

“Made in Israel”: Agricultural Export from Occupied Territories

A flash report

By Who Profits

In 2010, Israel exported fruit and vegetables in the total worth of 2.1 billion USD, 66% of which were exported to the European market. Some of this produce originated from occupied territories. The Israeli control over the water and the land in the West Bank prevents the development of a Palestinian agriculture. Better yet, the agriculture in the West Bank has turned the settlements themselves into profitable corporations through the establishment of water facilities, crops and export companies.

Until its formal liquidation in September 2011, Agrexco was the main agricultural exporter of Israeli produce to Europe. Since then, most of the farmers and packing houses that worked with Agrexco have begun to look for alternative marketing options. The following Flash-report is an update on the major Israeli agriculture export companies presently operating in Occupied Territories. The report further indicates the harsh implications of an Israeli-only agriculture in occupied Palestinian and Syrian land. Moreover, please check out our [report on the Israeli wine industry and the occupation](#).



May 2012

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Agricultural Export from Israel: General information

The most valuable types of fruit exported from Israel are avocados, mangos, persimmons, dates, grapes, pomegranates and plums. Citrus, non-organic and organic avocados, kiwis, persimmons and passion fruit are primarily exported to France, Germany and Russia.

In the Netherlands, Israeli avocados are marketed through Joyfruit.

In the UK, Israeli produce is sold in Lidl, Tesco, Sainsbury's, White Rose, Marks & Spencer, Morrisons and Asda.

Israel exports strawberries to Europe, especially to the UK. 75% of the exported strawberries are Palestinian strawberries under the label "Koral", sold through Israeli marketers since the Palestinians cannot export their own produce.

The most valuable types of vegetables exported to Europe (mainly to France, the UK and the Netherlands) are potatoes, sweet potatoes, carrots, peppers, small radishes and tomatoes.

According to Israel's farmers' organization, since 2009 there has been continuous growth in the marketing of Israeli fruit to Gaza, which amounted in 2010 to 50,000 tons of bananas, mangos, dates and avocados. 2011 marked another increase in the fruit export to Gaza, which amounts to about 32 million USD.

Agricultural Production in Occupied Territories

Much of the agricultural produce exported from Israel is grown in the occupied Palestinian territories: in the West Bank, the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea area, as well as in the occupied Syrian territory of the Golan Heights. All the fruit and vegetables grown in Israel and in the occupied territories are labeled as products of Israel.

*See a detailed table of fruit and vegetables grown in settlements in the appendix on Page 12.

The Occupied West Bank and Jerusalem Area

The Israeli agriculture in the West Bank is located in three areas: Between Qalqilya and Tulkarm, Between Jenin and Qabatiya and in the occupied part of the Jordan Valley.

Most of the pomegranates exported to Europe and Russia are grown in the occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem, in addition to 22% of the almonds, 12.9% of the olives, 5.4% of the nectarines and 3% of the peaches.

The Occupied Jordan Valley and Dead Sea Area

Agriculture is the main source of income for the settlement in the occupied Jordan Valley and Dead Sea area. The value of agricultural production in this occupied area amounted to 458 million NIS in 2010.

The agricultural production in the occupied Jordan valley and Dead Sea area includes dates, olives, citrus, figs, pomegranates, guavas, melons, watermelons, grapes, grapevines, peppers, cucumbers, onions, herbs, cherry tomatoes, eggplants, organic melons, sweet potatoes, onions and flowers. Most of the produce is designated for export.

4.5% of Israeli avocados and 1.7% of bananas are grown in the occupied Jordan Valley.

Herbs for export are primarily grown in the occupied Jordan Valley. 80% of the herbs are exported to Europe, mainly France, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Scandinavia. Other export destinations are Russia and the US.

Peppers from the occupied Jordan Valley are mainly exported to the Netherlands, where they are repacked and remarketed to UK chain stores.

The Occupied Golan Heights

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. Almost all the kiwis in Israel are grown in the occupied Golan Heights.

