



**Made in Israel** **Agricultural Exports from Occupied Territories**





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**The Coalition of Women for Peace** was established by bringing together ten feminist peace organizations and non-affiliated activist women in Israel. Founded soon after the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000, CWP today is a leading voice against the occupation, committed to feminist principles of organization and Jewish-Palestinian partnership, in a relentless struggle for a just society. CWP continuously voices a critical position against militarism and advocates for radical social and political change. Its work includes direct action and public campaigning in Israel and internationally, a pioneering investigative project exposing the occupation industry, outreach to Israeli audiences and political empowerment of women across communities and capacity-building and support for grassroots activists and initiatives for peace and justice.

[www.coalitionofwomen.org](http://www.coalitionofwomen.org) | [cwp@coalitionofwomen.org](mailto:cwp@coalitionofwomen.org)



**Who Profits from the Occupation** is a research center dedicated to exposing the commercial involvement of Israeli and international companies in the continued Israeli control over Palestinian and Syrian land. Currently, we focus on three main areas of corporate involvement in the occupation: the settlement industry, economic exploitation and control over population. Who Profits operates an online database which includes information concerning companies that are commercially complicit in the occupation. Moreover, the center publishes in-depth reports and flash reports about industries, projects and specific companies. Who Profits also serves as an information center for queries regarding corporate involvement in the occupation – from individuals and civil society organizations working to end the Israeli occupation and to promote international law, corporate social responsibility, social justice and labor rights.

[www.whoprofits.org](http://www.whoprofits.org) | [whoprofits@gmail.com](mailto:whoprofits@gmail.com)

| P.O.B. 1084

| Tel-Aviv 6101001, Israel

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# Introduction

Agricultural export is one of the most profitable sectors in the Israeli market, with most of the produce bound for European countries. According to the Israeli Export Institute, the exports of fresh fruits and vegetables in 2012 amounted to one billion US dollars. 65% of this produce was destined for European Union (EU) countries.<sup>1</sup> In 2011, the exports of fresh fruits and vegetables from Israel amounted to USD 996 million, 66% of it for EU countries.<sup>2</sup> From January to September 2011, the agricultural exports to EU countries were 32% of all exports from Israel to these countries.<sup>3</sup>

Much of the agricultural produce exported from Israel is grown in the occupied Palestinian territories: the West Bank (including East Jerusalem, the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea area), as well as in the occupied Syrian territory. Intensive agricultural production in illegal Israeli settlements makes use of water and other natural resources from occupied Palestinian land. In the Jordan Valley, Israel granted almost exclusive use of water to settlements.<sup>4</sup> Every year, settlers export some 285 million US dollars'

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1 Roni Naor-Hafri, "The Export of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Amounted to One Billion USD in 2012; a 3.5% Increase from the Previous Year" (in Hebrew), Index Mazon, 6 February 2013, <http://bit.ly/183YTp4>.

2 Sponser News, "The Export Institute: Fruit and Vegetable Export Amounted to 996 Million USD in 2011" (in Hebrew), Sponser.co.il, 28 February 2012, <http://bit.ly/1aXmYYy>.

3 Agriculture News, "The Israeli Agriculture Sector Has the Highest Exposure to the EU" (in Hebrew), Agrisupportonline.com, 7 December 2011, <http://bit.ly/17QMd0X>.

4 Palestinian Agriculture and Civil Society Organizations, Farming Injustice: International Trade with

worth of agricultural goods to Europe, whereas the comparable figure for Palestinians is merely 19 million dollars. This figure of agricultural export from settlements reaches to 28% of the Agricultural produce exported from Israel. The extensive development of Israeli agriculture in the occupied Palestinian territories has contributed to the profits made by settlements and settlers from crops, and the establishment of water facilities and agricultural export companies.<sup>5</sup>

All the fruits and vegetables grown in Israel and in the occupied territories are labeled as products of Israel. This, despite the fact that the international community has never recognized Israeli sovereignty over these areas and the settlements are declared illegal, as an occupying power is prohibited under international law from transferring parts of its civilian population into the occupied territory.<sup>6</sup>

In accordance with the Paris Protocol, the economic annex to the Oslo Accords, Israeli agricultural export companies also market and export Palestinian produce from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, as will be described below. The most common types of fruit exported from Israel are avocados, mangos, persimmons, dates, grapes, pomegranates and plums.<sup>7</sup> Citrus, non-organic and organic avocados, kiwis, persimmons and passion fruit are primarily exported to France, Germany and Russia.<sup>8</sup> The citrus exports from Israel equaled USD 187 million in 2012 and exports of other fruits equaled USD 308 million.<sup>9</sup> The most common types of vegetables exported to Europe (mainly to France, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands) are potatoes, sweet potatoes, carrots, peppers, small radishes and tomatoes.<sup>10</sup>

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Israeli Agricultural Companies and the Destruction of Palestinian Farming, February 2013, <http://www.bdsmovement.net/2013/farming-injustice-briefing-10547>, 12.

- 5 Christoph Schult, "Patience Runs Out: EU To Crack Down on Israeli Settlement Products," Spiegel Online International, 11 February 2013, <http://bit.ly/WEHZqx>.
- 6 See: Article 49(6) of the Fourth Geneva Convention, United Nations Security Council Resolution 446, 22 March 1979. In the United Nations Security Council Resolution 446, 22 March 1979, it was determined: "that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 have no legal validity and constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East". According to the International Court of Justice advisory opinion on the "Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory", 9 July 2004, "concludes that the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (including East Jerusalem) have been established in breach of international law".
- 7 Yael Kahal, Fruit Export from Israel (in Hebrew), Israeli Ministry of Agriculture, February 2009, 35.
- 8 Inbar Grinstein-Deker and Aliza Zazek, "Citrus Export to the European Market in December 2010" (in Hebrew), Alon Hanotea 65 (1), Israel Fruit Growers Association, January-February 2011, 44-45.
- 9 Ora Koren, "The Export of Fresh Produce and Processed Foods in 2012 Remained Unchanged" (in Hebrew), The Marker, 7 February 2013, <http://www.themarket.com/news/1.1924649>.
- 10 Tal Shlomi, The Export of Selected Vegetables from Israel: Situation Report, Threats and Opportunities (in Hebrew), Israeli Ministry of Agriculture, September 2011, <http://bit.ly/1ajruVJ>, 3.



By operating in illegal Israeli settlements, Israeli and international companies help maintain Israel's control over water and land in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip,<sup>11</sup> which prevents the development of an independent Palestinian agricultural sector and stunt Palestinian economic development in general. The following report concerns the major Israeli agricultural export companies presently operating in occupied territories. The report demonstrates the severe implications of an Israeli-only agriculture in occupied Palestinian and Syrian lands.

Prior to the publication of this report, Who Profits sent letters to all the companies mentioned in the report, detailing all the information it intended to include about the companies. Other than Hadikalim and EDOM UK, none of the companies responded to Who Profits' letters.

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11 Although Israel evacuated all the Israeli settlements in the Gaza Strip and the border with Egypt opens from time to time, Who Profits still concedes Gaza to be Occupied Territory, since Israel still controls the export and import to and from Gaza through its borders, it controls the electricity and the water provided to the strip and creates many obstacles for the Gazan economy and Gaza's rehabilitation from Israel's attacks.

# Israeli Agricultural Production in Occupied Territories

<sup>12</sup>

Israeli agriculture in the West Bank centers around three areas: between Qalqilya and Tulkarm, between Jenin and Qabatiya and in the occupied part of the Jordan Valley. Nearly 63% of the agricultural land in the West Bank is located in Area C,<sup>13</sup> the part of the West Bank that is controlled solely by Israel, in which it prevents Palestinian construction and carries out the majority of its demolitions and land confiscations.<sup>14</sup>

Most of the pomegranates exported to Europe and Russia are grown in the occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem,<sup>15</sup> as well as 22% of the

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<sup>12</sup> See a detailed table of fruits and vegetables grown in settlements in the appendix on page 78.

<sup>13</sup> The Oslo Accords, signed in 1993 and 1995, sought to temporarily divide the West Bank into three administrative zones: Areas A, B, C. Area A is under full civil and security control of the Palestinian Authority (PA) and consists mostly of the main towns, including Ramallah and Jericho. In Area B, the PA has control over civil services such as planning, but only joint security control with the Israeli military. Area C, the largest administrative area of the West Bank, is under full civil and military control of the Israeli government. See *On the Brink: Israeli Settlements and Their Impact on Palestinians in the Jordan Valley*, Oxfam International Briefing Paper 160, 5 July 2012, <http://bit.ly/OG10DX>, 6.

<sup>14</sup> Farming Injustice.

<sup>15</sup> Itzhak Kosto, "The Pomegranate Branch: Situation Report 2011" (in Hebrew), Alon Hanotea 65 (5), Israel Fruit Growers Association, May-June 2011, 12.

almonds,<sup>16</sup> 12.9% of the olives,<sup>17</sup> 5.4% of the nectarines<sup>18</sup> and 3% of the peaches.<sup>19</sup>

The main products exported from the occupied Golan Heights are grapes, grapevines, apples, watermelons, melons, citrus, tomatoes, corn, onions, olives, beans, parsley, garlic, peppers and herbs.<sup>20</sup> Almost all of the kiwis in Israel are grown in the occupied Golan Heights.<sup>21</sup>

## The Occupied part of the Jordan Valley and Dead Sea Area

The occupied area of the Jordan Valley is about 2,400 square kilometers. It is situated in the eastern part of the West Bank and accounts for some 28.5% of its size. With its favorable climate, fertile land and plentiful water supply, the occupied Jordan Valley is the main agricultural area in the West Bank and the whole of the occupied Palestinian territories.<sup>22</sup> Although the Israeli settlements in the Jordan Valley have a relatively small population, 86% of the land falls under the jurisdiction of their regional councils.<sup>23</sup> Currently, 94% of the Jordan Valley is under direct Israeli control (Area C).<sup>24</sup>

The Palestinian communities, which had been growing agricultural produce in the occupied Jordan Valley and Dead Sea area before 1967, have since been expelled from their lands and are currently unable to reach them. After the 1967 War, the Israeli Major General Uzi Narkis issued two military orders: Order 150, which regularized the protection of absentee properties in the Jordan Valley, and Order 151, which declared much of the Jordan Valley's lands as a closed military zone, preventing the absentee Palestinian landowners from reaching their lands. These lands are considered a closed military zone to this day. During the 1980s, the State of Israel transferred some of these lands to the World Zionist

16 The Israel Fruit Growers Association, lecture in the Eshkol Regional Council (in Hebrew), 20.

17 Ibid., 23.

18 Ibid., 14.

19 Ibid., 12.

20 Emil Cohen, "Vegetables in the Golan Heights" (in Hebrew), Vegetable Growers Association, <http://www.yerakot.org.il/content/2995>; Eyal Raban, "The Grapevine Branch: Situation Report 2011" (in Hebrew), Alon Hanotea, Israeli Ministry of Agriculture, April-May 2011, 9.

21 Israel Fruit Growers Association, "Kiwi, a 'New' Field in Israel" (in Hebrew), 2010, <http://www.perot.org.il/Miktzoy/124/KiWi.pdf>; The Kiwi Field: Situation Report 2012, The Israeli ministry of agriculture, <http://www.perot.org.il/Alon/201211/2.pdf>.

22 Farming Injustice, 12.

23 On the Brink, 8.

24 MA'AN Development Center and Jordan Valley Popular Committees, Eye on the Jordan Valley, 2010, <http://www.maan-ctr.org/pdfs/Eyeon%20theJVReportFinal.pdf>, 3.

Organization, which leased it to the Jordan Valley settlers for the purpose of agricultural cultivation.<sup>25</sup> According to the Ha'aretz newspaper, Jordan Valley settlers cultivate more than 5,000 dunams (5 square kilometers) of privately-owned Palestinian land; most of it is used for date groves. The Zionist Organization explained that the license for agricultural cultivation was granted only for state lands<sup>26</sup> and absentee lands, which belong to Palestinians that escaped or were deported in 1967.<sup>27</sup>

The occupied part of the Jordan Valley is one of the most restricted areas of the West Bank in terms of freedom of movement. It is almost entirely cut off from many Palestinian cities by checkpoints, roadblocks and dozens of kilometers of trenches and earth walls. This includes access to markets in East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip.<sup>28</sup> Closed military zones and large nature reserves further limit Palestinians' access to their farming lands;<sup>29</sup> approximately 56% of the Jordan Valley and Dead Sea area are designated as military areas.<sup>30</sup> According to the settlement researcher Dror Atkes, who is mapping data published by the Israeli Civil Administration, some 55 square kilometers of the area trapped between the Separation Wall and the Jordan River is privately-owned by Palestinians; yet the owners of this land are banned from entering it.<sup>31</sup> Palestinian farmers also have restricted access to agricultural resources such as fertilizers and farm equipment.<sup>32</sup> By contrast, Israeli settlers are able to freely transport fertilizers into the Jordan Valley. According to the Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, the overall productivity loss in the Jordan Valley due to these measures is around 30%.<sup>33</sup>

The cultivated area of the Jordan Valley is approximately 32 square kilometers,<sup>34</sup> cultivated by settlers from the 21 settlements in the occupied part of the Jordan Valley, 17 of which are villages and kibbutzim that make their living from agriculture and the other four are communal settlements that have also been granted lands for agricultural cultivation by the State

25 Idan Landau, "Lies and Roadblocks: Economic Prosperity through Army Spears in the Jordan Valley" (in Hebrew), 12 January 2013, <http://idanlandau.com/2013/01/12/lies-and-roadblocks-in-the-jordan-valley/>.

26 Private lands that were nationalized by the State of Israel.

27 Chaim Levinson, "5,000 Dunams of Palestinian Lands Are Cultivated by Settlers in the Jordan Valley" (in Hebrew), Haaretz, 3 January 2013, <http://www.haaretz.co.il/news/politics/1.1899508>.

28 On the Brink, 15.

29 Ibid.

30 UN OCHA, "Humanitarian Fact Sheet on the Jordan Valley and Dead Sea Area," February 2012, <http://bit.ly/xCeULU>.

31 "Lies and Roadblocks."

32 For example, Palestinians are forbidden from using potassium nitrate, a product that is normally mainly used to grow fruit but could also be used to manufacture bombs.

33 On the Brink, 11.

34 Zvi Avner, "Settlement and Farming in the Jordan Valley Are One Throughout Generations" (in Hebrew), Research and Development Jordan Valley, [http://www.mop-bika.org.il/130651/haklaut\\_babika](http://www.mop-bika.org.il/130651/haklaut_babika).

of Israel. In 2011, it was decided to increase the lands allocated for agricultural cultivation by the Jordan Valley settlements by 130%, from 35 to 80 dunams.<sup>35</sup>

Agricultural production by settlers in the occupied Jordan valley, which totaled about USD 125 million in 2010,<sup>36</sup> includes dates, olives, citrus fruits, figs, pomegranates, guavas, melons, organic melons, watermelons, grapes, grapevines, peppers, cucumbers, onions, herbs, cherry tomatoes, eggplants, sweet potatoes, onions and flowers.<sup>37</sup> Most of the produce is designated for export. 4.5% of the avocados<sup>38</sup> and 1.7% of the bananas<sup>39</sup> exported from Israel are grown in the occupied Jordan Valley. In addition, herbs for export are primarily grown in the occupied Jordan Valley, and 80% of them are exported to Europe, mainly to France, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Scandinavia; other export destinations are Russia and the United States.<sup>40</sup> Peppers from the occupied Jordan Valley are mainly exported to the Netherlands, where they are repacked and remarketed to chain stores in the United Kingdom,<sup>41</sup> such as Lidl, Tesco, Sainsbury's, White Rose, Marks & Spencer, Morrisons and Asda.<sup>42</sup>

## Water

While the Jordan Valley holds a third of the West Bank's underground water resources, an inequitable division of water under the Oslo Interim Agreement (also known as Oslo II) meant that Israelis were allocated four times more water than Palestinians from the shared Mountain Aquifer.<sup>43</sup> This unequal access to water leaves Israeli farms in settlements well-irrigated by water from the Israeli national water company" to here Mekorot, while Palestinian farmers and communities are largely dependent on much more expensive tankard water.

According to the Israeli NGO B'Tselem, 69% of water extractions in the West Bank, carried out by Mekorot, come from Israeli wells drilled

35 Amiram Cohen, "The September Grab: The Settlers in the Jordan Valley Will Receive Additional Agricultural Lands" (in Hebrew), *TheMarker*, 27 June 2011, <http://www.themarker.com/realestate/1.661508>.

36 *Ibid.*

37 "Settlement and Farming in the Jordan Valley."

38 Lecture in Eshkol Regional Council, 16. Avocados labeled as produce of Israel are marketed in the Netherlands through Joyfruit. See Israel Fruit Growers Association, "In the Export Markets: Subtropics and Pomegranates in the Overseas Markets" (in Hebrew), *Alon Hanotea* 65 (5), May-June 2011, 43.

39 Yuval Levi, "The Banana Branch: Situation Report 2010" (in Hebrew), *Alon Hanotea* 65 (1), Israel Fruit Growers Association, January-February 2011, 10.

40 *The Export of Selected Vegetables from Israel*, 27.

41 *Ibid.*, 3.

42 "Citrus Export to the European market."

43 *The Interim Agreement on the West Bank and Gaza Strip*, Article 40.

in the Jordan Valley. These wells primarily serve the Israeli settlements and their water-intensive agricultural production. In 1967, there were 209 active Palestinian wells in the Jordan Valley; today there are only 89.<sup>44</sup> This is mainly due to Israeli restrictions on the development of Palestinian wells and water resources. Israelis pump up to three times more water from wells in the Jordan Valley than Palestinians, and Palestinians are prohibited from obtaining permits to drill new wells.<sup>45</sup> The Israeli civil administration and Mekorot also destroy water wells and water sources that belong to Palestinians.<sup>46</sup>

## The Dates Market

The dates' field is one of the largest agricultural fields in Israel. In 2012, there was a 5% increase in the planting of date palm tree orchards in Israel,<sup>47</sup> with 572,504 date palm trees spread over 458 square kilometers and producing 32,000 tons of dates, approximately two-thirds of which were Medjool dates.<sup>48</sup> In 2012, the Israeli date market was estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture to be worth NIS 420 million (approximately USD 116 million).<sup>49</sup> More than 60% of the dates sold in Israel are grown in the occupied part of the Jordan Valley.<sup>50</sup> According to the website of the Jordan Valley Research and Development, there are 16 square kilometers of date palm groves in the Jordan Valley, most of them Medjool dates.<sup>51</sup> Every year, 1000 dunams (1 square kilometer) of date palm trees are planted in the Jordan Valley.<sup>52</sup> In the past few years, the Israeli Settlement Division of the World Zionist Organization initiated the planting of over

44 Eyal Hareuveni, Dispossession and Exploitation: Israel's Policy in the Jordan Valley and Northern Dead Sea, B'Tselem, May 2011, <http://bit.ly/17pPLZb>, 21-23.

45 No new Palestinian agricultural wells have been built in the West Bank since 1967. Approval has been denied by the Joint (Israeli-Palestinian) Water Committee, responsible for approving water resource and infrastructure development in the West Bank, a committee in which Israel has veto power. The Joint Water Committee recently agreed to the rehabilitation of some fifty Palestinian wells in the Jordan Valley that were active prior to 1967, pending submission of detailed plans by the Palestinian Water Authority. See *On the Brink*, 10.

46 Humanitarian monitor (In Hebrew), OCHA OPT, September 2011, <http://bit.ly/1fZkwG8>, p. 3-4; Israeli Army attacks on Palestinian water, Alternative Information Center, 15 November 2011, <http://bit.ly/19HbbBj> (the original source cannot be found). See also: Water in the Jordan Valley - El Farsia, MachsomWatchvid, 29 September 2008, <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oBbae-BD53k>.

