 45th for imports).

Table A2-5: Trading partner rankings for Israel

Ranking of UK's trade partners (2006)							
Exports of goods		Exports of services		Imports of goods		Imports of services	
Saudi Arabia	30	Greece	30	Australia	30	Poland	30
Czech Republic	31	United Arab Emirates	31	Hungary	31	Thailand	31
Greece	32	South Korea	32	Thailand	32	Egypt	32
Israel	33	Bermuda	33	Brazil	33	New Zealand	33
Cyprus	34	British Virgin Islands	34	Malaysia	34	Czech Republic	34
Brazil	35	Portugal	35	Cyprus	35	Kazakhstan	35
Taiwan	36	Austria	36	Latvia	36	Pakistan	36
Malaysia	37	Taiwan	37	Saudi Arabia	37	The Channel Islands	37
Hungary	38	Turkey	38	Botswana	38	Luxembourg	38
Nigeria	39	Malaysia	39	United Arab Emirates	39	Cayman Islands	39
Mexico	40	Hungary	40	Israel	40	Malta	40
Romania	41	Brazil	41	Indonesia	41	Bermuda	41
Egypt	42	Kuwait	42	Algeria	42	Finland	42
Thailand	43	Egypt	43	Romania	43	Mexico	43
Pakistan	44	Qatar	44	Vietnam	44	Hungary	44
Qatar	45	Pakistan	45	Greece	45	Israel	45
Estonia	46	Israel	46	Bangladesh	46	Bulgaria	46
Azerbaijan	47	New Zealand	47	Philippines	47	South Korea	47
Kuwait	48	Angola	48	Kuwait	48	Taiwan	48
Iran	49	Czech Republic	49	Belarus	49	Malaysia	49
Latvia	50	Mexico	50	Egypt	50	Brazil	50

Source: ONS

A-2.4 Comparison on a per capita basis

In addition to the above comparisons, based on raw figures for Israeli exports and imports from the UK, it is also possible to compare Israel's trade ranking (and that of other nations) on a per capita basis (i.e. relative to the size of the Israeli and other foreign populations).

While Israel ranks as the 95th largest country in the world in terms of raw population size, it ranks as the UK's 26th largest trade partner (summing all imports and exports) in per capita terms. This is ahead of the rankings for the United States, Japan and South Africa on this basis. It is also a higher placing than the raw comparisons suggested in Table A2-5.

Table A2-6: Trading partner rankings for Israel: per capita

Ranking of UK's trade partners by trade per capita						
Rank	Country	Exports (£mn)	Imports (£mn)	Total trade (£mn)	Population (mn)	Trade per capita (£/head)
1	Luxembourg	2532	3283	5815	0.46	12614
2	Ireland	24156	13862	38018	4.24	8977
3	Cyprus	1289	3071	4360	0.77	5662
4	Norway	3970	15459	19429	4.64	4190
5	Belgium	16158	17806	33964	10.58	3211
6	Netherlands	23859	27055	50914	16.35	3115
7	Denmark	5985	7363	13348	5.43	2460
8	Malta	406	532	938	0.40	2357
9	Singapore	5229	4717	9946	4.42	2252
10	Switzerland	9135	6682	15817	7.29	2171
11	Hong Kong	4134	8217	12351	6.90	1790
12	Sweden	7152	7767	14919	9.09	1641
13	France	35691	40315	76006	63.03	1206
14	Finland	2982	3231	6213	5.25	1185
15	Germany	36770	50165	86935	82.29	1056
16	Estonia	518	820	1338	1.35	995
17	Spain	16664	23926	40590	44.14	919
18	Latvia	507	1418	1925	2.30	839
19	Portugal	2990	5006	7996	10.56	757
20	Austria	2304	3799	6103	8.26	739
21	Italy	13210	17643	30853	58.28	529
22	Czech Republic	1907	3113	5020	10.24	490
23	Greece	2321	2877	5198	11.15	466
24	New Zealand	749	1108	1857	4.15	448
25	Australia	5256	3981	9237	20.65	447
26	Israel	1708	1264	2972	6.87	432
27	Hungary	1329	2371	3700	10.08	367
28	USA	59144	41272	100416	299.72	335
29	Saudi Arabia	4294	2076	6370	23.69	269
30	Poland	3584	4731	8315	38.10	218
31	Taiwan	1462	2614	4076	22.98	177
32	South Africa	3431	4907	8338	47.39	176
33	Japan	8249	10408	18657	127.75	146
34	Malaysia	1344	2143	3487	26.39	132
35	South Korea	2530	3351	5881	48.30	122
36	Turkey	2946	5119	8065	72.56	111
37	Bulgaria	342	489	831	7.66	108
38	Romania	784	1029	1813	21.64	84
39	Belarus	65	726	791	9.70	82
40	Russia	3424	6492	9916	142.80	69
41	Thailand	835	2557	3392	65.76	52
42	Egypt	997	1214	2211	72.13	31
43	Brazil	1358	2151	3509	186.77	19
44	Mexico	1087	775	1862	104.14	18
45	China	4725	16087	20812	1314.10	16
46	Philippines	351	905	1256	86.97	14
47	Pakistan	890	975	1865	155.40	12
48	Iran	635	113	748	69.77	11
49	India	4119	4621	8740	1113.00	8
50	Indonesia	547	1057	1604	222.05	7

Source: Oxford Economics, IMF, World Bank

A-3 Tourism linkages

Key Points

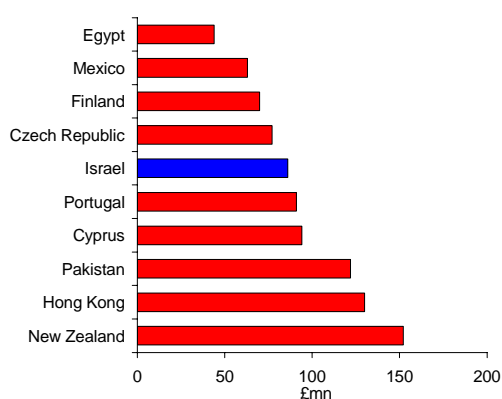
- Israeli tourists made 152,000 visits to the UK in 2006, spending £86 million.
- The most popular reason for Israeli tourists to visit the UK was to visit friends and family, but business-related visits were a close second and business visitors spent an above average amount per day.
- Israeli tourist spending added an estimated £40 million to UK GDP, supporting around 1,000 jobs. Some two-thirds of this tourist activity was centred on London.

This chapter focuses on the tourist links between Israel and the UK. It looks both at Israeli tourism in the UK and UK tourism to Israel. The direct economic benefit to the UK of Israeli tourism is modest, with a greater direct benefit to Israel from UK tourism. There may be indirect benefits to the UK balance of payments from tourist links with Israel, however.

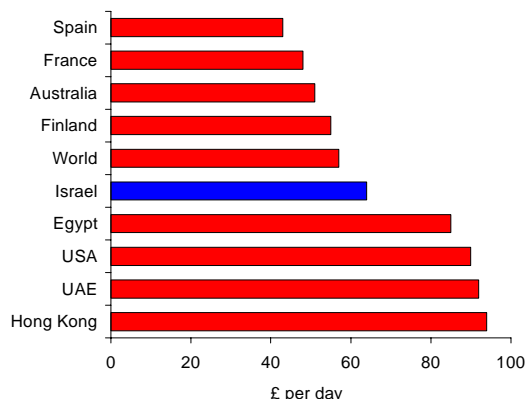
A-3.1 Israeli tourism to the UK

In 2006, Israeli tourists made 152,000 visits to the UK, spending £86 million, according to the International Passenger Survey (IPS). This tourist expenditure represents around 0.6% of total international tourist spending in the UK, and puts Israel on a rough par with countries such as Finland, Cyprus, and the Czech Republic in terms of its contribution to UK tourism revenues. Israeli tourist spending has been relatively stable since 2003, although it remains some way below the recent peak in 2001 (£147 million). The overwhelming majority (94%) of Israeli visitors in 2006 arrived by air.

Chart A3-1: Israeli tourist spending in international comparison



Source : IPS



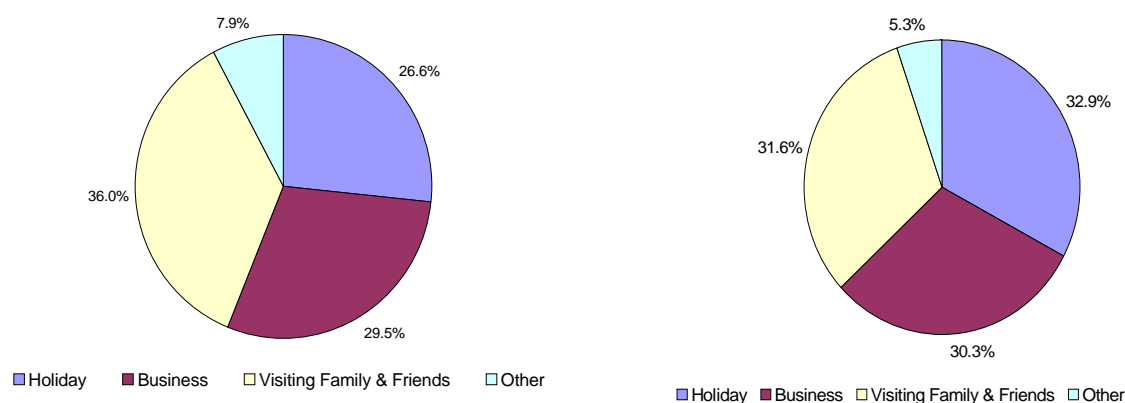
Source : IPS

Israeli tourists spent an average £64 per night in 2005, slightly above the average for all international visitors to the UK. The average length of stay of Israeli visitors was just under nine days, again slightly above the international average. The most popular purpose given for visiting the UK was visiting friends or relatives, which accounted for around 36% of visits. This was followed by business reasons (29%) and holidays (27%). Business visitors were the biggest spenders, at £161 per day – somewhat above the international average of £117 per day. Holidaying visitors spent £80 per day - also above the international average of £66 - while those visiting family and friends and ‘other’ visitors spent £34 and £45 per day, below the international averages.

Tourism from Israel to the UK was largely centred on London. According to the IPS, some 65% of Israeli tourist nights were spent in London, and some 66% of tourist spending – around £55 million - was spent in London. This concentration of activity on London likely reflects the dominance of the capital in UK business affairs and the concentration in the capital of the UK’s Jewish community – around 60% of the latter resided in London according to the 2001 census.

The actual direct contribution of Israeli tourist spending is less than the £86 million in gross expenditure. This is because the value added from tourist spending is less than the gross amount of spending – and GDP is a measure of value added. Oxford Economics estimates about 50% of gross tourist spending will be ‘lost’ via spending on inputs of goods and services by the tourist industry. This implies Israeli tourist spending directly added around £40 million to UK GDP, supporting perhaps 1,000 jobs.

Chart A3-2: Breakdown of Israeli tourists visits to the UK and Israeli tourist spending in the UK



A-3.2 UK tourism to Israel

UK tourists made 110,000 visits to Israel in 2006, according to IPS data, spending a total of £63 million. The UK was the third largest source of tourists to Israel after the US and France. The trend seems to be slightly upward in recent years for both visits to Israel and spending there by UK residents.

Holidaymakers accounted for 36% of UK visitors to Israel and 44% of total spending. Spending per day was £46, slightly below the average for UK tourists abroad. Business related visitors were 19% of the total and also accounted for 19% of total visitor spending. Visitors to family and friends accounted for the

largest share of total visitors - 42% - and accounted for a third of total visitor spending. According to Israeli official data, tourist receipts from the UK accounted for around 6% of total Israeli tourist revenue in 2006, a share which has been reasonably stable over the last few years.

While the direct benefits to the UK economy from Israeli tourism appear to be modest, there are also positive spin-off effects from tourism that should be taken into account. In particular, business-related visits can be closely related to the development of trade in goods and services and thus could indirectly boost UK foreign exchange earnings. This could be the case both for visits by Israeli businessmen to the UK and by UK businessmen to Israel.

A-4 Financial linkages

Key points

- The latest data show that Israelis own £8.5 billion of assets in the UK (Table A4-1). UK residents own £3.8 billion of assets in Israel. The most important asset classes are bank deposits and loans
- The data show Israeli companies own £734 million of direct investments in the UK (or 4.2% of their total FDI). We estimate this investment employs 14,000 people and created £630 million in gross value added in the UK in 2005. UK companies own £165 million of direct investments in Israel
- Israelis own £860 million of portfolio investments in the UK-issued financial instruments. The majority of these (£701 million) are debt securities. The UK is the second most popular foreign destination for Israeli's portfolio investment, with a 5.6% share
- UK-residents own £1,883 million of portfolio assets in Israel, making it the 47th most important investment destination. However, on a national per capita basis, Israel ranks as the 28th most popular destination for UK portfolio investments
- Israelis held £6,933 million of deposits in UK-resident banks. This is 29% of Israel's cross-border deposits (which compares to the UK's share of 22% for all BIS area countries). Israelis received £1,736 million in UK bank loans. The UK's high share of Israeli's cross-border deposits and loans reflects the importance of the London interbank market and financial centre

This section looks at the financial interlink ages between the two countries. It focuses on Israeli residents' holdings of UK-residents' assets and liabilities. It considers four asset classes: foreign direct investment (FDI); portfolio investments (equities and debt securities); bank deposits and loans.