Water, irrigation and pollution

The west bank agriculture relies heavily on artificial irrigation, especially in the occupied Jordan Valley and Dead Sea area. In the settlements, the irrigation is based on central water plants, which the Palestinians are not connected to. The Palestinians are also prevented from establishing independent water facilities. The Palestinian economy, mainly in the field of agriculture, loses billions of USD due to Israel's discriminatory water distribution policy. The Oslo accords perpetuated an unequal water division between Israel and the Palestinians in the the occupied West Bank (80:20). In addition, Israel is over pumping the western aquifer and sells water to the Palestinians in excessive fees.

90% of the settlements waste is treated by the Israeli government. In 2011, Israel established a wastewater accumulation facility near the settlement of Meitar, which transfer the water to a purifying facility inside Israel. The Israeli settlement in the West Bank and East Jerusalem are connected to West Bank water system of Mekorot (the Israeli national Water Company), which is designated for Jews only. Mekorot also operates a water supply factory in the occupied Jordan Valley, which provides water from local drillings to the settlements in the area. The water supply factory is independent from the national system and includes 44 pools, 28 drillings and 28 pumping stations – all in the occupied Jordan Valley.

There is only one Palestinian wastewater purification facility in the West Bank, which is located in Al-Bireh. Waste from cesspits in the Palestinian villages percolates the ground and pullouts the ground water. Only a quarter of the Palestinian homes are connected to a waste collection infrastructure and the untreated waste water pollutes the streams and water sources in the occupied areas. A report of the Israeli Ministry of Environment and the nature and gardens authority from 2010 indicated severe pollution in seven streams in the occupied West

Bank, including Hebron, Kidron, the Kishon and Modi'in. In addition to the Palestinian villages' untreated waste, the settlements of Kiryat Arba and Ariel are major sources for the pollution in the streams.

Palestinian farmers in the occupied West Bank and Jordan valley do not use artificial irrigation. On the other hand, wastewater treatment and the use of purified wastewater in the settlements of the West Bank are relatively advanced. Currently, purified wastewater for agricultural irrigation is only used in the settlements of Gush Eztion (south of Jerusalem, between Bethlehem and Hebron) and the occupied areas of the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea. But the settlers continue to develop and establish new water facilities in patronage of the Israeli government. For example, in 2011, a purifying facility for wastewater was built in the West Bank settlement of Kochav Hashahar in order to provide purified wastewater for agricultural irrigation in the settlements of the area.

Purified wastewater derives from the occupied East Jerusalem, the settlements of Ma'ale Adumim, Geva Binyamin (Adam), Anatot and Mitzpe Yericho and from the Palestinian towns of Bethlehem, Beit Sahur, Abu Dis and Al-Azaria. These wastewaters are collected in two facilities: an unregulated diversion facility in Hurkania valley, south of Nabi Musa, which is ran by the Jordan valley water association; and the Og reservoir, ran by a subsidiary of the [Hagihon company](#) and the Jerusalem development authority. The Palestinian farmers in the occupied West Bank do not have water purification facilities and are left mainly with the waste and not the water.

The agriculture in the settlements of the occupied Jordan Valley and Dead Sea area also rely on water from the Jordan River and flood water from Nabulus, which flows to the Tirtza reservoir near the Jordan Valley settlement of Yafit.

The dates' market

Dates export from Israel to the European and North American markets has grown in 16% in 2011. 40% of the dates grown in Israel in 2011 were exported with a profit of 265 million USD to the export companies. Most of the date groves in Israel are located along the Great Rift Valley in the occupied part of the Jordan Valley and Dead Sea area. The settlements of the Jordan Valley produce 60% of the dates in Israel and 40% of the exported dates. Israel manufactures over 50% of the world's Medjool dates, 51% of which are grown in the occupied Jordan Valley.

The date trees are also a part of the date industry, since these are used to make the traditional *Lulav* for the Jewish holiday of *Sukkot*. Until 2011, the 700,000 *Lulavs* used in Israel per year were mainly imported from El-Arish in Sinai, Egypt. In August 2011, the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture banned the entire *Lulav* export. Subsequently, Israel's Ministry of Agriculture offered economic incentives to Israeli date growers with the aim of enlarging the Israeli date groves. *Lulavs* are further imported from Spain, Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Irrigation

Purified wastewater from the Og reservoir is the main source of date grove irrigation in the occupied Jordan Valley and Dead Sea area. The Og reservoir was established by the water association Tamar Waters, which is owned by 4 settlements in the occupied Dead Sea area: Mitzpe Shalem, Kalia, Beit Ha'arava and Almog. The reservoir was established in order to purify the wastewater from the Kidron Stream and use it to irrigate the date crops of the settlements. Currently, Tamar Waters is establishing another reservoir near the Og reservoir. Needless to say, this purified water is not used by the Palestinians in the area.