47 Ora Koren, "Tu Bishvat, Chain Store Holiday: Gap of Hundreds of Percents in Date Prices" (in Hebrew), *TheMarker*, 24 January 2013, <http://www.themarker.com/consumer/prices/1.1914405>.

48 Israeli Ministry of Agriculture, "Approximately 20% Increase in Date Export from Israel in 2012" (in Hebrew), [moag.gov.il](http://moag.gov.il), <http://bit.ly/1b4VgR8>. The other date varieties grown in Israel are: Barhi (Yellow Date), Deglet Noor, Hayani, Zahidi, Halawi, Amari and Deri.

49 *Ibid.*

50 "Lies and Roadblocks."

51 "Settlement and Farming in the Jordan Valley."

52 "Lies and Roadblocks."

one square kilometer of palm trees in the settlements of Hemdat, Maskiot and Rotem in the occupied section of the Jordan Valley. The largest date grove in the world (1.1 square kilometers) is located in the Kalia settlement in the occupied northern Dead Sea area.<sup>53</sup>

Israel is the world's biggest exporter of dates,<sup>54</sup> with over 50% of its entire date produce destined for export;<sup>55</sup> more than 80% of the dates grown specifically in the Jordan Valley are destined for export.<sup>56</sup> Israel supplies more than half the world's Medjool dates,<sup>57</sup> 51% of which are grown in the occupied part of the Jordan Valley. In 2012, there was approximately a 20% increase in the export of dates from Israel relative to the previous year, and 14,500 tons of dates (mainly Medjool) were exported, totaling USD 70 million.<sup>58</sup> According to the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture, one of the reasons for this rise is a sales promotion project in the United Kingdom, financed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Israeli dates' growers.<sup>59</sup>

The dates from Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories are exported to Europe (Spain, the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Russia), Asia (mainly Japan) and North America.<sup>60</sup> As stated above, 80% of the dates in the occupied Jordan Valley are destined for export, and the settlements of the Jordan Valley produce 40% of the dates exported from Israel,<sup>61</sup> mainly to the European market.<sup>62</sup>

In 2012, there were 4 square kilometers (4000 Dunams) of organic date groves in Israel, most of them in the occupied part of the Jordan Valley and Dead Sea area. Most of the Israeli organic date growers export their produce through Hadiklaim (see more on this company below), which specializes in date export. Approximately 600 tons of organic dates, most of the produce, are exported mainly to Western Europe: Germany, France and the United Kingdom; Barhi organic dates are also marketed to Gaza.<sup>63</sup> The dates in Israel enjoy the highest protective tariff (a tariff that is leveled

53 Ziv Reinstein, "The Date Kingdom: A Sweet Trip to the Northern Dead Sea" (in Hebrew), Ynet, 1 September 2012, <http://www.ynet.co.il/articles/0,7340,L-4274006,00.html>.

54 Ibid.

55 "Approximately 20% Increase in Date Export."

56 "Settlement and Farming in the Jordan Valley."

57 Haim Oren and Baruch Glazner, "The Date Branch: Situation Report 2010" (in Hebrew), Alon Hanotea 64, Israel Fruit Growers Association, December 2010-January 2011, 20.

58 "Approximately 20% Increase in Date Export."

59 Ibid.

60 Ibid.

61 "The September Grab."

62 Rotem Sela, "Why Do the Date Growers Enjoy Astronomical Protective Tariffs?" (in Hebrew), NRG, 17 February 2010, <http://www.nrg.co.il/online/16/ART2/061/203.html>.

63 Oranit Raz, "Gaza Residents Prefer the Israeli Organic Date" (in Hebrew), Ynet, 9 September 2012, <http://www.ynet.co.il/articles/0,7340,L-4278876,00.html>.

on imported dates but not on local growers) in Israel, up to 560%. This makes it unprofitable to import dates to Israel, and cheaper to purchase dates grown in Israel. Therefore, the Israeli date market is not open to competition and the local growers can sell their produce in Israel at a very high price.<sup>64</sup>

The branches of the palm trees are also a part of the industry, since they are used as the traditional lulav<sup>65</sup> for the Jewish holiday of Sukkot. In 2011, it was estimated that approximately 600,000-700,000 lulavim were purchased annually in Israel, most of them imported from el-Arish in Sinai, Egypt.<sup>66</sup> In August 2011, the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture banned the lulav export, not only to Israel but to the entire world. Subsequently, the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture offered incentives and training to Israeli date growers, in order to increase the number of lulavim they supply to the local market. Permits were also granted to Israeli importers of lulavim from Spain, Jordan and the Gaza Strip.<sup>67</sup>

## Irrigation

Date groves in Israel are irrigated with brackish water and purified wastewater.<sup>68</sup> Farmers in the occupied Jordan Valley and Dead Sea area mostly use purified wastewater from the wastewater purification facilities of the Jerusalem Municipality and brackish water from springs and drillings in the area.<sup>69</sup> Following an increased flow of purified wastewater to the Jordan Valley settlement farms, there was an increase in their date crops.<sup>70</sup> Settlement farmers in the area also use flood water from the Nablus area, which flows to the Tirza reservoir (located near the Yafit settlement) and treated wastewater that flows from Jerusalem through the Kidron Valley.<sup>71</sup>

The treated wastewater comes from several sources: neighborhoods in West Jerusalem, Israeli neighborhoods built on land in the West Bank that

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64 "Why Do the Date Growers."

65 Lulav is a closed frond of the date palm tree. It is one of the Four Species used during the Jewish holiday of Sukkot.

66 Israeli Ministry of Agriculture, "Ministry of Agriculture Is Working to Enable a Full and Regular Supply of Lulavim" (in Hebrew), August 2011, [http://www.moag.gov.il/agri/yhidotmisrad/dovrut/publication/2011/Supply\\_of\\_lulavim.htm](http://www.moag.gov.il/agri/yhidotmisrad/dovrut/publication/2011/Supply_of_lulavim.htm).

67 Ibid.

68 "Approximately 20% Increase in Date Export."

69 "The September Grab."

70 Ibid.

71 Jordan Valley Regional Council, "The Jordan Valley – A General Description," [jordanvalley.co.il](http://www.jordanvalley.org.il/?categoryId=38842), <http://www.jordanvalley.org.il/?categoryId=38842>.



it annexed to Jerusalem, Palestinian neighborhoods in East Jerusalem, the settlements of Ma'ale Adumim, Geva Binyamin (Adam), Anatot, Mitzpe Yeriho and the Palestinian communities of Bethlehem, Beit Sahur, Abu Dis, and al-Eizariya.<sup>72</sup> The wastewater is collected in two facilities: a diversion facility that operates without official approval, built in the Horqaniya Valley, south of Nabi Musa, and run by the Jordan Valley Water Association; and the Og reservoir, south of the Beit Haarava intersection, which is operated by a subsidiary of the Jerusalem Municipality's water corporation (Hagihon) and the private water company Tamar Waters, owned by four northern Dead Sea settlements.<sup>73</sup>

The Og reservoir was established in order to treat the wastewater flowing through the Kidron Valley and use it to irrigate the date crops of the settlements in the occupied part of the Jordan Valley and Dead Sea area.<sup>74</sup> Tamar Waters recently established another reservoir (Og 2) near the Og reservoir, for the irrigation of above-the-ground vegetables.<sup>75</sup> Needless to say, the treated wastewater is not used by Palestinians in the area and is reserved for the use of Israeli settlement farmers.

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72 Eyal Hareuveni, *Wastewater Without Borders: Neglecting the Treatment of West Bank Sewage* (in Hebrew), B'Tselem, June 2009, <http://bit.ly/11WQqMS>, 13-16; *Dispossession and Exploitation*, 21-24.

73 Tamar Waters is a private company, owned by Jordan Valley Waters, which is owned by four settlements in the occupied Dead Sea area: Mitzpe Shalem, Kalia, Beit Ha'arava and Almog.

74 Megilot Dead Sea Regional Council, "About Tamar Waters" (in Hebrew), [dead-sea.org.il, http://bit.ly/15R85gK](http://bit.ly/15R85gK).

75 Megilot Dead Sea Regional Council, "The Og 2 Reservoir" (in Hebrew), [dead-sea.org.il, http://bit.ly/1aq8Lb7](http://bit.ly/1aq8Lb7).

# Mislabeling of Agricultural Produce

The question of whether a settlement product can be labeled as a product of Israel has been hanging in the air since 1976, with the increasing establishment of settlements. There is wide international consensus that Israeli settlements are illegal under international law.<sup>76</sup> International Humanitarian Law (the laws of war and occupation), namely the Fourth Geneva Convention, prohibits the establishment of civilian settlements in occupied territories and prohibits the use of the occupied territory other than for the benefit of the protected persons – the local, occupied population.<sup>77</sup> Numerous UN resolutions have called for the withdrawal of the settlements, and they were declared illegal by the International Court of Justice in 2004.<sup>78</sup> Most recently, an independent UN established fact-finding mission reiterated the illegality and grave impact on the Palestinians of the settlements in its February 2013 report.<sup>79</sup> The report called on states to enhance corporate accountability and advance the withdrawal of economic involvement in settlements. Moreover, an occupying power cannot unilaterally claim sovereignty over part or all of the occupied

76 For example: United Nations Security Council Resolution 446, 22 March 1979; United Nations Security Council Resolution 446, 22 March 1979.

77 International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Geneva Convention), 12 August 1949, 75 UNTS 287, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b36d2.html>, Article 49 (6).

78 International Court of Justice advisory opinion, 9 July 2004; Ilham Rawoot, "Move to Relabel 'Israeli' Goods as Bads," Mail & Guardian, 16 September 2011, <http://bit.ly/nA0ODd>.

79 Human Rights Council, Twenty-second session, Agenda item 7: Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories, <http://bit.ly/151TUAC>

territories prior to the conclusion of legitimate negotiations with others claiming sovereign rights over the same territory, here the Palestinian Authority or State of Palestine. Yet, Israeli settlers and export companies operating in the occupied Palestinian Territories often misleadingly label their products as “Made in Israel.”

The EU-Israel Association Agreement, which came into effect in June 2000, defined Israeli goods as exempt from customs duties. Although the West Bank, East Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights are not recognized as a part of Israel by EU Member States, Israel applied this agreement de facto to the occupied territories, as well. In August 2004, Israel agreed that the place of origin will be noted on Israeli goods, so that the customs authorities of EU Member States could distinguish between products from settlements and products from inside Israel proper. In practice, an unknown amount of goods produced in settlements is still exported as Israeli.<sup>80</sup>

EU Member States rely on the information provided by Israeli exporters regarding fruits and vegetables, since it is difficult to verify precisely where the products were harvested. Officials in Brussels have come to the conclusion that controllers in many Member States are simply turning a blind eye to products originating from Israeli settlements.<sup>81</sup>

Directive 2000/13/EC, concerning food labeling, requires consumer labels to indicate the “true origin” of goods. According to Directive 2005/29/EC on unfair commercial practices, a trader is considered to be conducting misleading actions when it presents material information “in an unclear, unintelligible, ambiguous or untimely manner.”<sup>82</sup> Under this directive, indicating Israel as the origin for products produced in occupied territories would be a misleading action. In addition, European Council Regulation 1234/2007 establishes rules “on specific provisions for certain agricultural products,” including wine.<sup>83</sup> The place of origin is noted among the required product information.<sup>84</sup>

On 25 February 2010, the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg ruled that goods produced in settlements in the occupied West Bank cannot be considered as made in Israel. The Judgement of the Court states: “Products obtained in locations which have been placed under Israeli

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80 Who Profits , Soda Stream: A Case Study for Corporate Activity in Illegal Israeli Settlements, January 2011, <http://whoprofits.org/sites/default/files/WhoProfits-ProductioninSettlements-SodaStream.pdf>, 25.

81 “Patience Runs Out.”

82 Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, 20 March 2000, <http://bit.ly/1aqpATw>.

83 Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007, 22 October 2007, <http://bit.ly/17Q3VUd>.

84 Andrew Rettman, “EU Working on Consumer Labels for Israeli Settlement Products,” EU Observer, 14 September 2012, <http://euobserver.com/foreign/117547>. See also: “Patience Runs Out.”

administration since 1967 do not qualify for the preferential treatment provided for under that [the EU-Israel Association] agreement [...]. Products originating in the West Bank do not fall within the territorial scope of that agreement and do not therefore qualify for preferential treatment under that agreement.”<sup>85</sup>

This ruling by the European Court of Justice has considerable implications, politically as well as economically. It serves as precedent for other products manufactured by companies in Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. With this ruling, the court took a clear stance, stating that the occupied territories should not be regarded as part of the State of Israel.

The mislabeling of settlement products also raises the issue of consumer fraud, since settlement products sold under the “Made in Israel” label contain information that misleads consumers. The definition of consumer fraud varies from country to country. The prohibition on consumer fraud is generally perceived as part of the consumer’s right to know the basic facts about the product s/he is purchasing, a right that has been enshrined in consumer protection laws in many countries, including Germany, the UK and US. The place of production is part of this basic information.<sup>86</sup>

On 5 April 2013, the South African Department of Trade and Industry issued a General Notice<sup>87</sup> banning the false labeling of Israeli settlement goods, in accordance with South African and international law. This notice requires that settlement products be labeled according to their true place of origin. Labels must indicate “Golan Heights: Israeli Goods,” “West Bank: Israeli Goods,” or “East Jerusalem: Israeli Goods.”<sup>88</sup>

In a circular written by the Dutch Foreign Ministry and published in March 2013 on the website of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, stores were advised (though not required) to replace “Made in Israel” labels with a label stating “Product from Israeli settlement (West Bank/Golan Height/East Jerusalem).” The notice further stated that labeling products from areas beyond the Green Line as made in Israel would be “misleading,” as international law does not recognize those areas as part of Israel. The governments of Ireland, Denmark and the United Kingdom have also

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85 Judgment of the Court (Fourth Chamber) of 25 February 2010, *Firma Brita GmbH v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Hafen*. The ruling was made following a disagreement between Brita, the German distributor of SodaStream, and the Hamburg Port Customs Office. Brita, which imports SodaStream products manufactured in Mishor Adumim, reported to the customs authorities that the source of the goods was Israel, in order to avoid paying customs duties. See: Soda Stream: A Case Study, 25. For the Judgment of the Court, see: <http://curia.europa.eu/juris/liste.jsf?language=en&num=C-386/08>.

86 Soda Stream: A Case Study, 26.

87 South African Department of Trade and Industry, General Notice 380 of 2013, Government Gazette 36364 (vol. 574), 12 April 2013, <http://www.info.gov.za/view/DownloadFileAction?id=190110>.

88 Open Shuhada Street, “Settlement Products Re-Labeling,” <http://bit.ly/1d7r7yS>.

stated their support for labeling settlements products.<sup>89</sup> At a meeting in December 2012, the foreign ministers of the European Union's 27 Member States reiterated "their commitment to ensure continued, full and effective implementation of existing European Union legislation and bilateral arrangements applicable to settlement products."<sup>90</sup> In February 2013, Foreign Policy Chief Catherine Ashton sent a letter to her colleagues, asking them to enforce EU legislation on this matter. In mid-April, the foreign ministers of 13 Member States – including France, Britain (which imposed labels in British shops in 2009), Spain and the Netherlands – replied to Ashton, expressing their support for clearly labeling products imported from settlements.<sup>91</sup> The issue was due to be promoted at the EU's Foreign Affairs Council in May 2013, but was delayed to the end of June at the request of US Secretary of State John Kerry. Kerry asked the EU to postpone this discussion because he wanted to present a plan for resuming the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations by mid-June. The EU decided to grant Kerry this requested delay and see whether the negotiations are resumed.<sup>92</sup>

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89 Cnaan Liphshiz, "Holland Recommends Special Labels for 'Settlement' Products, Jewish Telegraphic Agency, 7 March 2013", <http://bit.ly/1e5akzs>

90 "Patience Runs Out."

91 "EU Working on Consumer Labels." Barak Ravid, "After U.S. Request, EU Delays Decision to Label Products from Israeli settlements," Haaretz, 19 May 2013, <http://bit.ly/10d54W>

92 "After U.S. Request, EU Delays Decision."

# Agricultural Export of Palestinian Produce

Although the majority of fruits and vegetables in the occupied Palestinian territories are grown by Israeli settlers, a small amount of produce is also grown by Palestinian farmers. Yet, the export of Palestinian produce can only be executed through Israeli authorities and Israeli export companies. The dependency of Palestinian farmers on Israeli export companies stems directly from the Paris Protocol, the economic annex to the Oslo Accords, which regulated the economic relations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority. Despite the alleged mutuality of the Oslo Accords, signed between the years 1993-1995, these agreements de facto preserved, by various means, the Israeli domination over the Palestinian economy. Through different control mechanisms in the occupied territories, the Israeli government placed obstacles in the way of Palestinian economic development and hindered Palestinian initiatives that could have competed with Israeli farmers and importers.

The Who Profits report, "Captive Economy"<sup>93</sup>, illustrates, using the example of the Israeli pharmaceutical industry, how the Paris Protocol turned the Palestinian market into a captive market for Israeli and international companies. This is also the case with the agricultural sector.

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93 Orly Almi, *Captive Economy: The Pharmaceutical Industry and the Israeli Occupation*, Who Profits, March 2012, [http://whoprofits.org/sites/default/files/captive\\_economy\\_0.pdf](http://whoprofits.org/sites/default/files/captive_economy_0.pdf)

## The Paris Protocol: The Economic Annex to the Oslo Accords

The Paris Protocol (hereafter: the Protocol),<sup>94</sup> the economic annex to the Oslo Accords, regulates the economic interactions between Israel and the Palestinian Authority in six major areas: customs, taxes, labor, agriculture, industry and tourism. The Protocol institutionalized Israeli control over the Palestinian economy and legitimized this economy's complete dependency upon Israel.

The existence of an independent Palestinian market was not even discussed during the talks in Oslo; instead, a model of a "common customs envelope" was brought to the table. It assumed free movement of people and goods between Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories and attributed "the advantage of a small market" to the Palestinian side. According to the World Bank's position at the time of the discussions, the cheap labor force and merchandize that characterize the Palestinian market were supposed to render it more competitive and attractive than the Israeli market.<sup>95</sup> This highly problematic perception completely overlooked the power relations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority and ignored the lack of free movement to and from the occupied territories. An additional grave consequence of the common customs envelope was the economic detachment of the Palestinian market from the Arab world. Since the Protocol gave Israel full control over the realm of import and export, the Israeli authorities' prohibition on export and import relations with countries that do not maintain diplomatic relations with Israel was also imposed on the Palestinians.<sup>96</sup>

In practice, the free flow of goods and people was one-directional – Israelis and Israeli goods in and out of the OPT. Israel ensured tax exemption for its own goods that entered the occupied territories, while subjecting the movement of Palestinian goods to restrictions based on security considerations, often obscuring the economic nature of the restrictions. These security considerations enabled and legitimized the Israeli demand for control over the movement of goods to and from the territories, as well as that of people, while reinforcing the captive nature of the Palestinian

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94 The Paris Protocol was signed on 29 April 1994, and its official name is ANNEX IV - Protocol on Economic Relations between the Government of the State of Israel and the P.L.O., representing the Palestinian people. For the full text of the Paris Protocol, see: <http://www.nad-plo.org/userfiles/file/Document/ParisPro.pdf>.

95 "Developing the Palestinian Economy: An Interview with George T. Abed," 1994, *Journal of Palestine Studies*, 23 (4), 42.