Table A4-1 provides a summary of these financial links.

Table A4-1: Summary of financial linkages between Israel and the UK

Summary of financial linkages between Israel and the UK (£ million) ¹						
	Israeli assets in the UK			UK assets in Israel		
	£mn	Share of Israeli foreign assets	Share of UK foreign liabilities	£ mn	Share of UK foreign assets	Share of Israeli foreign liabilities
Foreign direct investment	734	4.2%	0.2%	165	0.0%	0.8%
Portfolio investment	860	5.6%	0.1%	1,883	0.3%	5.4%
Bank deposits	6,933	28.6%	0.2%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bank loans	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,736	0.1%	26.3%
Total	8,527	n.a.	n.a.	3,784	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: Oxford Economics, Bank of England, BIS, Central Bureau of Statistics, IMF and ONS

¹ Uses latest data available. This is end-2005 for FDI and portfolio investments and end-March 2007 for bank deposits and loans.

A-4.1 Foreign direct investment

The latest data (end-2005) show Israeli companies owned £734 million of direct investments in the UK (Chart A4-1). This is 4.2% of Israeli companies' FDI assets worldwide. It is broadly in line with the UK's share of world GDP, which IMF data suggest was 5% in 2005. Israeli FDI assets in the UK are likely to have increased in 2006, as worldwide holdings of FDI increased by 3.1% in the year (in sterling terms). However, as the FDI position with individual countries can be determined by large individual projects, the 3.1% worldwide growth may be an inexact guide to the exact increase in holdings in the UK. Israeli companies' direct investment in the UK is a small percentage (0.2%) of total foreign direct investment assets in the UK (Chart A4-1) which amounted to £482 billion at end-2005.

Israel's holdings of FDI assets in the UK have earned it an average of £31 million a year over the last five years (2001 to 2005).

There are no direct data on how many people in the UK are employed by Israeli-owned companies, nor how much gross value added (GVA) they create. However, an estimate can be made by comparing the ratio of the capital stock in the UK to total employment and gross value added. On this basis, Israeli ownership of £734 million of FDI assets in the UK creates £630 million in GVA each year and employs 14,000 people.

Chart A4-1: Israeli ownership of direct investment assets in the UK

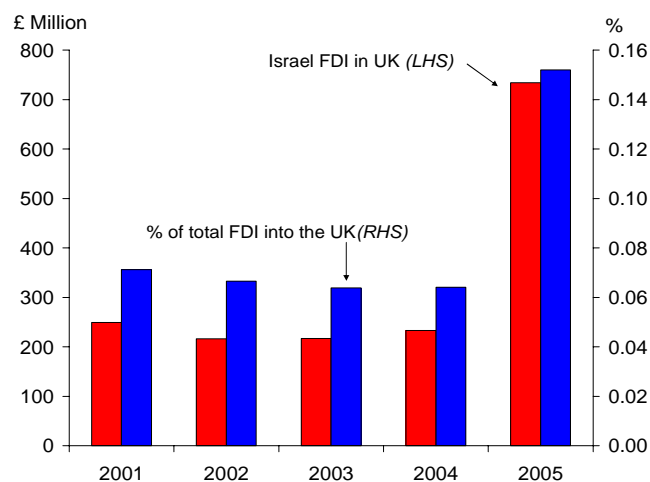
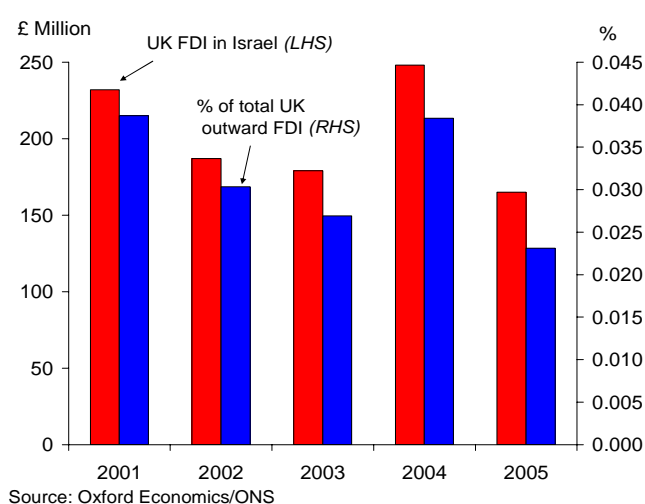


Chart A4-2: UK holdings of direct investment assets in Israel

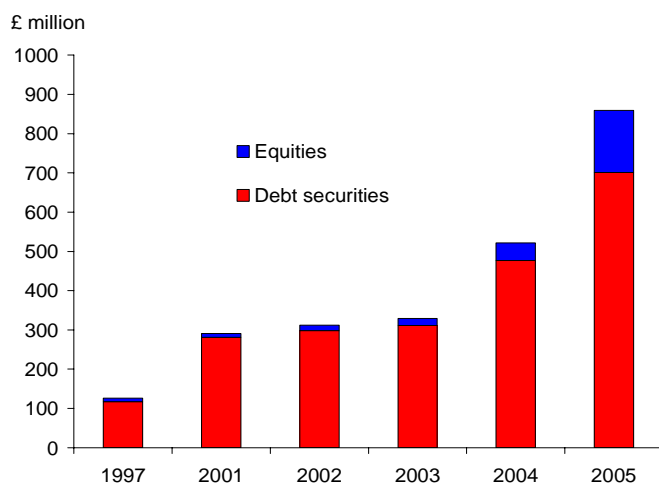


UK companies' direct investments in Israel stood at £165 million at end-2005 (Chart A4-2). However, this is only a small fraction of their total direct investment assets abroad of £713 billion. It is significantly below Israel's share of world GDP at 0.3% in 2005. It is also a small proportion (0.8%) of worldwide FDI assets in Israel. Foreign ownership of direct investment assets in Israel rose by 13.8% (in sterling terms) in 2006, so UK holdings are likely to have grown somewhat last year.

A-4.2 Portfolio investment

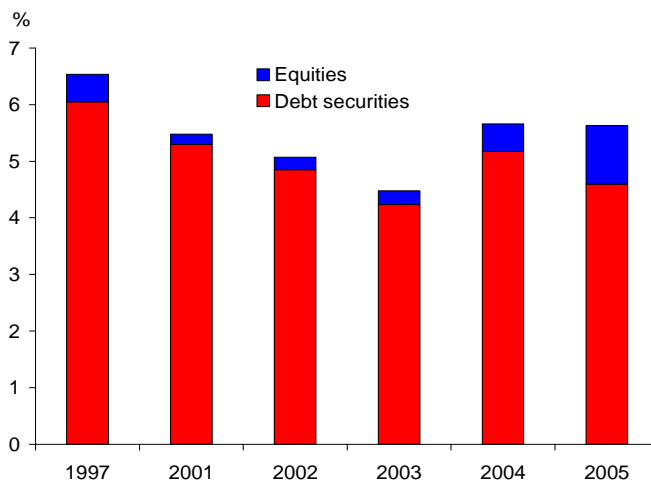
Israelis held £860 million of investments in UK-issued financial instruments at the end of 2005 (Chart 4-3). The vast majority of these (£701 million) were debt securities, with equities making up the remaining £158 million. UK financial issues make up 5.6% of Israel's total holdings of non-resident financial assets in 2005 (Chart A4-4 and Table A4-2). As such, UK issues rank second behind the United States issues in terms of their importance to Israeli portfolios (Table A4-2), albeit by a long way as the US has a 55% share. UK issues also rank second in terms of Israel's holdings of overseas' debt securities (with a 6.7% share), while UK equity issues rank fourth (with a 3.3% share).

Chart 4-3: Israeli investments in financial instruments issued in the UK



Source : Oxford Economics/IMF

Chart 4-4: UK issued financial instruments as a share of Israeli foreign portfolio investments



Source : Oxford Economics/IMF

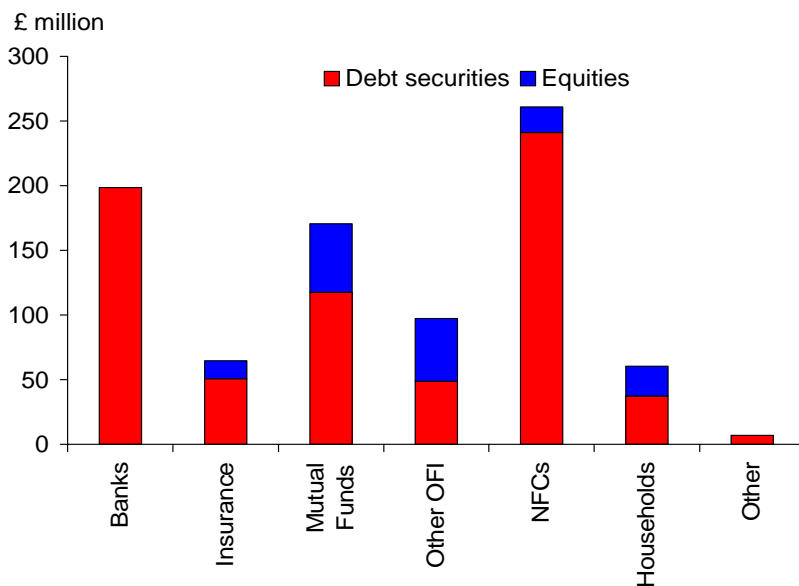
Most Israeli portfolio investments in the UK are in securities issued by financial companies (Chart A4-5). Israelis own £199 million of UK banks' debt and equity securities, £171 million of securities issued by mutual funds, £65 million by insurance companies and £97 million by other financial firms. They also own £261 million of securities issued by non-financial corporations (NFCs in Chart A4-5).

Table A4-2: Israeli portfolio investment by country at end-2005

Israel portfolio investment by country of issuer at end-2005 (Millions of pounds)									
Rank	Total portfolio investment			Equities			Debt securities		
1st	USA	8,415	55.1%	USA	3,154	66.3%	USA	5,262	50.1%
2nd	UK	860	5.6%	France	334	7.0%	UK	701	6.7%
3rd	Luxembourg	570	3.7%	Luxembourg	205	4.3%	Luxembourg	365	3.5%
4th	France	426	2.8%	UK	158	3.3%	Netherlands	174	1.7%
5th	Germany	252	1.6%	Japan	135	2.8%	Germany	153	1.5%
6th	Netherlands	193	1.3%	Germany	98	2.1%	Cayman Is.	110	1.0%
7th	Japan	135	0.9%	Hong Kong	20	0.4%	Austria	100	0.9%
8th	Cayman Is.	111	0.7%	Netherlands	19	0.4%	Australia	95	0.9%
9th	Austria	100	0.7%	Switzerland	16	0.3%	France	93	0.9%
10th	Australia	98	0.6%	Turkey	16	0.3%	Sweden	66	0.6%
	Rest of world	4,104	27.0%	Rest of world	604	12.8%	Rest of world	3,386	32.2%
	Total	15,264	100.0%	Total	4,759	100.0%	Total	10,505	100.0%

Sources: Oxford Economics and IMF

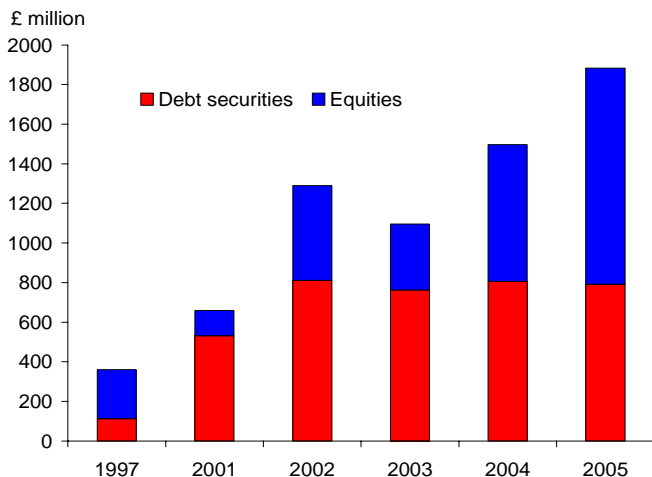
Chart A4-5: Israeli portfolio investment in UK-resident issues by sector at end-2005



Source : Oxford Economics/IMF

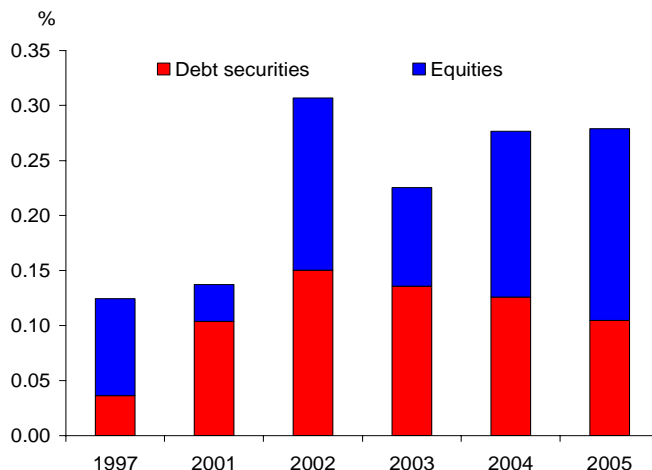
Viewed in “raw” terms, Israel is not an especially popular destination for UK investors to place their funds. The latest data shows UK investors held £1,883 million of portfolio investments issued by Israeli-residents (Chart A4-6). This was 0.3% of their total foreign portfolio (Chart A4-7), making Israel the 47th most important investment destination (however see the discussion of per capita figures below). UK investors in Israel had a preference for equities (58%) relative to debt securities (42%). The available sectoral data show most of UK-residents’ financial assets in Israel were predominantly financial instruments issued by banks (£813 million) and insurance companies (£602 million).

