

This Prospectus Supplement should be read in conjunction with
the Prospectus dated February 18, 2004.

\$1,000,000,000



State of Israel 5.50% Bonds due November 9, 2016

This is an offering by the State of Israel of an aggregate of \$1,000,000,000 5.50% bonds due November 9, 2016. The full faith and credit of Israel will be pledged for the due and punctual payment of all principal and interest on the bonds.

Interest on the bonds will be payable semi-annually on May 9 and November 9 of each year, beginning on May 9, 2007. The bonds will be issued only in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 above that amount.

This prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus dated February 18, 2004, constitute a prospectus for the purposes of Directive 2003/71/EC (the "Prospectus Directive").

This prospectus has been approved by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "CSSF"), as competent authority under the Prospectus Directive, to approve this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying prospectus dated February 18, 2004 as prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive.

The bonds are traded on the Regulated Market and are listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

See the section entitled "Risk Factors" for a discussion of certain factors you should consider before investing in the bonds.

The bonds will be designated Collective Action Securities and, as such, will contain provisions regarding meetings of holders, acceleration of the bonds in an event of default and future modifications to the terms of the bonds that differ from those applicable to much of Israel's outstanding public external indebtedness. Under these provisions, which are described in the sections entitled "Debt Securities — Default" beginning on page 8 of the accompanying prospectus and "Collective Action Securities" beginning on page 11 of the accompanying prospectus, Israel may amend the payment provisions of the bonds, including the principal amount and interest rate, and take certain other actions with the consent of the holders of 75% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding bonds.

	Per Bond	Total
Public Offering Price	99.378%	\$993,780,000
Underwriting discounts and Commissions	0.140%	\$ 1,400,000
Proceeds to the State of Israel (before expenses)	99.238%	\$992,380,000

The public offering price set forth above does not include accrued interest, if any. Interest on the bonds will accrue from November 9, 2006 and must be paid by the purchaser if the bonds are delivered after November 9, 2006.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any regulatory body in the United States has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The bonds are expected to be delivered on or about November 9, 2006 (the "issue date") in book-entry form only to purchasers through The Depository Trust Company, Clearstream Banking, Luxembourg, *société anonyme*, and the Euroclear System.

Joint Book-Running Managers

Deutsche Bank Securities

Co-Managers

Citigroup

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Lehman Brothers

Morgan Stanley

Merrill Lynch & Co.

Prospectus Supplement dated November 9, 2006

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On October 27, 2006, the Bank of Israel foreign exchange representative rate for U.S. dollars was 4.294 New Israeli Shekels, or NIS, per U.S. dollar. References to “US\$” or “\$” in this prospectus supplement are to U.S. dollars and references to “NIS” or “shekel” are to New Israeli Shekels. For a discussion of the convertibility of the NIS, see “Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade — Foreign Exchange Controls and International Reserves” in Exhibit D to Israel’s annual report on Form 18-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

Information included in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, including the information incorporated herein and therein, that is identified as being derived from a publication of Israel or one of its agencies or instrumentalities or the Bank of Israel is included on the authority of that publication as a public official document of Israel or the Bank of Israel. All other information in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, including the information incorporated herein and therein, other than the information included under the caption “Underwriting”, is included as a public official statement made on the authority of the Director General of the Ministry of Finance of Israel, in his official capacity.

SUMMARY OF THE OFFERING

The following summary should be read as an introduction to the prospectus supplement and is qualified in its entirety by, and should be read in conjunction with, the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. You should base any decision to invest in the bonds on consideration of the prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus as a whole.

Issuer	State of Israel.
Title of Security	5.50% bonds due November 9, 2016.
Aggregate Principal Amount	US\$1,000,000,000.
Maturity Date	November 9, 2016.
Interest Rate	5.50% per annum.
Interest Payment Dates	May 9 and November 9 of each year, starting May 9, 2007.
Price to Public	99.378% of the principal amount.
Form	Israel will issue the bonds in the form of one or more book-entry securities in fully registered form, without coupons. Israel will not issue the bonds in bearer form.
Denominations	Israel will issue the bonds in denominations of US\$2,000 and integral multiples of US\$1,000 above that amount.
Payment of Principal and Interest	Principal and interest on the bonds will be payable in U.S. dollars or other legal tender, coin or currency of the United States of America.
Status	The bonds will rank equal in right of payment with all of Israel's existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated external indebtedness.
Redemption; Sinking Fund	The bonds will not be redeemable prior to maturity and are not entitled to the benefit of any sinking fund.
Default	The bonds will contain events of default, the occurrence of which may result in the acceleration of Israel's obligations under the bonds prior to maturity upon notice by holders of at least 25% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding bonds. See "Debt Securities — Default" and "Collective Action Securities — Acceleration of Maturity" in the accompanying prospectus.
Risk Factors	There are certain risks relating to the issue of the bonds, which investors shall ensure they fully understand. See "Risk Factors".
Collective Action Clauses	The bonds will be designated Collective Action Securities and, as such, will contain provisions regarding meetings of holders, acceleration of the bonds in an event of default and future modifications to the terms of the bonds that differ from those applicable to much of Israel's outstanding

	public external indebtedness. Under these provisions, which are described in the sections entitled “Debt Securities — Default” and “Collective Action Securities” in the accompanying prospectus, Israel may amend the payment provisions of the bonds (including their principal amount, interest rate, currency of payment and payment dates) and take certain other actions with the consent of the holders of 75% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding bonds. Certain of these actions may be taxable events requiring holders to recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See “Taxation — United States” in this prospectus supplement.
Listing	The bonds are listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.
Fiscal Agent	The bonds will be issued pursuant to a fiscal agency agreement, dated as of March 13, 2000, as amended by Amendment No. 1 to Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of February 24, 2004, between Israel and Citibank, N.A., as fiscal agent, paying agent, transfer agent and registrar.
Taxation	For a discussion of the Israeli and United States tax consequences associated with the bonds, see “Taxation” in this prospectus supplement and “Debt Securities — Taxation by Israel; Additional Amounts” in the accompanying prospectus. Investors should consult their own tax advisors in determining the foreign, United States federal, state, local and any other tax consequences to them of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the bonds.
Further Issues	From time to time, without the consent of holders of the bonds, and subject to the required approvals under Israeli law, Israel may create and issue additional debt securities with the same terms and conditions as those of the bonds (or the same except for the amount of the first interest payment and the issue price), <i>provided</i> that such additional debt securities, for purposes of U.S. federal income taxation, (a) are treated as having the same tax characteristics as the bonds, and (b) do not have a greater amount of original issue discount than the bonds have as of the date of issuance of such additional debt securities. See “Collective Action Securities — Further Issues of Debt Securities of a Series” in the accompanying prospectus.
Governing Law	The bonds will be governed by the laws of the State of New York, except with respect to the authorization and execution of the bonds, which will be governed by the laws of the State of Israel.

Where a claim relating to the information contained in a prospectus is brought before a court, the plaintiff investor might, under the national legislation of the place of jurisdiction, have to bear the costs of translating the prospectus before the legal proceedings are initiated.

Civil liability attaches to those persons who have tabled this summary including any translation thereof, and applied for its notification, but only if the summary is misleading, inaccurate or inconsistent when read together with the other parts of the prospectus supplement.

RISK FACTORS

You should read this entire prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus carefully. Words and expressions defined elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus have the same meaning in this section. Investing in the bonds involves certain risks. Factors which are material for assessing the market risks associated with the bonds are described below. However, the inability of the Issuer to pay interest, principal or other amounts on or in connection with the bonds may occur for other reasons and the Issuer does not represent that the statements below regarding the risks of holding bonds are exhaustive. You should make your own inquiries as you deem necessary without relying on Israel or any underwriter and should consult with your financial, tax, legal, accounting and other advisors, prior to deciding whether to make an investment in the bonds. You should consider, among other things, the following:

The Bonds may not be a suitable investment for all investors.

You must determine the suitability of investment in the bonds in the light of your own circumstances. In particular, you should:

- (i) have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the bonds and the merits and risks of investing in the bonds;
- (ii) have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the bonds and the impact the bonds will have on your overall investment portfolio;
- (iii) have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the bonds, including where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from your currency;
- (iv) understand thoroughly the terms of the bonds and be familiar with the behavior of any relevant indices and financial markets; and
- (v) be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial advisor) possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect your investment and your ability to bear the applicable risks.

There is no assurance that an active secondary market for the bonds will develop.

There can be no assurance that an active trading market for the bonds will develop, or, if one does develop, that it will be maintained. If an active trading market for the bonds does not develop or is not maintained, the market or trading price and liquidity of the bonds may be adversely affected. If the bonds are traded after their initial issuance, they may trade at a discount to their initial offering price, depending upon prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities, general economic conditions and the financial condition of the State of Israel. Although the bonds are traded on the Regulated Market and are listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, there is no assurance that an active trading market will develop.

The bonds contain provisions that permit Israel to amend the payment terms without the consent of all holders.

The bonds contain provisions regarding acceleration and voting on amendments, modifications, changes and waivers, which are commonly referred to as “collective action clauses”. Under these provisions, certain key provisions of the bonds may be amended, including the maturity date, interest rate and other payment terms, with the consent of the holders of 75% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding bonds. See “Debt Securities—Default” and “Collective Action Securities” in the accompanying prospectus.

Israel is a foreign sovereign state and accordingly it may be difficult to obtain or enforce judgments against it.

Israel is a sovereign state. Although Israel has waived its sovereign immunity in respect of the bonds, except for its sovereign immunity in connection with any actions arising out of or based on United States federal or state securities laws, enforcement in the event of a default may nevertheless be impracticable by virtue of legal, commercial, political or other considerations.

Because Israel has not waived its sovereign immunity in connection with any action arising out of or based on United States federal or state securities laws, it will not be possible to obtain a United States judgment against Israel based on such laws unless a court were to determine that Israel is not entitled under the United State Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976, as amended, to sovereign immunity with respect to such actions.

There can be no assurance that the laws of the State of New York in effect as at the date of this prospectus will not be modified.

The conditions of the bonds are based on the laws of the State of New York in effect as at the date of this prospectus supplement. No assurance can be given as to the impact of any possible judicial decision or change to New York law or administrative practice after the date of this prospectus supplement.

Legal investment considerations may restrict certain investments.

The investment activities of certain investors are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, or review or regulation by certain authorities. You should consult your legal advisors to determine whether and to what extent (i) the bonds are legal investments for you, (ii) the bonds can be used as collateral for various types of borrowing and (iii) other restrictions apply to your purchase or pledge of any bonds. Financial institutions should consult their legal advisors or the appropriate regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of the bonds under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules.

There can be no assurance that Israel's credit rating will not change.

Long-term debt of the State of Israel is currently rated ‘A-’ (‘A minus’) by Standard and Poor’s, ‘A-’ (‘A minus’) by Fitch Ratings and ‘A2’ by Moody’s. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. Any adverse change in an applicable credit rating could adversely affect the trading price for the bonds.

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

Israel accepts responsibility for the contents of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. Israel, having made all reasonable inquiries, confirms that this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus contain all information with respect to Israel and the bonds which is material in the context of the issue and offering of the bonds, and that, to the best of Israel's knowledge and belief, there are no other facts the omission of which would make any such information materially misleading.

A Description of the State of Israel is contained in Exhibit D to the annual report of the State of Israel on Form 18-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005. Form 18-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 (including its exhibits) is incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. Except as described under the heading "Recent Developments" in this prospectus supplement, there have been no material adverse changes that would affect the information about the State of Israel included in the Description of the State of Israel contained in Exhibit D.

