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Answer given by Mr Šefčovič
on behalf of the European Commission
(7.4.2026)

Under the EU-Israel Association Agreement, products manufactured in Israeli settlements located within the territories brought under Israeli administration since June 1967 are not eligible for preferential tariff treatment¹.

Since 1 February 2005, the exclusion of settlement goods from preferential treatment has been implemented in the EU as follows:

- In accordance with a 'Technical Arrangement' concluded by the EU and Israel, the postal code and the name of the city, village or industrial zone where production conferring originating status has taken place are to appear on all proofs of preferential origin issued or made out in Israel.
- Member States' customs authorities check whether the postal codes appearing on Israeli proofs of origin presented to them correspond to any of the postal codes appearing in the list of non-eligible locations made available to them by the Commission and refuse preference where such is the case.

An integrated Tariff of the European Union's (TARIC) code is needed in the import declaration to confirm that the postal code appearing in the proof of origin corresponds to an eligible location. The Association Agreement provides mechanisms for Member States' customs to check the correctness of the preferential origin declared. However, the Commission does not collect systematically information on goods entering the EU from Israeli settlements via the Customs Surveillance system².

¹ See Commission Notice to importers, OJ C 232 of 3 August 2012, page 5.

² https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/online-services/online-services-and-databases-customs/surveillance-system_en.