Dates exporters and major growers

In a convention of date growers held in January 2012, Buki Glazner, the date growers' association chairman, reported that Agrexco's liquidation severely harmed the date growers, since it marketed 30% of the Israeli dates. But even before Agrexco's liquidation, 70% of the dates in Israel were exported by Hadiklaim.

- **Hadiklaim**

Hadiklaim markets most of the dates from the occupied Jordan Valley and the occupied Dead Sea area. According to the national Israeli vegetable growers' organization and interviews held during the 2010 annual conference of date growers (sponsored by Hadiklaim) – Hadiklaim exports dates from the settlements of Almog, Beit Ha'arava, Mitzpe Shalem, Kalia, Vered Yeriho, Patza'el, Messua, Mehola and Tomer. In addition, Hadiklaim exports Zorganica's organic Medjool dates to various countries in Europe.

Hadiklaim's export markets include Spain, the UK, Switzerland, France, Germany, Austria and Scandinavia.

Hadiklaim's dates are labeled as Israeli produce, without any indication to the fact that the dates were grown in occupied territories. For example, 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":



This labeling contravenes EU legislation, which requires a distinction between produce of Israel and that of the settlements, since Israeli produce is exempt from custom charges under the EU-Israel association agreement.

- **Tnuvot Field**

The company exports dates, mainly from settlements in the Jordan Valley, and operates a packing house. 80% of Tnuvot Field's dates are designated for export. Through its subsidiary Field Produce Marketing, Tnuvot also exports peanuts, almonds, nuts and sunflower seeds to Europe.

Tnuvot further owns an Egyptian subsidiary, Field Produce International BV (Golden Peanuts, Egypt), which exports Egyptian-grown peanuts to Europe.

- **Zorganica**

The international brand Zorganica – owned by Kevin and Ayala Smith, settlers from Hamra – operates organic date plantations in the Zarzir enclave in the occupied Jordan Valley. The company further operates a packing house and a visitor center in the Hamara settlement. 90% of the organic Mejdool dates grown for Zorganica are designated for export, which is executed by Hadiklaim. Zorganica dates are sold in various chain stores in Europe, which used to include Marks & Spencer, until the chain store terminated its interaction with Zorganica, due to its activities in occupied territories.

- **Mata Tmarim and Vered Hatamar**

Vered Hatamar, which grows Medjool Dates for export, is owned by Mitzpe Shalem (50%), Mata Tmarim (42.5%) and Vered Yericho cooperative village (7.5%). The date groves of the company are located in the occupied Northern Dead Sea area.

Mata Tmarim is owned by Igal Eldan (The owner of the Eldan group) and five other settlers from Vered Yericho (each of them owns 16.67%).

- **Tamar Hazahav**

Tamar Hazahav is owned by settlers from the Tomer settlement in the occupied Jordan Valley. The company markets Medjool Dates and organic Medjool Dates to the European market under the label "Tamari".

- **Dikley Ha'amakim**

Diklaey Ha'amakim, a merger between the Zemach Tmarim and Tamar She'an packing houses, packs and markets dates from the occupied Jordan Valley.

Exporters of Agricultural Produce from occupied territories

Fruit and vegetables from occupied territories are exported by local companies which make extensive profits from agricultural products grown in occupied Palestinian territories.

- **Mehadrin**

Mehadrin is a public marketing and packing company of agricultural produce, traded in the TASE. The company is owned by Nochi Dankner's [IDB group](#) and the Pheonix, which is part of the [Delek](#) Group (owned by Yitzhak Tshuva).