96 "Captive Economy", 58

market with regards to Israeli goods.<sup>97</sup> The only Palestinian goods that are allowed to enter the Israeli market are agricultural (and other) products that do not compete with the Israeli farmers' crops. In addition, Israeli companies are allowed to transfer raw materials, some of which are extracted by them in Area C, contravening international law regarding the depletion of natural resources from occupied territory.<sup>98</sup>

Article 8 of the Protocol, which deals with agriculture, clearly states that the export of Palestinian produce must be carried out in cooperation with Israeli agencies and through Israeli companies. In order to access global markets, Palestinian traders must ship their produce through Israeli seaports, the Ben-Gurion International Airport near Tel-Aviv (the preferred option for accessing European, North American and East Asian markets), or Jordan (for markets in the Arabian Gulf).<sup>99</sup>

Although the Protocol specifically indicates that the inspection of the produce should be done "without delay or damage,"<sup>100</sup> Israel creates various obstacles to ensure exports are kept to a minimum. Checkpoints and entry restrictions prevent agricultural products from reaching local markets, increase transport costs and often cause produce to rot while delayed in transit.<sup>101</sup> There are six commercial crossings between the West Bank and Israel, where goods must be unloaded from the Palestinian vehicle, checked extensively, then reloaded onto an Israeli vehicle on the other side (often referred to as the "back-to-back" system)<sup>102</sup> Delays and unfairly administered inspection procedures at export terminals reduce quality and significantly increase costs.<sup>103</sup> There is evidence of testing procedures being implemented very severely when it suits the needs of Israeli markets or to punish farmers at times of heightened political tension.<sup>104</sup> According to a report published by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in August

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97 Ibid., 19.

98 According to the Israeli NGO Yesh Din, "in the West Bank today, there are ten Israeli and internationally owned quarries in operation, and the majority of their yielded product (approx. 75%) is transferred for use in the Israeli construction market. In some of the quarries the percentage of output transferred to the construction market in Israel reaches 94%." Yesh Din, "Yesh Din's Response to the HCJ Ruling in the Organization's Petition Challenging the Legality of Israeli Quarrying Activities in the Occupied West Bank (HCJ 2164/09)," 3 January 2012, <http://www.yesh-din.org/infoitem.asp?infocatid=172>.

99 On The Brink, 16.

100 Paris Protocol, Article 8 (9).

101 Farming Injustice, 11.

102 On The Brink, 16.

103 For example, a ban on the importation of fertilizers is estimated to have caused a 20-33% decline in agricultural productivity. See: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Secretariat, Report on UNCTAD Assistance to the Palestinian People: Developments in the Economy of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, 15 July 2011, [http://unctad.org/en/Docs/tdb58d4\\_en.pdf](http://unctad.org/en/Docs/tdb58d4_en.pdf), 13.

104 MA'AN Development Center, Israeli Imposed Restrictions on the Movement of Agricultural Products from Northern West Bank, February 2012, <http://www.maan-ctr.org/pdfs/FSRreport/Israeli/content.pdf>, 20.



2011, the aggregated cost of delays caused by inspection procedures at checkpoints was estimated at NIS 1.2 million (approximately USD 326,000) annually.<sup>105</sup>

By contrast, Trucks carrying Israeli imports are often allowed into the West Bank without any inspection.<sup>106</sup> The access of settlers to Israeli and international markets is facilitated by special roads and a significant number of Israeli government subsidies, including free access to air and sea ports. This allows settlers to capture both local and external markets, and grants them a significant competitive advantage over Palestinian farmers. The establishment of Israeli settler-only roads, permit regimes and closed military zones means that many Palestinian farmers throughout the West Bank are not able to access their farms. In addition to that, Palestinian farmers and other civilians have to endure constant violence from settlers, due to lack of law enforcement in the occupied territories.<sup>107</sup> Tractors and other equipment are often confiscated, while herders are prevented from grazing their animals, which are often impounded for straying into a closed military zone. Palestinian herders must also buy wheat or barley to feed their herds, because they do not have access to their pastures.<sup>108</sup>

These excessive time delays, increased transport, labor and equipment costs, security checks, lack of access to proper storage facilities and damage inflicted during loading and unloading reduce the competitiveness of Palestinian agricultural products. It also introduces high levels of unpredictability, in terms of quality and delivery times, preventing Palestinian farmers from reliably meeting buyers' requirements that would enable them to penetrate global markets.<sup>109</sup>

Israel and Israeli agricultural export companies also undermine Palestinian production by dumping cheap Israeli produce into the Palestinian market, including at times when local Palestinian production is at its peak.<sup>110</sup> While

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105 The value in US dollars reflects the value at the time of conversion, 30 May 2013. The agency also provides an estimated cost of NIS 3,600 per day. UN OCHA, Special Focus: West Bank Movement and Access Update, August 2011, <http://bit.ly/15miYVB>

106 Israeli Imposed Restrictions, 18.

107 See for example: United Nations Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict, UN OHCHR, <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/specialsession/9/FactFindingMission.htm>, The complete report, 15 September 2009, <http://bit.ly/CYbQz>, esp. paragraph 1680: "The Gaza military operations were, according to the Israeli Government, thoroughly and extensively planned. While the Israeli Government has sought to portray its operations as essentially a response to rocket attacks in the exercise of its right to self defence, the Mission considers the plan to have been directed, at least in part, at a different target: the people of Gaza as a whole."; Israel/Occupied Palestinian Territories, January 2012, Human Rights Watch, <http://bit.ly/ypAQtb>.

108 On The Brink, 16.

109 Ibid.

110 Israeli Imposed Restrictions, 18.

Palestinian farmers face major physical and other obstacles in getting their produce into local markets, Israeli goods are flooding the Palestinian market.<sup>111</sup> In 2010, Palestinian officials estimated that the value of goods produced in settlements and sold in the Palestinian market was about USD 500 million annually.<sup>112</sup>

The unequal access to production resources means that the Palestinian supply chain is unreliable, and farmers and herders are rendered dependent on Israeli companies for many agricultural products. A lack of alternatives gives Israeli companies a monopoly of the market, enabling them to dictate prices and quality. While the prices of inputs available are often high, local sales prices for produce have fallen, which means that Palestinian farmers are unable to compete with the heavily subsidised and modernised Israeli settlement farmers.<sup>113</sup>

In addition to the export, all Palestinian import enters through harbors and border checkpoints that are under Israeli control. For this reason, the goods pass through Israeli companies, while the access of their Palestinian competitors is blocked. The complete control of Israel over the import system enables it to impose severe and sometimes unnecessary security checks on goods transferred to the occupied territories. Every shipment to the Palestinian Authority is delayed within Israel for long periods, for the purpose of security checks.<sup>114</sup> This system of importation is based on the Israeli rates of customs and other import-related taxes, which, according to the Paris Protocol, must also serve as the minimum basis for the PA.<sup>115</sup> In the agricultural section of the Protocol, a single phytosanitary (plant health) envelope was established for both Israel and the Palestinian Authority. The Protocol established that Palestinian agricultural and veterinary products meant for sale in Israel would have to meet Israeli standards.<sup>116</sup>

Israel also collects import taxes on goods destined to the West Bank and Gaza, which are supposed to transfer them to the Palestinian Authority.<sup>117</sup> In practice, consecutive Israeli governments frequently impeded the transfer of taxes to the Palestinian Authority and used it as a means for applying political pressure on the PA.

The economic relationship between Israel and the Palestinian Authority,

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111 On The Brink, 16.

112 This includes goods produced in industrial settlements. See: Tom Perry, "Q&A – Palestinians Boycott Israeli Settler Goods," Reuters, 27 May 2010, <http://reut.rs/1aEjKt>. Tom Perry, "Palestinians' Abbas Swings Behind Boycott Campaign," Reuters, 22 May 2010, <http://reut.rs/jY3Zvy>.

113 On The Brink, 11.

114 Captive Economy, 44-46.

115 Ibid., 18.

116 Paris Protocol, Article 3 (5a).

117 Paris Protocol, Article 3 (13; 14a; 15) and Article 11 (6).

as it was established in the Paris Protocol, remains unchanged to this day. In July 2012, Israel and the PA renewed the Protocol, however the terms of the new agreement remain unknown.

## Export from the Gaza Strip

Currently, Gaza is blockaded by the Israeli military and cut off from the outside world by physical barriers and a stringent regime of restrictions on the movement of both people and goods. The Gaza blockade officially started in 2007, yet it existed long before that, and had become stricter since the Israeli disengagement from Gaza in 2005 and the kidnapping of the Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit in 2006.

In December 2008, following escalating violence between the Hamas-led Gaza and Israel, Israel launched a 23-day assault on Gaza named “Operation Cast Lead”, in which more than 1,400 Palestinians were killed.<sup>118</sup> The United Nations and leading human rights organizations accused Israel of deliberately targeting civilians, using banned weapons and committing war crimes and crimes against humanity.<sup>119</sup> Restrictions on the movement of essential goods have severely hampered the ability of Palestinians in Gaza to rebuild damaged infrastructure. In November 2012, Israel launched another major attack on Gaza, in which more than 150 Palestinians were killed.<sup>120</sup> Israel’s repeated military offensives against Gaza, alongside the years-old siege, have led to a dramatic fall in the number of Palestinians employed in the agricultural sector there and reduced production and incomes for Palestinian farmers and left 80% of Palestinians in Gaza dependent on food aid.<sup>121</sup>

Israel controls all gateways from Gaza, including the naval and aerial ones. Since 2007 there is a complete prohibition on marketing produce from

118 Field Update on Gaza from Humanitarian Coordinator: 3–5 February 2009, 1700 hours, <http://unispal.un.org/unispal.nsf/85255db800470aa485255d8b004e349a/50a7789ce959e0c285257554006d3e56?OpenDocument>, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). February 5, 2009.

119 See for example: United Nations Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict, UN OHCHR, <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/specialsession/9/FactFindingMission.htm>, The complete report, 15 September 2009, <http://image.guardian.co.uk/sys-files/Guardian/documents/2009/09/15/UNFFMGCReport.pdf>, esp. paragraph 1680: “The Gaza military operations were, according to the Israeli Government, thoroughly and extensively planned. While the Israeli Government has sought to portray its operations as essentially a response to rocket attacks in the exercise of its right to self defence, the Mission considers the plan to have been directed, at least in part, at a different target: the people of Gaza as a whole.”; Israel/Occupied Palestinian Territories, January 2012, Human Rights Watch, [http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/related\\_material/israel\\_opt\\_2012.pdf](http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/related_material/israel_opt_2012.pdf)

120 Accurate Death Toll a Casualty in Gaza, Carl Bialik, Wall Street Journal, 24 November 2012, <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424127887324851704578133221887645666.html>

121 Farming Injustice, 6.

Gaza to the private market in the West Bank and Israel.<sup>122</sup> Today, the only open checkpoint for produce transportation to and from the Gaza Strip is the Kerem Shalom Checkpoint.<sup>123</sup> Very small amounts of agricultural produce from Gaza are permitted for exportation through Israel, most of those within the framework of a Dutch government project.<sup>124</sup> Between June 2007 and June 2010, only 255 trucks left Gaza with strawberries and flowers destined for Europe, with a minute amount of red peppers and cherry tomatoes, in violation of Israel's obligation (in the Passage Agreement) to allow 400 trucks to leave Gaza daily.<sup>125</sup> Between May and November 2011, Israel did not allow any merchandise-bearing trucks to leave the Gaza Strip.<sup>126</sup> In November 2011, Israel renewed agricultural export from Gaza to Europe. The exported produce includes cherry tomatoes, peppers, strawberries and carnations.<sup>127</sup> Today, Gaza farmers are only allowed to export flowers (from Khan Younis), strawberries (from northern Gaza) and herbs (from southern Gaza). Between January and April 2013, approximately 22 truckloads of goods exited Gaza per month.<sup>128</sup> On the other hand, according to the Israel Fruit Growers Association, since 2009 there has been continuous growth in the marketing of Israeli fruits to Gaza, reaching 50,000 tons of bananas, mangos, dates and avocados in 2010. The year 2011 marked another rise in the fruit export to Gaza, which totaled about USD 32 million that year.<sup>129</sup>

Four Israeli companies dominate the Gazan agricultural export market: Carmel Agrexco<sup>130</sup> exports cut flowers, strawberries, cherry tomatoes and vine tomatoes; Mor and Sole also export strawberries; and Arava<sup>131</sup> exports strawberries and herbs. Two-thirds of the strawberries exported

122 Sari Bashi and Kenneth Mann, *Disengaged Occupiers: The Legal Status of Gaza*, Gisha, January 2007, <http://bit.ly/1b8Alac>

123 Gisha, "Goods Entering Gaza," 2013, [http://www.gisha.org/graph.asp?lang\\_id=en&id=901](http://www.gisha.org/graph.asp?lang_id=en&id=901).

124 Gisha, "The Gaza Cheat Sheet," 7 May 2013, <http://bit.ly/iHiskG>

125 On 15 November 2005 the Palestinian Authority and the government of Israel signed the Agreement on Movement and Access under the mediation of the United States and the European Union. Regarding exports from Gaza, the parties agreed that: "The passages will operate continuously. On an urgent basis, Israel will permit the export of all agricultural products from Gaza during this 2005 harvest season. ... At that time, the number of export trucks per day to be processed through Karni will reach 150, and 400 by end-2006. A common management system will be adopted by both parties. In addition to the number of trucks above, Israel will permit export of agricultural produce from Gaza and will facilitate its speedy exit and onward movement so that quality and freshness can be maintained. Israel will ensure the continued opportunity to export". Agreed documents on movement and access from and to Gaza, 15 November 2005, "Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs". <http://bit.ly/18b83NA>

126 "Goods Entering Gaza."

127 Vegetable Growers Association, "Agricultural Export from Gaza to Europe Is Renewed," November 2011, <http://www.yerakot.org.il/content/3926>.

128 "The Gaza Cheat Sheet."

129 Ilan Eshel, Chair of the Israel Fruit Growers Association, in a letter to the former Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Yossi Shay (in Hebrew), regarding the transport of fruits to the Gaza Strip, 16 February 2011.

130 <http://whoprofits.org/company/agrexco-carmel-agricultural-export-company>"

131 <http://whoprofits.org/company/arava-export-growers>"

by Carmel Agrexco are Palestinian strawberries of Gazan farmers. These products are marketed under the Coral brand name. Agrexco handles refrigeration, storage, ground, air and sea transportation, as well as documentation, marketing and sales to market destinations in East and West Europe.<sup>132</sup> Gazan farmers are obligated to buy the packaging from these companies, and the produce is usually marketed in international markets as Israeli produce.



A truck loaded with strawberries from Gaza, exported by the Israeli company Arava | Al-Jazeera English (on YouTube) | 28 December 2011<sup>133</sup>

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132 Agrexco's website, <http://www.agrexco.co.il/en/coral.asp>

133 Israeli blockade limits Gaza farm export, Al-Jazeera English, <http://bit.ly/1iemjNE>

# Export Companies of Produce From Occupied Territories

## AdaFresh<sup>134</sup>

AdaFresh exports agricultural produce, mainly fresh herbs, bell peppers and tomatoes.

### Commercial activity in the OPT and mislabeling

The company exports agricultural products from settlements in the occupied Jordan Valley, including products of Eitan and Inon Herbs

- **Ownership:**  
Avi Kadan (CEO) and Ayelet Lantzer.
- **Subsidiaries:**  
AdaFresh US (New York) and  
AdaFresh B.V. (the Netherlands).
- **Location:**  
Farm 37, Kfar Truman 73150  
tel: 972-3-9735001
- **Website:** [www.adafresh.co.il](http://www.adafresh.co.il)

134 See: <http://whoprofits.org/company/adafresh>

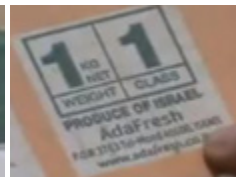
from the Na'ama settlement. Much of the company's produce is organic, certified by Agrior. The company's packing house, in the Argaman settlement, is an organic packing house run by Yoram Ozeri.



Packages of AdaFresh in Ro'i settlement | Who Profits | 5 April 2009



Packages of AdaFresh in Argaman settlement | Who Profits | 8 April 2009



Fresh herbs exported by AdaFresh as produce of Israel | The Naaran settlement packing house | 29 April 2012



Basil exported by AdaFresh as produce of Israel | Tomer settlement | Who Profits | 14 January 2013



Mint sold in Belgium by Ada Fresh as Produce of Israel | 24 May 2011



Basil sold by Ada Fresh in Mabru Wholesale market, labeled as produce of Israel | Brussels | vredesactie | 18 June 2013

## Agrexco Carmel agricultural export company<sup>135</sup>

Agrexco, which was the main Israeli agricultural export company and formerly state-owned, was officially liquidated in September 2011. Yet, a month later, Agrexco was purchased by Gideon Bickel, the owner of Bickel Group Export and Trade, and became a private company. Formally, Agrexco merged into the Bickel Group, but it maintained its brand name and operates under the name Agrexco Carmel Agricultural Export Company.<sup>136</sup>

The Bickel Group comprises of

Bickel Flowers, Bickel Export and Trade and Bickel Flowers UK. Bickel

- **Ownership:**  
Gideon Bickel.
- **Brands:**  
Carmel, Carmel Bio-Top (Organic produce), Dana Cherries.
- **Subsidiaries:**  
Agrexco operates local branches in the Netherlands, the UK, Switzerland, Germany and France.  
Agrexco (France), Agrexco (US), Carmexco (Italy), Eclectic, Carmel Cor, LACHS, Dalia (Germany).
- **Location:**  
Israel-Hahoma 12, Rishon Letzion 75655  
tel: 03-5630999.
- **Global Presence:**  
Asia, US, South America, Europe.
- **Website:** www.agrexco.com

<sup>135</sup> <http://whoprofits.org/company/agrexco-carmel-agricultural-export-company>

<sup>136</sup> Who Profits' update, Agrexco is back in Business, <http://whoprofits.org/content/agrexco-back-business>



Flowers UK is the marketing arm for exports to the UK and Ireland, and it is registered as an active importer of flowers by the UK government's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).

In January 2012, Agrexco Carmel Agricultural Export Company regenerated its export to Europe, North America and South-East Asia, through Bickel Group Export and Trade. From January to June 2012, the company exported 100 tons of produce, including flowers, spices and herbs, peppers, tomatoes, citrus fruits, strawberries, avocados, pomegranates and various organic products – amounting to 120 Million Euros.<sup>137</sup> According to information from the Israeli plants' council, Agrexco exports 18.7% of the citrus, 50% of the avocados, 20% of the persimons, 27% of the mangoes and 35% of the pomgranates.<sup>138</sup>

The company also markets to the European market spices from India, Morocco, Spain and Ethiopia, grapes from Egypt, avocados from South Africa, strawberries from Ethiopia and lime from Brazil. In addition, it grows strawberry crops for export to China, India, South Africa and South America and sells them in the local markets.

#### Commercial activity in the OPT and mislabeling

In 2010, the Bickel Group was spotted in the Ro'i settlement as flower exporters.<sup>139</sup>

In a research tour to the Jordan Valley, conducted by Who Profits in January 2013, we spotted the company's warehouse in Tomer settlement, in addition to crops of the company in Tomer settlement. Agrexco was also spotted in Patzael and in Kalia settlements in the Jordan Valley in January 2013.



