

Supplier due diligence: Israel's military and occupation

For procurement, supply chain and compliance teams in companies, councils, universities and health bodies.

Why this is a procurement issue

Israel is committing genocide against Palestinians in Gaza, as a UN Commission of Inquiry found in September 2025. The International Court of Justice held in July 2024 that every state must prevent trade and investment that help maintain Israel's unlawful occupation of Palestinian territory. Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain and Slovenia now ban settlement goods, and the UK has announced a ban. Since October 2026 the UK can designate those who facilitate serious violations of humanitarian law, and the settlement builder Amana is designated in the UK and EU. The UK government advises against economic and financial activity in illegal Israeli settlements.

Red flags in a supplier

- Supplies the Israeli military or Ministry of Defense, directly or through a subsidiary.
- Operates in, sources from, or builds in Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory.
- Is listed in the UN database of businesses in settlements.
- Is named in the UN Special Rapporteur's June 2025 report on companies.
- Deals with a sanctioned settler organisation.

Questions to ask suppliers

1. Do you supply, directly or indirectly, the Israeli military or security forces? Which products or services?
2. Do you operate in, source from, or provide services to Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory?
3. What human rights due diligence have you carried out on these relationships since January 2024?
4. How do you screen for sanctioned persons and organisations, including settler organisations?
5. Will you confirm in writing that goods you supply do not originate in settlements?

Acting lawfully

- Decide on documented conduct, due diligence findings, sanctions and misconduct grounds, not nationality.
- Use the contract: renewal dates, termination clauses, supplier codes of conduct and human rights clauses.
- Record the evidence you relied on and the supplier's answers.
- Decide independently: do not agree a common position with competing buyers.
- Public bodies: procurement law limits the grounds on which you can exclude or score a supplier. In the UK, the Procurement Act 2023 and section 17 of the Local Government Act 1988 bar weighing where a contractor does business, so base decisions on sanctions, breaches of law, professional misconduct or contract terms, and take legal advice before excluding.

Check a supplier

Search the [company profiles at palestiniangenocide.org/boycott/companies](https://palestiniangenocide.org/boycott/companies) for sourced evidence on a supplier, its decision-makers and the risks to raise.