According to [Mehadrin's annual report for 2011](#), published in March 4, 2012 in Hebrew (pp. 33-37), most of Agrexco's export was transferred to the Mehadrin Group. Following the dismantling of Agrexco, Mehadrin gained an approximate 20,000 tons of citrus per season and its market share of citrus export is currently 69%. Mehadrin also gained 25,000 tons of avocado export per season and is now the second leading exporter of avocados from Israel. In addition, the company gained 1000-1500 tons of date export per season, mainly Medjool dates, as well as some of the persimmon export previously handled by Agrexco. Mehadrin is, moreover, a leading exporter of mangos, grapes, persimmons, pomegranates, peppers, potatoes, sweet potatoes, small radish, carrots, organic carrots and cherry tomatoes.

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 by the company in its website. In its annual report (p.51), Mehadrin stated it has marketing and export agreement with Mishkey Hevel Aza (The Gaza farms), which processes orchards and operates two packing houses. Mehadrin is also an authorized provider for the ministry of defense for refrigerating services.

Mehadrin markets its produce under the brands: Jaffa, Or (Pri Or), Red Sea, Sharon and quality stamps such as "Premium products", "Premium Fresh Dates" and "Royal Treasure".

The company's head marketing office, Mehadrin Tnuport Export L.P, located in Israel, exports citrus, avocados, persimmons, grapes, dates and lychees mainly to Japan, Singapore, China and Thailand. The company also exports Potatoes, organic potatoes, sweet potatoes, carrots and organic carrots to Europe and Russia.

The Mehadrin group holds local fully owned subsidiaries in the UK (Mehadrin Tnuport Marketing), the Netherlands (Mtex Holland B.V), Sweden (Mehadrin Tnuport Scandinavia AB) and France (Mehadrin International S.A.R.L). Most of the company's UK marketing is made 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 Marks & Spencer. The company further owns 50% of Mehadrin Central Europe A.G in Switzerland and representatives in Germany, Belgium, and Luxembourg. In Italy, the Mehadrin group exports mainly citrus through one local importer: Fruttital.

In addition, the Mehadrin Group owns 50% of STM Agricultural Export, which exports vegetables such as cherry tomatoes, peppers and radish to Europe and Russia. Through its fully owned subsidiary Pri Or, the Mehadrin group holds 49.5% of Gan Falach and 50% of Shoam packing house, which exports of Mango and pomegranates.

- **Water**

According to Mehadrins' annual report (p.7), the company supplies water for agricultural irrigation and pumps water from its wells for Mekorot. The company operates independent water sources, which includes 16 wells in the coast aquifer and 4 wells in the mountain aquifer, which irrigate 14% of its crops. Most of the mountain aquifer water drawing area is located in the occupied West Bank. The crops which are not irrigated by these sources are irrigated by purified wastewater from different facilities (55%), fresh (11%) and wastewater (20%) from Mekorot (pp.18-19).

The company also sells drawing services and water supply to Mekorot for agricultural and domestic uses. The drawing services and water supply to Mekorot are given from five different wells in the Sharon area, 4 of them are owned by Mehadrin. During 2011, the company supplied Mekorot with 4.1 million cubic meters of water (pp. 73-74).

In section 4.2.4 (p.14) the report highlights that the company's investments and projects in the field of water are mostly funded by the state (60%-100% of the investment cost).

- **Arava Export Growers**

The company exports organic and non-organic fruit and vegetables from the occupied Jerusalem area and from the occupied Jordan Valley. Arava is the leading export company in the field of peppers and cherry tomatoes.

Arava exports vegetables, cherry tomatoes and peppers and after agrexco's liquidation is considered the biggest Israeli exported of peppers and cherry tomatoes (p.37).

Hamashbir Holdings owns 50% of the shares of Arava Export Growers.

Arava exports its products through subsidiaries in the US and the Netherlands - Arava USA and Arava Holland BV – as well as through a UK sales office.

- **Aluma**

Aluma exports non-organic and organic fruit and vegetables to Europe, North America and Russia.

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

- **Hishtil**

The company markets herbs and flowers from the mountain nursery in the settlement of Susia, near Hebron. The company also markets vegetable seeds.

Export Companies Located in Settlements or Owned by Settlements

- **Avniv**

Avniv markets grapes, pitaya, peppers, figs and passion fruit to the EU, the UK, Russia and the Ukraine.

Avniv is located in the Nativ Hagdud settlement in the Jordan Valley. The company's location is not listed on its website and can only be found in official sources in Hebrew.