Chart A4-6: UK investments in financial instruments issued in Israel



Source : Oxford Economics/IMF

Chart A4-7: Share of UK portfolio investments in non-resident’s financial instruments issued in Israel



Source : Oxford Economics/IMF

A-4.3 Bank deposits and lending

At end-March 2007, Israelis had deposited £6,933 million in UK-resident banks (Chart A4-8). Three quarters (75%) of these deposits are from Israeli banks. This reflects the importance of the London interbank market in spreading liquidity around the worlds' banking system. The UK receives 29% of all Israeli cross-border deposits (Chart A4-9). To give a sense of scale, the UK receives 22% of all the BIS area¹ countries cross-border deposits.

Israeli residents received £1,736 million in loans from UK-resident banks. Of these, 16% were extended to banks and the remaining 84% to corporates. UK-resident banks provided 26% of all cross-border loans to Israel. This figure compares to the UK's provision of 21% of all the cross-border loans to BIS area countries.

Chart A4-8: UK-resident banks' deposits from and loans to Israel

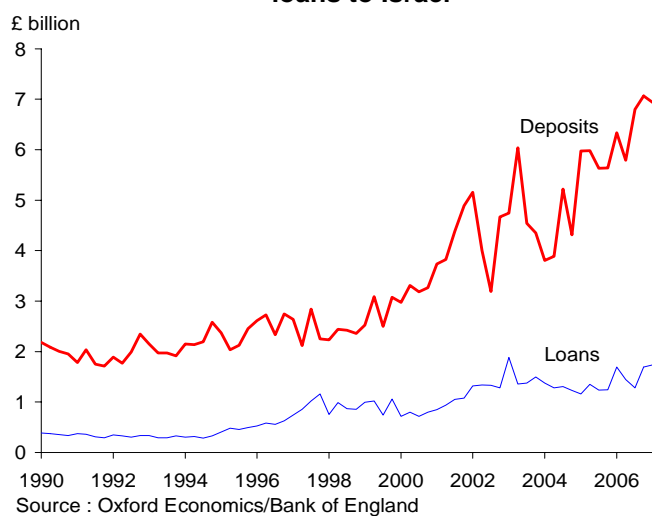
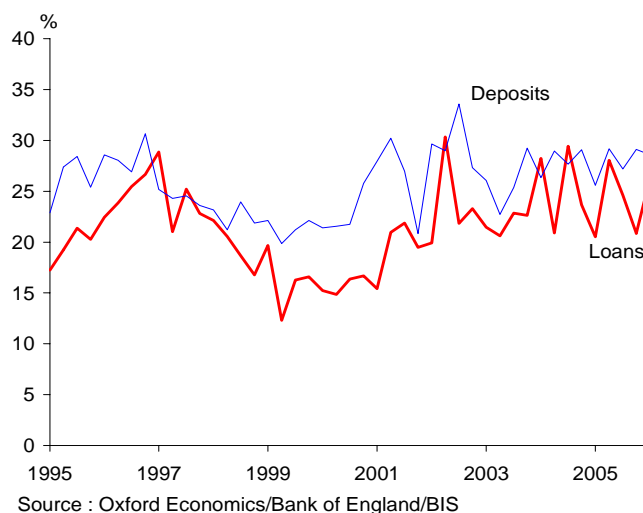


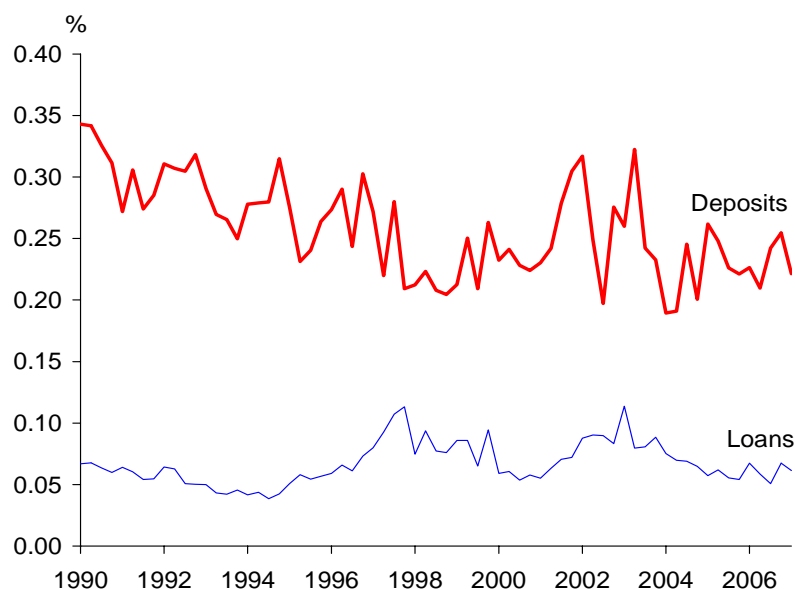
Chart A4-9: UK-residents banks' share of Israel's cross-border deposits and loans



Given the scale of the London interbank market and its activities, it is perhaps not surprising deposits from and loans to Israel are not a very significant share of UK-resident banks' foreign balance sheet. At end-March 2007, deposits from Israel provided 0.2% of UK-resident banks' cross-border deposits (Chart A4-10). Loans to Israel comprised 0.1% of UK-resident banks' total cross-border lending.

¹ BIS area countries are Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guernsey, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Isle of Man, Italy, Japan, Jersey, Luxembourg, Macao, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, UK and USA.

Chart A4-10: Israel's share of total UK-resident banks' cross-border deposits and loans



Source : Oxford Economics/Bank of England/BIS

A-4.4 Portfolio investment and bank deposits per capita

In addition to the above comparisons, it is also possible to examine UK banks' liabilities and assets with respect to Israel and other nations on a per capita basis (i.e. relative to the size of the Israeli and other foreign populations). Likewise, a similar approach can be adopted to compare Israeli and UK portfolio investments.

Israel ranks as 26th largest in terms of UK banks liabilities per head of (foreign) population. UK bank liabilities to Israel are higher (per head of foreign population) than those to countries such as Spain, Italy and Japan. Israel is 35th largest in terms of UK bank assets per capita.

Israel ranks 28th in terms of UK portfolio investments, per capita. Israelis are also relatively keen portfolio investors in the UK. Although the per head quantum are small for all nations except Luxembourg, Israel ranks 5th on this basis, ahead of countries such as the Netherlands, Switzerland and France.

Table 4-3: UK bank liabilities and assets and UK and Israeli portfolio investments per head of national populations

Ranking of UK's and Israel's financial assets per capita							
UK banks' liabilities		UK banks' assets		UK portfolio investments		Israeli portfolio investments	
Country	£ per head	Country	£ per head	Country	£ per head	Country	£ per head
1 Bahamas	103435	1 Bahamas	58490	1 Luxembourg	79080	1 Luxembourg	1236
2 Barbados	18902	2 Iceland	21289	2 Ireland	16065	2 Iceland	33
3 Netherlands	13696	3 Bahrain	11551	3 Iceland	6634	3 United States	28
4 Singapore	10938	4 Netherlands	9663	4 Netherlands	5426	4 Ireland	16
5 Bahrain	10341	5 Norway	7847	5 Switzerland	4382	5 United Kingdom	14
6 Norway	6918	6 France	4857	6 Denmark	4135	6 Austria	12
7 Hong Kong	6259	7 Cyprus	4568	7 Sweden	3422	7 Netherlands	12
8 Cyprus	4765	8 Singapore	4135	8 Finland	2349	8 Norway	11
9 Iceland	4054	9 Qatar	4011	9 Australia	1894	9 Cyprus	11
10 Malta	3761	10 Denmark	3890	10 Norway	1851	10 Switzerland	8
11 Denmark	3654	11 Sweden	3582	11 Singapore	1655	11 Sweden	8
12 Germany	3394	12 Malta	2711	12 United States	1147	12 France	7
13 Kuwait	3072	13 Spain	2519	13 Italy	1083	13 Australia	5
14 UAE	2548	14 Germany	2482	14 Spain	997	14 Denmark	4
15 France	2455	15 United States	2279	15 Japan	893	15 Germany	3
16 Qatar	2437	16 Hong Kong	2139	16 Austria	885	16 Canada	2
17 Sweden	1885	17 Mauritius	1924	17 Cyprus	777	17 New Zealand	2
18 Libya	1818	18 Greece	1848	18 Portugal	773	18 Finland	1
19 Mauritius	1783	19 Italy	1761	19 Germany	753	19 Portugal	1
20 Greece	1723	20 UAE	1551	20 Belgium	733	20 Belgium	1
21 Seychelles	1646	21 Australia	1514	21 France	683	21 Japan	1
22 Austria	1551	22 Austria	1506	22 Taiwan	560	22 Singapore	1
23 United States	1455	23 Canada	1489	23 Barbados	553	23 Italy	1
24 Australia	1215	24 Portugal	1343	24 New Zealand	546	24 Hungary	0
25 Saudi Arabia	1037	25 Seychelles	909	25 Canada	360	25 Turkey	0
26 Israel	1009	26 Kuwait	862	26 Greece	302	26 Mexico	0
27 Oman	963	27 Japan	684	27 Panama	274	27 Spain	0
28 Spain	910	28 New Zealand	570	28 Israel	274	28 South Africa	0
29 Italy	837	29 Barbados	365	29 Trinidad and Tob	236	29 Taiwan	0
30 Lebanon	836	30 Liberia	354	30 South Africa	178	30 Thailand	0
31 Japan	760	31 Oman	343	31 Malaysia	167	31 Philippines	0
32 Portugal	735	32 Panama	291	32 Croatia	158		
33 Panama	618	33 Hungary	286	33 Mauritius	153		
34 Liberia	605	34 Kazakhstan	282	34 Lebanon	119		
35 Canada	508	35 Israel	253	35 Poland	118		
36 Croatia	474	36 Slovenia	245	36 Czech Republic	114		
37 Russia	417	37 Belize	225	37 Argentina	100		
38 Botswana	398	38 Croatia	191	38 UAE	97		
39 New Zealand	352	39 Turkey	173	39 Mexico	94		
40 Jordan	317	40 South Africa	171	40 Turkey	84		
41 Belize	281	41 Czech Republic	170	41 Jamaica	71		
42 South Africa	266	42 Russia	168	42 Bulgaria	66		
43 Slovenia	258	43 Saudi Arabia	165	43 Estonia	60		
44 Malaysia	253	44 Latvia	163	44 Uruguay	59		
45 Czech Republic	181	45 Malaysia	126	45 Kazakhstan	53		
46 Bulgaria	153	46 Lebanon	95	46 Thailand	47		
47 Poland	145	47 Bulgaria	89	47 Hungary	45		
48 Latvia	141	48 Estonia	87	48 Chile	44		
49 Ukraine	128	49 Poland	84	49 Romania	39		
50 Hungary	127	50 Romania	70	50 Brazil	37		

Source: Oxford Economics/IMF

A-5 Labour Linkages

Key points

- In 2006, there were around 14,000 Israelis living in the UK, the majority of them in London.
- The Israelis living in the UK tend to work in more highly skilled jobs than UK born nationals and have achieved higher educational attainment. Given this, they are likely to generate more economic output per person than the average UK resident.
- In total, we estimate that UK-based Israelis directly contributed around £600 million to UK GDP in 2006.

This section of the report focuses on Israelis working in the UK. In particular, it discusses where in the country they work, the sort of companies they work for, what jobs they do in those companies, and the qualifications they hold. Having presented these data, the final section of the chapter seeks to quantify their economic contribution to the UK in terms of the contribution to GDP.

A-5.1 Israelis working in the UK

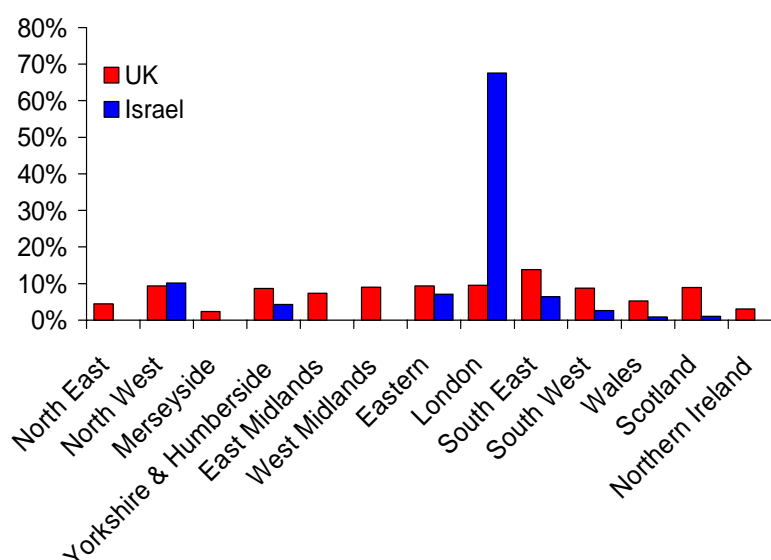
The two key data sources used in the analysis in this section are the 2001 Census and the Labour Force Survey (LFS). LFS data are released on a quarterly basis, and the latest data covers 2007, quarter 1. Although the LFS is a sample survey, it is this timeliness which makes it of particular use compared to the 2001 census. It is, however, worth noting that the results for 2001 from the LFS correspond closely to the Census data for that year.