Agrexco Carmel in the Tomer settlement, Jordan Valley: crops of the company (on the left) | Ahmad Al-Bazz/Activestills.org | 8 August 2012; the company's warehouse (on the right) | Who Profits | 14 January 2013

<sup>137</sup> Ibid

<sup>138</sup> Liroy Peri, Mehadrin is on its way to take control on the agricultural export market (in Hebrew), Calcalist, 1 September 2011, <http://www.calcalist.co.il/local/articles/0,7340,L-3530065,00.html>

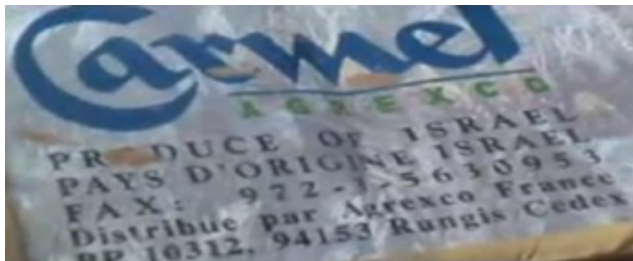
<sup>139</sup> Companies trading from Ro'i settlement in the Jordan Valley, August 3, 2010, Therezia Cooper, Corporate Watch, <http://bit.ly/14vH7It>



| Agrexco Carmel in Patza'el settlement, Jordan valley | Who Profits  
| 14 January 2013.



| Agrexco markets Dana cherry tomatoes from the Jordan Valley  
as produce of Israel | Tomer settlement | Who Profits | 14 January  
2013



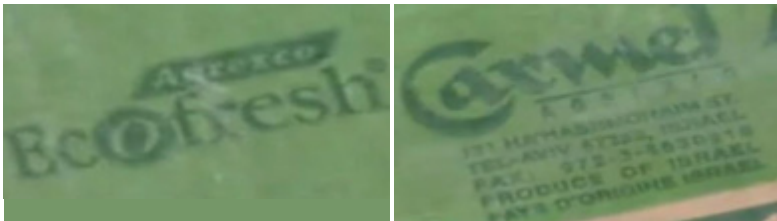
| Mejdool dates for Agrexco France | Niran settlement packing  
house | 29 April 2012



Agrexco Carmel in Kalia settlement, the Jordan Valley: Organic goods of Agrexco (on the left) and fields cultivated for Agrexco (on the right) | Corporate Watch researchers | 26 January 2013<sup>140</sup>



Agrexco's produce from the settlement of Netiv Hagdud | Brussels | vredesactie | 16 June 2011



Agrexco markets organic fresh herbs under the label Ecofresh as produce of Israel | Naaran settlement packing house | 29 April 2012

Agrexco exports Palestinian produce from the Gaza Strip to the European markets. Products currently marketed include cut flowers, strawberries, cherry tomatoes and vine tomatoes. Two-thirds of the strawberries exported by Carmel Agrexco are Palestinian strawberries of Gazan farmers. These products are marketed under the Coral brand name. Agrexco handles refrigeration, storage, ground, air and sea transportation,

<sup>140</sup> <http://corporateoccupation.org/photo-blog-organic-carmel-agrexco-crops-grown-in-the-settlement-of-kalia/#more-2082>

as well as documentation, marketing and sales of these products to market destinations in East and West Europe.<sup>141</sup>

Other brands of Palestinian strawberries from the West Bank, exported by Agrexco are Orli, Sandra, Dazi and Zohar. Agrexco's strawberry brands are in high demand in Europe and are sold in leading chain stores, such as the British Marks & Spencer and the Dutch Aldi.<sup>142</sup>

## Agrofresh Pro

An organic produce export company, formed in order to provide special export solutions for individual organic growers. The company markets mainly organic peppers, tomatoes, cherry tomatoes, cucumbers, mangos and dates. In addition, the company markets non-organic peppers, mangos, assortments of tomatoes, and more.

- **Ownership:**  
Gilad Sinai
- **Location:**  
PO BOX 3947, Petach Tikva, 49130, Tel: 972-3-9190201
- **Global presence:**  
the UK, Holland, Germany, Canada and USA.
- **Website:** www.agrofreshpro.co.il

### Commercial activity in the OPT

The company's packages were found in the Naaran settlement packing house on 29 April 2012.



AgroFresh's Bell peppers sold in an organic food store in Luxemburg | Comité Pour Une Paix Juste au Proche-Orient | 23 Dec 2013

141 Coral, Carmel Agrexco's website, <http://www.agrexco.co.il/en/coral.asp>

142 The Export of Selected Vegetables, 27.

## Agro Star/Bar Magen

Agro-Star is a privately owned marketing brand, specializing in the export and sales of agricultural produce around the world. Agro-Star is part of the Bar-Magen Group, which specializes in food and supplements for farm animals. Agro-Star is involved in trading and purchasing of agricultural produce from contract growers located in Israel (mangos, lychees and avocados), Central and South America (mangos and avocados from Peru) and West Africa. Export and trading activities are carried out primarily in Western Europe (the Netherlands, Germany and France), the United States and Canada. Agro-Star's

products include 25 varieties of herbs (basil, chives, mint, chervil, thyme, tarragon and many others), bell peppers, citrus fruits, lychees, mangos, strawberries, avocados, bananas and asparagus.

As part of its operational infrastructure, Agro-Star operates a wholly-owned subsidiary in Peru: BMP Export S.A.C., which exports citrus fruit (Minneola, Malvaceo, Washington Navel and Murkott), mangos and avocados from Peru to Europe and the United States.

Agro-Star provides turnkey project services. The company established a pilot project for herb cultivation in Nicaragua, together with Ginosar Valley Agriculture (Israel) and Holanda Industria (the Netherlands), designated for the US market, in addition to several greenhouse projects in Mexico and Nicaragua.

### - **Ownership:**

Nira Bergman (20%), Rami Bergman (20%), Bergman Industries (60%)

### - **Location:**

Tzvi Hanahal 14, POB. 12115, Industry park, Emek Hefer, 38777, Tel:+972-9-7603020, +972-9-7658764

### - **Revenue:**

110,000,000 NIS

### - **Global presence:**

the Netherlands, Germany, France, US, Canada, Peru, Nicaragua, Mexico.

### - **Subsidiaries:**

BMP Export SAC (Peru), representative offices: US, the Netherlands, Peru, Nicaragua and Mexico.

### - **Brands:** Fuerte, Haas, Ettinger, Arad.

### - **Websites:** [www.agrostar.co.il](http://www.agrostar.co.il) [www.bar-magen.com](http://www.bar-magen.com)

### Commercial activity in the OPT and mislabeling

The company's packages were found in Na'aran settlement in the occupied Jordan Valley. The produce was labeled as produce of Israel in English, German and French.



Agro-Star's fresh herbs for export, labeled as produce of Israel in English, German and French | Naaran settlement packing house | 29 April 2012

## Aluma – The best produce

The Best Produce (Aluma) is a fruit and vegetables export company. The company exports organic and non-organic peppers, courgettes, melons, grapes and tomatoes.

### Commercial activity in the OPT and mislabeling

Aluma exports non-organic and organic peppers, courgettes, melons, grapes, tomatoes, organic cherry tomatoes and melons from the occupied Dead Sea area, as well as grapes and dates from the occupied Jordan Valley and organic and non-organic mangos from the occupied Golan Heights.

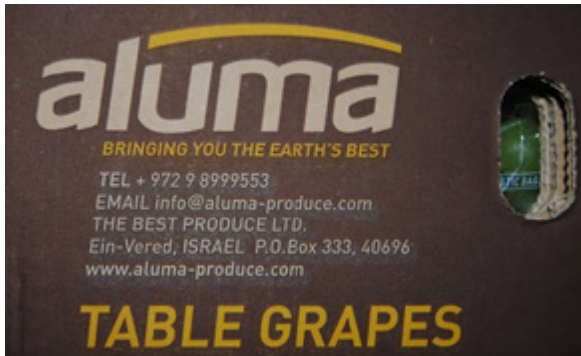
- **Ownership:**  
Alon Moraba through Alon Maoraber Holdings.
- **Location:**  
Ein Vered, POB 333, 40969 Tel: +972-9-899233 Global
- **Global presence:**  
Russia, North America, Western Europe.
- **Website:** [www.aluma-produce.com](http://www.aluma-produce.com)



A box of Aluma seedless grapes, labeled as produce of Israel | Tomer settlement | Who Profits | 14 January 2013



A box of Aluma table grapes, labeled as produce of Israel | Naaran settlement | 29 April 2012



Aluma's seedless grapes sold in Belgium under the label produce of Israel | vredesactie | 23 June 2011

## Amit Agro-Fresh

An agricultural export company for fruits, vegetables and herbs, including organic produce.

### Commercial activity in the OPT and mislabeling

The company's packages were spotted in the Naaran settlement packing house on 29 April 2012. In addition, the company's sweet

- **Ownership:**  
Gil Lisai
- **Revenues:**  
12,500,000 NIS
- **Location:**  
Hamelacha 2 Lod, 71520  
Tel: +972-8-9153612
- **Global presence:**  
Central and South America, West Africa.



pepper boxes were found inside the Tomer settlement packing house in April 2010, with the label: “Produce of Israel” in English and French.

Who Profits had tried repeatedly to contact Amit Agro-Fresh via post and fax in order to inform the company about this publication and request its response and/or corrections, if any. Yet, unfortunately, Who Profits' numerous attempts were unsuccessful.



Boxes of Amit Agro-Fresh sweet peppers, labeled produce of Israel in English and French | Corporate Watch | April 2010<sup>143</sup>

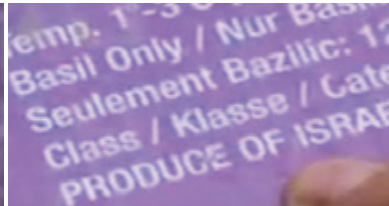
## April Flowers

The company exports flowers, herbs and vegetables.

### Commercial activity in the OPT and mislabeling

The company's boxes were found in the Na'aran settlement packing house in the occupied Jordan Valley.

- **Ownership:**  
Yuri Nededtney
- **Brands:**  
April, April Herbs
- **Location:**  
Habonim 7, New Industrial Zone  
Netania, 42504  
Tel: +972-9-8637190.  
**Secondary office:**  
Meshek 82, Nitzaney Oz, 42836  
Tel: +972-73-2226390



Basil boxes found in the Naaran settlement, labeled as produce of Israel | 29 April 2012

143 Corporate Watch, Further Information about EDOM UK: Signs of more mislabelling, <http://bit.ly/15hFwxr>



## Arava Export Growers

Arava is the leading Israeli export company in the field of peppers and cherry tomatoes.

The company exports avocados, grapes, nectarines, citrus fruit, pomegranates, plums, Kumquats, passion fruit, figs, persimmon (under the brand “Sharon Fruit”) and strawberries from Israel and Gaza. Pitayas are exported exclusively by Arava. In addition, the company exports sweet peppers, carrots, celery, chilli peppers, tomatoes, cherry Tomatoes, radish and potatoes. The company also exports organic peppers, tomatoes, cherry tomatoes and chili peppers.

The company’s exported herbs include basil, mint, chives, coriander, rocolla, rosemary, sage, dill, thyme, lemon thyme, oregano, marjoram, Melissa and parsley.

### - **Ownership:**

B. Gaon Holdings and Hamashbir Holdings (50%), farmers in the Arava region inside Israel and by Jordan River Herbs (50%).

### - **Subsidiaries:**

Arava USA, Arava Netherlands, Arava Russia and a sells office in the UK.

### - **Brands:**

Arava, Sharon (for persimmons), Arava Bio (organic vegetables)

### - **Location:**

POB 238, Bnei Atarot 60991

Tel: 972-3-9734141

Head office:

Negev st, Bereker #2, POB 1026  
Airport city, 70100

Tel: +972-3-9728150

### - **Website:** [www.arv.co.il](http://www.arv.co.il)

### Commercial activity in the OPT and mislabeling

Arava export growers’ organic and non-organic fruits and vegetables arrive from the occupied Jerusalem area and from the occupied Jordan Valley and exported under the Arava brand name. Some of the produce is grown in settlements in the occupied Jordan Valley, including peppers, grapes, tomatoes, herbs and organic produce. For instance, the company exports produce grown in the settlement of Mechola in the occupied Jordan Valley by Jordan River Herbs. Arava is also active in the settlements of Ro’i,<sup>144</sup> Native Hagdud and Gilgal.<sup>145</sup> In addition, Arava exports strawberries and herbs from Gaza.

<sup>144</sup> Companies trading from Ro’i settlement, Corporate Watch, 3 August 2010”

<sup>145</sup> Native Hagdud and Gilgal, April 18, 2010, Corporate Watch



Arava's products designated for export and marked as originating from Israel | Naaran settlement packing house | 29 April 2012



Shoval organic tomatoes, exported by Arava, labeled as produce of Israel and sold in an organic store in Luxembourg.



Coriander sold by Arava as produce of Israel | Antwerpen, Belgium | vredesactie | 9 April 2013\*



Basil sold by Arava in Mabru wholesale market as produce of Israel | Brussels, Belgium | 16 January 2013



Chives sold by Arava in Mabru wholesale market as produce of Israel | Brussels, Belgium | 16 January 2013

## Dan-Pri

A private exporter of fresh agricultural produce.

### Commercial activity in the OPT and mislabeling

The company's boxes were found in Na'aran and Tomer settlements' packing houses in the occupied Jordan Valley.

- **Ownership:**  
Oren Jimmy and Avi Michaeli.
- **Partners:**  
Representative of Dorot farm carrots in export to Russia.
- **Revenues:**  
100,000,000 NIS
- **Location:**  
Israel - Echad Ha'am 21, Tel Aviv  
Tel: +972-3-5667070



Bell peppers exported by Dan-Pri to Europe, labeled as produce of Israel | Naaran settlement packing house | 29 April 2012



Dan-Pri pepper packages labeled as produce of Israel | Tomer settlement | Who Profits | 14 January 2012

## K.B. Dream Fruit

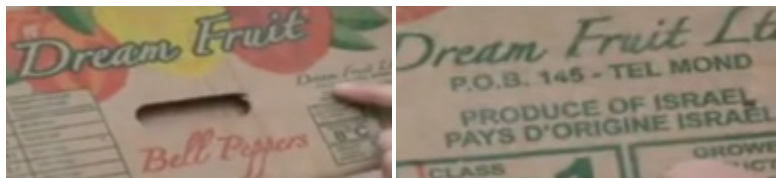
An Israeli producer and exporter of fruit and vegetables.

### Commercial activity in the OPT and mislabeling

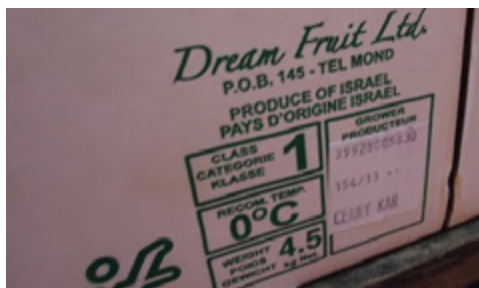
Dream Fruit's boxes were found in Na'aran settlement packing house.

- **Ownership:**  
Figura Bonita trust company.
- **Revenues:**  
100,000 NIS
- **Location:**  
57 Yigal Alon st., Tel Aviv, 67891

Who Profits had tried repeatedly to contact Dream Fruit via post and fax in order to inform the company about this publication and request its response and/or corrections, if any. Yet, unfortunately, Who Profits' numerous attempts were unsuccessful.



Dream Fruit's bell peppers found in Naaran settlement's packing house, labeled as produce of Israel in English and in French | 29 April 2012



Dream Fruit's produce sold in Mabru wholesale market as produce of Israel | Brussels | vredesactie | 25 June 2013

## EDOM UK

An Israeli exporter of agricultural goods. EDOM supplies to several major British supermarkets, including Waitrose and Sainsbury's, through the British company Valley Grown Salads, which is based in Essex.<sup>146</sup>

EDOM also jointly owns Gildom, together with the Gilad company, a marketing body which specializes in the Russian market. Gildom markets fruits and vegetables from Israel, as well as products from the Netherlands. The Israeli products include peppers, capsicum, tomatoes, cherry tomatoes, baby plum tomatoes, cucumbers, watermelons, melons, potatoes, baby radishes, sweet potatoes, butternut squashes, carrots, and beetroots. The Dutch products marketed by Gildom include bell peppers, vine tomatoes, eggplants and cucumbers.

### -Ownership:

the British Glinwell company (20%), the British Valley Grown Salads (20%), Chosen Agricultural Products, owned by farmers from the Arava region (30%), Magnolia U.K. Holdings, owned by Yaron Yarchi and Yinon Horesh (30%)

### - Subsidiaries:

Edom Fruits, Valley Grown Nursery (UK), Gildom.

### - Location:

Israel - EDOM Fruits: Kibbutz Afikim, P.O. BOX 104, 15148, Tel: +972 (0) 4 6754908; EDOM UK, Toyota House, 65 Yigal Alon St., Tel Aviv 67443, Tel: +972-3-6335333

### - Global Presence:

Russia, Ukraine, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, UK.

### - Brands:

EDOM, EDOM UK, Gildom.

- **Websites:** [www.edom.co.il](http://www.edom.co.il)  
[www.gildom.com](http://www.gildom.com)

### Commercial activity in the OPT and mislabeling

The company exports dates packed in the Tomer settlement and cherry tomatoes packed in the Beit Ha'arava settlement. On 4 February 2013, Corporate Watch researchers visited Beit Ha'arava and entered a packing house where cherry tomatoes were being packaged. The majority of the packing house was taken up with packaging EDOM UK tomatoes, labeled "Quality Fresh Produce: Israel". In response to this evidence, Jimmy Russo, the Company's Chairman, announced that he plans to resign from his chairmanship and actively seek to sell his 20% shareholding in the Israeli company.<sup>147</sup>

<sup>146</sup> EDOM: Still sourcing products from Tomer settlement, January 25, 2013, Tom Anderson and Therezia Cooper, Corporate Watch, <http://bit.ly/UpM9Bg>

<sup>147</sup> BDS Victory: EDOM's Chairman promises to resign and divest shares, February 8, 2013, Tom Anderson and Therezia Cooper, Corporate Watch, <http://bit.ly/V40Muq>

In Edom UK's response to a letter sent by Who Profits prior to the publication of this report, the company stated that it does not have any suppliers nor packing stations in Tomer and/or Beit Ha'arava.

The company had also sent Who Profits the following statement from Edom UK to its costumers in 21 October 2013, signed by Yaron Yarchi and Yinon Horesh, Joint M.D of Edom UK:

"None of our produce that we are involved with is grown or produces in the occupied territories. We are working under strict guidelines to guarantee all our customers that as an organisation, we are fully compliant with all regulations that relate to the welfare of all employees under the law of Israel.

We do not discriminate against colour, creed or ethnical background. We do not employ any child labour or indeed any workers under the national minimum age. We are fully compliant with all social benefits that's we pay, all this is undertaken under strict guidelines.

Wages are paid according to the employment ministry guidelines. Our objective is to provide a safe working and environment to all our staff. We also make sure that all staff are trained about their positions which they hold. We also comply with all environmental requirements by making sure that all our growers and our PMO sites that are certified and recognised, they are also non-GMO.

Our focus is also the environment to minimize the use of pesticides and chemicals and using biological pest control as much as possible and also making sure we are working to a waste separation programme."



| Mangos supplied by EDOM at Sainsburys, UK<sup>148</sup>.

148 Sainsburys stocking products supplied by exporter from Israeli settlements, January 29, 2013, Corporate Watch, <http://bit.ly/WvTcIS>



EDOM UK cherry tomatoes from a packing house in the Beit Ha'arava settlement | Corporate Watch | February 2013<sup>149</sup>.



EDOM Medjool dates found in the Tomer settlement, labeled as originating from Ayelet Hashahar, an Israeli Kibbutz in the Arava region | Who Profits | 14 January 2013

## Gilad desert produce

The company packs, markets and exports organic and non-organic bell peppers (red, yellow and orange), long sweet peppers, tomatoes, cherry tomatoes, melons and chili peppers. The company sells Eshkol tomatoes, Palermo peppers and Eshkol cherry tomatoes to the Lidl and Aldi chain stores in Germany. In the UK, the company's produce is sold to Waitrose, Sainsbury's

### - Ownership:

Chen Dori and Sahar Eyal

### - Subsidiaries:

Gilad Produce BV (Holland), Gildom

### - Brands:

Eshkol tomatoes, Pelerman peppers, Gilad, Galia melon, Gildom.

### - Location:

**Head factory:** Ein Yahav, Meshek 20, 86820

**Head office:**

Hameyasdim 76 Kfar Tavor, 15241,  
Tel: +972-4-6760798;  
+972-4-6620068

and Whitsalt. Together with Israeli exporter EDOM UK, Gilad jointly owns Gildom (see more information in the section about EDOM), which markets agricultural produce from Israel and the Netherlands to Russia and western Europe.

**North branch:**

POB 32, Kfar Kish 13, Lower Galilee  
Revenues: 80,000,000 NIS

**- Global presence:**

Europe, including Greece, Slovenia, Italy, the Netherlands, Germany, Odessa, UK, Russia, US, Canada and Thailand.