- **Zemach Avocado**

The company is owned by settlements from the occupied Jordan Valley and the Golan Heights, and operates a packing house for avocados, mangos, citrus and corn. 75% of the avocados, 65% of the mangos and 75% of the citrus are designated for export.

- **Beresheet**

The largest deciduous fruit company in Israel, growing and marketing 30% of the deciduous fruit in Israel. Beresheet was born with the merger of two major packing houses: Perot Hagolan from the occupied Golan Heights and Pri Psagot of the Galilee. The company exports organic and non-organic apples as well as pears, kiwis and cherries to England, Russia, Cyprus, South Africa and other countries. The fruit is grown in El-Rom, Sha'al, Merom Golan, Aloney Habashan, Keshet, Yonatan, Ramat Magshimim and Afik 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.

- **Yonatan Ramgash Packing and Marketing**

The company, located in Yonatan in the occupied Golan Heights, packs and markets organic and non-organic mangos, avocados, bananas, guavas and other deciduous fruit, citrus, lemons, apples and pears from Yonatan, Keshet and Ramat Magshimim in the occupied Golan Heights.

- **Sheleg HaHermon**

Sheleg HaHermon agricultural cooperative society for marketing and supply is located in Bukata in the occupied Golan Heights.

Other Major Israeli Agricultural Export Companies

- **Granot Orchards and Granot Avocado**

An [article](#) which appeared on the Israeli website The Marker in May 2011 (Hebrew), reported that Granot's avocados and citrus export was transferred from Agrexco to Mehadrin.

The company owns shares in [Dor Alon](#) and [Tnuva](#)

- **The Mor group (Mor Hasharon fruits)**

The company packs, markets and exports citrus fruit, lychees, mangos, persimmons and avocados from Israel's coastal plain and the Galilee area.

- **ARTN Citrus**

Exports citrus to the UK, France, Germany, Holland and Russia, under the R-10 Citrus brand.

Agricultural Export Companies Operating through the Internet

- **Viva Agriculture**

The company exports strawberries, figs, basil, salicornia, rosemary and mint.

The following is a UK report compiled on the company:

http://www.freshplaza.com/news_detail.asp?id=64053

- **Valeria Plus**

The company markets avocados, apricots, nectarines, mango, apples, grapes, pomegranates, organic strawberries, carrots, eggplants and green beans.

- **Organic Produce**

In addition to the above mentioned companies, organic produce is also exported by Ambient, Adama, Hashiloni (which also operates a store in the Netherlands) and independent growers.

There are 25 authorized Israeli organic growers, some of which are located in the occupied West Bank. Organic vegetables, including carrots and potatoes, are grown in the Hebron area and in Jordan Valley settlements. In the Jordan Valley there has been a growth in organic date growers.

See a detailed list of organic produce in the settlements in the appendix on page 12.

Appendix: Fruit and Vegetables Grown in Settlements

Area	Settlement	Produce
The occupied West Bank and Jerusalem area	Alon Shvut	Gush Etzion Winery
	Bat Ayin	Organic products
	Beithar Ilit	Olives, grapevines, cherries, nectarines
	Eshkolot	Grapevines
	Havat Ma'on	Grapevines, almonds, tomatoes, nectarines, peaches, cherries Yatir winery
	Itamar	Organic produce (nurseries, vineyards and orchards)
	Izt'har	Olives, grapevines
	Karmel	The Judea Center for Agricultural Research and Development
	Karmeit Tzur	Grapevines
	Kfar Adumim	Olives, spores (Ztabar cactus)
	Kfar Eztyon	Cherries, deciduous fruit trees, olives
	Kochav Hashahar	Grapevines, nectarines, pomegranates
	Mevo Horon	Grapevines
	Migdal Oz	Cherries, deciduous fruit trees, olives
	Nokdim	Olives Organic olive oil
	Psagot	Grapevines Psagot Winery
	Rechalim	Grapevines and olives for wine and olive oil. Three types of organic apples: Starking, Hermon and Zahov
	Rosh Zurim	Olives, grapevines, cherries, nectarines, deciduous fruit trees
	Shilo	Nectarines, peaches, pomegranates, grapes, peony flowers (for export)
Tko'a	Mushrooms designated for export, olives, grapevines. Organic mushrooms, olives, asparagus, raspberries, grapevines Yehushua Vineyard (Kerem Yehosua)	
The Occupied Jordan Valley and Dead Sea Area	Almog	Medjool and Deglet Noor dates
	Argaman	Grapes, citrus, vegetables, dates, herbs (for export)
	Beit Haarava	Medjool, Deglet Noor and bahery dates Organic peppers, cherry tomatoes Operates a packing house
	Bkaot	Grapes, dates

