

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000111/26
to the Commission
Billy Kelleher (Renew)
(13 January 2026)**

Subject: Differentiation of trade from Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories from trade from Israel

Since 2015, special labelling (including certificates of origin, settlement postcodes), must be provided by exporters from Israeli settlements to enable EU customs authorities to determine product origin.

Inspections carried out by EU customs have documented recurring types of fraud, including:

False country-of-origin declarations, goods from settlements incorrectly declared as 'Made in Israel', factory address manipulation (e.g. paperwork lists Israeli companies as exporters even though production occurred in settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories), goods from settlements routed through third countries or neutral hubs to obscure origin.

1. Can the Commission please provide a breakdown by Member State of the volume and value of products identified by the EU, falsely labelled as 'Made in Israel', but originating from an Israeli settlement, for each year from 2015 to the present?
2. Can the Commission please provide a breakdown of the number of: each of these types of fraud identified by the EU for each year from 2015 to the present; the actions taken in each case by EU and/or national authorities to impose fines, back-dated customs duties, criminal fraud charges or blacklisting of repeat offenders, or other actions imposed as a consequence of this fraud?

Submitted: 13.1.2026

**Answer given by Mr Šefčovič on behalf of the European Commission
(7 April 2026)**

Products from Israeli settlements located in the territories brought under Israeli administration since June 1967 are not entitled to preferential treatment under the EU-Israel Association Agreement.

Since 1 February 2005 a Technical Arrangement requires a proof of origin issued in Israel to indicate the name and postal code of the city, village or industrial zone of origin conferring production.

A Notice to importers requires the postal codes on Israeli proofs of origin to be checked against a list of non-eligible locations made available by the European Commission. If the postal code corresponds to a non-eligible location, importers cannot claim preferential treatment.

The list, initially published in 2012, is regularly updated to reflect changes in Israel's postal code system and the expansion of settlements.

An integrated Tariff of the European Union TARIC, code Y864, is needed on the import declaration to confirm that the postal code declared corresponds to an eligible location.

The Association Agreement provides for administrative cooperation between the customs authorities to verify proofs of origin in case of doubts. The verification is conducted by the exporting party at the request of the importing party.

The Commission does not collect systematically detailed information on controls carried out by Member States.