Prospective investors should rely on the information provided in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. No person is authorized to make any representation or give any information not contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. Any such representation or information not contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus must not be relied upon as having been authorized by Israel or the underwriters. Please see "Listing and General Information — Where You Can Find More Information" for information on the documents that are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

Israel is not offering to sell or soliciting offers to buy any securities other than the bonds offered under this prospectus supplement, nor is Israel offering to sell or soliciting offers to buy the bonds in places where such offers are not permitted by applicable law. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus, or the information Israel has previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, and incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, is accurate as of any date other than their respective dates. Israel's economic, fiscal or political circumstances may have changed since such dates.

The bonds described in this prospectus supplement are debt securities of Israel being offered under a registration statement filed with the SEC under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The accompanying prospectus is part of that registration statement. The accompanying prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities that Israel may offer, and this prospectus supplement contains specific information about the terms of this offering and the bonds. This prospectus supplement also adds, updates or changes information provided or incorporated by reference in the accompanying prospectus. Consequently, before you invest, you should read this prospectus supplement together with the accompanying prospectus as well as the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. See "Incorporation by Reference" for a description of the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. Those documents (such as Israel's annual

report on Form 18-K for 2005, which was filed on June 30, 2006 contain information regarding Israel, the bonds and other matters. Certain terms used but not defined in this prospectus supplement are defined in the prospectus.

The distribution of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and the offering of the bonds in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons who receive copies of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus should inform themselves about and observe any of those restrictions. See “Underwriting” in this prospectus supplement.

This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, including the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, may be used only for the purposes for which they have been produced in connection with the offering of the bonds. Any use of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, including the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, other than in connection with the offering of the bonds, is unauthorized.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Israel has made forward looking statements in the prospectus supplement and the prospectus. Statements that are not historical facts are forward looking statements. These statements are based on Israel’s current plans, estimates, assumptions and projections. Therefore, you should not place undue reliance on them. Forward looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and Israel undertakes no obligation to update any of them in light of new information or future events.

Forward looking statements involve inherent risks. Israel cautions you that many factors could affect the future performance of the Israeli economy. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- External factors, such as:
 - the security situation;
 - economic growth abroad, particularly in the United States;
 - the global high-tech market;
 - interest rates in financial markets outside Israel;
 - impact of changes in the credit rating of Israel; and
 - regional economic and political conditions.
- Internal factors, such as:
 - general economic and business conditions in Israel;
 - present and future exchange rates of the Israeli currency;
 - foreign currency reserves;
 - level of domestic debt;
 - domestic inflation;

- level of budget deficit;
- level of foreign direct and portfolio investment; and
- level of Israeli domestic interest rates.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

Israel has filed its annual report for 2005 on Form 18-K with the SEC. The annual report of Israel for 2005 on Form 18-K as well as its exhibits are considered part of and incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. All of these documents have been filed with the SEC and may be inspected at the office of the SEC. You may also obtain a copy of all such documents, free of charge, at the offices of the fiscal agent in New York City or the listing agent in Luxembourg or at the office listed in the prospectus under the heading “Where You Can Find More Information About the State of Israel”. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports and other information regarding issuers, like Israel, that file electronically with the SEC (www.sec.gov).

Israel's political, economic and military environment.

Israel has from time to time experienced volatile political volatility and has been subject to ongoing security concerns. Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have occurred between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Between 2000 and 2003, terrorist violence in Israel increased. If the level of violence increases in the future, Israel's capital markets the level of tourism in Israel and foreign investment in Israel, among other things, may suffer. The conflicts with the Hamas-led Palestinian Authority and with the Hezbollah in Lebanon may worsen and potentially affect Israel's economic condition. In addition, political instability may affect the stability of the Israeli economy.

Interest rate risks.

Investment in fixed rate bonds involves the risk that subsequent changes in market interest rates may adversely affect the value of the fixed rate bonds.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

International Relations

The war with Hezbollah in Lebanon. On July 12, 2006, Israel launched operation “Change of Direction” against Hezbollah in Lebanon, after Hezbollah had fired missiles and mortar shells at Israel’s northern border and attacked an Israel Defense Forces (“IDF”) unit that was patrolling northern Israel. In this Hezbollah attack, two IDF soldiers were kidnapped. Operation “Change of Direction” included IDF attacks on strategic targets and Hezbollah strongholds in Lebanon to obstruct Hezbollah in planning and perpetrating their attacks, to prevent reinforcements reaching Hezbollah and to exert pressure on the Lebanese government to take control of southern Lebanon. From July 12, 2006 until a ceasefire came into effect on August 14, 2006, Hezbollah continued targeting Israeli cities in northern Israel with Katyusha rockets and other long-range missiles. 43 Israeli civilians and 117 IDF soldiers were killed in the war.

On August 11, 2006 Resolution 1701 was unanimously passed by the UN Security Council and set the terms for ceasefire. The preamble of the resolution identifies the Hezbollah attack on July 12, 2006 as the cause of the current crisis and calls for the unconditional release of the Israeli hostages and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1559, which called for the disbanding and disarmament of all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militia in Lebanon. In the operative paragraphs, the resolution calls for the cessation of all Hezbollah armed attacks, creates a new, strengthened United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (“UNIFIL”) of up to 15,000 troops, gives UNIFIL an improved mandate (to take all necessary action to prevent hostile activities of any kind in its area of operations), calls for the disarmament of all armed groups in Lebanon, establishes an embargo of weapons to Lebanese groups other than the government, authorizes UNIFIL to assist the government of Lebanon, at its request, in securing borders and other entry points and forbids armed elements from returning to southern Lebanon.

The Palestinian arena. On June 25, 2006, Palestinian Hamas terrorists attacked an IDF base at the Kerem Shalom crossing. Two soldiers were killed, four soldiers were wounded and one soldier was kidnapped.

Since July, the frequency of Kasam missiles fired at southern cities and villages in Israel has declined dramatically but the firing from Gaza has not stopped.

The Economy

In order to match the measurement of Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") to the revised Systems of National Account released in 1993, a change was introduced in August 16, 2006 in the way GDP is presented by the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics. GDP now includes the net tax on imports. Due to this change the past years' figures are now different, as expressed in the following table:

Main Economic Indicators
(in millions of NIS unless noted)

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Old Figures	Revised Figures	Old Figures	Revised Figures	Old Figures	Revised Figures	Old Figures	Revised Figures	Old Figures	Revised Figures
Growth (Percent Change)										
Real Gross										
Domestic										
Product	-0.30%	-0.60%	-1.20%	-0.90%	1.70%	1.50%	4.40%	4.80%	5.20%	5.20%
GDP per Capita . .	-2.60%	-2.90%	-3.20%	-2.90%	-0.10%	-0.30%	2.60%	3.00%	3.30%	3.40%
Constant 2000 Prices										
GDP per Capita										
(in NIS)	72,941	81,548 ⁽¹⁾	70,631	79,163 ⁽¹⁾	70,564	78,918 ⁽¹⁾	72,405	81,254 ⁽¹⁾	74,799	84,002 ⁽¹⁾
GDP	469,669	525,089 ⁽¹⁾	464,044	520,103 ⁽¹⁾	472,056	527,935 ⁽¹⁾	493,010	553,258 ⁽¹⁾	518,499	582,290 ⁽¹⁾
Business sector										
product	332,282	372,986	321,418	362,403	329,473	370,352	350,228	395,374	373,352	421,704
Current Prices										
GDP	478,607	498,908	493,746	517,975	502,343	524,187	523,851	548,936	553,970	582,291
Business sector										
product	335,877	353,716	337,613	359,172	349,844	368,663	368,140	390,508	396,259	421,706
GNP	461,696	479,163	478,343	498,903	489,045	506,368	510,818	532,898	545,520	570,572
Net national										
income	386,313	402,988	391,822	411,482	400,548	416,977	419,848	440,723	451,618	475,755

⁽¹⁾ 2005 prices.

Source: Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics.

According to national account data produced by the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics, in 2003 the total GDP was 524,187 million NIS and the per capita GDP was 78,357 million NIS. The GDP growth rate for this year was 1.5%. In 2004 the total GDP was 548,936 million NIS and the per capita GDP was 80,619 NIS. Growth during that year was 4.8%. For 2005, total GDP was 582,291 million NIS, per capita GDP was 84,024 NIS and the growth rate was 5.2% respectively.

According to national accounts data there was an annual growth rate of 5.7% in the first half of 2006, with the business sector expanding at the rate of 7.4%. Most of the growth in the first half of the year derived from the rise in the output of manufacturing and business services. The rapid rate of economic growth reflected an increase of 9.1% in goods and services exports (36.2% increase in the second quarter compared to the first quarter), and of 2.7% in public sector demand (excluding defense imports). Private consumption grew by 5.4% during the first two quarters of 2006, gross fixed capital formation increased by 4.1% and import of goods and services increased by 4.6%. The

estimated GDP growth and the business sector expansion, as forecast by the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics, are 4.5% and 5.6%, respectively. These figures are subject to adjustments.

According to the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics, from the beginning of July 2006 until the outbreak of hostilities in the northern front, an average of 5,500 tourists landed at Ben-Gurion Airport each day. Between July 13 and 31, the daily average fell to 3,300, resulting in a decline of 20.1% in tourist visits during the month of July 2006 as compared to July 2005. The number of tourists entering Israel continued to decline in September 2006, to approximately 52.5% less than the average in the first half of the year and 36% less than September 2005.

The Consumer Price Index ("CPI") in September decreased by 0.9%, reflecting the discounts in most of the consumptions groups and primarily the decrease in housing expenses, which resulted from the appreciation of the NIS and the decrease in oil prices. The total CPI rose since the beginning of 2006 by 0.8% and 1.3% during the past twelve months. This CPI increase falls within the Government's target range of 1-3%.

On October 23, 2006, the Bank of Israel set the interest rate at a level of 5.25%. The decision to decrease the interest rate from 5.50% in September was a result of the sharp drop in CPI, which brought the inflation rate closer to the lower end of the inflation target range and is consistent with the maintenance of price stability within the limits of the inflation target range.

According to the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics, during July 2006, the trend number of the unemployment rate, calculated based on past months' tendencies, decreased to 8.7%. The Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics announced that during the months of June-July 2006 the average real wage per employee rose by 1.8% (in annual terms).

Role of the State in the Economy

On September 28, 2006 the privatization of the oil refinery facility in Ashdod, Ashdod Oil Refineries, was completed when the state of Israel sold the company to a privately owned fuel company for NIS 3.25 billion. This was another stage in the process of privatizing the oil refineries in Israel. The next and final stage will occur with the selling of Haifa Oil Refineries.

On October 29, 2006, the Attorney General and the State Prosecutor authorized the commencement of a preliminary inquiry into the involvement of Prime Minister Olmert, while Minister of Finance, in the 2005 bidding process for the sale of the government's controlling interest in Bank Leumi. The purpose of the preliminary inquiry is to gather information sufficient for the State Prosecutor to determine whether or not there is a factual basis that would justify the opening of a criminal investigation.

Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade

According to foreign trade data produced by the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics, the current account surplus continued to grow in the first half of 2006, reaching \$3.74 billion (4.4% of GDP). The goods and services account showed a \$0.7 billion surplus in the first half of 2006, compared to a \$0.4 billion surplus in the second half of 2005. The updated current account balances in the years 2003 and 2004 were \$1.653 billion and \$3.159 billion, respectively. The updated current account

balance in 2005 was \$3.756 billion. The favorable foreign-trade data for the month of August show that the economy recovered after the war in Lebanon. In July-September 2006, total exports (excluding diamonds), grew by 13.1% as compared to the months of April-June 2006, thus continuing the upward trend that started at the beginning of 2006. Imports of goods (seasonally adjusted and excluding ships, aircraft, and diamonds) increased by 15.9% in July-September relative to April-June.