Commercial activity in the OPT

The company operates and packs its produce in the Tomer settlement in the occupied Jordan Valley.



Gilad in the Tomer settlement | 8 August 2012  
Ahmad Al-Bazz/Activestills.org



Gilad in the Tomer settlement | Who Profits | 14 January 2013 |





Organic bell peppers by Gilad sold as "Produce of Israel" in an organic food store in Luxembourg | Comité Pour Une Paix Juste au Proche-Orient | 22 November 2013

## Hishtil

Hishtil is a global nursery corporation which specializes in the production and sales of vegetables, herbs, seedlings and young plants.

Hishtil established a "global nurseries network" with "joint venture nurseries" in Turkey, Italy, South Africa, Bulgaria, France and Bosnia. The company's website also advertises projects in Greece, Russia, the Canary Islands, Guatemala and Honduras.

### Commercial activity in the OPT

The company markets herbs and flowers from the mountain nursery in the settlement of Susia, near Hebron. Hishtil also operates in the Mehola and Almog settlements.

Corporate Watch visited the Almog settlement in the southern Jordan Valley on 12 January 2013 and photographed Hishtil signage in several of the greenhouses where aubergines were growing.<sup>150</sup>

#### - **Ownership:**

Yehezkel Dagan, Sarah Vilner and Menachem Zaks. The nursery in Susia is also owned by Israel Pniel and Daniel Wais.

#### - **Subsidiaries:**

Hishtil Toros (Turkey), Centro SEIA (Italy), Hishtil South Africa and Hishtil Adria (Bosnia), Hishtil South Africa - PTY

#### - **Location:**

Israel - Moshav Nechalim, 49950, Tel: 972-3-9373100

#### - **Global Presence:**

Turkey, Italy, South Africa, Bulgaria, France, Bosnia, Greece, Russia, the Canary Islands, Guatemala and Honduras.

#### - **Website:** [www.hishtil.com](http://www.hishtil.com)

<sup>150</sup> A new BDS target in the Jordan Valley: Hishtil, Corporate Watch, Tom Anderson, January 24, 2013,



Hishtil aubergine greenhouse | Almog settlement | Corporate Watch | 24 January 2013



Hishtil packing house | Mehola settlement | Corporate Watch | 24 January 2013

## Kedem Hadarim

A private company that markets and exports organic and non-organic fruits and vegetables, including peppers, avocados, capsicums, persimmons (Sharon fruit), dates, mangos, citrus fruits (Jaffa brand), plums, peaches, nectarines, herbs, lychees, pomegranates and grapes.

### Commercial activity in the OPT and mislabeling

Kedem Hadarim's boxes were found in Na'aran and Tomer settlement's packing houses in the occupied Jordan Valley.

- **Ownership:**  
Meir and Tal Kedem
- **Brands:**  
Sharon fruit (Persimmon),  
Kedem Superior natural dates  
Medjoul, Jaffa (citrus)
- **Revenues:**  
105,000,000 NIS
- **Location:**  
12 Rothchild st., Nes Ziona, 70400,  
Tel: +972-8-9401680.
- **Global presence:**  
Europe, US, Japan, Southeast Asia,  
China, Russia.
- **Website:** [www.kedemhadarim.com](http://www.kedemhadarim.com)



Kedem Hadarim's fresh herbs for export, labeled as produce of Israel | The Naaran settlement packing house | 29 April 2012



Boxes of Kedem Hadarim's organic bell peppers in the Tomer settlement's packing house | Corporate Watch | 8 April 2010<sup>151</sup>

## Mehadrin

Mehadrin is the biggest agriculture processing corporation in Israel. The company is engaged in planting various vegetable and fruit groves, processing, packing, marketing and exporting agricultural products in Israel and abroad. Mehadrin processes 52 quare kilometers of orchards, which is 28% of the orchards field in Israel. In addition, the company ownes and operates 32 square kilometers of cooling space in

### - **Ownership:**

Public company traded in the TASE. Mehadrin is owned by Property and Building Corp. of the IDB Group (45.41%) and the Pheonix (41.42%), which is part of the Delek Group (owned by Yitzhak Tshuva).

### - **Subsidiaries:**

#### **Israeli companies:**

Mehadrin Real-estate, Mehadrin agriculture processing, Pri Or, Hadarey Beit Lid, Mehadrin Tnuport Export (MTEX), Mehadrin services, Miriam Shoham (50%), which also a major agriculture exporter and Gan Falach (49.5%), STM Agricultural Exports (50%).

151 Further information about EDOM UK, Corporate Watch, April 8, 2010

Israel and in France.<sup>152</sup> Mehadrin also provides loans to farmers and agricultural corporations who export their products through the company.

The company's revenues for 2012 were 1.3 billion NIS, 21% more than its revenues in 2011. 75% of the company's profit arise from export. According to Mehadrin's annual report for 2011, published on 4 March 2012 (pp. 33-37), most of Agrexco's export was transferred to the Mehadrin Group. Consequently, in 2011, the company increased its amount of exported fruit, mainly in citrus (Or) fruit, which increased by 20,000 tons, avocados, which increased by 25,000 tons and dates, which increased by 1,500 tons.<sup>153</sup> Mehadrin also increased its export in Europe, mainly to France. Nowadays, Mehadrin is

the largest citrus exporter in Israel and a leading exporter of avocados, dates, mangos, grapes, persimmons, pomegranates, peppers, potatoes, sweet potatoes, small radishes, carrots, organic carrots and cherry tomatoes. Mehadrin is also the biggest Israeli exporter of Medjool dates.<sup>154</sup> Mehadrin markets and exports its citrus under the Jaffa brand. According to information from the Israeli plants' council, Mehadrin exports 61.5% of the citrus in Israel and additional 1.1% of citrus is exported by Shoham. Mehadrin also exports 24% of the avocados, 30% of the persimmons, 29% of the mangoes and 22% of the pomgranates.<sup>155</sup>

The company's export subsidiary, Mehadrin Tnuport Export – located

#### International subsidiaries :

Mehadrin Tnuport Marketing (UK), MTEX Holland B.V, MTEX UK Food Service, Mehadrin Tnuport Scandinavia AB (Sweden), Mehadrin International S.A.R.L (France), Mehadrin Central Europe A.G (Switzerland) (50%), STM Agricultural Exports (50%) and Topgro UK (50%), Mehadrin USA. The company operates representatives in Germany, Belgium, and Luxembourg.

#### - Brands:

Top\Mehadrin (for avocado and mango), Jaffa, Or/Pri-Or, Sharon (for Persimmon), Red Sea and quality stamps such as "Premium products", "Premium Fresh Dates" and "Royal Treasure".

#### - Location:

Israel – 1 Power Center, Be'erot Itzhak, 60905, tel: 972-3-9371300.

#### - Global presence:

France, UK, Ireland Germany, Holland, Sweden, Italy, Spain, Australia, China, U.S, Brazil, Canada, Japan, Russia, Singapore and Thailand.

#### - Website: [www.mtex.co.il](http://www.mtex.co.il)

<sup>152</sup> Mehadrin increased its fruit export on the expense of Agrxco that was liquidates (in Hebrew), Avi Shauli, Globes, 14 November 2011, <http://www.globes.co.il/news/article.aspx?did=1000697872>

<sup>153</sup> Ibid

<sup>154</sup> Israel: Mehadrin to become leading exporter of Medjool dates, 31 August 2012, <http://bit.ly/1bgYa6r>; Mehadrin: New evidence of mislabeled settlement produce, Therezia Cooper, corporate watch, January 22, 2013, <http://bit.ly/VOQU7u>

<sup>155</sup> Mehadrin is on its way to take over the agricultural export market (in Hebrew) Liroy Peri, Calcalist, 1 September 2011, <http://www.calcalist.co.il/local/articles/0,7340,L-3530065,00.html>

in Be'erot Yitzhaq, inside Israel – exports citrus fruits, avocados, persimmons, grapes, dates and lychees, mainly to Japan, Singapore, China and Thailand. Potatoes, organic potatoes, sweet potatoes, carrots and organic carrots are exported mainly to Europe and Russia. The Shoam packing house exports mangoes and pomegranates. STM Agricultural Export, partly owned by Mehadrin, exports vegetables such as cherry tomatoes, peppers and radishes to Europe and Russia. Most of the company's UK marketing is carried out by a local company, MM (UK), which supplies the majority of the fruit to chain stores and specifically to Tesco, the biggest chain store in the UK, and to Marks & Spencer. According to an email confirmation provided to Corporate Watch, Tesco is the sole stockist of Mehadrin's Jaffa brand in the UK.<sup>156</sup> In Italy, the Mehadrin Group exports mainly citrus fruit through one local importer: Fruttital.

## Water

According to Mehadrin's annual report (p. 7), the company supplies water for agricultural irrigation and pumps water from its wells for Mekorot, Israel's national water company. Mehadrin operates independent water sources, including sixteen wells in the coastal aquifer and four wells in the mountain aquifer, which irrigate 14% of its crops. Most of the mountain aquifer's water-drawing area is located in the occupied West Bank. The crops that are not irrigated by these sources are irrigated by purified wastewater from different facilities (55%), freshwater (11%) and wastewater (20%) from Mekorot (pp. 18-19).

The company also sells water-drawing services and water to Mekorot, for agricultural and domestic uses. These are provided from five different wells in the Sharon area, four of which are owned by Mehadrin. During 2011, the company supplied 4.1 million cubic meters of water to Mekorot (pp. 73-74). In section 4.2.4 (p.14), the report notes that the company's investments and projects in the field of water are mostly funded by the State (60%-100% of the investment cost).

### Commercial activity in the OPT and mislabeling

Mehadrin is an authorized provider of refrigerating services for the Israeli Ministry of Defense.

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<sup>156</sup> Mehadrin: New evidence of mislabeled settlement produce, corporate watch, January 22, 2013

Mehadrin owns three packing houses and a distribution center, in addition to dozens of orchards it operates. The company operates at least four orchards in the occupied territories (three in the occupied West Bank and one in Gaza), as shown in a map published on the company's website. Mehadrin owns a packing house for mangoes in the occupied Golan Heights through its subsidiary Miriam Shoham (50%). Also, Mehadrin operates a packing and storage house in Beqa'ot settlement (the company's signs were seen on a packing house for grapes in this settlement). The produce packed in B'kaot settlement is exported as produce of Israel.<sup>157</sup>



Mehadrin's packing and storage house in the Beqa'ot settlement | Corporate Watch | 22 January 2013



Mehadrin boxes labeled as "produce of Israel." Mehadrin's packages in Beqa'ot were labeled as coming from Be'erot Yitzhaq, which is inside the Green Line<sup>158</sup> | Corporate Watch | 22 January 2013

<sup>157</sup> Mehadrin: New evidence of mislabeled settlement produce, corporate watch, January 22, 2013

<sup>158</sup> Ibid



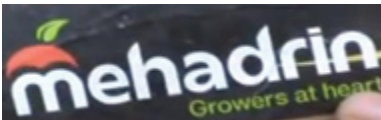
Crops of the Jaffa brand of Mehadrin in Massu'a settlement | Who Profits | 14 January 2013



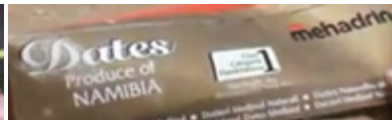
A Document of peppers exported by Mehadrin, stored by Habik'a cooling in Nativ Hagdud settlement | Tomer settlement | Who Profits | 14 January 2013



Selected Medjoul dates, exported by Mehadrin from the occupied Jordan Valley, labeled as "Made in Israel" | Tomer settlement | Who Profits | 14 January 2013



Mehadrin dates for export to Europe settlement packing house | Naaran settlement packing house | Who Profits | 29 April 2012 | 29 April 2012



Mehadrin dates from Namibia for export to Europe | Naaran settlement packing house | Who Profits | 29 April 2012



Mislabeled STM produce for export in Beqa'ot settlement | corporate watch | 22 January 2013<sup>159</sup>



Documents of STM peppers exported to Europe and Russia, stored by Habik'a cooling in Nativ Hagdud settlement | Who Profits | 14 January 2013





Kumquat sold by Mehadrin in Mabru wholesale market as Produce of Israel | Brussels | vredesactie | 16 January 2013



Mehadrin Top Table grapes sold in a Belgium chain store as produce of Israel. The package indicates that the produce arrived from B'kaot settlement | Brussels | vredesactie | 24 May 2011



Sharon fruit sold by Mehadrin in Mabru wholsale market as produce of Israel | Brussels | vredesactie | 10 April 2013



Medjoul dates exported by Mehadrin. The origin: Palestine | France | 1 February 2014



## Mor Hasharon fruit (Sharon Fruit)

A marketing and export company of persimmons (branded by the company as Sharon Fruit), mangos, lychees, avocados, lemons, pomelit (a hybrid-fruit that is a cross between a pomelo and a grapefruit) and various summer fruits. The company owns orchards and a packing house in the Israeli city of Tel-Mond and serves 130 Israeli growers. Mor Hasharon Fruits exports more than 50% of the persimmons exported from Israel. The company has crops and a packing house in South Africa, from which it also exports persimmons and other fruits. Mor Hasharon's produce is marketed to British supermarkets. The company's fruits are also exported through Terra Export and other Israeli export companies.

- **Ownership:**  
Zohar and Yair Kaplan
- **Revenues:**  
30 million NIS
- **Brands:**  
Sharon fruit
- **Global presence:**  
US, Canada, Europe, South Africa, Far East, the Middle East.
- **Location:**  
Mishmeret, 40695  
Tel: +972-9-776600
- **Website:** [www.morgroup.co.il](http://www.morgroup.co.il)

### Commercial activity in the OPT and mislabeling

The company's boxes were found in Na'aran settlement's packing house in the occupied Jordan Valley.



Mor Hasharon produce in the Naaran settlement's packing house | 29 April 2012

The company exports strawberries from the Gaza strip.

## R.A.N Fresh Produce

R.A.N. markets and exports organic fruits and vegetables from growers in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories, to the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Egypt and South Africa. The company's produce includes peppers, cherry tomatoes, pumpkins, onions, potatoes, carrots, citrus fruits (oranges, grapefruits, pomelos and lemons), mangos, avocados, pomegranates and figs. The company operates marketing offices in Israel and in the Netherlands.

- **Ownership:**  
Silvan Baziz, Chen On, Udi and Alma Kafri and Yehiel Bashari.
- **Revenues:**  
23 million NIS.
- **Global presence:**  
the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Egypt and South Africa
- **Location:**  
Odem 26, Gedera, 70700.  
Tel: 08-8693208
- **Website:** www.ranfp.com

### Commercial activity in the OPT and mislabeling

The company markets and exports produce from the settlement of Kalia and produce of Rachel Figs from the settlement of Gitit in the occupied Jordan Valley. In addition, the company uses the Yonatan packing house in the occupied Golan Heights<sup>60</sup>.



R.A.N. Produce, labeled as produce of Israel, sold in Luxembourg | March 2013

<sup>60</sup> R.A.N. website, Growers, <http://bit.ly/1hh0GL2>



Organic sweet peppers exported by R.A.N as produce of Israel in an organic food store in Luxemburg | Comité Pour Une Paix Juste au Proche-Orient | 7 February 2014

## Sole – Fresh agricultural produce

An Israeli exporter of agricultural produce.

### Commercial activity in the OPT and mislabeling

The company's boxes were found in Na'aran settlement's packing house in the occupied Jordan Valley.

- **Ownership:**  
Shlush Yosef Eliyahu Gavriel.
- **Revenues:**  
50,000,000 NIS.
- **Global presence:**  
Brussels
- **Location:**  
Lev Peshach 1 st.  
Lod, 71293  
Tel: +972-8-6683900



A box of Sole's fresh herbs, found in the Naaran settlement packing house, labeled as produce of Israel in English and French | 29 April 2012

The company exports strawberries from the Gaza strip.



Basil of Sole sold in Mabru wholesale market as produce of Israel | Brussels | vredesactie | 22 June 2013

## Terra – cosmopolitan trade

An Israeli export company of fruits and vegetables. The company's brands are sold in chain stores in the United Kingdom.

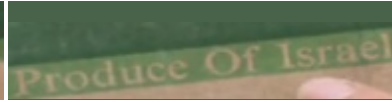
### Commercial activity in the OPT and mislabeling

The company's boxes and labels were found in Tomer and Na'aran settlements' packing houses in the occupied Jordan Valley.

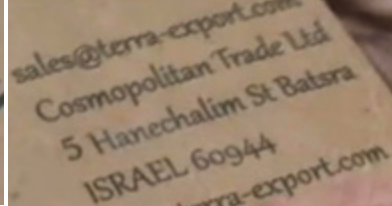
- **Ownership:**  
Robert Spigel (Belgium) (15%), Omega Hugim (owned by Ram Cohen – 29%), Tribitch Holdings (owned by Jacob Trybisch – 56%).
- **Brands:**  
Terra, Sharon fruit, Inbar
- **Location:**  
5 Hanehalim st., Batzra, 60944  
Tel: +972-9-7618777
- **Website:** [www.terra-export.com](http://www.terra-export.com)



Terra's label found in the Tomer settlement | Who Profits | 14 January 2013



Sharon Fruit box, exported by Terra, labeled as produce of Israel | Naaran settlement packing house | 29 April 2012



Bell peppers exported by Terra, labeled as produce of Israel | Naaran settlement packing house | 29 April 2012

## Field Produce Marketing (Tnuvot)

The company processes, markets and exports sunflower and watermelon seeds, peanuts, almonds, chickpeas, dates, citrus fruits and other fresh fruits and vegetables. 60% of the company's products are sold on the European market, under the brand name Field Produce, through local distributors.

80% of the company's dates are designated for export to Europe. The date export is carried out by the company's subsidiary, Field Produce Marketing.<sup>161</sup>

Field Produce is the largest exporter of nuts from Israel to the European market and exports approximately 70% of the total

Israeli peanut export. The company operates a peanut sorting facility in

### - **Ownership:**

Groundnuts & Cotton Marketing (84%), which is owned by Tnuva (50%) and Hamashbir Holdings (50%); Marziparo (16%).

### - **Subsidiaries:**

Israeli subsidiaries - Field Produce Marketing, Shaked and Tamar cooperative (50%).

Egyptian subsidiary located in the Netherlands: Field Produce International B.V., which markets Egyptian peanuts to Europe. Another subsidiary of the company, Golden Peanuts Egypt, is located in Egypt and handles the sorting facility in Egypt.

### - **Brands:**

Field Produce, Star Dates and Paradise Dates Location: Hamesila 5, Be'er Sheva Industrial Zone, 94248

### - **Website:** [www.field-produce.co.il](http://www.field-produce.co.il)

<sup>161</sup> Field Produce website, <http://bit.ly/Qx6Tsl>

Be'er Sheva, and the peanuts are grown in the western Negev area<sup>162</sup>. Field Produce handles 25% of Israeli sunflower seed production and operates a sunflower seed sorting facility in the Ram-On village. The company also operates two almond sorting facilities in Arad and Ram-On<sup>163</sup>.

Commercial activity in the OPT and mislabeling

In 2009, Field Produce built two facilities that sort, pack and export Medjool, Berhi, Hiani ans Dekel-Nur dates. These facilities are located in the settlements of Yafit and Na’ama in the occupied Jordan Valley. The company’s boxes were also found in the Na’aran and Tomer settlements' packing houses in the occupied Jordan Valley.