A-5.2 Geographical location

In 2006, there were around 14,000 people who were born in Israel² and now live in the UK. This compares to just 8,000 in 2001. Around two thirds of UK-based Israelis live in London. The North West was the next most popular location with 1,500 living there in 2006. The only other locations with a significant presence of Israelis are the other parts of the Greater South East: the Eastern and South East regions.

² Termed as "Israelis" throughout the rest of this section

Chart A5-1: Geographical location of Israelis in the UK (2006)



Source : LFS, Oxford Economics

A-5.3 Sectoral employment

Around a sixth of all UK based Israelis work in the other business activities sector compared to just 7% of UK born residents. This sector includes legal firms, accountancy firms, architectural practices, and a range of business and finance consultancy firms. These firms generally employ highly skilled workers. The second most dominant sector is retail trade, followed by education and health. Other sectors in which UK based Israelis are relatively more dominant than UK born residents include activities of membership organisations, travel agents, computing services and mining and quarrying of energy producing materials.

Table A5-1: Top 10 sectors of employment for Israelis compared to UK nationals (2006)

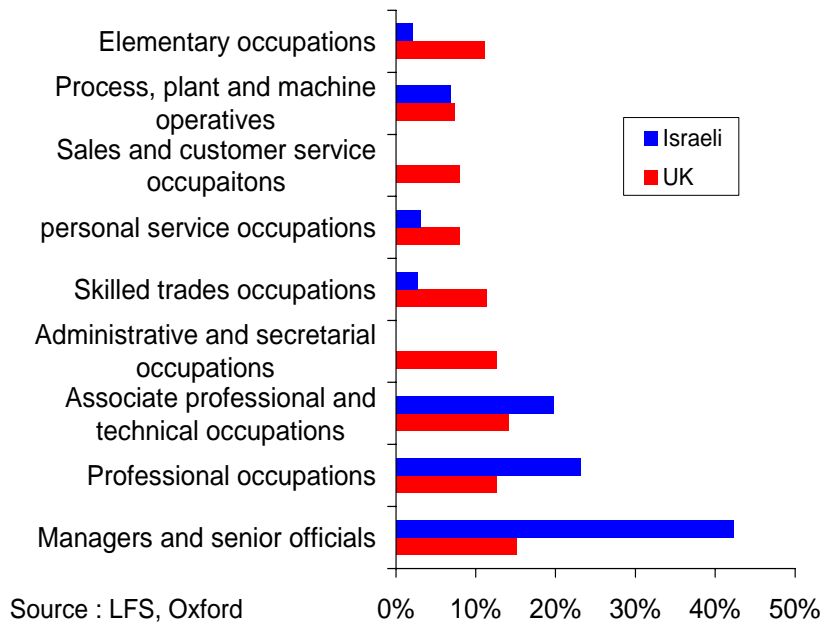
Key sectors for Israelis		
	UK	Israeli
Other business activities	7%	16%
Retail trade (not motor vehicle) repairs	11%	15%
Education	9%	12%
Health and social work	12%	8%
Activities of membership organisations	1%	7%
Auxiliary transport activities and travel agents	2%	7%
Computer related activities	2%	6%
Coal lignite mining peat extraction	0%	5%
Hotels and restaurants	4%	5%
Private households with employed persons	0%	3%

Source: LFS, Oxford Economics

A-5.4 Occupations

In 2006 over 40% of UK based Israelis were employed as managers or senior officials compared to just 15% of UK born residents. Overall, over 80% of UK based Israelis are employed in managerial, professional or technical jobs compared to just 40% of UK born residents. These occupations tend to require highly skilled employees, pay higher wages, and make a larger contribution per person to GDP. Table A5-1 indicated that a substantial number of UK based Israelis (15%) were employed in firms working in the retail sector, however, Chart A5-2 indicates that there were no UK based Israelis employed in sales and customer services occupations. This suggests that those Israelis working in retail firms are likely to be managers or other professionals.

Chart A5-2: Occupations of UK and Israeli born UK residents



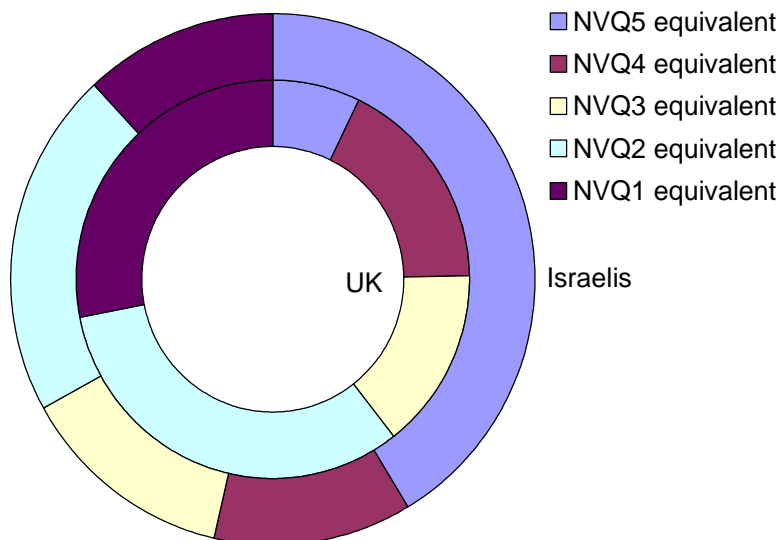
A-5.5 Skills

The data on the types of firms UK-based Israelis work for, along with the jobs they do for these firms, indicates that they are likely to be more highly skilled than UK born residents. Hence they help meet the UK's requirement for highly skilled workers. This will, in turn, help boost overall UK productivity and GDP. In this section we present further evidence on the skills of UK based Israeli workers by analysing the highest qualifications that they hold. Chart 5-3 presents data on a National Vocational Equivalence (NVQ) basis. For example the NVQ5 equivalent category would include individuals who hold a post graduate degree and the NVQ4 equivalent category those who hold a first degree.

In 2006, around 20% of UK based Israelis had a qualification equivalent to an NVQ5 compared to just 5% of UK born residents. Furthermore, just 15% of UK based Israelis had no qualifications or were only

qualified with the equivalent of an NVQ1. This compares to 35% of UK born residents.

Chart A5-3: Qualifications of UK and Israeli born UK residents



Source : LFS, Oxford Economics

A-5.7 Migration

The data thus far discusses the stock of Israelis living in the UK. Data from the International Passenger Survey on migration provides some indication of the flow of people between the two countries. These data suggest that over the five-year period between 2001 and 2005 around 7,000 migrated from Israel to the UK. In total the balance for migration was around 6,000 as around 1,000 people went in the other direction.

Table A5-2: Migration between UK and Israel (total 2001-2005)

Migration to and from the UK from Israel (2001-2005 group, thousands)		
Direction	All countries	Israel
Inflow	2,199	7
Outflow	-1,507	-1
Balance	+692	+6

Source: International Passenger Survey

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A-5.8 Contribution to GDP

The data presented in this chapter suggests that UK based Israelis are more highly skilled than their UK born equivalents and are filling an important role in meeting the UK's requirement for highly skilled workers. In order to calculate the contribution that they are making to the UK economy we have produced estimates of the amount of value added they produce – their GDP contribution. These calculations are based on estimates of productivity from our UK macroeconomic model and our UK regional economic model. In total, we estimate that UK based Israelis contributed around £600 million to UK GDP in 2006.

Part B: Academic linkages between the UK and Israel

B-1 Academic and research links

Key Points

- Some 937 Israeli university students are studying in the UK, with nearly 80% of these studying at the post graduate level. They contribute an estimated £16 million to UK GDP per annum of which, nearly £8 million are direct contributions to UK universities
- Over 200 Israeli academics are estimated to be employed in UK higher education teaching positions, making an annual direct GDP contribution of some £6.8 million.
- Although precise details of many links are confidential, by one definition it is possible to catalogue some 225 links between UK and Israeli academics. Academic and related industrial commercial links have been characterised by a focus on high-technology, medical research and innovative design.

The Britain Israel Communications and Research Centre (BICOM) has requested Oxford Economics to investigate the scale and nature of economic, academic and other links between Israel and the UK.

This chapter examines the academic and research links between Israel and the UK. While the number of Israeli students in the UK is relatively small, the great majority of them pursue postgraduate studies, with nearly half of all Israeli students engaged in postgraduate research.

Although precise details of many links are confidential, by one definition it is possible to catalogue some 225 links between UK and Israeli academics. Ties between the two nations are particularly strong in technical and medical fields and have led to several notable achievements.

B-1.1 Israeli Students

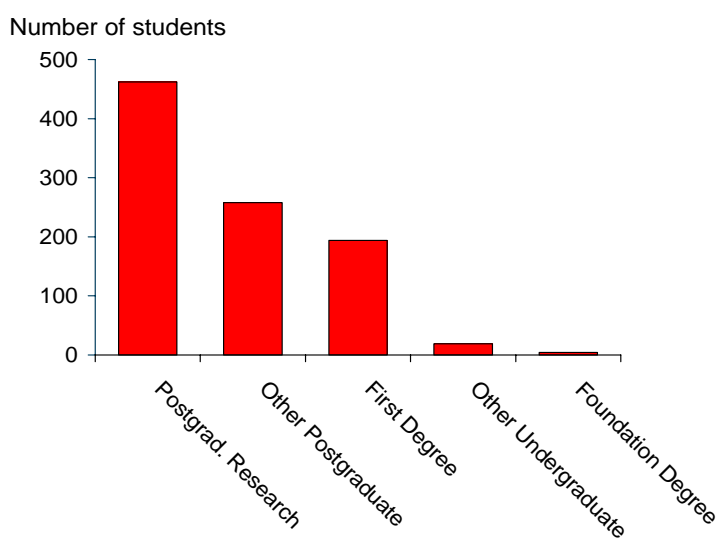
Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) Student Record data for 2005-06 recorded 937 Israeli students, studying at higher education institutions across the UK. Of these, some 720 students (77% of the Israeli student body) were postgraduates, with 49% of the total being involved in postgraduate research work. By comparison, some 23% of the total UK student body (UK domiciles and all overseas students) were involved in postgraduate work, with only 5% undertaking postgraduate research work.

Consistent with this, 25% of Israeli students are expected to be studying in the UK for five years or more. This figure most likely reflects Israeli students' relatively high involvement in complex and lengthy postgraduate research work. As would be expected given these statistics, Israeli students also tended to be somewhat older, with 453 students (48%) being over 29 years old.

These data indicate that the Israeli student body in the UK is disproportionately oriented towards the more complex research and other postgraduate work. As such, they could be expected to make a substantial contribution to the fundamental work of universities as centres of research, learning and teaching.

The charts below record some of these basic statistics

Chart B1-1: Israeli Students by Course Level



Source : HESA , n = 937

Chart B1-2: Israeli Students: Length of stay

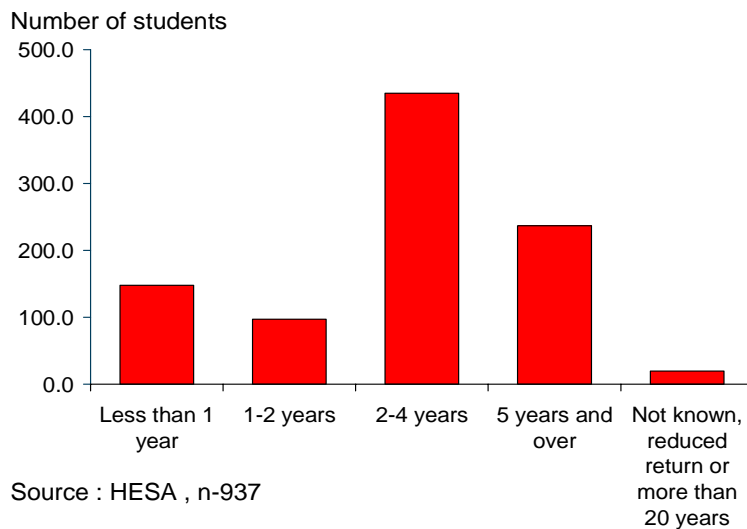
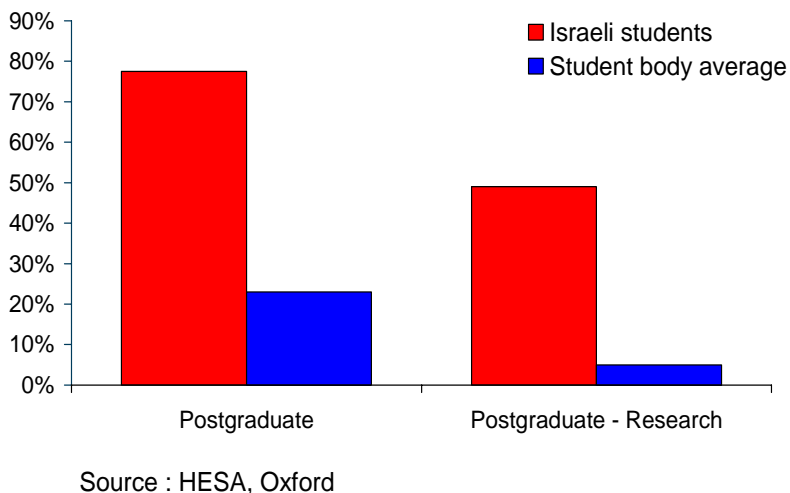


Chart B1-3: Comparison of Israeli and average student uptake of postgraduate courses



Israeli students in the UK are largely self-financing. Some 66% of Israeli students (614) received no financial backing for their studies, compared to some 51% for the UK student population as a whole. This allows for a rough calculation of their direct financial contribution to the UK through student fees (only).