Foreign Investments

According to the Bank of Israel, in the nine months since the beginning of 2006, foreign investment reached a record of \$17.9 billion, compared with \$11.56 billion in the whole of 2005 and \$8.05 billion in the whole of 2004. In spite of the war in northern Israel, foreign direct investments ("FDI") in the third quarter were \$5.04 billion, representing a growth of more than 600% compared to the third quarter of 2005. From January to September 2006, FDI totaled \$8.8 billion. Since the increase in residents' investments abroad surpassed the increase of foreign investment, the deficit on financial account increased by \$3.8 billion in the first quarter of 2006 and by \$0.34 billion in the second quarter of the year. Residents' investment abroad declined in the second and third quarters and reached \$22.64 billion.

Foreign Exchange Rate

The shekel continued to appreciate in 2006, and the exchange rate decreased from a rate of NIS 4.40 to the US\$ shortly before the beginning of the fighting in Lebanon to NIS 4.32 to the US\$ at the end of August. The shekel appreciated by a similar rate against the currency basket. In October 2006, the shekel further appreciated against the US\$ and reached its lowest exchange rate in three years on October 6, 2006, at NIS 4.238 to the US\$.

Public Finance

According to the Accountant General of the Ministry of Finance, the accumulated budget surplus in the first three quarters of 2006 totaled NIS 2.6 billion compared to a deficit of NIS 3.1 billion at the end of the same period in 2005. Even though the budget law for 2006 approves a budget deficit of NIS 17.2 billion, 3% of the then-forecasted GDP for 2006, the total budget deficit in 2006 is expected to be 1.5%. Since the beginning of 2006 the total tax revenue reached NIS 136.6 billions, an increase (in nominal terms) of 11.2% compared to the same period in 2005. In the 2007 budget as approved by the government, the deficit target was raised to 2.9% of GDP and the limit on expenditure growth increased by 1.6%, due to unusual expenses related to the war in the north, and by an additional 0.5% due to expenses related to the Disengagement Plan, in which Israel relocated all Israeli communities in the Gaza Strip and four Israeli towns in the northern West Bank, as well as its military installations in those areas. The government's budget proposal must be approved by the Knesset.

Public Debt

According to the Bank of Israel, the ratio of government debt to GDP continued to decline in the first half of 2006, reaching 89% in June 2006, compared to 95% at the end of 2005 and 99% at

the end of 2004 (these figures have been updated to reflect the change in measuring the GDP, as described above under “— The Economy”).

The credit rating agencies: Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s Investors Service and Fitch Ratings affirmed their ratings of the State of Israel during the war with Hezbollah. None of Israel’s ratings was affected.

In August 2006, the U.S. Administration agreed to support legislation that would extend the U.S. loan guarantee program for additional 3 years, allowing Israel to raise funds through 2011. According to the original plan, the Government of Israel can raise funds up to \$9 billion in the form of U.S.-government backed guarantees, beginning in 2003. There is currently \$4.6 billion remaining available under this program.

STABILIZATION

In connection with this offering, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, or their respective affiliates, may over-allot or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the securities at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail for a limited period. However, none of the transactions described in this paragraph are required and such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time and must be brought to an end after a limited period.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Israel will use the net proceeds from the sale of the bonds offered hereby, estimated to be \$992,155,000 after deducting offering expenses payable by Israel, for the general purposes of the State.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS

Israel will issue the bonds under the fiscal agency agreement, dated as of March 13, 2000, as amended by Amendment No. 1 to Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of February 24, 2004, between Israel and Citibank, N.A., as fiscal agent.

This section of the prospectus supplement is a summary of the material provisions of the bonds and the fiscal agency agreement. Because it is only a summary, the description may not contain all of the information that is important to you as a potential investor in the bonds. Therefore, Israel urges you to read the fiscal agency agreement and the form of bond in making your decision on whether to invest in the bonds. Israel has filed copies of these documents with the SEC, and all of these documents may be inspected at the office of the SEC. Copies of the fiscal agency agreement, including the form of bonds, may be inspected during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excepted) at the offices listed in the prospectus under the heading "Where You Can Find More Information About the State of Israel" and at the offices of the fiscal agent, the paying agents and the listing agent in Luxembourg.

Any capitalized terms that are defined in the accompanying prospectus have the same meanings in this section unless a different definition appears in this section. If there are any inconsistencies between the information in this section and the information in the accompanying prospectus, the information in this section controls.

General Terms of the Bonds

The bonds will:

- be issued in an aggregate principal amount of \$1,000,000,000;
- be issued as a series under a fiscal agency agreement, as amended, between Israel and Citibank, N.A., as fiscal agent;
- mature on November 9, 2016, at par;
- will be designated Collective Action Securities as described in the accompanying prospectus;
- bear interest at 5.50% from November 9, 2006, or from the most recent interest payment date on which interest has been paid, calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months;
- pay interest semi-annually in arrears in equal installments on May 9 and November 9 of each year, starting on May 9, 2007, to be paid to the person in whose name the global bond is registered at the close of business on the preceding April 24 or October 25;
- will have a yield of 5.582% based upon market conditions at the time of pricing;
- be issued in fully registered form, without coupons, in denominations of US\$2,000 and integral multiples of US\$1,000 above that amount;
- be direct, unconditional and general obligations of Israel and will rank equal in right of payment with all of Israel's payment obligations relating to its existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated external indebtedness;
- be recorded on, and transferred through, the records maintained by the Depository Trust Company ("DTC") and its direct and indirect participants, including the Euroclear System

(“Euroclear”) and Clearstream Banking, Luxembourg, *société anonyme* (“Clearstream, Luxembourg”);

- not be available in definitive form except under certain limited circumstances (see “— Certificated Bonds” below for a description of those circumstances when bonds in definitive form (certificated bonds) will be available); and
- not be redeemable prior to maturity or subject to any sinking fund.

Fiscal Agent

The bonds will be issued pursuant to the fiscal agency agreement dated March 13, 2000, as amended by Amendment No. 1 to Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of February 24, 2004, between Israel and Citibank, N.A., as fiscal agent. The fiscal agency agreement will govern the duties of the fiscal agent. The fiscal agent is an agent of Israel, not a trustee for the holders of the bonds and, unlike a trustee, does not have the responsibility or duty to act for the holders of the bonds. You may obtain a copy of the fiscal agency agreement and the form of bonds included therein, free of charge, at the office of the listing agent in Luxembourg and at the offices listed in the prospectus under the heading “Where You Can Find More Information About the State of Israel”.

In addition, so long as the bonds are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of such exchange so require, Israel will maintain a listing, transfer and paying agent in Luxembourg. Israel has initially appointed Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise to serve as its listing, transfer and paying agent.

Israel may at any time appoint a new fiscal agent. Israel will promptly provide notice (as described under “— Notices”) of the termination or appointment of, or of any change in the office of, the fiscal agent or the listing, paying or transfer agent.

Israel may maintain deposit accounts and conduct other banking transactions in the ordinary course of business with the fiscal agent.

Interest

If an interest payment date is not a Business Day at the relevant place of payment, payment of interest will be made on the next day that is a Business Day at that place of payment. “Business Day” means any day that is not a Saturday or Sunday and that is not a day on which banking institutions are generally authorized or obligated by law to close in The City of New York and, for any place of payment outside of The City of New York, in such place of payment.

Interest on the bonds will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months.

Book-Entry System

Israel has obtained the information in this section concerning The Depository Trust Company, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and their book-entry systems and procedures from sources that Israel believes to be reliable, including from the Depository Trust Company, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, and Israel takes responsibility for the accurate reproduction of this information. Israel takes no responsibility, however, for the accuracy of this information. The Depository Trust Company, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg are under no obligation to

perform or continue to perform the procedures described below, and they may modify or discontinue them at any time. Neither Israel nor the fiscal agent will be responsible for the performance of the obligations of the Depository Trust Company, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg under their respective rules and procedures. Israel and the fiscal agent shall not be responsible for the performance by direct or indirect participants of their obligations under their rules and procedures.

The bonds will initially be represented by one or more fully registered global bonds. Each global bond will be deposited with, or on behalf of, The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or any successor thereto and registered in the name of Cede & Co., DTC’s partnership nominee.

You may hold your interests in the global bonds in the United States through DTC, or in Europe through Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear, either as a participant in those systems or indirectly through organizations which are participants in those systems. Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear will hold interests in the global bonds on behalf of their respective participating organizations or customers through customers’ securities accounts in Clearstream, Luxembourg’s and Euroclear’s names on the books of their respective depositaries, which in turn will hold those positions in customers’ securities accounts in the depositaries’ names on the books of DTC.

So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the global securities representing the bonds, DTC or that nominee will be considered the sole owner and holder of the bonds for all purposes of the bonds and the fiscal agency agreement. Except as provided below, owners of beneficial interests in the bonds will not be entitled to have the bonds registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of the bonds in definitive form and will not be considered the owners or holders of the bonds under the fiscal agency agreement, including for purposes of receiving any reports delivered by Israel or the fiscal agent under the fiscal agency agreement. Accordingly, each person owning a beneficial interest in a bond must rely on the procedures of DTC or its nominee and, if that person is not a participant, on the procedures of the participant through which that person owns its interest, in order to exercise any rights of a holder of bonds.

Unless and until Israel issues the bonds in definitive form under the limited circumstances described below under “— Certificated Bonds”:

- you will not be entitled to receive a certificate representing your interest in the bonds;
- all references in this prospectus supplement or in the accompanying prospectus to actions by holders will refer to actions taken by DTC upon instructions from its direct participants; and
- all references in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus to payments and notices to holders will refer to payments and notices to DTC or Cede & Co., as the registered holder of the bonds, for distribution to you in accordance with DTC procedures.

The Depository Trust Company

DTC will act as securities depository for the bonds. The bonds will be issued as fully registered bonds registered in the name of Cede & Co. DTC is:

- a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law;
- a “banking organization” under the New York Banking Law;

- a member of the Federal Reserve System;
- a “clearing corporation” under the New York Uniform Commercial Code; and
- a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

DTC holds securities that its direct participants deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the settlement among direct participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry changes in direct participants’ accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates.

Direct participants of DTC include securities brokers and dealers (including underwriters), banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is owned by a number of its direct participants and by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the NASDAQ Stock Market, the American Stock Exchange and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Indirect participants of DTC, such as securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations, can also access the DTC system if they maintain a custodial relationship with a direct participant.

If you are not a direct participant or an indirect participant and you wish to purchase, sell or otherwise transfer ownership of, or other interests in, bonds, you must do so through a direct participant or an indirect participant. DTC agrees with and represents to DTC participants that it will administer its book-entry system in accordance with its rules and by-laws and requirements of law. The Securities and Exchange Commission has on file a set of the rules applicable to DTC and its direct participants.

Purchases of bonds under DTC’s system must be made by or through direct participants, which will receive a credit for the bonds on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each beneficial owner is in turn to be recorded on the records of direct participants and indirect participants. Beneficial owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase, but beneficial owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the direct participants or indirect participants through which such beneficial owners entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of direct participants and indirect participants acting on behalf of beneficial owners. Beneficial owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in bonds, except as provided below under “— Certificated Bonds”.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all bonds deposited by direct participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC’s nominee, Cede & Co. The deposit of bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. effect no change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual beneficial owners of the bonds. DTC’s records reflect only the identity of the direct participants to whose accounts such bonds are credited, which may or may not be the beneficial owners. The direct participants and indirect participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to direct participants, by direct participants to indirect participants and by direct participants and indirect participants to beneficial owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear

Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear will record the ownership interests of their participants in much the same way as DTC.