Boxes of the company’s brand Paradise dates | Naaran settlement | 29 April 2012



Boxes of the company’s brand Star Medjool dates. The photo on the left shows the product is labeled “Produce of Israel; the photo on the right shows a label indicating that the product was packed in the occupied Jordan Valley | Tomer settlement | Who Profits | 14 January 2013

162 Field Produce page, Gaon Investments website, <http://bit.ly/1riPqAY>

163 Field Produce website, <http://bit.ly/1riPGQs>

# Export Companies Located in Settlements or Owned by Settlements

## Avniv

The company exports grapes, figs, pitayas, passion fruit, peppers, tomatoes, cherry tomatoes and herbs mainly to EU countries, Russia, Ukraine and the UK. Avniv is located in the Native Hagdud settlement in the occupied Jordan Valley. The company's address is not listed on its website and can

- **Ownership:**  
Niva and Avi Ben Zion
- **Location:**  
D.N Jordan Valley 302, Nativ Hagdud, 87909,  
Tel: +972-2-9941047.
- **Global Presence:**  
South Africa, Hong Kong, Russia, Ukraine, Canada, Germany, Holland, UK
- **Website:** [www.avniv.com](http://www.avniv.com)

only be found in official sources in Hebrew. The company also owns a large packing house in the agricultural area between the settlements of Gilgal and Native Hagdud, in the occupied Jordan Valley.

## Beresheet

The largest deciduous fruit company in Israel, growing and marketing 30% of deciduous fruit in the country. Beresheet was established with the merger of two major packing houses: Perot Hagolan, from the occupied Golan Heights, and Pri Psagot, from the Galilee.

The company exports organic and non-organic apples, as well as pears, kiwis and cherries to the

UK, Russia, Cyprus, South Africa and other countries. The fruit are grown in El-Rom, Sha'al, Merom Golan, Aloney Habashan, Keshet, Yonatan, Ramat Magshimim and Afik, all in the occupied Golan Heights.

Beresheet further owns the Perot Golan packing house in Merom Golan, in the occupied Golan Heights. Perot Golan sorts and packs apples, pears and cherries and operates a visitor center.

### - Ownership:

The Kibbutz's of Yiftach, Malkia, Sasa and Yiron in the Galilee and Elrom, Ortal, Ein Ziwan, Marom Golan, Keshet, Yonatan, Ramat Magshimim and Aloney Habashan in the occupied Golan Heights.

### - Location:

D.N Golan Heights, 12436.  
Tel: +972-4-6961988

### - Global presence:

UK, Russia, Cyprus, South Africa.

### - Website: [www.pri-beresheet.co.il](http://www.pri-beresheet.co.il)



Trucks in Beresheet's depot in the settlement of Merom Golan  
Corporate Watch | 22 April 2010





Beresheet's packing house and visitor center in Merom Golan  
Corporate Watch | 22 April 2010



Beresheet's products on sale in the Ramallah fruit market<sup>164</sup>  
Corporate Watch | 22 April 2010

## Chen Eastern Industries

A company for packing and exporting fruits and vegetables. The company's packing house is located in the settlement of Tomer in the occupied Jordan Valley.

- **Ownership:**  
Chen Goldstein.
- **Sister company:**  
Eastern Lines.
- **Location:**  
Tomer Settlement, 90680,  
Tel: 972-2-9409456

<sup>164</sup> Beresheet: Exporting the Fruits of Occupation, April 22, 2010, Tom Anderson, Corporate Watch, <http://corporateoccupation.org/beresheet-exporting-the-fruits-of-occupation/>



A document of peppers designated for export by Chen Eastern Industries | Tomer settlement | Who Profits | 14 January 2013



A document of cherry tomatoes exported to Europe by Chen Eastern Industries | Tomer settlement | Who Profits | 14 January 2013



Eastern Industries – Chen packing house | Tomer settlement | Who Profits | 14 January 2013

## Cherriessa

The company grows and exports cherry tomatoes, mini plum cherry tomatoes, red and orange peppers and chili peppers.

The company's office and groves are located in the Tomer settlement in the occupied Jordan Valley.

**- Ownership:**

Nofar and David Sa'ada

**- Location:**

Moshav 42, Tomer.

**- Website:** [www.cherriessa.com](http://www.cherriessa.com)

### Mislabeled

The company's labels were found in Tomer settlement, indicating in Russian and English, that their products are "Produce of Israel".



The company's labels, stating "Produce of Israel" in English and Russian | Tomer settlement | Who Profits | 14 January 2013

## Inbar F.I. marketing and exporting of agricultural produce

Producer, marketer and exporter of organic and non-organic bell peppers.

**- Ownership:**

Iris Fadida

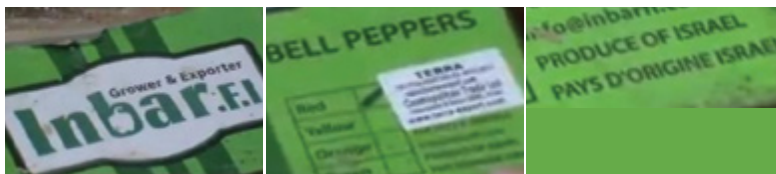
**- Location:**

Tomer settlement, 90680

Tel: +972-50-5679930

### Mislabeled

The company's boxes were found in Na'aran settlement's packing house in the occupied Jordan Valley, indicating that their products are "Produce of Israel".



Inbar F.I.'s red bell peppers exported by Terra, labeled as produce of Israel in English and French | The Naaran settlement packing house | 29 April 2012



Inbar F.I.'s organic bell peppers, labeled as produce of Israel in English and French | The Naaran settlement packing house | 29 April 2012

## SM Valley

An export company, which also grows peppers in the occupied Jordan Valley.

### mislabeling

The company's boxes of sweet and spicy peppers were found in the Na'aran settlement's packing house in the occupied Jordan Valley on 29 April 2012. The company's spicy peppers were labeled as produce of Israel in English and French.

- **Ownership:**  
Shani Azriel.
- **Revenues:**  
11,957,307 NIS
- **Location:**  
D.N Jordan Valley, Tomer, 90680,  
Tel: 972-50-5457690.



S.M. Valley's peppers, designated for export and labeled as produce of Israel | The Naaran settlement packing house | 29 April 2012



S.M. Valley in the settlement of Tomer | Who Profits | 14 January 2013

## Zemach Avocado

A marketing and export company for avocados, mangos, corn and citrus fruits. The company also operates a packing house for these fruit. Zemach Avocado is a cooperative, partially owned by the settlements of Mevo Hama, Geshur, Natur, Meitzar and Afik in the occupied Golan Heights. 75%

- **Ownership:**  
Iris Fadida
- **Ownership:**  
a cooperative, partially owned by settlements from the occupied Golan Heights.
- **Location:**  
D.N. Jordan Valley, Zemach, 15132  
Tel: +972-4-6755510
- **Website:**  
[www.zemachavocado.com](http://www.zemachavocado.com)

of the company's avocados, 65% of the mangos and 75% of the citrus fruits are designated for export. Mangos from Mevo Hama are packed in Zemach Avocado's packing house.

### Mislabeling

The company's products are exported as "made in Israel" to various countries around the world.



Mangoes marketed by Zemach Avocado, labeled as "Made in Israel" in Arabic | Market of Amman, Jordan | 28 August 2012 | Ahmad Al-Bazz/Activestills.org



A mango box of Zemach Avocado labeled as "made in Israel" | Market of Amman, Jordan | 28 August 2012 | Ahmad Al-Bazz/Activestills.org



Avocado's sold by Zemach Avocado in Mabru wholesale market as "Produce of Israel" | Brussels | vredesactie | 16 January 2013

# Date Exporters and Major Growers

The following companies specifically market and export dates. Most of the dates marketed as “produce of Israel” originate from the occupied Jordan Valley and Dead Sea area. Other export companies, which market dates among other agricultural produce, are listed in the previous chapters of this report. These companies include Agrexco, Agrofresh Pro, Aluma, EDOM UK, Kedem Hadarim, Mehadrin and Field Produce.

## D. Hay Agricultural Product Marketing

D. Hay is a private Israeli company exporting Medjool dates.

### Commercial activity in the OPT and mislabeling

The company’s boxes were found in the Naaran settlement packing

house on 29 April 2012. The packages were labeled as produce of Israel.

**- Ownership:**

David Hay

**- Brand:**

Natural Dates Medjool

**- Location:**

12 Lohamey Hageta'ot Street,

Nahariya, 22447,

Tel: +972-4-9001977



| D. Hay Medjool dates in the Tomer settlement. According to the statement on the package (seen in the photo on the right side), the dates were packed at the Rimon packing house in the Tomer settlement | Who Profits | 14 January 2013



| D Hay dates sold in Brussels as produce of Israel | vredesactie | 16 June 2011

## Genesis Land Dates/N.S Water and maintenance services

Genesis Land Dates is a brand of organic dates marketed by N.S. Water and Maintenance Services. The company's orchard is organic and the dates are mainly designated for export to EU countries.

- **Ownership:** Michael Noymark and Atias Shmilovitz
- **Revenues:** 5,000,000 NIS
- **Location:** POB 79 Maale Efraim, 90638  
Tel: +972-2-9942931
- **Website:** [www.nsorgani.co.il](http://www.nsorgani.co.il)

### Commercial activity in the OPT and mislabeling

N.S. Water and maintenance services is an agricultural water service company, which also grows Medjool dates in the occupied Jordan Valley. The company's boxes were found in the Naaran settlement packing



house in the occupied Jordan Valley labeled as “Made in Israel” in English, French and German.



Organic Medjool dates by Genesis Land Dates, designated for export and labeled as “Made in Israel” | The Naaran settlement packing house | 29 April 2012

## Hadiklaim

Hadiklaim, a public Israeli company, is the biggest date export company in Israel, responsible for some 65% of the date export from Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories. The company also provides 36% of the world’s Medjool dates.<sup>165</sup>

Hadiklaim amalgamates date growers from the occupied Jordan Valley, the Dead Sea area, the Beit She’an Valley and the southern Arava.<sup>166</sup>

Hadiklaim markets approximately 20,000 tons of dates per year, both in Israel and abroad, with an annual sales volume of USD 77 million in 2011; the company exports approximately half its produce and markets half of it locally, yet export is responsible for 70% of the revenues.<sup>167</sup>

- **Ownership:**  
A cooperative of Israeli date growers.
- **Partners:**  
Exclusive distributor of dates for Marks & Spencer, Tesco and Migros.
- **Revenues:**  
77,000,000 USD
- **Brands:**  
Desert Diamond dates, Jordan River natural Medjool dates, Jordan River organic dates, King Solomon dates.
- **Global Presence:**  
Spain, the UK, Switzerland, France, Germany, Austria, Scandinavia, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, North and South America, Australia and the Asia.
- **Location:**  
Israel – 6 Harutz Street, Tel Aviv 67060,  
Tel: +972-3-6389555
- **Website:** [www.hadiklaim.com](http://www.hadiklaim.com)

<sup>165</sup> Nahman Gilboa, “World Experts for Medjool” (in Hebrew), Yevul Sie 73, June 2012, <http://www.tmoshavim.org.il/uploadimages/73.pdf>, 15-19.

<sup>166</sup> Growers, Hadiklaim’s website, <http://www.hadiklaim.co.il/company/growers.html>; “Logistics among the Palm Branches.”, Hamit’an magazine, 19 September 2012, <http://www.lotem-pr.co.il/files/%D7%94%D7%9E%D7%98%D7%A2%D7%9F.pdf>, 1

<sup>167</sup> “World Experts for Medjool”, 15-19

Hadiklaim exports its dates to some 100 customers in 20 countries worldwide, specializing in chain store retailers. The company's dates are sold in leading European chain stores, such as Marks & Spencer, Tesco and Waitrose in the UK, Migros and Coop in Switzerland and Albert Heijn in the Netherlands. In Israel they market to Shufersal, Mega, Rami Levy, Eden Teva Market and others. The main variety of dates marketed by Hadiklaim is Medjool, which is sold worldwide under the brand name King Solomon.<sup>168</sup>

In 2012, the company increased its date crops by 10% and, according to an article from September 2012, expected its sales volume for that year to exceed NIS 300 million (approximately USD 82 million). 21,000 new palm trees were planted in 2012, 20,000 of which were Mejdool, spreading over 2000 dunams of land. Dubi Kadishay, the company's chairman, stated that the biggest plantings in 2012 were in the occupied Jordan Valley, Dead Sea area and the Arava area.<sup>169</sup>

Hadiklaim exports its produce mainly through sea, but also through air. The company's main marine transporter is Zim Integrated Shipping Services; other marine transporters are Marsk and SeaGo of the Marsk Group. Hadiklaim's aerial transportation is carried out by El-Al, C.A.L. and British Airways. On land, the company works with the land moving companies Jordan Valley, Tavor Shean Harod, Eastern lines and Amichai Kanyon Moving.<sup>170</sup>

Some of the company's dates originate from the occupied Jordan Valley and Dead Sea area. According to the Israeli Vegetable Growers Association and interviews held during the 2010 annual conference of date growers (sponsored by Hadiklaim), dates from the Megilot Dead Sea Regional Council – a regional council of settlements in the northern Dead Sea area – are exported solely by Hadiklaim. This regional council includes the settlements of Almog, Beit Ha'arava, Mitzpe Shalem, Kalia and Vered Yeriho.<sup>171</sup> As of 2010, the company also exported dates from the settlements of Patza'el, Messua, Mehola in the Jordan Valley and from the Golan Heights.<sup>172</sup>

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168 Ibid, 18; Logistics among the Palm Branches, 2.

169 "Logistics among the Palm Branches", 2.

170 Ibid, 3-4.

171 Dead Sea regional council, the Israeli Vegetable Growers Association, <http://www.yerakot.org.il/content/3363>; Interviews made by Who Profits with growers, managers and workers in the annual conference of date growers which took place in January 21<sup>st</sup> 2010, under Hadiklaim's sponsorship. In interviews on that occasion, growers gave a list of settlements that work with Hadiklaim. These settlements include: Beit Ha'arava, Kalia, Patza'el, Messua, Mechola, Almog and the Golan Heights.

172 Interviews in the annual conference of date growers, January 21<sup>st</sup> 2010.

12% of the dates marketed by Hadiklaim are organic dates.<sup>173</sup> As of 2011, some of the organic dates exported by Hadiklaim to various countries in Europe were grown by Zorganika in the Hamra settlement and the Zarzir enclave<sup>174</sup>.

According to an article from June 2012, Hadiklaim works with 15 packing houses in Israel<sup>175</sup> and the occupied territories, among them the packing houses in the Tomer, Gilgal and Yafit settlements in the Jordan Valley and in the Beit Ha'arava settlement in the Dead Sea area.<sup>176</sup>



Hadikalim sign in a packing house in Tomer settlement | Who Profits | 20 January 2010



The label of these Mejdool dates marketed by hadiklaim indicated that the product was packed in Gilgal settlements' packing house (on the left) and Yafit settlements' packing house (on the right) | Who Profits | January 2014

173 "Logistics among the Palm Branches", 2.

174 Zorganika's website from 2011, on file with Who Profits; A PR video, a coproduction of Zorganika and Hadiklaim from 2008: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pGETtUI-PF8>. Also saved on file with Who Profits.

175 "Logistics among the Palm Branches.", 1; A quote of Chezi Almog, the company's deputy director manager of marketing in the article "World Experts for Medjool", 19.

176 The information about the packing houses in Tomer and in Beit Ha'arava is based on interviews with managers and workers of packing houses in settlements, which were held during the last annual conference of date growers which took place in January 21<sup>st</sup> 2010, under Hadiklaim's sponsorship.

In Hadiklaim's response to a letter sent by Who Profits prior to the publication of this report, Hadiklaim claimed that based on the company's data, Who Profits' information is inaccurate and misleading. According to Hadikalim, the company is a commercial organisation that is not obligated to expose commercial, business or professional secrets or data that may remain confidential by law.

Hadikalim stated that it deals with the marketing and promotion of dates and their sales to markets in Israel and around the world regardless of those markets' geographic location. The company also claimed that that most of its produce originate from Israel and that all of its customers are aware of the exact origin of its products.

Hadiklaim stated that it doesn't own packing houses or crops in Israel or abroad, and doesn't operate packing houses in South Africa or Namibia. The information about the packing houses in South Africa and Namibia was based on a quote of Chezi Almog, the company's deputy director manager of marketing in an article published in Yevul Si magazine from June 2012. Yet, following Hadiklaim's response, this information was removed from the publication.

According to Hadiklaim, Who Profits included growers and/or settlements that do not market their produce through Hadikalim. Who Profits then requested that Hadiklaim correct the inaccurate data, yet the company declined to indicate which part of the data is inaccurate according to their claim, or specify the names of the growers/settlements with whom the company does not work, despite Who Profits repeated requests.

In addition, the company stated that it sells dates grown by Palestinian growers and that Palestinian growers market dates through the company's marketing infrastructure. The company added that it cooperates with Palestinians regularly and assists them in many professional fields.

Who Profits requested that the company provide a response to each item of data, given its claims of inaccuracy, yet the company made only general comments while continuing to claim that Who Profits' information is inaccurate, and threatening Who Profits with a lawsuit under several laws, including the Israeli anti-boycott law from 2011.

In January 2013, Who Profits and Corporate Watch researchers obtained labels for the British grocer Morrisons' own-brand Medjool dates, originated from the Tomer settlement in the occupied Jordan Valley. The labels were made for produce with an expiry date in December 2013, and the Morrisons store confirmed to Corporate Watch researchers that the boxes were intended for dates exported during the last Ramadan season. The exporter was Hadiklaim.



Both sides of the labels manufactured for packaging Morrison's own-brand Medjool dates found in the Tomer settlement | Who Profits | 14 January 2013



Labels stating the expiry date and noting that the exporter is Hadiklaim | Tomer settlement | Who Profits | 14 January 2013



Hadiklaim's Desert Diamond dates | Naaran settlement packing house | 29 April 2012

Hadiklaim's dates are labeled as Israeli produce, without any indication of the fact that the dates were grown in the occupied territories.

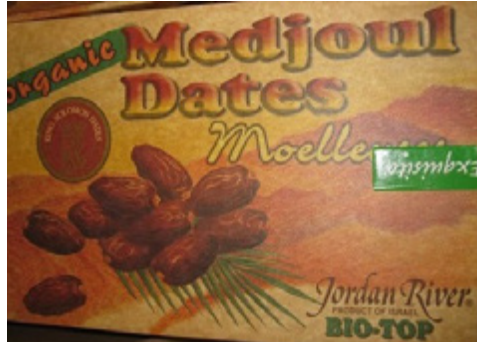


Hadiklaim's King Solomon dates labeled as produce of Israel | Tomer settlement | Who Profits | 14 January 2013

Another example can be seen in the photo below: the label on Hadiklaim’s package, bought in an Austrian supermarket in February 2010, indicates that the dates are grown in the Tomer settlement, yet the label reads “Origin: Israel.”



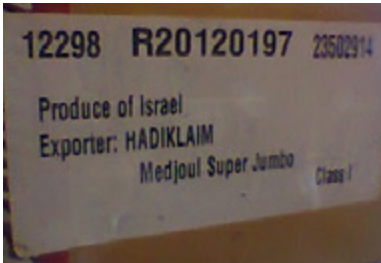
Dates marketed by Hadiklaim in the Dutch supermarket chain Albert Heijn. In the photo on the left, the indicated origin of the product is Israel, and in the photo on the right, the same product is presented as originating from the West Bank | The Netherlands | August 2012



Organic dates by Hadiklaim sold in Mabru wholesale market as  
Produce of Israel | Brussels | vredesactie | 10 April 2013



King Solomon dates sold by Hadiklaim at Mabru wholesale market as  
produce of Israel | Brussels | vredesactie | 10 April 2013



Jordan River dates by Hadikalim sold  
in wholesale chain store as produce of  
Israel | Barchem | vredesactie | May 2013



Medjool dates by Hadikalim sold in  
Brussels as produce of Israel | vredesactie |  
14 December 2012



## Tamar Hazahav/The Golden Date

A private company, which produces and exports organic and non-organic Medjool dates from the Tomer settlement in the occupied Jordan Valley, mainly to EU countries, the US and Canada. The company's boxes of organic Medjool dates were found in the Naaran settlement packing house in the occupied Jordan Valley on 29 April 2012.