Past research by Oxford Economics indicates that average annual international (i.e. non-EU) student fees in the London area in 2005/06 were £10,865 for undergraduates and £11,568 for postgraduates.

Adjusting these figures to allow for the proportion of full time and part time Israeli students (and assuming that there are no substantive differences between fees paid in London and elsewhere in the UK), yields the figures in the table below.

Table B1-1: Estimated annual fees received from Israeli students, studying in the UK in 2005/06¹

Student Fee Calculation			
Level of Study	No award or financial backing -ie self financing (no.)	Estimated average fees for international students (£)	Estimated total fee payments (£ million)
	(1)	(2)	(1)*(2)
Postgraduate research	237	8,737	2.1
Other postgraduate	181	9,619	1.7
First degree	178	10,468	1.9
Other undergraduate	15	6,157	0.1
Foundation degrees	3	10,865	0.03
Total	614		5.8

Sources: Oxford Economics/HESA

¹ As average figures have been taken, no distinction is made between postgraduate research fees and other postgraduates. Foundation degree fees assumed to be equal to undergraduate fees

Note that the relatively high proportion of postgraduates among Israeli students has a significant influence on the estimated fee total of £5.8 million.

This analysis can be further extended by reviewing the contribution of Israeli students to university accommodation revenues. The (former) Department for Education and Skills has produced estimates for student expenditure on university accommodation for 2004/05 (*Student Income and Expenditure Survey 2004/05*). While these do not distinguish between international and other students, they allow for an approximate estimate of the likely contribution of Israeli students in that year, assuming that Israeli students' university accommodation expenses are similar to those of domestic students. This figure can then be adjusted by inflation to produce estimates for 2005/06.

Table B1-2: Estimated annual Israeli student expenditure on campus accommodation in 2005/06¹

Student Campus Accommodation Expenditures			
Average UK full time student expenditure on university accommodation (£)	Estimated full-time Israeli students residing on campus	Israeli students: Estimated total campus accommodation costs (2004/05) (£ million)	Accommodation costs adjusted for inflation (2005/06) (£ million)
2703	431	1.2	1.2

Sources: Oxford Economics/Dept. for Education & Skills/HESA

¹ Based on HESA 2005/06 data, some 684 Israeli students could be considered "full time". This total includes those writing up their dissertations. This sum was then adjusted by the proportion of total UK students studying full time and living on campus (63%) to produce a figure of 431 students.

Part-time students are excluded from these figures. Dept. for Education and Skills data indicate that only 7% of part time students reside on campus and given the age structure of Israeli students it is considered unlikely that significant numbers of part-timers would reside on campus.

An annual inflation rate of 2.4% for the year to September 2006 was derived from the Office for National Statistics. Note that this adjustment does not make a substantive difference to the final accommodation costs figure.

Adding the £1.2 million in accommodation expenditure to the £5.8 million in student fees, indicates that Israeli students directly contribute £7.0 million per annum to the incomes of UK universities. This figure excludes a separate calculation for on-campus expenditure on food, books, stationary and other goods (though such expenditure is captured in the total spending figures reported below).

Finally, the analysis can again be extended, by referring to past Oxford Economics work which calculates the *total* impact of student spending in the UK (including accommodation whether on or off campus, all other living expenses and visits by friends and family)³.

Again assuming that Israeli students spending patterns are consistent with the student body as a whole, combining this data with the data cited above allows for the calculation both of Israeli students' direct contribution to UK campus' and their total (direct) GDP impact on the UK economy as a whole.

This is summarised in Table B1-3 below.

Table B1-3: Estimated annual expenditure by Israeli students in the UK

Israeli Student Spending Impacts					
Students	Spending per student (£)	Visitor expenditure per student (£)	Subtotal: Student and visitor spending (£ million)	Fees (£ million)	Total: Fees, student and visitor spending (£ million)
937	8423	1470	9.3	5.8	15.1

Sources: Oxford Economics/HESA/Dept of Education & Skills

³ Oxford Economics (2007) *The economic impact of London's international students*

In other words, it is estimated that Israeli students contribute £7 million directly to UK universities through fees and student accommodation alone. In total, Israeli students are estimated to contribute some £15.1 million per annum to UK GDP through fees, expenditure and visits by friends and family.

B-1.2 Israeli Academics

Census data for 2001 indicate that 245 higher education teachers born in Israel were teaching in the UK. Assuming that these persons identified themselves as “Israelis”, this provides a guide to the number of Israeli academics teaching in the UK.

More recently, a report by Universities UK *Talent wars: The international market for academic staff (2007)* provided a breakdown of university professors and lecturers by nationality. This indicated that non-UK nationals included 20 Israeli professors in 2005-06.

The *Talent wars* report provides breakdowns of university lecturers by nationality for numbers greater than 90. As Israelis are not listed in this breakdown, this implies that in 2005-06, the number of Israeli nationals, employed as lecturers was some figure not greater than 90.

The number of Israelis involved in some form of teaching, however, is likely to be larger than this. Further examination of the HESA student data noted above allow for a rough estimate. In 2005-06 some 207 Israeli postgraduate research students were expected to be studying in the UK for five years or longer. Students involved in postgraduate research for this length of time would normally be involved in university teaching of some form.

Taken together, these data suggest that Israeli nationals teaching in the UK higher education sector may currently number at least 200 individuals.

According to the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), the average weekly pay for a higher education teaching professional in 2006 was £654⁴. This figure can be used to estimate the approximate value of the Israeli academics to the UK economy in value added (GDP) terms.

Taking the weekly pay figure as a rough proxy for value-added and assuming 200 Israelis present in teaching positions, suggests an annual direct GDP contribution of some £6.8 million by Israeli academics.

B-1.3 Academic and related links

There has been a considerable degree of academic co-operation between Israel and the UK in the past. As is the nature of academic links, this has ranged from “one-to-one” contacts between individual academics to sabbaticals, research seminars, conferences, visiting tours, long-term project work and standing forums.

⁴This figure includes both full-time and part-time academic staff.

It should also be noted that, by their nature, many academic contacts are often informal or discreet. Thus, any quantitative estimate is likely to be conservative.

While it is not possible to document the full number (for confidentiality reasons) and timeframe involved in the case of each and every example of co-operation, it is possible to provide an indication of the rough scale of academic linkages between the two countries within the recent past. In addition, examples of the more significant, publicly available (“open source”), collaborative efforts can also be detailed.

Two major sources of data have been used to compile the data presented in this section.

- *The “BICOM database”* – This comprises an extensive collection of information, provided by BICOM itself.
- *Open source information* – Publicly available information on links between Israel and the UK. This comprises of material researched by Oxford Economics, supplemented with material provided by John Levy of the Academic Study Group (ASG)

Both of these sources of information indicate that, while many disciplines are represented within the scope of Anglo-Israeli links, there is a particular focus on the physical sciences, medicine, engineering, information technology and mathematics.

B-1.3.1 BiCOM database

Oxford Economics has been supplied with a database of recent academic links between academics in the UK and Israel by BICOM (“the BICOM database”). These links cover a wide variety of projects. In many cases the details of these projects cannot be divulged for reasons of confidentiality.

As defined here, and reported in the BICOM database, the term “links” refers to contacts between at least one UK academic and one Israeli academic. While this is a minimalist definition, links may include anything from such one-to-one contacts between individual academics, to doctoral supervision programs, joint research programs and other collaborations, sabbaticals, workshops, symposia, research seminars, conferences, visiting tours, long-term project work and standing forums.

While it is acknowledged that this definition is broad, it is necessarily so due to the need to safeguard the confidentiality of the participants in many cases and in order to simplify and meaningfully summarise the broad and wide-ranging nature of contacts between the academic communities in the two countries.

Likewise, it is acknowledged that there is no definition of a precise timeframe in which these links have occurred. While many refer to collaborations, visits, conferences etc within the last two to three years, others may refer to ongoing collaborations over long periods of time. Again, this is in keeping with the nature of academic collaborations.

With these caveats in mind, the BICOM database reports some 188 recent examples of academic links between the UK and Israel.

The table below summarises the Anglo-Israeli links referred to above, quantifying them for each relevant UK institution. Judging by the information collected in the BICOM database, the number of Anglo-Israeli links is largest at universities such as Cambridge, Edinburgh, Imperial College, Manchester, Oxford, University College London and York.

Table B1-4: Estimated scale of UK/Israeli academic contacts

UK/Israeli Academic Contacts	
University	Number of Links
Aberdeen	2
Anglia Ruskin	2
Aston University	2
Birbeck College	2
Bristol	3
Cambridge	11
Durham	1
Dundee	1
East Anglia	1
Edinburgh University	9
Essex University	3
Exeter University	2
Glasgow University	7
Heriot-Watt	3
Hertfordshire	1
Hull	1
Imperial College	15
Institute of Education	3
Institute of Psychiatry, DeCrespigny Park, London	1
Keele University	2
Kings College London	6
Lancaster University	1
Leeds University	7
Leeds Metropolitan University	1
Leicester	3
Liverpool	4
London Metropolitan University	1
London South Bank University	1
Manchester	14
Middlesex University	1
Newcastle	3
Nottingham	3
Open university	2
Oxford University	17
Portsmouth	1
Queen Mary	1
Royal College Of Music, London	1
Royal Northern College Of Music, Manchester	1
Salford	1
Sheffield	4
Southampton	2
St Andrews	3
Staffordshire University	1
Sussex	4
University College London	10
University of London -other	5
University of Wales	2
Ulster	1
Warwick	5
York	10
Total	188

Source: BICOM and Oxford Economics

B-1.3.2 Open source information - publicly documented co-operative arrangements and past collaborative efforts

Apart from the material referred to in the BICOM database, a number of examples of academic collaboration between Israel and the UK have been publicly documented and are reported below. This material was gathered through Oxford Economics' research efforts and supplemented with information provided by John Levy of the Academic Study Group (ASG).

The ASG is a British charitable institution aimed at fostering links between British and Israeli Scholars. The ASG has indicated that it lists over 2,000 individual British academics with Israeli academic connections. Nonetheless, only a small sample of these connections has been referenced here. The individual links listed below have been cross-checked to ensure that they do not double count those in the BICOM database, though in some cases, forums and funding bodies are referred to in both databases (e.g. Sixth Framework Funding).

In some cases joint Anglo-Israeli efforts have lead to significant medical advances in areas such as endoscopy, treatment of post-traumatic stress or potential treatments for Alzheimer's Disease.

There are also a number of standing forums, workshops and funding agreements, which involve participants from both countries. Major past initiatives include the Science Network Development Scheme (SNDS), projects under the Sixth and Seventh European Framework Program and the Israeli/British & Irish Regional Science Workshops. The British Council plays an important role in managing the SDNS while Tel Aviv University also plays an especially important role in many links.

Significant past achievements and programs are listed in Table B1-5 below:

Table B1-5: Sample of significant past collaborations, networks, forums and seminars/conferences between UK and Israeli academics

Program	Details
Project collaborations: examples	
Total Wireless Capsule Endoscopy	<p>A joint British-Israeli team was involved in successful trials of a tiny endoscope at the Royal London Hospital., This procedure involved using a wireless capsule endoscope which allows for painless endoscopic imaging of the whole of the small bowel. The work involved researchers from the Royal London Hospital and a variety of Israeli research institutes and medical centres. Their findings were published in <i>Nature</i>, May 2000.</p> <p>This work ultimately led to the development of the PillCam capsule. This measures 1.5 inches long and a half-inch wide. The battery-operated unit includes a tiny light, video camera, and transmitter. The capsule is swallowed by a patient, with images uploaded to a computer, where the doctor can pinpoint cancers, ulcers and other abnormalities</p> <p>To date over 320,000 patients worldwide have utilised this technology (<i>Biomedical Microdevices</i>, 9, 235-244, April 2007).</p>
Treating Alzheimer's disease	<p>At present there is no simple or reliable test for Alzheimer's disease. An Anglo-Israeli medical research team has been working on developing just such a diagnosis using a non-invasive technique employing protein biomarkers (project Pro-Tamad). This project has involved UK company Proteome Sciences plc (whose research facility is based at the Institute of Psychiatry, Kings College London) and an Israeli partner, Mindset BioPharmaceuticals plc.</p> <p>Early diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease is critical as it could assist in more effective treatment, holding off the disease for several years. A five year delay in the onset of the would not only improve quality of life but could cut global health care spending by an estimated £28 billion per year.</p>
Cell therapy for lung disease (2007)	<p>UK Stem cell specialist NovaThera Ltd (a spin-out of Imperial College) announced a collaboration with its Israeli counterpart Gamida Cell Ltd in May 2007. The collaboration is aimed at developing cell therapies for lung repair and regeneration.</p> <p>The work has the potential to regenerate and repair lungs severely damaged by emphysema and smoking. The two firms will pool technology and expertise and work together with clinicians at Papworth Hospital in the UK.</p>
HRT findings (2007)	<p>The UK Based International Menopause Society (IMS) is headed by Israeli academic, Professor Amos Pines of Tel Aviv University. In contrast to earlier findings on Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT), the IMS recently announced the results of research indicating that oestrogen replacement therapy may decrease the chance of heart disease among its users. The results were detailed in <i>Climacteric, Volume 10 Supplement 2 2007: The Proceedings of the 7th Workshop of the International Menopause Society</i>.</p>
Infant Sleep Patterns (2005)	<p>Israeli researchers, led by Dr Shmuel Arnon, presented findings of recent studies of infant sleep patterns to the British Psychological Society at a conference in Leeds. The work found that live music could have beneficial effects on babies' sleep patterns and has implications for the care of premature infants. The results of this research are detailed in <i>Birth</i> Vol. 33(2), pp.131-136, June 2006.</p>