Clearstream, Luxembourg advises that it is incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg as a bank. Clearstream, Luxembourg facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between its customers through electronic book-entry transfers between their accounts. Clearstream, Luxembourg provides to its customers, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Clearstream, Luxembourg interfaces with domestic securities markets in over 30 countries through established depository and custodial relationships. As a bank, Clearstream, Luxembourg is subject to regulation by the Luxembourg Commission for the Supervision of the Financial Sector, also known as the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*. Customers of Clearstream, Luxembourg are recognized financial institutions around the world, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. U.S. customers of Clearstream, Luxembourg are limited to securities brokers and dealers and banks. Indirect access to Clearstream, Luxembourg is also available to other institutions such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Clearstream, Luxembourg customer.

Euroclear advises that it was created in 1968 and that it clears and settles transactions between Euroclear participants through simultaneous electronic book-entry delivery against payment, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates and any risk from lack of simultaneous transfers of securities and cash. Euroclear provides various other services, including securities lending and borrowing and interface with domestic markets in several countries. Euroclear is operated by Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., referred to as the “Euroclear Operator”, under contract with Euroclear Clearance Systems, S.C., a Belgian cooperative corporation, referred to as the “Cooperative”. All operations are conducted by the Euroclear Operator, and all Euroclear securities clearance accounts and Euroclear cash accounts are accounts with the Euroclear Operator, not the Cooperative. The Cooperative establishes policy for Euroclear on behalf of Euroclear participants. Euroclear participants include banks, including central banks, securities brokers and dealers and other professional financial intermediaries and may include the underwriters. Indirect access to Euroclear is also available to other firms that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Euroclear participant, either directly or indirectly.

Book-Entry Format

Under the book-entry format, the fiscal agent will pay interest or principal payments to Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC. DTC will forward the payment to the direct participants, who will then forward the payment to the indirect participants (including Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear) or to you as the beneficial owner. You may experience some delay in receiving your payments under this system.

DTC is required to make book-entry transfers on behalf of its direct participants and is required to receive and transmit payments of principal, premium, if any, and interests on the bonds. Any direct participant or indirect participant with which you have an account is similarly required to make book-entry transfers and to receive and transmit payments with respect to the bonds on your

behalf. Israel and the fiscal agent under the fiscal agency agreement have no responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the bonds or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

The fiscal agent will not recognize you as a holder under the fiscal agency agreement, and you can only exercise the rights of a holder indirectly through DTC and its direct participants. DTC has advised Israel that it will only take action regarding a bond if one or more of the direct participants to whom the bond is credited direct DTC to take such action. DTC can only act on behalf of its direct participants. Your ability to pledge bonds to non-direct participants, and to take other actions, may be limited because you will not possess a physical certificate that represents your bonds.

Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear will credit payments to the cash accounts of Clearstream, Luxembourg customers or Euroclear participants in accordance with the relevant system's rules and procedures, to the extent received by its depository. These payments will be subject to tax reporting in accordance with relevant United States tax laws and regulations. Clearstream, Luxembourg or the Euroclear Operator, as the case may be, will take any other action permitted to be taken by a holder under the fiscal agency agreement on behalf of a Clearstream, Luxembourg customer or Euroclear participant only in accordance with its relevant rules and procedures and subject to its depository's ability to effect those actions on its behalf through DTC.

DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of the bonds among participants of DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear. However, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform those procedures, and they may discontinue those procedures at any time.

Transfers Within and Among Book-Entry Systems

Transfers between DTC's direct participants will occur in accordance with DTC rules. Transfers between Clearstream, Luxembourg customers and Euroclear participants will occur in accordance with their applicable rules and operating procedures.

DTC will effect cross-market transfers between persons holding directly or indirectly through DTC, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through Clearstream, Luxembourg customers or Euroclear participants, on the other hand, in accordance with DTC rules on behalf of the relevant European international clearing system by its depository. However, cross-market transactions will require delivery of instructions to the relevant European international clearing system by the counterparty in that system in accordance with its rules and procedures and within its established deadlines (European time). The relevant European international clearing system will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, instruct its depository to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving securities in DTC and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same-day funds settlement applicable to DTC. Clearstream, Luxembourg customers and Euroclear participants may not deliver instructions directly to the depositories.

Because of time-zone differences, credits of securities received in Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear resulting from a transaction with a DTC direct participant will be made during the subsequent securities settlement processing, dated the business day following the DTC settlement date. Those credits or any transactions in those securities settled during that processing will be reported to the relevant Clearstream, Luxembourg customer or Euroclear participant on that business

day. Cash received in Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear as a result of sales of securities by or through a Clearstream, Luxembourg customer or a Euroclear participant to a DTC direct participant will be received with value on the DTC settlement date but will be available in the relevant Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear cash amount only as of the business day following settlement in DTC.

Although DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of bonds among participants of DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform those procedures and those procedures may be discontinued at any time.

Same-Day Settlement and Payment

The underwriters will settle the bonds in immediately available funds. Israel will make principal and interest payments on the bonds in immediately available funds or the equivalent. Secondary market trading between DTC direct participants will occur in accordance with DTC rules and will be settled in immediately available funds using DTC's Same Day Funds Settlement System. Secondary market trading between Clearstream, Luxembourg customers and Euroclear participants will occur in accordance with the applicable rules and operating procedures of Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear and will be settled using the procedures applicable to conventional eurobonds in immediately available funds.

Certificated Bonds

Unless and until they are exchanged, in whole or in part, for bonds in definitive form in accordance with the terms of the bonds, the bonds may not be transferred except (1) as a whole by DTC to a nominee of DTC or (2) by a nominee of DTC to DTC or another nominee of DTC or (3) by DTC or any such nominee to a successor of DTC or a nominee of such successor. The bonds cannot be partially exchanged into definitive bonds.

Israel will issue certificated bonds in definitive form to you or your nominees, rather than to DTC or its nominees, only if:

- Israel advises the fiscal agent in writing that DTC is no longer willing or able to discharge its responsibilities properly or that DTC is no longer a registered clearing agency under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the fiscal agent or Israel is unable to locate a qualified successor within 90 days;
- an event of default has occurred and is continuing under the fiscal agency agreement; or
- Israel, at its option, elects to terminate the book-entry system through DTC.

If any of the three above events occurs, DTC is required to notify all direct participants that bonds in fully certificated registered form are available through DTC. DTC will then surrender the global bond representing the bonds along with instructions for re-registration. The fiscal agent will re-issue the bonds in fully certificated registered form, in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 above that amount, and will recognize the registered holders of the certificated bonds as holders under the fiscal agency agreement.

In the event individual certificates for the bonds are issued, the holders of such bonds will be able to receive payment on the bonds and effect transfers of the bonds at the offices of the Luxembourg paying agent for so long as the bonds are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Israel has appointed Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise as paying agent in Luxembourg with respect to the bonds in individual certificated form, and as long as the bonds are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, Israel will maintain a paying agent in Luxembourg.

If Israel issues certificated bonds in definitive form, they will have the same terms and authorized denominations as the bonds in book-entry format. You may present bonds in definitive form for transfer, exchange or payment at the corporate trust office of the fiscal agent in New York City or, for so long as the bonds are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, at the office of the Luxembourg paying agent and transfer agent, according to the procedures in the fiscal agency agreement, and, in the case of bonds in definitive form presented for payment, principal and interest thereon will be payable at the offices of either the fiscal agent in New York City or the Luxembourg paying agent and transfer agent. In the case of a transfer of part of a bond in definitive form, the registrar or transfer agent will issue a new bond in definitive form to the transferee and a second bond in definitive form in respect of the balance of the bond in definitive form to the transferor. Certificated bonds presented for transfer must be accompanied by an executed instrument of assignment and transfer, copies of which are available at the office of the Luxembourg transfer agent.

If any certificated bond in definitive form becomes mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost, you can have it replaced by delivering the certificated bond or the evidence of its loss, theft or destruction to the fiscal agent or the Luxembourg transfer agent for so long as the rules of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange so require. Israel and the fiscal agent may require you to sign an indemnity under which you agree to pay Israel, the fiscal agent or any other agent of Israel for any losses that they may suffer relating to the certificated bond in definitive form that was mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost. Israel and the fiscal agent may also require you to present other documents or proof. After you deliver these documents, if neither Israel nor the fiscal agent have notice that a *bona fide* purchaser has acquired the certificated bond in definitive form you are exchanging, Israel will execute, and the fiscal agent will authenticate and deliver to you, a substitute certificated bond in definitive form with the same terms as the certificated bond in definitive form you are exchanging. You will be required to pay all expenses and reasonable charges associated with the replacement of the mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost certificated bond in definitive form.

Notices

The fiscal agent will mail notices by first class mail, postage prepaid, to each registered holder's last known address as it appears in the security register that the fiscal agent maintains. The fiscal agent will only mail these notices to Cede & Co., as the registered holder of the bonds, unless Israel reissues the bonds to you or your nominees in fully certificated form.

In addition, if the bonds are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, and the rules of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange require notice by publication, the fiscal agent will publish notices regarding the bonds, including notice of any modification, in a daily newspaper of general circulation in Luxembourg. Israel expects that this newspaper will be the *Luxembourg Wort*. Notices can also be published on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, <http://www.bourse.lu>. Published notices will be deemed to have been given on the date they are published. If publication as described

above becomes impossible, then the fiscal agent may publish sufficient notice by alternate means that approximate the terms and conditions described in this paragraph.

Replacement of Bonds

If any mutilated bond is surrendered to the fiscal agent, Israel will execute and the fiscal agent will authenticate and deliver in exchange for such mutilated bond a new bond of the same series and principal amount. If the fiscal agent and Israel receive evidence to their satisfaction of the destruction, loss or theft of any bond and such security or indemnity as may be required by them, then Israel shall execute and the fiscal agent shall authenticate and deliver, in lieu of such destroyed, lost or stolen bond, a new bond of the same series and principal amount. All expenses associated with issuing the new bond shall be borne by the owner of the mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen bond.

Prescription

Under New York's statute of limitations, any legal action to enforce Israel's obligation to pay principal and interest under the bonds must be commenced within six years after payment is due. Thereafter Israel's payment obligations will generally become unenforceable.

Governing Law

The fiscal agency agreement and the bonds for all purposes shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

TAXATION

United States

IRS Circular 230 Disclosure

To ensure compliance with requirements imposed by the United States Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”), we inform you that this prospectus supplement is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used by any person, for the purpose of avoiding U.S. federal tax penalties, and was written to support the promotion or marketing of this transaction. Each prospective investor should seek advice based on its particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

The following discussion describes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of your purchase, ownership and disposition of a bond. This discussion assumes that you (i) hold bonds as capital assets (generally, assets held for investment), (ii) were the initial purchaser of those bonds, and (iii) acquired the bonds at their issue price. This discussion also assumes that you are not subject to any special U.S. federal income tax rules, including, among others, the special tax rules applicable to:

- dealers in securities or currencies;
- securities traders using a mark-to-market accounting method;
- banks or life insurance companies;
- persons subject to the alternative minimum tax;
- persons that do not use the U.S. dollar as their functional currency; or
- tax-exempt organizations.

Finally, this discussion assumes that you are not using a bond as part of a more complex transaction, such as a “straddle” or a hedging transaction. If any of these assumptions are not correct in your case, the purchase, ownership or disposition of a bond may have U.S. federal income tax consequences for you that are not covered in this discussion.

This discussion does not cover any state, local or foreign tax issues, nor does it cover issues under the U.S. federal estate or gift tax laws. The discussion is based on the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and the regulations, rulings and judicial decisions interpreting the Code as of the date that this prospectus supplement was issued. These authorities may be repealed, revoked or modified, possibly retroactively, so the discussion below might not be reliable in the future. You should consult your own tax advisor concerning the federal, state, local, foreign and other tax consequences to you of the purchase, ownership or disposition of bonds.

U.S. Holders

This section applies to you if you are a “U.S. Holder,” meaning that you are the beneficial owner of a bond and you are:

- an individual citizen or resident of the United States for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof;
- an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source;

- a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary jurisdiction over your administration and one or more “United States persons” as defined in the Code (each a “U.S. Person”) have authority to control all your substantial decisions, or a trust that has made a valid election under U.S. Treasury Regulations to be treated as a domestic trust; or
- a partnership, but only with respect to partners that are U.S. Holders under any of the foregoing clauses.