- **Ownership:**  
Edna, Shimon and Tamir Cohen (settlers from Tomer settlement in the occupied Jordan Valley).
- **Location:**  
Tomer settlement, 87997, Jordan Valley; Vital Haim 43, Jerusalem, 87407, Tel: 02-9941017
- **Global Presence:**  
Europe, Canada, US.

## Vered Hatamar and Mata Tmarim

Vered Hatamar grows and exports Medjool dates from the occupied Jordan Valley. The company is located in the settlement of Vered Yericho in the occupied Jordan Valley and the company's date plantations are located in the occupied northern Dead Sea area. Mata Tmarim, one of the owners of Vered Hatamar, is also a date export company, located in the settlement of Vered Yericho.

- **Ownership:**  
Vered Hatamar is owned by Mitzpe Shalem settlement (50%), Mata Tmarim (42.5%) and the settlement of Vered Yericho cooperative village (7.5%).  
Mata Tmarim is owned by Igal Eldan (owner of the Eldan group) and five settlers from Vered Yericho settlement (each of whom owns 16.67%).
- **Location:**  
Vered Yericho settlement. 90960 Israel, Tel: +972-2-9941434

## Zorganika

The international brand Zorganika owns and operates organic date groves in Gaon Hayarden, in the Zarzir enclave between the settlements of Hamra and Argaman

- **Ownership:**  
Kevin and Ayala Smith (settlers from Hamra).
- **Subsidiaries/Partners:**  
Zorganika's dates are exported by Hadiklaim.
- **Location:**  
Hamra 90697, D.N. East Binyamin, Tel: +972-2-9947390
- **Website:** [www.zorganika.com](http://www.zorganika.com)



in the occupied Jordan Valley; and a packing house and visitors center near the settlement of Argaman in the occupied Jordan Valley.

Zorganika owns 1000 dunams of organic date groves in Gaon Hayarden settlement, in the Zarzir enclave. According to Israeli Civil Administration data, most of this area is privately-owned by Palestinians. The Zarzir enclave is defined by Israeli authorities as both a nature reserve and a closed military zone. Despite that, the State of Israel still allows the Smiths to cultivate this land.<sup>177</sup> According to the Israel Fruit Growers Association, in 2011, Ayala and Kevin Smith owned 0.4 square kilometers of organic dates in the Hamra settlement.<sup>178</sup>

The company's visitor center, near the Argaman settlement, conducts tours of the groves for the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture, the Jordan Valley Regional Council and private groups from Israel and abroad. Zorganika's main office and factory are located in the settlement of Hamra, in the occupied Jordan Valley.

In this<sup>179</sup> PR video, co-produced by Zorganika and Hadiklaim, Kevin Smith explains the route of the dates from the Zorganika grove in Hamra to the export container that will ship them to Europe.

90% of the organic Mejdool dates grown by Zorganika are designated for export, which is carried out through Hadiklaim.

In September 2012, Zorganika's packing house received a Green Standards Association stamp from the British retailer Tesco. It is the only packing house in Israel with this stamp. Zorganika's dates are sold in various chain stores throughout Europe, which previously included Marks & Spencer, until the chain terminated its business relations with Zorganika in 2011, because the company is active in occupied territories.<sup>180</sup>

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177 "Lies and Roadblocks."

178 Zorganika in the Hamra settlement: farm with horizon (in Hebrew), Ami Rojanski, Kav Lamoshav, 26 January 2012, <http://www.tmoshavim.org.il/uploadimages/715.pdf>, 44-46

179 <http://bit.ly/1hcPH6N>

180 Dafna Arad, Organic agriculture in the settlement: Peace with the land, not with the neighbors (in Hebrew), Ha'aretz, 28 April 2012, <http://www.haaretz.co.il/magazine/yom-azmaout/1.1692139>.

# Conclusion

Israel exports a huge variety of agricultural produce, some of which originates from the occupied Palestinian and Syrian territories and Gaza. Restrictions on Palestinian export from Gaza and the West Bank further cripples the Palestinian economy. While the settlements are illegal under international law, the Israeli settlers in the occupied territories are granted Palestinian land for agriculture use, subsidies and benefits from the State, all of which make it extremely profitable for them to produce agricultural product. These products are then exported by Israeli and international companies all around the world and labeled as “Made in Israel”. Some of the export companies pack their produce in settlement’s packing house, since it is much more beneficial than packing them in packing houses inside the green line, since it significantly lowers their export costs.

It is very difficult to indicate exactly which fruit or vegetable originated from the occupied territories since the export companies are not compelled to label their products appropriately. Therefore they are able to mix produce from occupied territories, Gaza and within the ‘67 borders of Israel, making it impossible to trace the produce origin.

The Paris Protocol enables Israeli companies to market and export Palestinian products, which are virtually barred from being exported independently. These products are sometimes also labeled as produce of Israel and exported around the world with only negligible profits for the Palestinian growers.

Israeli and international agriculture export companies make use of the occupation of Palestinian and Syrian land for their own benefit, hindering and even preventing the development of a Palestinian based agriculture in the occupied territories. While every Israeli settler is entitled to own land for agriculture production, the Palestinians are pushed aside, their land constantly decreasing and their livelihood taken away from them.

## Annex: A table of agriculture production and operation in the settlements

Region	Settlement	Produce	Agricultural Companies
<b>The Golan Heights</b>	Afik	Apples, plums, pears, field crops, deciduous fruits	A partner in Zemach Avocado
	Aloney Habashan	Apples, cherries, grapevines, organic apples, flowers	<p>- A partner in the Golan Fruit packing house POB 304, Merom Golan Tel: +972-4-6961988</p> <p>A partner in Golan Heights Winery (Katzrin)</p> <p>A partner in Neot Habashan</p> <p>- unique agricultural crops Kibbutz Neot Mordechai D.N. Upper Galilee, 12120 Tel: +972-4-6960020 Baron vineyard, supplies grapevines to the Golan Heights Winery Aloney Habashan vineyard, supplies grapevines to the Golan Heights Winery Fruit brand: Aloney Habashan</p>
	Aniam	Mangos, citrus fruits, grapevines, flowers, olives, lychees, herbs	Flower packing house Aniam, 12495 Tel: +972-4-6961755

<b>The Golan Heights</b>	Avnei Eitan	Apples, peaches, nectarines, apricots, avocados, plums, pears, cherries, grapevines, olives, flowers Peppers, onions, cabbage, tomatoes Organic grapevines	-Kedem 2000, agricultural cooperative association D.N. Golan Heights Avnei Eitan, 12925 Tel: +972-4-6600315  -Habayit Oil, production of olive oil Avnei Eitan, 12925 Tel: +972-50-5680770 Bashan Winery and visitor center (also produce organic wines) Tel: +972-54-4603213
	Bnei Yehuda	Field crops and deciduous fruits, including cherries, blueberries, grapes and pomegranates	
	Ein Zivan	Apples, avocados, cherries, nectarines, pears, peaches, raspberries, grapevines, corn, potatoes, mushrooms	- Beresheet Ein Zivan Crops Ein Zivan, 12426 Tel: +972-4-6993606 Bahat Winery and visitor center Tel: +972-4-6993710  - Pelter Winery and visitor center Website: www.pelterwinery.com Tel: +972-54-2486663 +972-52-8666384 +972-52-7492070 Ein Zivan vineyard (supplies grapevines to the Golan Heights Winery)

<b>The Golan Heights</b>	Eliad	Apples, plums, pears, peaches, nectarines, watermelons, olives, flowers Tomatoes, onions, eggplants	- Chateau Golan Winery Eliad, 12927 Tel: +972-4-6600026; +972-4-6600274. Website: <a href="http://www.chateaugolan.com">www.chateaugolan.com</a>  - Eretz Gshur, oil production company Gshur, 12942 Website: <a href="http://www.erez-gshur.co.il">www.erez-gshur.co.il</a> Tel: +972-4-6764169
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<p>Elrom</p>	<p>Apples, pears, avocados, blueberries and other berries, plums, cherries, grapevines</p>	<p>- Elrom Crops El Rom, 12466 Tel: +972-50-5499032 Website: <a href="http://www.el-rom.org.il/anafim/mata.htm">www.el-rom.org.il/anafim/mata.htm</a></p> <p>- A partner in the Golan Heights Winery (Katzrin) Elrom vineyard (produces wine for the Golan Heights Winery) D.N. North Golan Heights, 12466 Tel: +972-46838291</p> <p>- Hermonit vineyard (supplies grapevines to the Golan Heights Winery) A partner in Sadot Bagolan, an olive oil production company</p>
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<b>The Golan Heights</b>	Givat Yoav	Citrus fruits, olives, bananas, grapes, grapevines, flowers, almonds Vegetables	<p>- Pri Ron packing and cooling Givat Yoav, 12946 Tel: +972-4-6600046</p> <p>-Toister - Hagolan olive oil Ein Teina Winery: The winery's grapes are grown in the Ein Teina vineyard and other vineyards, including the Ben Zimra vineyard in the Galilee Givat Yoav, 12946 Tel: +972-50-8217554; +972-54-4784677 Website: <a href="http://www.ein-teina.com/english.html">www.ein-teina.com/english.html</a></p> <p>- Avanova, a cosmetics company and visitor center, which produces cosmetic products from fruits grown in the settlement Givat Yoav 12946 Tel: +972-4-6763593 Website: <a href="http://www.avanova.co.il">www.avanova.co.il</a></p>
	Geshur	Grapevines, avocados, apples	<p>A partner in Zemach Avocado A partner in Sadot Bagolan, an olive oil production company D. N. Merom Hagaili, 12942 Tel: +972-4-6764111</p>
	Kela Alon	Grapevines	- Kela vineyard, supplies grapevines to the Golan Heights winery

<b>The Golan Heights</b>	Kanaf	Pears, grapevines, olives	<p>- Terra Nova Winery Tel: +972-52-6700827 Website: <a href="http://bit.ly/15zEyrt">http://bit.ly/15zEyrt</a></p> <p>- Scoria Winery Tel: +972-50-2277404/5 Website: <a href="http://bit.ly/15yqKIC">http://bit.ly/15yqKIC</a></p> <p>- Amir Olive Oil Tel: +972-50-5582777</p> <p>- Naor olive oil Tel: +972-4-6797654 Yarok Zait, an olive oil production company</p>
	Katzrin	Grapevines, olives, flowers	<p>- Golan Heights Wineries Katzrin Industrial Zone, 12900 Tel: +972-4-6968400 +972-4-6968420 Other than the wide-scale vineyards, which provide grapevines to the winery, the winery produces wine from Eshkolot Naftaly and Keren Naftaly in Ramot Naftaly in the Galilee and from Meidan vineyard near Katzrin</p> <p>- Hagolan Olive Press: In addition to olive oil, the company makes olive-oil-based cosmetic products, under the brand name Olive Fragrance P.O.B. 3619, Katzrin Industrial Zone Tel: +972-4-6850023 Website: <a href="http://www.golanoliveoil.com">www.golanoliveoil.com</a> Meidan vineyard, supplies grapevines to the Golan Heights Winery</p>



<b>The Golan Heights</b>	Keshet	Apples, cherries, mangos, peaches, nectarines, grapevines	Markets and packs its produce through Yonatan Ramgash Packing and Marketing The settlement supplies grapevines to the Tavor Winery Mount Fares vineyard, supplies grapevines to the Maor Winery in Ein Gev, Ein Teina Winery and Golan Heights Winery
	Kfar Haruv	Almonds, avocados, nectarines, pears, peaches Field crops and vegetables	
	Kidmat Tzvi	Apples, grapevines, pears, berries	<p>- Assaf Winery Tel: +972-54-4779722 Website: <a href="http://www.assafwinery.com">www.assafwinery.com</a></p> <p>- Bell Ofri farm and visitor center: olive oil and Ein Nashot Winery Tel: +972-52-8805026 Website: <a href="http://www.bellofri.co.il">www.bellofri.co.il</a></p> <p>- Ram Winery Tel: +972-54-6311998 Bazelet Hagolan Winery and visitor center P.O.B. 77, Kidmat Zvi, 12421 Tel: +972-4-6965010 Website: <a href="http://www.bazelet-hagolan.co.il">www.bazelet-hagolan.co.il</a></p> <p>- Zohar Winery Tel: +972-4-6964234 Kidmat Tzvi vineyard, supplies grapevines to the Golan Heights Winery</p>

<b>The Golan Heights</b>	Ma'ale Gamla	Mangos, bananas, avocados, grapes, loquats, dates, citrus fruits, grapevines	<p>Pinna Shel Makom – Grows and markets citrus fruits</p> <p>Ma'ale Gamla, 12949</p> <p>Tel: +972-4-6732453</p>
	Metzer	<p>Avocados, pecan nuts, field crops, bananas, persimmons, olives</p> <p>Potatoes , corn and various seeds</p> <p>Organic avocados (mainly for export)</p> <p>Cotton</p>	<p>A partner in Zemach Avocado</p> <p>Metzerplas – A kibbutz-based company for irrigation products for agriculture.</p> <p>The company exports its products to countries throughout the world.</p> <p>Kibbutz Metzer</p> <p>M.P. Hefer 38820, Israel</p> <p>Website: <a href="http://www.metzerplas.com">www.metzerplas.com</a></p> <p>Tel: 972-4-6387001</p> <p>Metzer vineyard, supplies grapevines to the Golan Heights Winery</p>
	Mevo Hama	<p>Grapevines, mangos, melons, watermelons</p> <p>Corn, tomatoes, onions, garlic herbs (for export)</p> <p>Flowers and cotton</p> <p>Almonds (with Ramat Magshimim and Nov)</p>	<p>A partner in Zemach Avocado</p> <p>Mapal Plastic Products</p> <p>Mevo Hama vineyard, supplies grapevines to the Golan Heights Winery, Tavor Winery and Binyamina Winery</p>

<b>The Golan Heights</b>	Merom Golan	Apples, pears, peaches, kiwis, cherries, mangos, plums, apricots, avocados, lychees, watermelons, grapevines Vegetables	<p>- Beresheet Perot Hagolan packing house for apples, pears and cherries POB. 304 Merom Golan Tel: +972-4-6961988 A partner in the Golan Heights Winery Merom Golan vineyard, supplies grapevines to the Golan Heights Winery and Ein Teina Winery The Wind vineyard, supplies grapevines to the Golan Heights Winery and Pelter Winery</p> <p>- Tuff Merom Golan (Tuff Substrates), produces potting soil and tuff soil The company operates a factory in Sri Lanka Tel: +972-4-6960191/2 Website: <a href="http://www.tuff-substrates.com">www.tuff-substrates.com</a> Pichman Farm, an agricultural research and development farm, supplies grapevines to the Golan Heights Winery</p> <p>- Avital vineyard, Avital Crater vineyard, Avital Slope vineyard, Quarry vineyard, supplies grapevines to the Golan Heights Winery</p>
	Natur	Apples, avocados, pears, nectarines, cotton Vegetables	A partner in Zemach Avocado
	Neot Golan	Pears, apples, avocados, olives Vegetables Cotton	Pri Neot Golan, crops and packaging materials Tel: +972-4-6600444

<b>The Golan Heights</b>	Neve Ativ	Apples, pears, cherries, avocados, vegetables, grapevines	Neve Ativ vineyard, supplies grapevines to the Odem Mountain Winery
	Nov	Apples, apricots, pears, nectarines, peaches, grapevines, olives, herbs Vegetables Flowers (provide 80% of the myrtle flowers in the world) Almonds (with Ramat Magshimim and Mevo Hama)	- Kesem Hapri crops, visitor center and packing house Tel: +972-4-6762549 +972-52-7560460  - Biological Agriculture P.O.B. 92, Nov, 12921 Tel: +972-4-6762974  - Agrolan agricultural equipment, supplies equipment to the Ministry of Defense Tel: +972-4-6666999 Website: <a href="http://www.agrolan.com/eng">www.agrolan.com/eng</a>  - Nov North vineyard and Nov South vineyard, supply grapevines to the Golan Heights Winery

<b>The Golan Heights</b>	Odem	Apples, cherries, plums, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, strawberries, gooseberries, figs, peaches, pomegranates, flowers Grapevines, organic grapevines	<p>Odem Mountain Winery and visitor center Tel: +972-4-6871122 Website: <a href="http://www.harodem.co.il">www.harodem.co.il</a></p> <p>- Odem vineyard, produces wine and organic wine for the Golan Heights Winery Forest vineyard (Odem Forest), supplies grapevines to the Golan Heights Winery</p> <p>Katif Atzmi Odem Tel: +972- 54-2600122 Website: <a href="http://www.katifodem.co.il">www.katifodem.co.il</a></p> <p>- The Horse and Cherry Farm (Mizrahi Farm) Tel: +972-52-3791651 Website: <a href="http://www.mizrahi-farm.co.il">www.mizrahi-farm.co.il</a></p>
	Ortal	Grapevines Vegetables Flowers Field crops Cherries, apples, nectarines, peaches, pears	<p>A partner in Sadot Bagolan A partner in Hagolan Fruit packing house Ortal Winery and visitor center, produces wine for the Golan Heights Winery Tel: +972-52-5612333 +972-4-6960808</p>
	Ramat Magshimim	Apples, pears, cherries, mangos, berries, grapevines, flowers Vegetables Almonds (with Nov and Mevo Hama) Field crops	<p>A partner in the Golan Heights Winery Ramat Magshimim vineyard, supplies grapevines to the Golan Heights Winery Markets and packs its produce through Yonatan Ramgash Packing and Marketing Rokad Winery Tel: +972-50-7375776</p>

<b>The Golan Heights</b>	Ramot	Bananas, mangos, lychees, feijoas, dates, guavas, avocados, flowers, grapevines	Miriam Shoham (a subsidiary of Mehadrin) Maor Winery and visitor center Ein Gev Tel: +972-54-6713011 Office: Ramot, Israel Tel: +972-4-6733522 Website: www.maorwinery.com
	Sha'al	Apples, plums, cherries, peaches, figs, nectarines, strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, grapes, kiwis, grapevines Organic vegetables	Moyal Agriculture Tel: +972-4-6870416 Doda Bakfar (crops and self-picking center) Tel: +972-52-8530149 Snir Winery Tel: +972-54-4343581 Sha'al vineyard, supplies grapevines to the Odem Mountain Winery and Carmel Winery
	Yonatan	Apples, pears, plums, mangos, passion fruit, corn, tomatoes, grapes, grapevines	Yonatan Ramgash Packing and Marketing: Packs and markets organic and non-organic mangos, avocados, bananas, guavas and other deciduous fruits, citrus fruits, lemons, apples and pears Tel: +972-4-6731124 Yonatan vineyard, Einot Yonatan vineyard, supplies grapevines to the Golan Heights Winery
<b>The West Bank and East Jerusalem</b>	Achiya (outpost)	Olives, grapevines	
	Adei Ad (outpost)	Melons, watermelons, olives, organic grapes, quinces Wheat Flowers	See a full report by Yesh Din: "The Road to Dispossession: A Case Study – The Outpost of Adei Ad"
	Alon Shvut		

<b>The West Bank and East Jerusalem</b>	Amona	Cherries, berries, grapes, grapevines, strawberries, olives	Amona Winery Tel: +972-52-6070501
	Anatot (Talmon)	Grapevines	Anatot Winery P.O.B. East Binyamin, 90620 Tel: +972-2-586-0187 Website: www.anatotwinery.co.il
	Ariel		Top Greenhouse: Owns subsidiaries in India, Australia (Ace Greenhouses), Puerto Rico and the Caribbean (S.T.E.M Group), Georgia (AgroNova), Poland, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan (Stal Impex) and South Africa. Sachlav 26, Ariel West Industrial Park Ariel Tel: +972-3-9068181 Website: www.top.pro The Samaria and Jordan Valley Center for Agricultural Research and Development
	Bat Ayin	Organic vegetables, organic grapevines, grapevines, olives	Ferency Winery and visitor center: Organic and non-organic wines Tel: +972-54-4534425 Website: www.gershonferency.com
	Beit El	Grapevines	Tzviri Nursery Tel: +972-2-9973128 Beit El Winery and visitor center Beit El, 906287 Tel: +972-2-9971158 Website: www.beitelwinery.com