<p>Gene Therapy to combat Post-Traumatic Stress (2003)</p>	<p>A joint Israeli-British-German team has undertaken work aimed at suppressing reactions to stressful events without blocking memory. The work sought to identify proteins produced during stressful events and developed an “antisense” agent which acts to neutralise the process.</p> <p>This work involved more than 10 years of effort, with researchers based at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the Medical Research Council, Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Cambridge and the Max Planck Institute. The team’s results were published in the February 2004 edition of <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i>. Under the title “Stress-induced alternative splicing of acetylcholinesterase results in enhanced fear memory and long-term potentiation”.</p>
<p>Collaborative networks, forums and seminars/conferences</p>	
<p>Science Network Development Scheme (SDNS)</p>	<p>The SDNS was established in 2001. It is managed by the British Council and is jointly funded by the UK Office of Science and Innovation (now the Office of Innovation, Skills and Universities) and the Israeli Ministry of Science and Technology.</p> <p>The SDNS was set up following the conclusion of the UK-Israel Science and Technology Fund (1995-98). It was created to fund research-supporting activities. It contributes travel and subsistence costs for a number of scientific workshops, conferences and survey visits each year. Workshops take place either in Israel or in the UK and include topics such as Neuroscience, Applied Mathematics, Food Safety & Nutrition, Computer Graphics, Mariculture and Nanotechnology.</p> <p>The SNDS supports research topics to which both governments attach priority. To date, 17 projects have taken place, with each event involving a core group of 12 professional scientists: 6 from the UK and 6 from Israel.</p> <p>Past achievements include the UK-Israel Bio-nano Workshop - a December 2004 workshop on bio-nanotechnology in Israel, including representatives from the Universities of Ulster, Sheffield, Nottingham and Cambridge.</p>
<p>Sixth (and Seventh) European Framework Program</p>	<p>The European framework programme is the main European research funding instrument. Israel has been the only non-European country to be fully associated with the EU’s Framework Programmes. Israel jointly participated in over 350 projects within the 6th European framework, some of them involving UK entities. Israel has also recently signed on to the Seventh European Framework Program</p>
<p>Café Scientifique</p>	<p>The Café Scientifique series brings together UK academics and the wider international public to participate in informal forums via videoconference links. In 2005-6, guest speakers visiting Israel were from Cambridge University, Warwick University, Faulkes Telescopes and Cardiff University. Videoconference guests have been from the Environment Agency, the Institute of Astronomy, Cambridge University, and Sheffield University.</p>
<p>RISE</p>	<p>Researchers in Society (RISE), funded through the EU’s Researchers in Europe 2005 Initiative, aimed to improve and promote public understanding of the role researchers play in society and encouraged young people to consider a career in science. Between September and November 2005, the British Council Israel ran two Cafés Scientifiques and ten Science in Schools encounters to optimize the communication between researchers, members of the public and school children.</p>
<p>Stephen Hawking Visit</p>	<p>Professor Stephen Hawking visited Israel and the Palestinian Territories from 7th-15th December 2006. His visit was sponsored by the UK government. To mark the occasion, British Council Israel organised a Young Scientists event at the Bloomfield Science Museum Jerusalem. During the 45 minute lecture entitled ‘To Boldly Go: My Life in Physics’, high school students had the opportunity to hear the world renowned scientist talk about his life and what motivated him to pursue a career in physics. The event was broadcast live on the internet, where a total of 7000 hits were recorded during the session.</p>

DNA50 Exhibition	The British Council held the <i>DNA50</i> exhibition at the Bloomfield Science Museum in Jerusalem. This event provided training and was the first public event for the building of a giant DNA model.
Israeli/British & Irish Regional Science Workshops	<p>These workshops were initiated in 1991 and draw together Israeli and British/Irish academics who are members of the Regional Science Association International (RSAI) They allow for the exchange of ideas in the field of regional science, including theoretical issues, applied studies or policy analyses. They also allow for the enhancement and consolidation of existing links between Israeli and British/Irish researchers.</p> <p>Previous workshops have been held at Tel-Aviv University (1991), Lancaster University (1995), the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (2000) and the University of Edinburgh (2003) and Tel Aviv (2007).</p>
The Anglo-Israeli Archaeological Society	<p>The Anglo-Israel Archaeological Society (AIAS) was founded in 1961</p> <p>The aims of the society include making recent developments in the archaeology of Israel and neighbouring countries more widely known in the UK, publishing the Bulletin of the Anglo-Israel Archaeological Society, and provide grants for students of Middle Eastern Archaeology</p> <p>The Society's committee includes academics from both the UK and Israel.</p>
Academic Study Group	<p>The Academic Study Group (ASG) is a British charitable foundation which promotes research collaboration between British and Israeli scholars.</p> <p>The ASG sponsors the Isaiah Berlin Israeli Awards which cover the cost of air travel and some expenses for post-doctoral scholars who have received personal invitations to lecture or explore joint research programmes in Israel and for British scholars interested in obtaining research data for comparative Anglo-Israeli studies.</p>
British Academy/Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities grants	The British Academy has an Agreement with the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities. This supports research visits to Israel by senior British Scholars. The British Academy pays the scholars return fares and the Israel Academy provides a maintenance allowance and assists with accommodation.
British Friends of the Hebrew University (BFHU)	<p>The British Friends of the Hebrew University (BFHU) is a national charity dedicated to supporting and promoting the Hebrew University (HU) of Jerusalem. It was established in 1926.</p> <p>BFHU helps fund scientific, medical and engineering research, as well as providing scholarships to British students studying at HU. Funds support a range of the University's research: treating terminal disease, managing lifelong illness, and developing next-generation medical technology.</p> <p>BFHU also brings HU speakers and ambassadorial students to the UK. In addition, the BFHU offers tours to the University, summer programmes, a gap year scheme and a Family Summer Institute.</p>
The Future of Web Interactions: British-Israeli Conference (2007)	<p>The purpose of this multidisciplinary conference was to bring together researchers from Britain and Israel studying the computational and the social aspects of the technologies that support users' interaction with the World Wide Web.</p> <p>The topics covered included: search engines, web navigation, personalization, web data mining, e-learning, e-commerce, adaptive agents, information seeking, web metrics, the mobile web, human computer interaction, legal and ethical aspects, social implications and social networks.</p> <p>The conference was co-organized by the Department of Information Science at Bar-Ilan</p>

	<p>University and the School of Computer Science and Information Systems, Birkbeck, University of London.</p> <p>The British researchers were fully funded by a grant from the Friends of Israel - The Academic Study Group.</p>
Biomolecular Self-Assembly: From Protein Misfolding Disease to Material Science and Nanotechnology (2007)	Event held between 27-28 November 2007, organized by University of Nottingham and Tel Aviv University
MRI of Brain Connectivity and Microstructure: Measurement and Validation (2007)	Event held between 5-6 November 2007, organised by Tel Aviv University and University College London.
Israeli-UK Workshop on Sprays: modelling versus experimentation (2007)	This event was held on 16-18 July 2007 at the University of Brighton.
String Algorithms Workshop (2007)	This was a collaboration between, Kings College, London and Bar Ilan University, held on 19-22 March 2007
Anglo-Israeli Workshop on the Science and Clinical Management of the Genetic Predisposition to Breast Cancer, Tel-Aviv, (April 2006)	<p>This workshop brought together approximately a dozen UK scientists and a number of Israeli scientists.</p> <p>This led to a collaborative clinical trial for the treatment of such breast cancers. This employed British bioscience to develop the interventions and Israeli epidemiology and genetic testing, to identify the cases.</p> <p>The Academic Study Group assisted in providing the financial support for this workshop.</p>
British Israeli Workshop on Semantics and its Applications (2005)	This workshop was held on 19-25 th December. It was held under the auspices of the Israeli Ministry of Science and the British Council, Israel. It involved specialists in information technology from both the UK and Israel.
Hemodynamics, Vascular Wall Morphology and Atherogenesis (2005)	Conference held between 12-13 December 2005, organised by Tel Aviv University and Imperial College.

Development of methods for assessing belowground biodiversity as an indicator of soil quality and health (2005)	This workshop involved more than 20 scientists (mainly from the UK and Israel). It was held between 26-28 September 2005 at the Macaulay Institute, Aberdeen. The focus was on state of the art methods in soil control.
International Stem Cell Forum (2003)	The International Stem Cell Forum was created by the UK's Medical Research Council (MRC) in 2003. Israel (Academy of Sciences and Humanities), the UK and 10 other countries were among the initial signatories to the Forum, which is aimed at setting scientific benchmarks on the characteristics of new and existing stem cell lines.
UK-Israeli Food Workshop (2002)	In March 2002, a UK-Israel workshop on Food in the Post-genomic Era was held at Norwich. This focused on future opportunities for co-operation in the areas of food safety and nutrition. These workshops were supported by Biotechnological and Biological Sciences Research Council and the British Council/Israel Ministry of Science, respectively.
British-Israeli Conference on Greenhouse Techniques towards the 3rd Millennium (1999)	This took place during the 14 th International Agricultural Exhibition (the Agritech) in September 1999 in Haifa, Israel. Some 150 people attended the conference Previous British-Israel workshops on greenhouse technology were held at Bet Dagan, Israel in March/April 1990 and May 1996.
Israeli/British Workshop on Microbial control of plant diseases and pests (1998)	This initiative was funded by the British Council. The workshop was held at Rothampsted in May, 1998.
Individual collaborations : Examples (categorised by UK institution)	
Birmingham University	Prof. Igor Lerner (Physics) and Prof. Ken Snowdon (Physics) of the INEX Nanotechnology Centre (Newcastle) collaborate with the Weizmann Institute of Science
University of Brighton	Prof. Sergei Sazhin (Engineering) has occasional collaborations with Israeli colleagues
Cardiff University	Prof. Peter Cooke (Management) has occasional collaborations with Israeli colleagues
University of East Anglia	Dr Mirna Dzamonja and her husband Prof. Van der Broek (Mathematics) have working links with colleagues at Ben Gurion University
University of Exeter	Prof. David Butler (Water Engineering) has links with Israeli academic institutions
University of Hull	Lester Grabbe (History) has links with Israeli academic institutions
Imperial College	Prof John Gibbon (Mathematics) regularly publishes work with a colleague at Israel's Weizmann Institute of Science
	Prof. David Klug (Chemistry) has occasional collaborations with Israeli colleagues

University of Leister	Dr Mark Powell (Geography) has links with Israeli academic institutions
University College London (UCL)	UCL is engaging on a collaborative effort with the Israel Cancer Association aimed at developing a new drug for the treatment of breast cancer.
University of Loughborough	Ian Reid (Geography) has links with Israeli academic institutions
University of Manchester	Prof David Farrell (Political Systems/Proportional Representations) has links with Israeli academic institutions
University of Newcastle	Prof. Malcolm Newson (Geography) has links with Israeli academic institutions
The Open University	Prof. Michael Stewart (Neuroscience) s occasional collaborations with Israeli colleagues
University of Oxford	Martin Goodman (History) has links with Israeli academic institutions
University of Reading	Tessa Rajak (History) has links with Israeli academic institutions
Southampton University	Professor Tim Slukin (Mathematics) has a working link with a colleague at Ben Gurion University
Staffordshire University	Professor Paul Kingston (Gerontology) has working collaborations with Israeli institutions
Swansea University	Professor Judith Phillips (Gerontology) has working collaborations with Israeli institutions
University of the West of England	Dr. Michael Short (Urban Planning) has occasional collaborations with Israeli colleagues

Source: Oxford Economics, ASG

B-1.3.3 Approximate scale of academic contacts

As indicated above, the BICOM database lists some 188 academic inks between the UK and Israel, while the other open source material gathered above refers to an additional 37 links. This suggests a total of 225 identifiable academic links between the two countries, as indicated in Table B1-6.

Table B1-6: Representative total of recent identifiable UK/Israeli academic links

Uk/Israeli Academic Contacts	
Source	Number of Links
BICOM Database	188
Other, open source	37
Total	225

Sources: BICOM, ASG, Oxford Economics

It must again be stressed that this quantification is intended only as a rough indication of academic

contacts between the two countries. As previously noted, the ASG has stated that it has over 2,000, however full details of these have not been released to Oxford Economics.

Further, it must be noted that in addition to these links quantified here, there are a large variety of technical/commercial links, cultural links, scholarships and grant programs between the two countries. The line between these contacts and the academic links quantified here is (necessarily) blurred and somewhat subjective. Sections B-1.4 and Part C discuss the nature of these other links in more detail.