		Operates a packing house
	Gitit	Figs, grapes, pomegranates
	Hamra	Dates, flowers, grapevines Organic dates Operates a packing house
	Kalia	Dates, grapevines, watermelons, onions, garlic, cherry tomatoes, peppers, organic tomatoes, peppers, herbs (mainly basil and chives) Operates a packing house
	Maskiot	Dates
	Mehola	Carrots, cucumbers, melons (for export)
	Mevo'ot yeriho	Lemons, dates
	Mitzpe Shalem	Medjool, Deglet Noor and Bahri dates Operates a packing house for dates Owns 50% of Vered-Hatamr dates corporation Owns 60% of Bahri dates crops with Ein Hanatziv and Tirat Tzvi Owns 50% of Dead Sea agriculture with Meshek Tzur Owns Ein Gedi spices with Kibutz Ein gedi and settlers from Na'ama, which grows mainly Basil and rokula.
	Na'ama	Dates, vegetables Organic vegetables, cucumbers Owns Ein Gedi spices with Kibutz Ein gedi and Mitzpe Shalem, which grows mainly Basil and rokula.
	Na'aran	Dates
	Nativ Hagdud	Vegetables, grapevines, flowers (for export)
	Patzael	Dates, grapes, peppers
	Ro'i	Dates, peppers, herbs, flowers (for export)
	Rotem	Dates
	Sdemot Mehola	Olives, bananas, oranges, clementines, flowers, Medjool and Deri dates (for export)
	Tomer	Grapevines, grapes, peppers, cherry tomatoes, dates, herbs, flowers (for export)
	Vered Yeriho	Dates, grapevines, figs, vegetables Owns 50% of Vered-Hatamr dates corporation
	Yitav	Dates, bananas, peppers
The Occupied Golan Heights	Afik	Apples, plums, pears
	Aloney	Apples, cherries, grapevines, organic apples
	Habashan	A partner in Golan Fruit and Golan Heights Wineries
	Aniam	Mangos, citrus, grapevines, flowers
	Avnei Eitan	Apples, peaches, nectarines, apricots, avocados, plums, grapevines

El-Rom	Apples, pears, avocados, blueberries, cherries, grapevines
Eliad	Apples, plums, olives Chateau Golan winery
Ein Zivan	Apples, avocados, cherries, corn, potatoes
Givat Yoav	Citrus, olives, bananas, grapes, grapevines
Gshor	Grapevines, avocados, apples
Hemdat	Dates
Kanaf	Pears
Keshet	Apples, cherries, mangos, peaches, nectarines, grapevines
Kfar Haruv	Almonds, avocados, nectarines, pears
Kidmat Zvi	Apples, grapevines, pears
Maale Gamla	Mangos, bananas, avocados, grapes, dates, citrus
Merom Golan	Apples, pears, peaches, kiwis, cherries, mangos, avocados, lychees Perot Golan packing house for apples, pears and cherries A partner in Golan Wineries
Metzar	Avocados, pecan nuts
Mevo Hama	Grapevines, corn, tomatoes, onions, herbs (for export)
Neot Golan	Pears, apples, avocados, olives
Neve Ativ	Apples, pears, cherries
Nov	Apples, apricots, pears, nectarines, peaches, grapevines, olives, flowers
Odem	Raspberries, cherries Har Odem winery
Ortal	Grapevines A partner in Golan Fruit packing house
Ramat Magshimim	Apples, pears, cherries, mangos, almonds, grapevines, flowers A partner in Golan Heights Wineries
Ramot	Bananas, mangos, lychees, feijoa, dates, guavas, avocados, flowers
Sha'al	Apples, plums, cherries, grapevines
Yonatan	Apples, pears, plums, mangos, passion fruit, corn, tomatoes, grapevines