<b>The West Bank and East Jerusalem</b>	Beit Yatir (Metzadot Yehuda)	Apples, cherries, berries, nectarines, peaches, grapes, grapevines Field crops Vegetables Peony flowers (for export)	- Yatir Winery: Grows its grapevines near the Beit Yatir settlement. A joint venture of the area's vine growers and Carmel Wineries. Tel Arad, P.O.B. 5210, Arad Tel: +972-8-9959090 Website: <a href="http://www.yatir.net">www.yatir.net</a>
	Beitar Illit	Olives, grapevines, cherries, nectarines	- Beitar Market (Marketing fruits and vegetables) Elazar Hamodai 17, Bitar Illit Tel: +972-2-5725064  - Tnuvat Hasade, grows and markets fruits and vegetables Elazar Hamodai 15 Beitar Illit, 93671 Tel: +972-5720539
	Carmel	Cherries, peaches, berries, nectarines, grapevines Vegetables Peony flowers (for export)	- Livni Winery Tel: +972-52-4214426 Website: <a href="http://www.livni-wine.com">www.livni-wine.com</a>  - A partner in Hebron Field Crops, which owns fruit groves in the Yatir forest. Kedem Herbs factory and visitor center: Natural cosmetic products from herbs grown in the settlement Haofen St. Carmel Tel: +972-2-9605040 Website: <a href="http://www.hokedem.com">www.hokedem.com</a> The Judea Mount Hebron Center for Agricultural Research and Development



<b>The West Bank and East Jerusalem</b>	Dolev	Organic dates, grapevines, apricots Couscous, oatmeal, brown sugar	Dolev vineyard, supplies grapevines to the Psagot Winery
	Efrat	Grapevines	Gush Etzion Winery Gush Etzion Junction Tirosh 21, Efrat P.O.B. 1415 Efrat, 90435 Tel: +972-2-9309220 Website: <a href="http://www.gushetzion-winery.co.il">www.gushetzion-winery.co.il</a>
	Elon Moreh	Grapevines, herbs	Bar Nur vineyard Tsel Harim spice herbs D.N. Lev Hashomron, 44833 Tel: +972-2-9709045 Web page: <a href="http://www.shechem.org/tea/eorder.html">www.shechem.org/tea/eorder.html</a>
	Esh Kodesh (outpost)	Grapevines	Zvi Struk vineyard
	Eshkolot	Grapevines	Grows grapevines for the Yatir Winery
	Etz Efraim	Grapevines, organic grapevines	
	Givat Ze'ev		Eretz Hemda fruit and vegetable marketing Givat Ze'ev, 90917 Tel: +972-2-5367206
	Givon	Peaches, berries, nectarines, grapevines	Givon Winery Tel: +972-52-2631111 +972-2-5362966

<b>The West Bank and East Jerusalem</b>	Har Bracha	Apples, grapevines, olives	<p>- Lavi Farm olive oil</p> <p>- Har Bracha Winery, makes its own wine and supplies grapevines to the Psagot Winery, Gat Shomron Winery and Tura Winery Farm 84 Tel: +972-2-3371788</p>
	Hermesh	Grapevines, organic grapevines	
	Horesh Yaron	Grapevines	
	Itamar	Grapevines, organic grapevines, tomatoes, organic tomatoes, garlic, organic garlic, cucumbers, organic cucumbers, peppers, organic peppers, cherry tomatoes, organic cherry tomatoes, eggplants, zucchinis, organic zucchinis, melons, organic melons, strawberries, organic strawberries, beans, organic beans, peas, organic peas, spinach, organic spinach, artichokes, asparagus Organic produce (nurseries, vineyards and orchards)	<p>- Melet Farm: Produces olive oil, grape juice and organic wheat flour Tel: +972-2-9972478</p> <p>- Arnon Organic Winery and visitor center Tel: +972-54-9911141</p> <p>- Ha'aretz Hatova (Meshek Zimmerman / Joseph's Blessing Eco-Farm): Organic fruits and vegetables Tel: +972-2-9975052 Web page:<a href="http://www.shechem.org/alon/eindex.html">www.shechem.org/alon/eindex.html</a></p> <p>-Givot Olam Farm: Organic eggs, milk produce, flower, semolina, bulgur, bran Tel: +972-2-940-9310 Website: <a href="http://www.givotolam.co.il">www.givotolam.co.il</a></p> <p>- Aharon Jian greenhouse (organic vegetables) Tel: +972-50-8684022</p>

<b>The West Bank and East Jerusalem</b>	Karney Shomron	Grapevines	<p>- Gat Shomron vineyard and visitor center Hagvura 36, Karney Shomron Tel: +972-52-4643810 +972-50-7264855</p> <p>- Shemesh Spices P.O.B. 13030 Tel: +972-9-7941333</p> <p>- Meitiv Lakol, herbs and extracts Tel: +972- 9-7941103</p>
	Karmey Tzur	Grapevines	
	Kdumim	Grapevines	Gvaot Winery's office P.O.B. 393, Kdumim 44856 Tel: +972-9-7921292
	Kfar Adumim	Olives, spores (tzabar cactus)	
	Kfar Etzion	Cherries, deciduous fruit trees, apples, olives, berries, nectarines	Etzion Field Crops agricultural cooperative (almonds, grapes for Tali Grapes, olives and more) Tel: +972-8-8580883
	Kida (outpost)	Grapevines, olives, almonds, pomegranates	Kida vineyard, supplies grapevines to the Psagot Winery
	Kiryat Arba	Cherries, grapes, grapevines	<p>- Kinor David Winery and visitor center David Hamelech 25 Tel: +972-52-5426741/0 Website: kinordavidwinery.co.il</p> <p>- Hebron Winery Kiryat Arba Industrial Zone Tel: +972-2-5022946</p> <p>- Sdeh Kalev farm and visitor center: Grows cherries and grapevines for Livni Winery Tel: +972-52-4214426</p>

**The West Bank and East Jerusalem**

Kochav Hashahar	Grapevines, nectarines, pomegranates, peaches, myrtle flowers	Kochav Hashahar Farm Tel: +972-9943279
Maale Levona	Grapevines	Ma'ale Levona Winery Tel: +972-2-9941963
Maale Rehavam (outpost)	Olives, almonds, grapevines and flowers (mainly meadow saffron)	
Maale Adumim	Grapevines	Zion Winery Haruvit 45 Tel: +972-2-5352540
Matityahu	Pomegranates, grapevines	
Maon	Grapevines, almonds, tomatoes, nectarines, peaches, cherries Wheat Peony flowers (for export)	Yatir vineyard, grows grapevines for Yatir Winery
Livnat	Peony flowers (for export)	
Mata	Grapevines	Mata vineyard, supplies grapevines to Pasgot Winery
Mevo Horon	Grapevines, olives Field crops	Mevo Horon vineyard, grows grapevines for Teperberg Winery
Migdal Oz	Cherries, deciduous fruit trees, olives, berries, grapevines, apples, peaches, nectarines, plums, walnuts	Migdal Oz vineyard, supplies grapevines to Tavor, Tishbi and Gush Etzion wineries A partner in the Etzion Field Crops agricultural cooperative

<b>The West Bank and East Jerusalem</b>	Negohot	Tomatoes, butternut squashes, olives for oil, grapevines Honey	Negohot beehive Negohot 79390, D. N. Lachish Tel: +972-54-7973361 Negohot winery and visitor center Tel: +972-52-6217087
	Nili	Grapevines, loquats	
	Nokdim	Olives, organic olive oil	Sde Bar Oil Tel: +972-52-5255708 +972-52-5255706
	Ofra	Flowers, grapevines, olives, figs, almonds, nectarines, cherries, berries	- Eretz Benyamin Fruit agricultural cooperative society (also grows fruit in Givon) Tet Be'iyar 23 Tel: +972-52-3270680  - Tanya Winery Tel: +972-50-9974949 Website: <a href="http://www.tanyawinery.co.il">www.tanyawinery.co.il</a>
	Pisgat Ze'ev	Grapevines	Pisgat Winery Office
	Pnei Kedem (outpost)	Grapevines, olives Vegetables	
	Pisgat	Grapevines	- Pisgat Winery and visitor center D. N. East Binyamin, 90624 Tel: +972-2-9979333 Website: <a href="http://www.turawinery.com">www.turawinery.com</a>  - Afula Hashaked grains Tel: +972-2-5022147

<b>The West Bank and East Jerusalem</b>	Rechelim	<p>Grapevines and olives for olive oil</p> <p>Three types of organic apples: Starking, Hermon and Zahov</p>	<p>Tura Winery and visitor center (Erez winery, Eretz Hazvi)</p> <p>Rechelim, D.N. Efraim 44830</p> <p>Office: +972-2-6508882</p> <p>Visitor center: +972-52-7966613</p> <p>Website: <a href="http://www.turawinery.com">www.turawinery.com</a></p>
	Reihan	<p>Organic agriculture: raspberries, artichokes, strawberries, asparagus, plums, grapes, apricots, eggplants, tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, olives</p>	<p>Ya'ar Reihan Farm</p> <p>Tel: +972-50-6235623</p>
	Rosh Tzurim	<p>Olives, grapevines, cherries, nectarines, berries, deciduous fruit trees</p>	<p>A partner in Etzion Field Crops</p>

<b>The West Bank and East Jerusalem</b>	Shiloh and Givat Harel	Nectarines, peaches, pomegranates, cherries, grapes, peony flowers (for export), grapevines, olives	<p>- Shiloh Winery and visitor center Shiloh Industrial Zone Tel: +972-2-9400736 Website: www.shilohwinery.com</p> <p>- Eretz Zait Shemen, Meshek Ahyia: Produce and market olive oil and wine Shiloh Industrial Zone P.O.B. 9422 Tel: +972-2-9401313 Website: www.m-achiya.co.il</p> <p>- Gvaot Winery and visitor center (also produce olive oil) Givat Harel, Shiloh Tel: +972-3231686 Kdumim office: +972-9-7921292 Website: www.gvaot-winery.com</p>
	Shim'a	Olives, grapevines	The settlement has a governmental license to recycle oil.
	Shvut Rachel	Organic olives, tomatoes and strawberries Grapevines	Supplies grapevines to Tura Winery

**The West Bank and East Jerusalem**

Susya	Grapevines, cherries, grapes, berries Peony flowers (for export) Honey	<p>Supplies grapevines to Carmel Mizrahi Winery See: "Did Carmel Mizrahi Stop Buying Grapes from Susya?" (in Hebrew): <a href="http://bit.ly/1981Akh">http://bit.ly/1981Akh</a> Har Sinay farm and visitor center Tel: +972-2-9963424 Movshovitz beehive Tel: +972-2-9963120</p> <p>Unlike the flourishing Susya settlement, the Palestinian village Susya is not connected to electricity, water, or the sewage system and is in danger of demolition. The Palestinian farmers are not allowed access to their land. See: <a href="http://bit.ly/1558vv9">http://bit.ly/1558vv9</a></p>
Tekoa	Mushrooms (for export), olives, olive oil, limes, grapevines Organic mushrooms, olives, asparagus, raspberries, grapevines	<p>- Yehushua vineyard Alfa Oil: Olive press, visitor center and restaurant Tel: +972-50-6744470</p> <p>- Tekoa Winery: Produces organic red wine and wine vinegar Tel: +972-2-9964903</p> <p>- Tekoa Mushroom Farms P.O.B. 312 Tekoa, 90908 Tel: +972-2-9964527 Website: <a href="http://www.tekoafarms.co.il">www.tekoafarms.co.il</a></p> <p>- M.G. Advanced Agriculture: The company supplies agricultural equipment Tel: +972-2-9964685</p>
Telem	Vegetables	



<b>The West Bank and East Jerusalem</b>	Tene Omarim	Flowers	Mor Farms: Grows organic helichrysum sanguineum, from which Kedem Herbs produces oil, food supplements and facial creams that are exported to Europe and drugstore chains in Canada. Tel: +972-8-6519495 Omarim Nursery Tel: +972-8-6512159
	Tzufit	Vegetables, sweet potatoes, spinach, zucchinis, tomatoes, potatoes, carrots, lettuces, broccoli, celery, radishes, onions, peppers, eggplants Strawberries, watermelons	
	Yitzhar	Olives, grapevines, wheat	Kedem Harari organic winery and visitor center Tel: +972-50-9972605 +972-2-9972605 Ben Porat organic winery Tel: +972-50-9972605
<b>The Jordan Valley and Dead Sea area</b>	Almog	Medjool and Deglet Noor dates, watermelons, bananas, grapes Peppers, eggplants, onions	A partner in Kalia beach
	Argaman	Grapes, citrus fruits, dates, herbs, roses, grapes (for export) Vegetables, zucchinis, eggplants, corn, peppers, beans	Packing house Tel: +972-2-9944616 Tesler flower packing house Tel: +972-2-9941866

**The Jordan Valley and Dead Sea area**

Beit Ha'arava	Medjool, Deglet Noor and Barhi dates, grapes Organic peppers and cherry tomatoes	Operates a packing house (most of the produce is for export)
Beka'ot	Figs, grapes, grapevines, dates, herbs Peppers (in cooperation with the Roi settlement)	<p>- G.G. Agriculture (grapes, grapevines) Tel: +972-50-5330635</p> <p>- Grimberg Tiberio organic agriculture transportation Tel: +972-54-9475560</p> <p>- Dvirim Agriculture Meshek 12, 90694 Tel: +972-2-9941808</p> <p>- Netzer Farm Meshek 65, 90693 Tel: +972-2-9942858</p> <p>- N.Z.H. Agriculture Tel: +972-50-5349065</p> <p>- Date packing house Tel: +972-57-7350907</p>
Gilgal	Dates, grapes, pomegranates Field crops	<p>Avniv packing house Arava Export packing house Jordan Valley Agricultural Research and Development Center Zvi Experiment Station D.N. Jordan Valley, 91906 Tel: +972-2-9941103/290 Speedeshe Nursery Tel: +972-2-9941205</p>
Gitit	Figs, dates, grapes, citrus fruits, pomegranates, tomatoes, peppers, flowers Organic figs	<p>Rachel's Figs (organic agriculture) Tel: +972-50-6402856</p>

**The  
Jordan  
Valley and  
Dead Sea  
area**

Hamra	Dates, flowers, grapevines, spice herbs, seeds, amaryllis flowers Peppers, tomatoes, zucchinis Organic dates, organic herbs	Zorganika Organica Farm, organic farm and habitat of organic herbs and spices Tel: +972-2-9941-730 Website: www.organicafarm.com Packing house
Hemdat	Dates	
Kalia	Medjool and Deglet Noor dates, grapevines, watermelons Garlic, peppers, organic tomatoes, peppers and herbs, onions, cherry tomatoes, spicy peppers, Basil, chives and tarragon (for export)	Packing house
Maskiot	Dates, grapes, olives Vegetables Argan trees	
Massua	Dates, flowers, grapes, citrus fruits, lemons Vegetables, peppers, onions, seeds, eggplants, zucchinis	- Packing house Tel: +972-2-9941914  - Compost Or Massua 5712, 90690 Tel: +972-2-5835337 Website: www.compostor.co.il  _ Amir Farmers Association, agricultural supply company Tel: +972-2-9943007 Website: www.amirshivukenglish.media-sb.co.il  - Kfir Gilad farm Haleli Flowers farm Tel: +972-2-9941012

**The Jordan Valley and Dead Sea area**

Mehola	Carrots, cucumbers Melons (for export), dates, herbs, grapevines	- Timra packing house for agricultural produce (mainly dates) +972-4-6588335  - Jordan River Herbs Ladani agricultural produce marketing (works with Agrexco) +972-50-5310901
Mehora	Dates, figs, herbs	
Mevo'ot Yericho	Lemons, dates	
Mitzpe Shalem	Medjool, Deglet Noor and Barhi dates, herbs Vegetables	Packing house for dates Owns 50% of the Vered Hatamar date company Owns 60% of Barhi date crops with Ein Hanatziv and Tirat Tzvi Owns 50% of Dead Sea Agriculture with Meshek Tzur Owns Ein Gedi Spices with kibbutz Ein Gedi and settlers from Na'ama, growing mainly basil and arugula

<b>The Jordan Valley and Dead Sea area</b>	Na'ama (Neomi)	Dates, watermelons, herbs Vegetables, organic vegetables, onions, cucumbers	<p>- Aroma Na'ama Eitan and Yinon Herbs Yinon Packing house for herbs Tel: +972-2-9947457</p> <p>- Amir packing house for herbs Tel: +972- 2-9400258</p> <p>- A.F. Meller Agriculture and Marketing Tel: +972-2-9942493</p> <p>- Meller packing house Tel: +972-2-6722588</p> <p>- Owns Ein Gedi spices with kibbutz Ein Gedi and Mitzpe Shalem A branch of Amir Farmers Association, agricultural supply company</p>
	Naaran (Niran)	Dates, bananas	Packing house

	<p>Nativ Hagdud</p>	<p>Grapevines, grapes, figs, lemons, dates Flowers (for export) Vegetables, peppers, eggplants Argan trees</p>	<p>- Avniv Habika Cooling A branch of Amir Farmers Association, agricultural supply company Oren Farm (grapes, figs, argan trees) Tel: +972-54-2326116</p> <p>- Markets through Sivan S.M., a marketing company established by argan growers in Israel Tel: +972-54-232-6116; +972-506899171 Website:www.arganoil.co.il</p> <p>- Habika Nuts and Seeds Tel: +972-4-9941789</p> <p>- Telran Agriculture 2000 Or Peppers Tel: +972-2-9941256</p> <p>- S.L.Y. Agriculture Tel: +972-2-9409150 Packing house</p>
	<p>Patzael</p>	<p>Dates, grapes, figs, flowers Tomatoes and cherry tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, corn, beans, onions, carrots</p>	<p>- Agrona Agriculture and Equipment Tel: +972-2-9941622</p> <p>- Hamashbir Agriculture (grapes and dates) Agrilon Farming and Marketing (packing house) Tel: +972-50-6582223</p> <p>- Dr. Hatzil Meshek 47, 90682 Tel: +972-2-9941382</p> <p>- O.E. Arziely Agriculture and Production Development Tel: +972-52-3867521</p>

Roi	Dates, flowers (for export), grapes, grapevines, lemons, herbs Vegetables, peppers	Packing house
Rotem	Dates, organic agriculture, olives	Tene Yarok – Amosi Farm (organic agriculture and organic olive oil) Tel: +972-50-7411833 Website: www.tene-yarok.com
Sdemot Mehola	Olives, bananas, oranges, clementines, flowers, Medjool and Deri dates (for export), grapefruits, pomelos, lemons, bananas Vegetables	
Tomer	Grapevines, grapes, citrus fruits, dates, herbs, flowers (for export) Eggplants, cherry tomatoes, peppers, spices, asparagus, scallions, sweet potatoes, zucchinis, beans	- Chen Eastern Industries and Netivey Hamizrach packing house Cherriessa Inbar F.I. marketing and exporting of agricultural produce SM Valley Rimon packing house A branch of Amir Farmers Association, agricultural supply company Morten Jordan Grape Tel: +972-50-5209257; +972-2-9400260  - Morten Export and Growers A branch of Hamashbir Agriculture Nymphaea Nursery Tel: +972-2-9400013 Website: www.nymphaea.co.il

Vered Yeriho	Dates, grapevines, figs, lemons Vegetables, tomatoes	Vered Hatamar and Mata Tmarim Owns 50% of the Vered Hatamar date company Kerental Agriculture D.N. Hevel Yeriho, 90668 Tel: +972-50-5720924  - Tzvia Agriculture Tel: +972-2-9942337
Yafit	Dates, flowers	- Field Produce packing house Tel: +972-2-9400846  - Habika Flowers Tel: +972-54-2089501
Yitav	Dates, bananas, olives Vegetables, peppers	Einot Kedem agricultural farm (organic agriculture, olives and olive oil) Tel: +972-52-8666341



# Agricultural Exports from Occupied Territories