B-1.4 Joint research programs, and technical links

Apart from direct academic contacts, Israel and the UK have been involved in a considerable number of joint research projects in the past. While some of these are pure commercial and technical partnerships, at times these have involved collaboration between academic bodies and related industrial and commercial research.

Many initiatives were sponsored under the Britech 1 fund established by the Israeli and UK governments in 1999. While this came to an end in 2006, there have been moves to undertake a similar funding program in the future. There have also been a wide variety of other individual schemes in recent years between individual British and Israeli companies.

Significant past achievements and programs are listed in Table B1-7 below:

Table B1-7: Sample of significant past technical/commercial collaboration and interactions between the UK and Israel

Program	Details
Britech 1	<p>Britech was a £15.5 million fund, established in late 1999 for an initial term of five years, Britech was aimed at encouraging joint British-Israeli research and collaboration. The focus was on work in high technology sectors, such as biotechnology, telecommunications, software development and electronics. Britech awarded grants, with recipients required to repay 150% of the funds received in the form of sales following commercialisation.</p> <p>Under Britech 1 Some £12 million was allocated to various collaborative projects, with projected commercial revenues of £550 million. More than 170 specific partnerships have been have been dealt with and over 40 formal partnerships created.</p> <p>While the Britech 1 program came to an end in June 2006, both governments have been involved in discussions regarding similar co-operative programs in the future (Jerusalem Post June 10, 2007). Britech has created a strong basis for further and deeper relationships between the UK and Israel by strengthening an understanding of both countries and creating sources of collaboration.</p>
Aleph software at the British Library	<p>Aleph, a library information management system was originally developed by librarians and programmers at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.</p> <p>Following implementation in several Israeli universities, the system was developed under the Hebrew University's commercial arm and sold to the British Library through a new specialist information management company (Ex-Libris). The software is also utilised at libraries around the world.</p>

Olive Software at the British Library	Olive Software is an Israeli firm which developed a platform allowing for the easy digitalisation of any newspaper or magazine into accessible, on-line, content. The British Library became Olive's first customer in 2001. The software allows easy access to historical newspaper records.
Technion Gene Project (2006)	<p>The Technion Gene Project is aimed at tailoring medication to patients according to their genomes. It will enable physicians to predict reaction to drug treatments, replacing the trial and error methods used today.</p> <p>The project involves neurologists, engineers and other scientists. It is being sponsored by the Wolfson Foundation of Great Britain and the Galil Centre at the Israeli Institute of Technology (Technion) in Haifa, Israel.</p>
Swift-Find (2006-)	<p>Swift-Find is a firm headquartered in London, with research and development carried out in Tel-Aviv. It is a searchable online registry which allows purchasers of goods to determine if their intended purchases are stolen goods.</p> <p>Swift-Find has partnered with UK auctioneers Goringes and UK jewellery retailers Geraldonline. More recently, the organisation's on-line business services have been divided between Trace (for due diligence) and MyThings (for personal portfolios)</p>
Optima and Cancer UK trial (2006)	<p>Israeli biotech firm Optimata has successfully trialled a virtual cancer patient technology in conjunction with Cancer UK. The trial was held at Nottingham City Hospital from December 2004 onwards.</p> <p>Optimata's Virtual Cancer Patient Engine allows doctors to correctly identify how individual breast cancer patients will respond to chemotherapy in 70% of cases, compared to 25-30% currently. The research has led to Optimata Virtual Patient (OVP) being registered as a trademark in the United States.</p>
Learning Skills for Science Program (2005-)	<p>'Learning Skills for Science' (LSS) program, which was developed by professors in the Department of Science Teaching at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, has been successfully trialled by schools in Great Britain.</p> <p>The program allows school children (11-15) to critically analyse and evaluate scientific data. The program came to the attention of UK teachers as a result of a collaboration between Kings College, London and the Weizmann Institute.</p> <p>The program was first trialled in the UK in 2005 and 2006 and may soon be distributed to schools across the UK.</p>
Voice verification to combat crime (2005-)	<p>Persay, an Israeli company, has developed a variety of biometric voice identification systems. Its products allow for the speeding up of identification process and the elimination of authentication questions. They are also of use for law enforcement.</p> <p>In February 2005, Persay signed a \$US 500,000 tender with British Telecom. This added Persay's speaker identification platform to BT's URU online identification service to combat identify fraud. BT is looking to deploy the system throughout the UK.</p> <p>The technology has also been deployed through Dmatek, an Israeli electronic monitoring company, which uses voice verification systems to monitor low-risk criminal offenders across Britain.</p>
Driving diagnosis (2005-)	<p>DriveDiagnostics, (originally an Israeli company, now known as GreenRoad Technologies Ltd) has developed a stand-alone "black box" system which analyses vehicle movements by assessing the forces on a car. The UK has passed legislation requiring companies to be proactive in terms of ensuring safety and security. Ensuring safe driving is part of this obligation.</p> <p>Accordingly, in 2005 DriveDiagnostics began a pilot project with a UK company and commenced sales to UK fleet companies in 2006. In 2006 the company partnered with a number of pilot customers including T-Mobile.</p>

Fourth Annual Bio-Tech Conference and Exhibition (2005)	Israel's Forth Annual Bio-Tech Conference in Tel Aviv included conference delegates from the UK. Clal Biotech, the largest biotech company in Israel has a history of working on joint UK-Israeli projects.
Verint Systems Security (2005)	Verint Systems, an Israeli company has developed an "all-see" video, audio and data surveillance system for use in mass transportation systems. In 2005 Metronet Rail selected Verint's networked video solution as a security aid for the London Underground
BrightStar Learning Ltd (2005)	Israeli researcher have developed BrightStar, a technology aimed at countering dyslexia. The prototype was trialled at Nottingham University as a result of an invitation to Israeli researchers. Brightstar has been operational in the UK since 2001.
Advanced car alloys (2004-)	One of the UK's oldest established car makers (AC Cars) and Alubin of Israel commenced a joint 3-year project in 2004, aimed at developing a lightweight car chassis from extruded magnesium. The use of magnesium alloys promises improved fuel economy, handling and crash performance. Alubin has extensive experience in the development of magnesium alloys and was approached by AC Cars, who proposed the collaboration. Some £2 million of funding was won from Eureka, a European R&D fund, to assist the collaboration.
Treatment for Myasthenia Gravis (2003)	An Israeli company (Ester Neurosciences) has developed a treatment for Myasthenia Gravis, a debilitating muscular disease. Clinical trials of the company's treatment drug (Mornarsen) were held in the UK, at the Greater Manchester Neuroscience Centre. The drug enabled patients with limited mobility to stand and walked without aids. In December 2007 Ester Neurosciences was purchased by the UK-based firm Amarin for \$US 32 million.
<i>Dentyl pH</i> (1996-)	Researchers at the commercial arm of Tel Aviv University (Ramot Ltd) developed a mouthwash for the British market known as <i>Dentyl pH</i> .. Since 1996, this product has become the UK's second most popular mouthwash, after Listerine.

Sources: Oxford Economics

Part C: Cultural linkages between the UK and Israel

C-1 Governance

Key Point

- Good governance promotes communication and cultural understanding which improves dialogue and inter-cultural relations.
- The British Council has been working closely with the Israeli Government Ministries and training and development agencies since 1998 to highlight UK best practice and expertise in the field of governance. Over 200 Israeli senior civil servants have been exposed to the UK's experiences focussing on the Executive Agency model.
- Good governance cannot be implemented immediately. It is long term continuous process that requires ongoing implementation. Any setback would undo years of valuable work.
- There have been a series of expert visits and exchanges between the UK and Israel to discuss how the UK's experience in public sector reform can be utilised in Israel. These were extremely useful for sharing experiences and information.

This chapter examines the governance links between Israel and the UK. Good governance aims to use institutional resources to manage a state's problems and resources effectively. It is a long term continuous process and cannot be implemented effectively overnight. Any setback would therefore undo years of valuable work. The British Council is working closely with Israeli Government ministries and training and development agencies to showcase UK best practice and expertise in this field. Continuation of this ongoing process is important due to the dynamic and context specific nature of governance. The appropriate Government reactions are dependent on a number of changing factors.

Promoting a positive governance agenda is crucial to creating successful political economies. It is also essential for effective state-building. To this end, it is important to examine the governance links between Israel and the UK. Effective governance promotes communication and cultural understanding which improves dialogue and inter-cultural relations.

Table C1-1: Sample of Governance Events between the UK and Israel

Program	Details
Expert Visits and Exchanges: examples	
JDC-ELKA	The British Council, in partnership with JDC-ELKA (Joint Distribution Committee's Centre for developing management capacity in the social services in Israel) has been promoting the UK's experiences in Public Sector Reform through a programme of expert visits and exchanges since 1998. Through this programme, over 200 Israeli senior civil servants have been exposed to the UK's experiences. Several study tours to the UK have taken place. A particular focus has been placed on the Executive Agency model which is the structure in which 80% of the UK's civil service operates and delivers services to citizens.
EFQM	The European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM) Excellence Model, the official model for quality benchmarking officially adopted by the British Cabinet Office has now been acquired by the Israeli Civil Service Commission, for use in central and local government.
UK's Patent Office	The Director Generals of the Israeli Government Ministries were reconnected with the UK's Executive Agency through a symposium in Israel in March 2007 organised by the UK's Patent Office. This promoted UK public sector dialogue.
Harold Hartog School of Public Policy	In partnership with the Harold Hartog School of Public Policy at Tel Aviv University, the British Council supported the visit of senior officials from the UK's Local Government Association and Westminster City Council to Israel. Many of these key figures are connected with NGO's and local leaders from the Arab sector. This visit was followed up by a visit by Arab local government leaders to the UK sponsored by the LGA, the Pears Foundation and the British Embassy.
INLOGOV	The British Council supported a delegation from the Tel Aviv University to visit the Institute of Local Government Studies (INLOGOV) at Birmingham University from 26 – 28 February 2006.
Equality Opportunities Commission	The chief executive of the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland, visited Israel in 2005. He spoke at several events including a conference on Jewish-Arab relations in the workplace and a conference to explore models for Equality Commissions hosted at the Knesset. This visit directly influenced the establishment of Israel's Equal Opportunities Commission in the Workplace.
Womens' Budget Forum	The Adva Centre which promotes information on equality and social justice in Israel sent a delegation to the Womens' Budget Forum in August 2006 to the UK to discuss gender budgeting.
Promoting Arab Women in Public Life	A strategic planning workshop was led by a UK expert in women's political empowerment. In January 2005 there was also a training course in Israel for women who were interested in becoming candidates in local elections. This was part of a project funded by the FCO's Human Rights Project Fund.
World Economic Forum	A 21-year old Druze Arab from Israel, represented youth of the world at the World Economic Forum in DAVOS. Two people also represented Israel at the Greenwich conference in January 2007 for young leaders from around the world.
The Abraham Fund	The Abraham Fund gives grants to improve relations between Arab and Jewish citizens of Israel. The projects funded include leadership development programs for Jewish and Arab Israeli adults, partnerships between Arab and Jewish schools, joint cultural and community activities, and other proven approaches to enhancing coexistence. In partnership with the Abraham Fund, a police delegation was sent to Northern Ireland to learn about effective security mediation.
Tel Aviv University Local Government Conference	In May 2006, Sir Jeremy Beecham and Sir. Simon Milton visited Israel to speak at the Tel Aviv University Local Government Conference. The conference was designed to evoke public debate and academic research in subjects related to the local Government and Israel. It provided a platform for raising innovative ideas aimed at improving the function of local government in Israel. In the framework of the conference, Sir Beecham spoke at a workshop on coexistence through local Government in Jaffa. Sir Milton gave a speech at a workshop on young leadership in local government sponsored by the British Council.

Source: Oxford Economics

C-2 Sport

Key Points

- Sport encourages active communication between different communities and teaches people about their own and other peoples' cultures. Sport also develops leadership and team building qualities.
- Sport linkages between the UK and Israel are primarily targeted at the young. For example, the Israel Youth Awards and Football for Peace.
- In November 2005, 13 Israeli young leaders and 11 UK young leaders were trained on the UK Youth Sport Trust 'Top Link' programme under the Dreams and Teams Initiative. They worked together to deliver a successful sports' festival for 140 children from the local community.
- Playing for Success in Israel is based on an initiative of the DfES in the UK. Study Centres have been established at football clubs, to use the fun and attraction of sports to help motivate school students to learn outside the classroom.
- In February 2006, Arsenal Football Club signed a £350,000 sponsorship deal to promote Israel as a tourist destination.

This chapter examines the sports and youth links between Israel and the UK. Sport is crucial to encourage communication between different communities and to teach people about the values inherent in both their own, and other peoples', cultures. Sport also helps to encourage leadership and team work. It is important to note that many of the sporting initiatives target the young and therefore promote cultural acceptance and communication from an early age.