Payments of Interest. Payments of interest, including additional amounts, if any, on a bond generally will be taxable to you as ordinary interest income. If you generally report your taxable income using the accrual method of accounting, you must include payments of interest in your income as they accrue. If you generally report your taxable income using the cash method of accounting, you must include payments of interest in your income when you receive them.

For purposes of the foreign tax credit provisions of the Code, interest paid on bonds generally will constitute foreign source income and will be categorized as “passive income” (or, in certain cases, as “financial services income”) for taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2006, and as “passive category income” (or, in certain cases, as “general category income”) for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2006.

Purchase, Sale and Retirement of Bonds. If you sell or otherwise dispose of a bond, you generally will be required to report a capital gain or loss equal to the difference between your “amount realized” and your “tax basis” in the bond. Your “amount realized” will be the value of what you receive for selling or otherwise disposing of the bond, other than amounts that represent interest that is due to you but that has not yet been paid (which will be taxed to you as interest). Your “tax basis” in the bond will equal the amount that you paid for the bond, decreased (but not below zero) by any cash payments of principal that you have received with respect to the bond.

Gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of a bond generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if, at the time you sell or dispose of the bond, you have held the bond for more than one year. The gain or loss will be short-term capital gain or loss if you held the bond for one year or less. If you are not a corporation, you will generally pay less U.S. federal income tax on long-term capital gain than on short-term capital gain. Limitations may apply to your ability to deduct a capital loss. Any capital gains or losses that arise when you sell or dispose of a bond generally will be treated as U.S. source income, or loss allocable to U.S. source income, for purposes of the foreign tax credit provisions of the Code.

Non-U.S. Holders

This section applies to you if you are a “Non-U.S. Holder,” meaning that you are a beneficial owner of a bond that is not a “U.S. Holder” as defined above. You will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on interest that you receive on a bond unless you are engaged in a trade or business in the United States and the interest on the bond is treated for tax purposes as “effectively connected” to that trade or business. If you are engaged in a U.S. trade or business and the interest income is deemed to be effectively connected to that trade or business, you will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax on that interest in the same manner as if you were a U.S. Holder. In addition, if you are a foreign corporation, your interest income subject to tax in that manner may increase your liability under the U.S. branch profits tax.

You will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax for any capital gain that you realize when you sell a bond if:

- that gain is not effectively connected for tax purposes to any U.S. trade or business you are engaged in; and
- if you are an individual, you (A) are not in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year in which you sell the bond or (B) do not have a tax home (as defined in the Code) in the United States in the taxable year in which you sell the bond and the gain is not attributable to any office or other fixed place of business that you maintain in the United States.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

In general, if you are not a corporation or otherwise exempt, information reporting requirements will apply to payments of principal and interest to you if such payments are made within the United States or by or through a custodian or nominee that is a “U.S. Controlled Person,” as defined below. “Backup withholding” will apply to such payments of principal and interest if you fail to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number, if you fail to certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, if you fail to report all interest and dividend income required to be shown on your federal income tax returns or if you fail to demonstrate your eligibility for an exemption.

If you are a non-U.S. Holder, you are generally exempt from these withholding and reporting requirements (assuming that the gain or income is otherwise exempt from U.S. federal income tax), but you may be required to comply with certification and identification procedures in order to prove your exemption. If you hold a bond through a foreign partnership, these certification procedures would generally be applied to you as a partner.

If you are paid the proceeds of a sale or redemption of a bond effected at the U.S. office of a broker, you will generally be subject to the information reporting and backup withholding rules described above. In addition, the information reporting rules will apply to payments of proceeds of a sale or redemption effected at a foreign office of a broker that is a “U.S. Controlled Person,” as defined below. A U.S. Controlled Person is:

- a U.S. Person;
- a controlled foreign corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes;
- a foreign person 50% or more of whose gross income is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business for tax purposes for a specified three-year period; or
- a foreign partnership in which U.S. Persons hold more than 50% of the income or capital interests or which is engaged in a U.S. trade or business.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to you will generally be allowed as a refund or a credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability as long as you provide the required information to the Internal Revenue Service.

Israeli Taxation

Under Israeli law as presently in effect, payments made under the bonds will be exempt from Israeli taxation, and there is no transfer, stamp or similar taxes under the laws of Israel payable in connection with the issuance, transfer or sale of the bonds.

EU Directive on Taxation of Savings Income

Under EC Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income (the “EU Savings Tax Directive”), each Member State of the European Union is required, from July 1, 2005, to provide to the tax authorities of another Member State details of payments of interest or other similar income paid by a person within its jurisdiction to, or collected by such a person for, an individual resident in that other Member State; however, for a transitional period, Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg may instead apply a withholding system in relation to such payments, deducting tax at rates rising over time to 35%. The transitional period is to terminate at the end of the first full fiscal year following agreement by certain non-EU countries to the exchange of information relating to such payments.

Also with effect from July 1, 2005, a number of non-EU countries and certain dependent or associated territories of certain Member States, have agreed to adopt measures (either provision of information or transitional withholding) in relation to payments made by a person within its jurisdiction to, or collected by such a person for, an individual resident in a Member State. In addition, the Member States have entered into reciprocal provision of information or transitional withholding arrangements with certain of those dependent or associated territories in relation to payments made by a person in a Member State to, or collected by such a person for, an individual resident in one of those territories.

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Withholding Tax

All payments of interest and principal by Israel under the bonds can be made free and clear of any withholding or deduction for or on account of any taxes of whatsoever nature imposed, levied, withheld, or assessed by Luxembourg or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein, in accordance with applicable Luxembourg laws and administrative practice, subject however to the application of the Luxembourg law of June 21, 2005 implementing the EU Savings Tax Directive (see section “EU Directive on Taxation of Savings Income” above), which may be applicable in the event of Israel appointing a paying agent in Luxembourg within the meaning of the above-mentioned Directive. Responsibility for the withholding of tax in application of the Luxembourg law of June 21, 2005 implementing the European Union Savings Directive is assumed by the paying agent and not by Israel.

In addition, with regards to Luxembourg resident individuals, the Luxembourg government recently introduced a 10% final withholding tax on savings interest starting with the year 2006.

Prospective holders are advised to make enquiries and, if necessary, take advice regarding the laws and regulations (such as those on taxation and exchange controls) that will apply to them in the event of subscription and the purchase, holding and sale of bonds in their country of origin, place of residence or domicile.

UNDERWRITING

Israel has entered into an underwriting agreement, dated November 2, 2006, with respect to the bonds with underwriters for whom Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated are acting as representatives. Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the underwriting agreement the underwriters have severally agreed to purchase the principal amount of bonds set forth opposite their respective names:

<u>Underwriters</u>	<u>Principal Amount of Bonds</u>
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. 60 Wall Street, 3rd Floor New York, New York 10005	\$ 460,000,000
Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated 1585 Broadway New York, New York 10036	460,000,000
Citigroup Global Markets Inc. 388 Greenwich Street New York, New York 10013	20,000,000
Goldman, Sachs & Co. 85 Broad Street New York, New York 10004	20,000,000
Lehman Brothers Inc. 745 Seventh Avenue New York, New York 10019	20,000,000
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated 4 World Financial Center New York, New York 10080	20,000,000
	<u>\$1,000,000,000</u>

The underwriting agreement provides that the obligation of the underwriters to pay for and accept delivery of the bonds is subject to certain conditions, including the delivery of certain legal opinions by their counsel. Under the terms and conditions of the underwriting agreement, the underwriters are committed to take and pay for all of the bonds covered by the underwriting agreement if any are taken. Subject to the conditions set forth in the underwriting agreement, each underwriter has agreed to purchase the bonds set forth opposite its name in the above table at a discount from the price indicated on the cover page of this prospectus supplement, and to offer the bonds to the public at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement, and possibly to certain dealers at that price less a selling concession not in excess of 0.09% of the principal amount of the bonds. The underwriters may allow, and these dealers may reallow, a concession to certain other dealers not in excess of 0.045% of the principal amount of the bonds. After the initial offering of the bonds, the underwriters may from time to time vary the offering price and these concessions.

In connection with this offering, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated or their respective affiliates (the “Stabilizing Underwriters”) may over allot or effect

transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the securities at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail for a limited period. Those transactions may include stabilization transactions effected in accordance with Rule 104 of Regulation M under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, pursuant to which those underwriters and affiliates may bid for or purchase bonds for the purpose of stabilizing the market price. The Stabilizing Underwriters also may create a short position for the account of the underwriters by selling more bonds in connection with this offering than they are committed to purchase from Israel. In that case, the Stabilizing Underwriters may purchase bonds in the open market following completion of this offering to cover their short position. Any of the transactions described in this paragraph may result in the maintenance of the price of the bonds at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. However, none of the transactions described in this paragraph are required and such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time and must be brought to an end after a limited period.

Neither Israel nor any of the underwriters makes any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above may have on the price of the bonds. In addition, neither Israel nor any of the underwriters makes any representation that any of the underwriters will engage in such transactions, or that such transactions, once begun, will not be discontinued without notice.

Israel will pay transaction expenses, estimated to be approximately \$225,000, not including the underwriting discount. The underwriters have agreed to reimburse Israel for certain expenses incurred in connection with this offering.

Israel has agreed to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

The underwriters and their affiliates have from time to time, directly or indirectly, provided investment and/or commercial banking or financial advisory services to Israel, for which they have received customary fees and commissions, and expect to provide these services to Israel in the future, for which they expect to receive customary fees and commissions.

OFFERING RESTRICTIONS

European Economic Area

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a “Relevant Member State”), each of the underwriters has represented and agreed that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the “Relevant Implementation Date”) it has not made and will not make an offer of bonds to the public in that Relevant Member State prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to the bonds which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, except that it may, with effect from and including the

Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of bonds to the public in the Relevant Member State at any time:

- (a) to legal entities which are authorized or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorized or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities; and/or
- (b) to investors who acquire bonds for a total consideration of at least \$100,000 per investor, for each separate offer; and/or
- (c) in any other circumstances which do not require the publication by the State of Israel of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “offer of bonds to the public” in relation to any bonds in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the bonds to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the bonds, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State and the expression “Prospectus Directive” means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure to each Relevant Member State.

United Kingdom

Each underwriter represents and undertakes that it has complied with and will comply with all applicable provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 with respect to anything done by it in relation to the bonds in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

LISTING AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Listing and Listing Agent

The bonds are traded on the Regulated Market and are listed on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The Luxembourg Stock Exchange takes no responsibility for the contents of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, makes no representation as to their accuracy or completeness and expressly disclaims any liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from or in reliance upon the whole or any part of the contents of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

Offers and sales of the bonds are subject to restrictions in relation to the European Economic Area and the United Kingdom, details of which are set out in the section titled “Offering Restrictions”. The distribution of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and the offering of the bonds in certain other jurisdictions may also be restricted by law.

The Luxembourg listing agent is Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg, 43 Boulevard Royal L-2955, Luxembourg R.C., Luxembourg B 6395.

Clearing

The bonds have been accepted for clearance through DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and have been allocated the following codes: International Security Identification Number (ISIN) US46513EE325, CUSIP No. 46513EE32 and Common Code 27459218. The

address of DTC is 55 Water Street, New York, NY 10041-0099, United States of America. The address of Euroclear is Boulevard du Roi Albert II, B — 1210 Brussels. The address of Clearstream, Luxembourg is 42 Avenue Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg.

Due Authorization

Israel has authorized the creation and issue of the bonds pursuant to State Property Law 5711-1951. The State of Israel has obtained all necessary consents, approvals and authorizations in the State of Israel in connection with the issue and performance of the bonds.