Table C2-1: Sample of Sporting Events and Youth Collaboration Projects

Program	Details
Sport	
Dreams and Teams	Dreams and Teams is a global initiative in partnership with the UK's Youth Sport Trust (YST) to promote leadership and personal development; citizenship and cross cultural understanding. In Israel, they work with the Ministry of Education's Unit for the Advancement of Youth, giving Young Leaders unique opportunities to work as a team with youth from different cultural backgrounds. In September 2005, 2 Israeli representatives attended the Dreams and Teams international camp. In November 2005, 13 Israeli young leaders and 11 UK young leaders were trained in Consett on the UK Youth Sport Trust 'Top Link' programme. They worked together to deliver a successful sports festival for 140 children from the local community.
Israel Youth Award	The Israel Youth Award is affiliated with the Duke of Edinburgh's international award scheme. Its aim is to educate teenagers about tolerance between cultures and to make their spare time more useful by encouraging them to take part in physical activities, services to the community, expeditions and hobbies.
Sea of Friends	The Sea of Friends is a joint initiative of the British Council and youth organisations from Israel, Azerbaijan and the UK. It aims to empower young people from these countries to manage and operate a transnational project, which builds on the Olympic ideals and uses water sports to bridge the gap between communities and to help the environment. It encourages intercultural dialogue between young people in different countries. After running projects locally, the young people are now working internationally with exchange visits between the three countries. The British Council's partners for the project in Israel are the Israel Youth Award.
Football for Peace	Football for Peace is a football-based community relations project that brings together young sports professionals from Israel and the UK to work together on a values-based programme for Arab and Jewish children of secondary school age. The project is run in partnership with the University of Brighton and it builds on previous developmental experience from Northern Ireland. The model has been developed by the university of Brighton and is accredited by the Football Association. It is the flagship coexistence sports programme for the Israel Sports Authority.
Playing for Success	Playing for Success is based on an initiative of the DfES in the UK. Study Centres have been established at football clubs, to use the fun and attraction of sports to help motivate school students to learn outside the classroom. In Israel, Playing for Success is now in its 2 nd year with the Ibn Sina School, Nazareth and the Abu Snan School linking to the Manchester City Study Support Centre. It is continuing to bridge the international divide with web based projects by bringing together 7 th grade students from Israel and the UK.
Arsenal Football Club	In February 2006, Arsenal Football Club signed a sponsorship deal to promote Israel as a tourist destination. The £350,000 deal makes Israel Arsenal's 'official and exclusive travel destination'. The televised advertisements will reach audiences of up to 700 million people in an estimated 98 countries.

Sources: Oxford Economics

C-3 Arts

Key Points

- There are a large variety of media used in art linkages between Israel and the UK. This includes youth focused methods such as performance dance, electronic music and film. Modern media of electronic and digital art were embraced by UK artists at the C.Sides Festival in Jerusalem.
- Exchange and cultural art visits are key to promote communication and cultural understanding between Israel and the UK. Examples include the BI-ARTS Exchange Programme and the St.Martin's College Exchange Programme.
- International dance events, including the new Tel Aviv Dance festival are useful to promote an understanding of Israeli identity internationally.
- In 2006, over 8000 people attended Israel Expo in North London.

This chapter examines the art links between Israel and the UK. Art, through a wide variety of media, provides an outlet for cultural expression and understanding. This promotes dialogue and educates people about other cultures. Many of the media used to promote art between the UK and Israel are youth focussed.

The table below illustrates the wide variety of methods used in Israel and the UK collaborations.

Table C3-1: Sample of Arts Events and Exchange Programmes

Program	Details
Art	
The Other City Exchange Programme	Bezalel Department of Architecture and Ulster University, Belfast ran an exchange and study trip where students from both countries developed film on the subject of divided cities. Architecture students from Bezalel visited Belfast in 2006, and the return visit of Ulster University students took place in March 2007. The films prepared formed part of the graduate show in Ulster in June 2007.
Design for Thought	Design for Thought was a multi-strand project that highlighted innovative UK design from a new generation of young designers. The project included an exhibition of contemporary British product design at the Israel Museum, a series of master classes, and workshops led by young British designers at Israel's five design colleges. The UK-based design group, Industrial Facility and the Royal College of Arts were partners on this project. An inclusive design project involved workshops from experts at the Helen Hamlyn Centre at the Royal College of Arts that were held in Bezalel, Holon and Shenkar.
The British Film Festival	The British Film Festival (BFF) takes place every January for 10 days and combines films brought solely for the event with new British releases on the commercial distribution network. A series of industry-focused workshops and seminars aims to stimulate dialogue and exchange between the UK and Israel's film industries and funding bodies with a view to promoting co-production. Last year professional workshops were run together with international film marketing workshops with the Head of Strategic Film Marketing and The Israel Film Fund. The BFF helps to communicate to a wide audience including new audiences and communities in Israel.
Magic Pencil	Magic Pencil is a British Council touring exhibition selected by the celebrated children's author and illustrator, Quentin Blake. In Israel, the exhibition opened in September/October 2007 at two different venues. The first took place in Umm el-Fahm Gallery, and the second in the 'Mediatech' in Holon. The exhibition and complementary resources served as creative inspiration for Israeli Jewish and Arab children.
BI ARTS	<p>The British Israeli Arts Training Scheme (BI ARTS) is an exchange project providing an exciting opportunity for both Israeli and British artists. With funding by the British Council, Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Science, Technology, Culture & Sport, BI ARTS aims to provide links between institutions and provide training for individuals in Israel and the UK through the exchange of experience and expertise in both countries.</p> <p>BI ARTS aims to provide links between institutions and provide training for individuals in Israel and the UK through the exchange of experience and expertise in both countries. It assists with funding in order to participate in or give workshops, lectures, seminars, demonstrations or short courses in the other country</p> <p>BI ARTS may assist with funding for the following expenditures: airfare, accommodation, per diems, honorarium/fees, extra travel expense, studio rent, marketing and a pianist.</p> <p>Subjects considered for funding include Drama, Architecture, Design, Dance, Music, Literature, Fine arts, Playwriting and Film and Television. There is no time limitation of a BI ARTS project, but the average duration is 2 to 6 weeks. In 2006, over 100 artists took part in more than 30 projects in the UK and in Israel.</p>
Goods to Declare	Goods to Declare was an exhibition held at Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion Airport in July 2006 to mark the centenary of Bezalel Arts Academy in Israel. The UK formed the biggest international delegation at Goods to Declare. This is a result of the longstanding relationship between these institutions established by the British Council and supported by BI ARTS. 30 Students and their professors from Glasgow School of Art, Slade School of Art and Goldsmith's College exhibited alongside Bezalel MFA Students. They also took part in a number of workshops and seminars. The show was visited by more than 50,000 people, and many of the UK students have sold or exhibited work as a result. A number of students each year are selected for a secondment to Glasgow and Slade as part of their Masters studies at Bezalel. In the meantime, dialogue between faculty staff at Bezalel and Goldsmith's was instrumental to the establishment of the MFA programme at Bezalel in Tel Aviv.

International Architecture Conference	Haifa Technion invited a keynote speaker from the University of Cambridge to speak at the International Architecture Conference
St.Martin's College Exchange Programme	Central St.Martin's College of Art and Design will be running an exchange program with the Jerusalem School of Visual Theatre in 2008.
Fabrica Art Centre	Fabrica Art Centre provided a three-week research and development residency for an Israeli artist, who explored the concept of 'eating as storytelling' in order to build relationships between people through a holistic appreciation of food, August 2006.
C.Sides	The C. Sides Festival was held at the International Convention Centre, Jerusalem, from 28 th August to 3 rd September 2006. It is an international festival for artists, producers and musicians working in the media of electronic and digital art who are also committed to creating a platform for exchange, networking and discussion while confronting issues of social and cultural concerns. Representatives from UK record companies ran workshops and performed in the festival.
ZeZeZe Gallery	There was a visit to Israel by a leading UK architect and academic, to meet with architects and architectural students in Israel. The visit corresponded with an exhibition on architectural identity at the ZeZeZe Gallery. During the visit, two lectures were held "Belonging" and "Digital Tectonics".
Oreet Ashery	Oreet Ashery, a UK based artist whose father was Israeli, recently produced some work based on Israel to show the connections between personal politics and social realities.
Transit Station Exhibition	Artists from Israel exhibited at the Transit Station Exhibition in Edinburgh.
A Thread	A new public artwork, called 'the Thread' was created by artist Esther Shalev-Gerz in Glasgow. The project has incorporated a collaborative process with Israeli based architect Ayelet Shalev.
Anglo-Israeli Photographic Awards (1993-95)	<p>The Anglo-Israeli Photographic Awards were created in 1992 by artist and photographer Sandra Jacobs to encourage artistic and cultural contact between Israeli and British communities.</p> <p>Photographers were selected by a panel of experienced artists, photographers and curators to work in each other's countries. The scheme was open to all, regardless of cultural, religious or racial background. The artists had an opportunity to discover a culture new them and to exhibit the results of their exploration,</p>
Anglo-Israeli Arts Training Program	<p>The Anglo-Israeli Arts Training Program, was a three-year project (1995-1998) aimed at enhancing the cultural ties between the two countries. The project, was administered jointly by The British Council and the Israeli Foreign Ministry's Division of Cultural and Scientific Affairs, in cooperation with the Israeli Culture and Arts Administration of the Ministry of Science and Arts. It formed part of the cultural and scientific cooperation agreement between Israel and Great Britain.</p> <p>The program comprised of a series of workshops, competitions and exchanges involving experts from the UK in the fields of dance, drama, film, music, fine art and arts administration. In some instances, the British experts came to Israel to work with Israeli artists while in others, Israelis studied in Great Britain.</p> <p>Other programs included an exchange of young Israeli and British photographers and printmakers, theatre workshops at Tel Aviv University, workshops for women writers and directors, British specialists at the Early Music Workshop and a screen writing workshop at the Jerusalem Film and Television School with one of the foremost British teachers in the field.</p>
Dance	

Dance Europa Festival	The UK's Bare Bones Company performed at the Suzanne Delal Centre, and conducted workshops in Tel Aviv and Beer Sheva.
Tel Aviv Dance Festival	The new Tel Aviv Dance Festival was launched in October 2007. It took place at four different venues across the city with performances by more than 166 dancers from 40 different dance companies. Michael Popper's UK dance company ran workshops and performed there.
Performance Art Festival	Five leading UK performance artists performed and ran workshops at the 2007 ZAZ Performance Art Festival in Israel. Pro Dance ran workshops at the International Dance festival in Israel.
Performance Contact Dance Festival	The Israeli Contact Festival is the annual celebration of the Israeli CI community and a meeting with teachers and dancers from around the world. The festival spans 3 weeks and involves many UK dancers.
Dance Films	The UK dance company 'Rose's Thoughts with Ruth Sgalis and Amy Voris' made dance films with Israeli partners.
Music	
Hed Music Centre	New music workshops were held at the Hed Music Centre in Israel. These consisted of a series of performances and workshops from some of the UK's leading DJs.
Efroni Choir	The Efroni choir participated in a series of workshops with artists from the UK in collaboration with the Shefaram, Emek Hefer and Kfar Shmaryahu choirs.
Sadaka Reut	UK based composers Sadaka Reut, the DJs CDR and hip hop artists Tye conducted workshops as part of a youth festival in Jaffa.
Felicia Blumenthal Music Festival	At the Felicia Blumenthal Music Festival, a representative of the Armonico Consort ran conducting and choral workshops.
Musara School of Photography, Media and New Music	At Musrara School of Photography, Media & New Music, Jerusalem in June 2006 a UK music critic gave two lectures of two hours each on topics from a newly released book, " <i>Is Jazz Dead, or Has It Just Moved Address?</i> "
JMI Forum	The Jewish Music Institute (JMI) Forum for Israeli Music was formed in 2003 in London to promote knowledge and appreciation of Israeli music. This has been achieved through a variety of activities including concerts, broadcasts, workshops, master classes, courses and lectures. An innovative project is to appoint a ' JMI FIM Visiting Composer from Israel '. In addition, the Forum for Israeli Music aims to form a resource Library of Israeli Music , (the first 100 scores of which have already been placed in the library of the Royal Academy of Music). There are also combined events with other cultural communities from the Middle East to promote intercultural dialogue.
Royal Academy of Music	In November 2007, there was a celebration of Israeli music at the Royal Academy of Music in London.
Illan Volkov: Chief Conductor, BBC, Scottish Symphony Orchestra [2003-]	Illan Volkov, chief conductor of the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra was born in Israel. He studied at the Royal Academy in London. Volkov was born in Israel in 1976 and is the youngest conductor to ever lead a BBC orchestra.
Plays & Poetry	

Exchange Programme	There is an exchange program between Habima and the National Theatre in the UK. 6 Israeli writers gave a playwriting reading in the UK in October 2007. A return visit to Israel by 6 UK writers will take place in February 2008.
Helicon Society	At the Helicon Society, Literature Across Frontiers, a poetry translation workshop took place with three respected Welsh poets.
Belfast University	At Belfast University, an Israeli playwright took part in workshops in April 2007.
International Storytelling Festival	Shai Schwartz from Israel performed at the Scottish International Storytelling Festival.
Screen Writing Workshops	Screen Writing Workshops took place from 14-19 June 2006 at the Sam Spigel School Jerusalem and Tel Aviv Cinematheque. They were led by a leading UK horror film script writer.
South Bank Centre	Two female Israeli performance poets and rap artists from the Arab community performed and took part in workshops at the 2006 Poetry Festival at the South Bank Centre in London.
Exhibitions	
Israel Expo	This is an annual exhibition in North London organised by the Zionist Federation which promotes a diverse range of Israeli goods. The event also incorporates Israeli performance arts into the spectacle. In 2006, over 8000 people attended.

Sources: Oxford Economics