Litigation

Neither Israel nor any governmental agency of Israel is involved in any litigation or arbitration or administrative proceeding relating to claims or amounts which are material in the context of the issue of the bonds and which would materially and adversely affect Israel's ability to meet its obligations under the bonds and the fiscal agency agreement with respect to the bonds. No such litigation or arbitration or administrative proceeding is pending, or, so far as Israel is aware, threatened.

General Information

The information contained in the Annual Report of the State of Israel on the Form 18-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 filed with the SEC on June 30, 2006, which contains the economic, financial and statistical information for fiscal years ended December 31, 2005, December 31, 2004, December 31, 2003, December 31, 2002 and December 31, 2001 shall be deemed to be incorporated in, and to form part of, this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus. Save as disclosed in this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus, since December 31, 2005 there have been no significant changes relating to public finance and trade.

Long-term foreign currency debt of the State of Israel is currently rated 'A-' ('A minus') by Standard and Poor's and 'A2' by Moody's. Standard and Poor's, Fitch Ratings and Moody's are all SEC-approved credit rating agencies. Standard and Poor's 'A' rating refers to an obligation which is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong. Fitch Rating's 'A' rating means a high credit quality and denotes expectations of low credit risk, where the capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong but may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings. Moody's 'A' ratings are considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk. Moody's then appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification. The modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking.

The State of Israel has not been involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings during the last 12 months which may have, or have had in recent past, significant, material effects on its financial position, nor so far as the State of Israel is aware are such proceeding pending or threatened. There are no interests of any natural or legal persons, including conflicting interests, that are material to the issue of the bonds.

The State of Israel will irrevocably waive, to the fullest extent permitted by law, any immunity, including foreign sovereign immunity, from jurisdiction to which it might otherwise be entitled in any

action arising out of or based on the debt securities which may be instituted by the holder of any debt securities in any state or federal court in the City of New York or in any competent court in Israel. Israel's waiver of immunity does not extend to actions under the United States federal securities laws or state securities laws.

The address of the State of Israel is Government of Israel, Ministry of Finance, 1 Kaplan Street, Hakiryah, Jerusalem 91131, Israel, telephone: +972-25317500.

Documents Relating to the Bonds

Copies of the fiscal agency agreement, including the form of bonds, may be inspected during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excepted) at the specified office of the fiscal agent and paying agents.

Where You Can Find More Information

So long as the bonds are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of the exchange so require, copies of the following documents may be inspected at the registered office of the paying agent in Luxembourg:

- (a) the latest available annual report of the State of Israel on the Form 18-K filed with the SEC with economic, financial and statistical information for the five preceding years; and
- (b) any amendment to the latest available annual report of the State of Israel of the Form 18-K/A filed with the SEC; and
- (c) copies of the following contractual documents: the Fiscal Agency Agreement, the Underwriting Agreement and the bonds.

Israel has filed its annual report for 2005 on Form 18-K with the SEC. The annual report of Israel for 2005 on Form 18-K, each additional amendment to that annual report on Form 18-K that Israel files with the SEC after the date of this prospectus supplement but before the end of the offering of the bonds are considered part of and incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement.

You may obtain a copy of all such documents free of charge at the office of the listing agent in Luxembourg or at the offices listed in the prospectus under the heading "Where You Can Find More Information About the State of Israel". In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports and other information regarding issuers, like Israel, that file electronically with the SEC (www.sec.gov). The prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus including the documents containing the information incorporated by reference will be published also on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, <http://www.bourse.lu>.

VALIDITY OF THE BONDS

Arnold & Porter LLP, New York, New York and Washington, D.C., United States counsel to Israel, and Yemima Mazouz, Adv., Legal Advisor to the Ministry of Finance of the State of Israel, will pass upon the validity of the bonds for Israel. Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP, New York, New York and Meitar, Liqueornik, Geva & Co., Ramat Gan, Israel, represent the underwriters. As to all

matters of Israeli law, Arnold & Porter LLP may rely on the opinion of the Legal Advisor to the Ministry of Finance and Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP may rely on the opinions of Meitar, Liguornik, Geva & Co. and the Legal Advisor to the Ministry of Finance. All statements with respect to matters of Israeli law in the prospectus and this prospectus supplement have been passed upon by the Legal Advisor to the Ministry of Finance and are made upon her authority.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

The table below sets out the page references containing the information incorporated by reference from the Annual Report on the Form 18-K for the State of Israel (for the purposes of this section, the “Issuer”) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 filed with the SEC on June 30, 2006, which contains the economic, financial and statistical information for fiscal years ended December 31, 2005, December 31, 2004, December 31, 2003, December 31, 2002 and December 31, 2001:

EC No. 809/2004 Item	Annual Report on Form 18-K for 2004
The Issuer’s position within the governmental framework	“State of Israel — Form of Government and Political Parties” on pages 9 to 10 of Exhibit D
Geographic location and legal form of the Issuer	“State of Israel — Geography” on page 8 of Exhibit D and “— Form of Government and Political Parties” on page 9 of Exhibit D
Structure of the Issuer’s economy	“The Economy” on pages 16 to 42 of Exhibit D
Gross domestic product	“The Economy — Gross Domestic Product” on pages 18 to 20 of Exhibit D
Israel’s political system and government	“State of Israel — Form of Government and Political Parties” on pages 9 to 10 of Exhibit D
Tax and budgetary systems of the Issuer	“Public Finance — Taxation and Tax Revenues”, “— The Budget Process and Deficit Reduction” and “— Government Budget for 2006” on pages 68 to 75 of Exhibit D
Gross public debt of the Issuer	“Public Debt” on pages 79 to 86 of Exhibit D
Foreign trade and balance of payments	“Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade” on pages 43 to 55 of Exhibit D
Foreign exchange reserves	“Balance of Payments and Balance of Payment — Foreign Exchange Controls and International Reserves” on pages 51 to 55 of Exhibit D
Income and expenditure figures	“Public Finance — The Budget Process and Deficit Reduction” on pages 68 72 to of Exhibit D and “— Government Budget for 2006” on pages 74 to 75 of Exhibit D

Any information not listed in the cross-reference table but included in the documents incorporated by reference is given for information purpose only.

The prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus including the documents containing the information incorporated by reference will be published on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, <http://www.bourse.lu>.

PROSPECTUS

State of Israel

\$3,000,000,000

Debt Securities

The State of Israel, which may be referred to herein as Israel or the State, may offer up to U.S. \$3,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies) aggregate principal amount of its debt securities.

Israel will offer the debt securities from time to time as separate issues. Israel will provide a description of the specific terms of the debt securities it is offering, including the amounts, prices and terms of the debt securities, in supplements to this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and any prospectus supplement carefully before you invest.

Israel may sell the debt securities directly, through agents designated from time to time or through underwriters or dealers.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different or additional information. We are not making an offer of these securities in any place where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement or any document incorporated by reference is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of those documents.

The date of this prospectus is February 18, 2004.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATE OF ISRAEL

Israel is not subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Israel files annual reports on Form 18-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, on a voluntary basis. These reports and any amendments to these reports include certain financial, statistical and other information about Israel and may be accompanied by exhibits. You may read and copy any document Israel files with the SEC at the SEC's public reference room located at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20549. Israel's SEC filings are also available to the public from the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room or log on to www.sec.gov.

The Securities and Exchange Commission allows Israel to "incorporate by reference" into this prospectus the information Israel files with it. This means that Israel can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. Information that is incorporated by reference is an important part of this prospectus. Israel incorporates by reference the following documents:

- Israel's Annual Report on Form 18-K for the year ended December 31, 2002; and
- all amendments to Israel's Annual Report on Form 18-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 filed prior to the date of this prospectus.

Israel also incorporates by reference all future annual reports and amendments to annual reports until it sells all of the debt securities covered by this prospectus. Each time Israel files a document with the SEC that is incorporated by reference, the information in that document automatically updates the information contained in previously filed documents.

You may request a copy of these filings, at no cost, by writing to or telephoning Israel's Consul and Chief Fiscal Officer for the Western Hemisphere at the following address:

Ministry of Finance
Government of Israel
800 Second Avenue, 17th floor
New York, NY 10017
Telephone: (212) 499-5710
Facsimile: (212) 499-5715

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, Israel will use the net proceeds from the sale of the debt securities offered hereby for general purposes of the State, which may include the refinancing of domestic and external indebtedness of Israel.

DEBT SECURITIES

General

Israel may issue debt securities in distinct series at various times, and these debt securities will be issued pursuant to a fiscal agency agreement between Israel and a fiscal agent. The prospectus supplement that relates to any series of debt securities will identify the fiscal agent and any other paying agent that Israel has appointed for such series of debt securities. The prospectus supplement relating to your series of debt securities will also describe the financial terms and other specific terms of such series of debt securities. If the terms or conditions described in the prospectus supplement that relate to your series of debt securities differ from the terms or conditions described in this prospectus, you should rely on the terms or conditions described in the prospectus supplement.

The prospectus supplement that relates to your debt securities will specify the following terms relating to your debt securities, if applicable:

- the specific title or designation of the debt securities;
- the principal amount of the debt securities;
- the price of the debt securities;
- the stated maturity date on which Israel must repay the debt securities;
- the rate of any interest the debt securities will bear and, if variable, the method by which the interest rate will be calculated;
- the dates when any interest payments are scheduled to be made;
- the date or dates from which any interest will accrue;
- the record dates for any interest payable on an interest payment date;
- whether and in what circumstances Israel may redeem the debt securities before maturity;
- the currency or currencies in which the debt securities are denominated, which may be U.S. dollars, another foreign currency or units of two or more currencies;
- whether and under what circumstances and terms the holders of the debt securities may opt to have their respective debt securities prepaid;
- whether and under what circumstances the debt securities will be entitled to the benefit of a sinking fund or other similar arrangement;
- whether and under what circumstances and terms the holders of the debt securities may opt to obligate Israel to repurchase or exchange their respective securities, either pursuant to an option that is included in the debt securities or that is or becomes separately tradable following their issuance;
- the currency or currencies for which such debt securities may be purchased and in which principal, premium, if any, and interest may be payable;
- whether any amount payable in respect of the debt securities will be determined based on an index or formula, and, if so, how any such amount will be determined;

- whether the debt securities will be issued upon the exchange or conversion of other debt securities and, if so, the specific terms relating to this exchange or conversion;
- whether any part or all of the debt securities will be in the form of a global security and the circumstance in which a global security is exchangeable for certificated (physical) securities;
- whether the debt securities will be listed and, if listed, the stock exchange on which these debt securities will be listed;
- whether the debt securities will be designated “Collective Action Securities” (as described below under “Collective Action Securities”); and
- any other terms of the debt securities.

The prospectus supplement may also describe any United States federal or Israeli income tax consequences and special considerations applicable to that particular series of debt securities if applicable.

Status of the Debt Securities

The debt securities will be direct, general and unconditional obligations of Israel. The full faith and credit of Israel will be pledged for the due and punctual payment of all principal and interest on the debt securities.

The debt securities of each series will rank equally with each other, without any preference among themselves. The payment obligations of Israel under the debt securities will at all times rank at least equally with all other payment obligations of Israel relating to unsecured, unsubordinated external indebtedness. For purposes of this paragraph, “external indebtedness” means any indebtedness for money borrowed which is payable by its terms or at the option of its holder in any currency other than the currency of Israel, and “indebtedness” means all obligations of Israel in respect of money borrowed and guarantees given by Israel in respect of money borrowed by others.

Form of Debt Securities

Unless otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement, debt securities denominated in U.S. dollars will be issued:

- only in fully registered form;
- without interest coupons; and
- in denominations of \$1,000 and greater multiples.

Debt securities denominated in another monetary unit will be issued in the denominations set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Global Securities

The prospectus supplement that relates to your debt securities will indicate whether any of the debt securities you purchase will be represented by a global security. The aggregate principal amount of any global security equals the sum of the principal amount of all the debt securities it represents.

The global security will be registered in the name of the depositary identified in the prospectus supplement or its nominee, and will be deposited with the depositary, its nominee or a custodian.

Limitations on Your Ability to Obtain Debt Securities Registered in Your Name. The global security will not be registered in the name of any person other than the depositary or its nominee. Similarly, the global security will not be exchanged for debt securities that are registered in the name of any person other than the depositary or its nominee. An exception to these restrictions would be made only if:

- the depositary notifies Israel that it is unwilling, unable or no longer qualified to continue to act as the depositary and Israel has not appointed a replacement depositary;
- at any time Israel decides it no longer wishes to have all or part of the debt securities represented by a global security; or
- a default occurs that entitles the holders of the debt securities to accelerate the maturity date and such default has not been cured.

In those circumstances, the depositary will determine in whose names to register any certificated (physical) debt securities issued in exchange for the global security. Any such debt securities will be denominated in principal amounts of \$1,000 or integral multiples of \$1,000.

The depositary or its nominee will be considered the sole owner and holder of the global security for all purposes. As a result:

- You cannot get debt securities registered in your name for so long as they are represented by the global security;
- You cannot receive certificated (physical) debt securities in your name in exchange for your beneficial interest in the global security;
- You will not be considered to be the owner or holder of the global security or any debt securities represented by that global security for any purpose;
- You cannot assert any right of a holder of the debt securities unless you are authorized by the depositary and the participant through which you hold your beneficial interest; and
- All payments on the global security will be made to the depositary or its nominee.

In some jurisdictions, certain types of purchasers (such as some insurance companies) are not permitted to own securities represented by a global security. These laws may limit your ability to sell or transfer your beneficial interest in the global security to these types of purchasers.

Beneficial Interests in and Payments on the Global Security. Institutions that have accounts with the depositary or a nominee of the depositary, such as securities brokers and dealers, are called participants. Only participants, and persons that may hold beneficial interests through participants, can own a beneficial interest in the global security. The depositary keeps records of the ownership and transfer of beneficial interests in the global security by its participants. In turn, participants keep records of the ownership and transfer of beneficial interests in the global security by other persons (such as their customers). No other records of the ownership and transfer of interests in the global security will be kept.

Israel will make principal and interest payments on debt securities represented by the global security to the depositary or its nominee. When the depositary receives payment of principal or interest on the global security, the depositary is expected to credit its participants' accounts in amounts that correspond to their respective beneficial interests in that global security. In turn, after the participants' accounts are credited, the participants are expected to credit the accounts of the owners of beneficial interests in the global security in amounts that correspond to the owners' respective beneficial interests in the global security.

The depositary and its participants establish policies and procedures that govern payments, transfers, exchanges and other important matters that affect owners of beneficial interests in a global security. The depositary and its participants may change these policies and procedures from time to time. Israel has no responsibility or liability for the records of owners of beneficial interests in the global security, or for payments made or not made to owners of beneficial interests in the global security. Also, Israel is not responsible for maintaining, supervising or reviewing those records or payments. Israel has no responsibility or liability for any aspect of the relationship between the depositary and its participants or for any aspect of the relationship between participants and owners of beneficial interests in the global security.

The giving of notices and other communications by the depositary to participants and by participants to owners of beneficial interests in the global security will be arranged among themselves, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements. Neither the depositary nor its nominee will consent or vote with respect to any debt securities. Under its usual procedures, the depositary would mail an omnibus proxy to Israel with respect to any vote or consent, assigning the consenting or voting rights of the depositary's nominee to those participants to whose account debt securities are credited on the date for determining the holders entitled to consent or vote.

Payment

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the principal of and interest on the debt securities will be payable in U.S. dollars at the New York office of the fiscal agent to the registered holders of the debt securities on the related record date; provided, however, that unless otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement, payments of interest will be paid by check mailed to the registered holders of the debt securities at their registered addresses.

If any date on which principal or interest is due to be paid is not a business day, Israel may pay interest on the next day that is a business day and no additional interest will accrue on that payment. For this purpose, business day means any day, other than a Saturday or Sunday, on which banks in The City of New York are not required or authorized by law or executive order to be closed.

The register of holders of debt securities will be kept at the New York office of the fiscal agent.

Any monies held by the fiscal agent in respect of any debt securities and remaining unclaimed for two years after those amounts have become due and payable will be returned by the fiscal agent to Israel. The holders of those debt securities may thereafter seek payment only from Israel. The debt securities will become void unless holders present them for payment within five years after their maturity date.

Israel may replace the fiscal agent at any time, subject to the appointment of a replacement fiscal agent. The fiscal agent is not a trustee for the holders of the debt securities and does not have

the same responsibilities or duties to act for such holders as would a trustee. Israel may maintain deposit accounts and conduct other banking transactions in the ordinary course of business with the fiscal agent.

Default

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, any of the following events will be an event of default with respect to any series of debt securities:

- (1) Israel fails to pay, when due, principal of or interest on any debt securities of that series and such failure continues for a period of 30 days;
- (2) Israel defaults in the performance or observance of or compliance with any other obligations under the debt securities of that series, which default is materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the debt securities of that series and is not remedied within 60 days after the holder of any debt security of that series has given written notice of the default to Israel at the office of the fiscal agent; or
- (3) Israel declares a moratorium with respect to the payment of principal of or interest on the debt securities of that series which is materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the debt securities of that series.

Acceleration of Maturity

The following description relating to Acceleration of Maturity does not apply to any series of debt securities that has been designated Collective Action Securities. See “Collective Action Securities — Acceleration of Maturity” below for a description of the corresponding terms of Collective Action Securities.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, if an event of default described in clause (1) or (3) above occurs with respect to any series of debt securities, each holder of debt securities of that series will have the right to declare the principal of and any accrued interest on those debt securities it holds immediately due and payable. If an event of default described in clause (2) above occurs with respect to any series of debt securities, the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of all debt securities of that series then outstanding will have the right to declare the principal of and any accrued interest on all the debt securities of that series then outstanding immediately due and payable. Debt securities held by Israel or on its behalf will not be considered “outstanding” for this purpose. Holders of debt securities may exercise these rights only by giving a written demand to Israel and the fiscal agent at a time when the event of default is continuing.

Purchase of Debt Securities by Israel

Israel may at any time purchase any debt securities in any manner and at any price. If purchases are made by tender, tenders must be available to all holders of debt securities of the same series. Any debt securities purchased by or on behalf of Israel may be held, resold or cancelled.

Taxation by Israel; Additional Amounts

Israel will make all payments of principal and interest in respect of the debt securities free and clear of, and without withholding or deducting any present or future taxes imposed by or within

Israel, unless required by law. In that event, Israel will pay additional amounts so that the holders of the debt securities of a series receive the amounts that would have been received by them had no withholding or deduction been required. Israel will not be required to pay any additional amount to or on behalf of a holder where the holder is liable to pay such taxes in respect of debt securities because the holder has some connection with Israel other than the mere holding of debt securities or the receipt of principal and interest. Any holder who wants to receive these additional amounts would have to present the debt security for payment within 30 days of when payment is due. If the fiscal agent has not received the full amount of the money payable on or prior to the due date, then any holder who wants to receive the additional amounts would have until 30 days after the date that the holders have been notified that the fiscal agent has received the money to present the debt security for payment. If no additional amount would be payable on a debt security presented for payment on the 30th day after the payment was due, then any holder presenting that debt security for payment after the 30th day will only be entitled to the payment due, but not to any additional amount. This 30-day period will not start until Israel has paid to the fiscal agent the amount of the payment due.

Any reference to “principal” or “interest” on the debt securities includes any additional amounts which may be payable on those debt securities.

Modifications

The following description relating to Modifications does not apply to any series of debt securities that has been designated Collective Action Securities. See “Collective Action Securities — Meetings and Amendments” below for a description of the corresponding terms of Collective Action Securities.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, with the written consent of the holders of more than 50% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a series, Israel and the fiscal agent may modify, amend or supplement the terms of the debt securities of that series or, insofar as affects the debt securities of that series, the fiscal agency agreement, in any way. Holders of more than 50% of the aggregate principal amount of any series may make, take or give any request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent, waiver or other action provided by the fiscal agency agreement or the debt securities of that series to be made, given or taken by holders of debt securities of that series.

For the purpose of this prospectus, “outstanding debt securities” does not include:

- previously canceled debt securities;
- debt securities called for redemption;
- debt securities which have become due and payable and for which sufficient funds to pay amounts owed under these debt securities have been paid or provided for;
- debt securities of a series, which have been substituted with another series of debt securities; and
- for purposes of determining whether the holders of the requisite principal amount of outstanding debt securities of a series have consented to any request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent, waiver, amendment, modification or supplement under the fiscal agency agreement, debt securities owned directly or indirectly by Israel. *See “Collective Action Securities — Meetings and Amendments” below for additional qualifications to the definition*

of “outstanding debt securities” as it applies to any series of debt securities that have been designated Collective Action Securities.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, no such action may, without the consent of the holder of each debt security of a series:

- change the due date for the payment of the principal of, or any installment of interest on, any debt security of that series;
- reduce the principal amount of any debt securities of that series;
- reduce the portion of the principal amount that is payable in the event of an acceleration of the maturity of any debt security;
- reduce the interest rate on any debt security of that series;
- change the currency in which any amount in respect of the debt securities of that series is payable or exclude the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, as a required place at which payment with respect to interest, premium or principal is payable;
- shorten the period during which Israel is not permitted to redeem the debt securities of that series or permit Israel to redeem the debt securities of that series if, prior to such action, Israel is not permitted to do so;
- reduce the proportion of the principal amount of the debt securities of that series that is required:
 - to modify, amend or supplement the fiscal agency agreement or the terms and conditions of the debt securities of that series; or
 - to make, take or give any request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent, waiver or other action; or
- change the obligation of Israel to pay additional amounts.

Israel and the fiscal agent may, without the consent of any holder of the debt securities of a series, modify, amend or supplement the fiscal agency agreement or the debt securities of that series for the purpose of

- adding to the covenants of Israel;
- surrendering any right or power conferred upon Israel;
- securing the debt securities of that series pursuant to the requirements of the debt securities or otherwise;
- curing any ambiguity, or curing, correcting or supplementing any defective provision, contained in the fiscal agency agreement or in the debt securities of any series; or
- amending the fiscal agency agreement or the debt securities of that series in any manner that Israel and the fiscal agent may determine that is not inconsistent with the debt securities of that series and that does not adversely affect the interest of any holder of debt securities of that series in any material respect.

Any modification, amendment or supplement made in accordance with the terms of the debt securities will be binding on all holders of debt securities of that series.

Jurisdiction, Consent to Service and Enforceability

The State of Israel is a foreign sovereign government. Consequently, it may be difficult for you to sue Israel or to collect upon a judgment against Israel. Israel will irrevocably agree not to assert any defense based on immunity, including foreign sovereign immunity, from jurisdiction to which it might otherwise be entitled in any action arising out of or based on the debt securities which may be instituted by the holder of any debt securities of any series in any federal court in the Southern District of New York, any state court in the City of New York or in any competent court in Israel. Israel has appointed the Chief Fiscal Officer for the Western Hemisphere of the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Israel in New York, New York, as its authorized agent upon whom process may be served. This appointment is limited to any action arising out of or based on the debt securities which the holder of any debt securities may institute in any federal court in the Southern District of New York or any state court in the City of New York. The appointment will be irrevocable until Israel pays all amounts due or to become due on or in respect of all the debt securities issuable under the fiscal agency agreement. If for any reason the authorized agent ceases to be able to act as Israel's authorized agent or no longer has an address in New York, Israel will appoint another person in New York as its authorized agent. The Chief Fiscal Officer for the Western Hemisphere is not the agent for service for actions under the United States federal securities laws or state securities laws and Israel's waiver of immunity does not extend to such actions. Because Israel has not waived its sovereign immunity in connection with any action arising out of or based on United States federal or state securities laws, it will not be possible to obtain a United States judgment against Israel based on such laws unless a court were to determine that Israel is not entitled under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976 to sovereign immunity with respect to such actions. Under the laws of Israel, assets of Israel are immune from any form of execution.

COLLECTIVE ACTION SECURITIES

Israel may designate a particular series of debt securities to be "Collective Action Securities," the specific terms of which will be described in the prospectus supplement relating to such securities. Collective Action Securities will have the same terms and conditions as the securities described under the heading "Debt Securities" above, except that such Collective Action Securities shall contain different provisions relating to certain aspects of default, acceleration, meetings and voting on amendments, modifications, changes and waivers, as follows:

Acceleration of Maturity

If an event of default described under the heading "Debt Securities — Default" above occurs and is continuing with respect to any series of debt securities that have been designated Collective Action Securities, the holders of at least 25% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series may, by notice to the fiscal agent, declare all the debt securities of that series to be due and payable immediately. Holders of less than 25% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series may not, on their own, declare the debt securities of that series to be due and payable immediately. Holders of debt securities may exercise

these rights only by providing a written demand to Israel at the office of the fiscal agent at a time when the event of default is continuing.

Upon any declaration of acceleration, the principal, interest and all other amounts payable on the debt securities of that series will be immediately due and payable on the date Israel receives written notice of the declaration, unless Israel has remedied the event or events of default prior to receiving the notice. The holders of 50% or more of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series may rescind a declaration of acceleration if the event or events of default giving rise to the declaration have been cured or waived.

Meetings and Amendments

General. A meeting of holders of any series of debt securities that have been designated Collective Action Securities may be called at any time:

- to make, give or take any request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent, waiver or other action provided by the fiscal agency agreement or the debt securities of that series to be made, given or taken by holders of debt securities of that series; or
- to modify, amend or supplement the terms of the debt securities of that series or, insofar as affects the debt securities of that series, the fiscal agency agreement, in any way.

Israel may at any time call a meeting of holders of a series of debt securities that have been designated Collective Action Securities for any purpose described above. This meeting will be held at the time and place determined by Israel. The fiscal agent will call a meeting of the holders of the debt securities of a series if Israel or the holders of at least 10% in aggregate principal amount of all debt securities of the series then outstanding (as defined in the fiscal agency agreement) have delivered a written request to the fiscal agent setting forth the action they propose to take.

Notice. The notice of a meeting will set forth the time and place of the meeting and in general terms the action proposed to be taken at the meeting. This notice shall be given as provided in the terms of the debt securities. In addition, this notice shall be given between 30 and 60 days before the meeting date; however, in the case of any meeting to be reconvened after adjournment for lack of a quorum, this notice shall be given between 15 and 60 days before the meeting date.

Voting; Quorum. A person that holds outstanding debt securities of a series or is duly appointed to act as a proxy for a holder of these debt securities will be entitled to vote at a meeting of holders of the debt securities of that series. Holders or proxies representing a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a series will normally constitute a quorum with respect to that series of debt securities. However, if a meeting is adjourned for a lack of a quorum, then holders or proxies representing 25% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a series will constitute a quorum with respect to that series of debt securities when the meeting is rescheduled. For purposes of a meeting of holders that proposes to discuss “reserved matters”, which are specified below, holders or proxies representing 75% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities will constitute a quorum.

Regulations. The fiscal agent may make reasonable and customary regulations as it deems advisable for any meeting with respect to:

- the proof of the holding of debt securities of a series;

- the adjournment and chairmanship of such meeting;
- the appointment and duties of inspectors of votes, certificates and other evidence of the right to vote; and
- other matters concerning the conduct of the meeting that the fiscal agent deems appropriate.

Amendments. Israel, the fiscal agent and the holders may generally modify or take actions with respect to the fiscal agency agreement or the terms of the debt securities of any series with:

- the affirmative vote of the holders of more than 66²/₃% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series that are represented at a duly called and held meeting; or
- the written consent of the holders of more than 66²/₃% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series.

However, the holders of not less than 75% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series, voting at a meeting or by written consent, must consent to any amendment, modification, change or waiver with respect to the debt securities of that series that would:

- change the due date for the payment of the principal of, or any installment of interest on, the debt securities of that series;
- reduce the principal amount of the debt securities of that series;
- reduce the portion of the principal amount that is payable in the event of an acceleration of the maturity of the debt securities of that series;
- reduce the interest rate on any debt securities of that series;
- change the currency in which any amount in respect of the debt securities of that series is payable or exclude the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, as a required place at which payment with respect to interest, premium or principal is payable;
- shorten the period during which Israel is not permitted to redeem the debt securities of that series or permit Israel to redeem the debt securities of that series if, prior to such action, Israel is not permitted to do so;
- change the obligation of Israel to pay any additional amounts;
- change the definition of “outstanding” with respect to the debt securities of that series;
- change the governing law provision of the debt securities of that series;
- change Israel’s appointment of an agent for the service of process in the United States or Israel’s agreement not to claim and to waive irrevocably immunity (sovereign or otherwise) in respect of any suit, action or proceeding arising out of or relating to the fiscal agency agreement or to the debt securities of that series;
- change the status of the debt securities of that series, as described under “Debt Securities — Status of the Debt Securities” above;
- in connection with an offer to acquire all or any portion of the debt securities of that series, amend any event of default under the debt securities of that series; or

- reduce the proportion of the principal amount of the debt securities of that series that is required:
- to modify, amend or supplement the fiscal agency agreement or the terms and conditions of the debt securities of that series; or
- to make, take or give any request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent, waiver or other action.

Israel refers to the above subjects as “reserved matters.” A change to a reserved matter, including the payment terms of any series of debt securities that have been designated Collective Action Securities, can be made without your consent, as long as a supermajority of the holders (that is, the holders of at least 75% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities) agrees to the change.

If both Israel and the fiscal agent agree, they may, without the vote or consent of any holder of debt securities of a series, modify, amend or supplement the fiscal agency agreement or the debt securities of any series for the purpose of:

- adding to the covenants of Israel;
- surrendering any right or power conferred upon Israel;
- securing the debt securities of that series pursuant to the requirements of the debt securities or otherwise;
- curing any ambiguity or curing, correcting or supplementing any defective provision contained in the fiscal agency agreement or in the debt securities of that series; or
- amending the fiscal agency agreement or the debt securities of that series in any manner that Israel and the fiscal agent may determine that is not inconsistent with the debt securities of that series and that does not adversely affect the interest of any holder of debt securities of that series in any material respect.

Any modification, amendment or supplement approved in the manner described in this section shall be binding on the holders of debt securities of such series.

For purposes of determining whether the required percentage of holders of any series of debt securities that have been designated Collective Action Securities is present at a meeting of holders for quorum purposes or has approved any amendment, modification or change to, or waiver of, such debt securities or the fiscal agency agreement, or whether the required percentage of holders has delivered a notice of acceleration, debt securities owned, directly or indirectly, by or on behalf of Israel or any public sector instrumentality of Israel will be disregarded and deemed not to be “outstanding”, except that in determining whether the fiscal agent shall be protected in relying upon any amendment, modification, change or waiver, or any notice from holders, only debt securities that the fiscal agent knows to be so owned shall be so disregarded. As used in this paragraph, “public sector instrumentality” means the Bank of Israel, any department, ministry or agency of the federal government of Israel or any corporation, trust, financial institution or other entity owned or controlled by the federal government of Israel or any of the foregoing and “control” means the power, directly or indirectly, through the ownership of voting securities or other ownership interests, to direct the management of or elect or appoint a majority of the board of directors or other persons performing

similar functions in lieu of, or in addition to, the board of directors of a corporation, trust, financial institution or other entity.

Further Issues of Debt Securities of a Series

From time to time, without the consent of holders of the debt securities of any series that have been designated Collective Action Securities, and subject to the required approvals under Israeli law, Israel may create and issue additional debt securities with the same terms and conditions as those of the debt securities of that series (or the same except for the amount of the first interest payment and the issue price), provided that such additional debt securities do not have, for purposes of U.S. federal income taxation (regardless of whether any holders of such debt securities are subject to the U.S. federal tax laws), a greater amount of original issue discount than the debt securities of that series have as of the date of issuance of such additional debt securities. Israel may also consolidate the additional debt securities to form a single series with the outstanding debt securities.

GOVERNING LAW

The fiscal agency agreement and the debt securities will be governed by and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of New York. The laws of Israel will govern all matters governing authorization and execution of the debt securities by Israel.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Israel may sell the debt securities: (a) through underwriters or dealers; (b) through agents; or (c) directly to one or more institutional purchasers. Each prospectus supplement will include:

- the names of any underwriters or agents,
- the purchase price of the debt securities of that series,
- the net proceeds to Israel from the sale of such debt securities,
- any underwriting discounts, agent commissions or other items constituting underwriters' or agents' compensation, and
- any discounts or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid to dealers.

The underwriters may change any initial public offering price and any discounts or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid to dealers.

Any underwriters or agents used in the sale may sell the debt securities either on a "best efforts" or on a firm commitment basis. If the underwriters distribute debt securities on a firm commitment basis, the underwriters will acquire the debt securities for their own account and may resell the debt securities from time to time in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions, at a fixed public offering price or at varying prices determined by the underwriters at the time of sale. Israel may offer the debt securities to the public either through underwriting syndicates represented by managing underwriters or directly by underwriters. Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement, the obligations of the underwriters to purchase the debt securities will be subject to certain conditions precedent and the underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of the debt securities offered thereby if any are purchased.

Israel may agree to indemnify agents and underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the United States Securities Act of 1933, or to contribute to payments the agents or underwriters may be required to make in respect of any of these liabilities. Agents and underwriters may engage in transactions with or perform services for Israel.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

Information included herein and the registration statement which is identified as being derived from a publication of Israel or one of its agencies of instrumentalities or the Bank of Israel is included on the authority of such publication as a public official document of Israel or the Bank of Israel. All other information herein and in the Registration Statement is included as a public official statement made on the authority of the Director General of the Ministry of Finance of Israel, in his official.

VALIDITY OF THE DEBT SECURITIES

The validity of the debt securities will be passed upon for Israel by Arnold & Porter LLP, New York, New York and Washington, D.C., United States counsel to Israel, and by Yemima Mazouz, Adv., Legal Advisor to the Ministry of Finance of the State of Israel. As to all matters of Israeli law, Arnold & Porter LLP may rely on the opinion of the Legal Advisor to the Ministry of Finance. All statements with respect to matters of Israeli law in the prospectus have been passed upon by the Legal Advisor to the Ministry of Finance and are made upon her authority.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

The Authorized Representative of the State of Israel in the United States of America is the Consul and Chief Fiscal Officer for the Western Hemisphere, Ministry of Finance of the State of Israel, 800 Second Avenue, 17th Floor, New York, New York 10017.

ISSUER

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No dealer, salesperson or other person is authorized to give any information or to represent anything not contained in this prospectus and prospectus supplement. You must not rely on any unauthorized information or representations. This prospectus and prospectus supplement is an offer to sell only the bonds offered hereby, but only under circumstances and in jurisdictions where it is lawful to do so. The information contained in this prospectus and prospectus supplement is current only as of its date.

\$1,000,000,000



State of Israel

5.50% Bonds
due November 9, 2016

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

Joint Book-Running Managers

Deutsche Bank Securities
Morgan Stanley

Co-Managers
Citigroup
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Lehman Brothers
Merrill Lynch & Co.

November 9, 2006
