



Non-Enforcement of the Law on Israeli Employers in the Occupied Territories:

A Selective List of Israeli Companies Violating
Palestinian Workers' Rights

October 2013

In 2008, 43 Palestinian workers sued the Israeli company "Even Bar" and its owner Eyal Yona for non-payment of minimum wages and social benefits since the beginning of their employment in 2004. Including interest, the company's debt to these Palestinian workers amounted to NIS 4.7 million (as of 2007). During the lengthy legal proceedings, 30 workers accepted compromise settlements that were much lower than the amounts to which they were entitled.

Five years later, Justice Daniel Goldberg of the Jerusalem Labor Court (LC 2549/08) ruled that Even Bar was required to pay NIS 584,000 to the ten workers who continued to pursue their claim in court.

The verdict handed down on June 13, 2013 acknowledged the systematic exploitation of workers over the course of years, a form of discrimination based on the sole fact that the workers were "Palestinians from the Territories." The employer's claim that since the workers were recruited by a Palestinian contractor ("rais") who was himself an employee of the company in charge of other Palestinian employees, and in view of the long-term nature of their employment, both parties had agreed that the terms of employment would be according to Jordanian law which preceded the Occupation, and not according to current Israeli labor law.

In addition to the approximately 100 Palestinian workers, Even Bar also employed around 15 Israeli workers (mainly in administration) whose terms of employment were in accordance with Israeli labor law. Justice Goldberg, who accepted most of the employees' claims dismissed the defendant's claim and ruled that **the High Court of Justice Ruling (5666/03) - the "Kav LaOved Ruling"** issued in October 2007 applies the principle of equality to all workers employed by Israeli companies and that Israeli labor law applies to Palestinians employed in the "Israeli enclaves" in the Territories. His reasoning was that a factory operating within the territory of an Israeli municipal authority is part of the Israeli economy, paying taxes to Israel for the employment of Palestinian workers. Moreover, due to the normative considerations involved, Goldberg also based his ruling on the principle of equality.

Most of the claims against Even Bar were accepted and each of the ten plaintiffs was awarded sums ranging between NIS 42,000 and NIS 70,000. The total sum awarded was approximately NIS 584,000. One can only imagine the profits made by this company's owners at the expense of the many dozens of Palestinian workers in their employ over the years who did not join the lawsuit.

The Even Bar case is merely a single (although not a singular) example of the double standard typical of companies and factories operating in the industrial parks established in the Occupied Territories. The ruling of the High Court of Justice has not deterred this phenomenon and has not motivated the Ministry of Economics (formerly the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor) to tighten its supervision or toughen its law enforcement. This intentional discrimination found in settlement enterprises verges on suspected contempt of court. **Dozens of complaints have been and are still being transferred to the Enforcement Department of the Ministry of Economics by Kav LaOved – the Worker’s Hotline, but the Ministry does not respond.** In the few cases in which an inspection was carried out, the findings were not published, and to the best of our knowledge, no action was ever taken against the companies involved. In May 2006, Kav LaOved found out that an inspector from the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Labor had visited the Even Bar factory following numerous complaints against it, but no report was ever issued and no measures were taken against its owner.

This is not the only case, as was revealed by the State Comptroller’s Report for 2011: “...the audit shows that, even though approximately four years have passed since the HCJ ruling of October 2007, which concluded that the existing distinction between an Israeli and a Palestinian employed in Judea and Samaria is, in its circumstances, unlawful, the Inter-ministerial Committee Position Paper, on examination of the need to amend the Security Legislation with respect to labor law, states that the Committee is 'only just beginning' its analysis of the labor laws in the OPT.”¹

Previous to 2013, the Enforcement Department had been responsive to complaints about lack of payment of minimum wages. However, in 2013, the Enforcement Department has been inactive and, in response to a Freedom of Information petition filed by Kav LaOved about the number of inspections and investigations completed this year, the response of the Ministry of Economics was that further enforcement depended upon the analysis and recommendations of the Inter-ministerial Committee. **In essence, all enforcement of labor law in the Occupied Territories depends on a Committee which has been and continues to be inactive.**

The number of Palestinian workers who are permitted to work in Israel is limited by quotas that are determined by the government. The permitted quota allocated to the various sectors to date, according data published by the Civil Administration, is

¹ State Comptroller's Report (2011). Chapter Seven: Industrial Parks in the Judea and Samaria Area and the Rural Sector.

44,450 workers. In contrast, **there is no limitation of the number of Palestinian workers allowed to work in industrial parks in the settlements or the seam zone** where criteria for employment of Palestinians are more flexible. In the settlements it is permitted to employ single people over 18, whereas in Israel a Palestinian must be over 24 and married with children in order to be eligible for employment. It is currently estimated that approximately 20,000-25,000 Palestinians are employed by Israeli concerns operating in the Occupied Territories.

Based on data amassed by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics for the last quarter of 2012, the unemployment rate in the West Bank is 20.1%. Such a threateningly high unemployment rate, together with the difficulties of obtaining work permits for employment in Israel, force Palestinians to accept jobs in factories in industrial parks in the settlements, notwithstanding the inferior pay and social benefits there as compared to Israel. **Hence these factories benefit both from the economic advantages granted to them by Israel for situating themselves in an area of national priority and from the authorities' willful blindness regarding Palestinian workers' rights.** This situation creates a convenient basis for the exploitation of workers who have little bargaining power and thus can only file lawsuits once their employment has been terminated (when they are no longer in fear of losing their jobs). In this situation, Palestinian workers lose a considerable part of their rights due to application of the statute of limitations. In most cases Palestinian workers' claims end in settlements much smaller than what they deserve under law.

The significance of the Even Bar verdict has motivated Kav LaOved to publish a partial, but significant list of companies and factories in the Occupied Territories that have been sued by their Palestinian employees for violation of labor laws. Relative to the extent of these violations, few Palestinian workers whose rights have been violated apply for redress in Israeli labor courts. One must therefore bear in mind the partiality of the published information and the fact that many claims end in settlement agreements that are not made public. The information published in this list is publicly accessible on business and legal websites and databases, and even though it is only a limited sample, it nevertheless provides an illustration of a far more extensive situation.

It should be noted that most of the companies that were sued are rated in business databases as having reasonable financial resources and many obtain good ratings in the "payment ethics" section. **It is regrettable that the systematic violations of labor law that have prompted these court rulings have no effect on company ratings and**

that the prodigious number of lawsuits filed against them is simply referred to as a “warning”, a status open to interpretation by investors, suppliers, and customers.

In producing this report, Kav LaOved hopes that the information published herein will lead to enhanced enforcement of recognized Israeli labor law in the OPT and stop the exploitation of Palestinian workers who constitute a fundamental part of the economy of the occupation.

List of Israeli Companies Violating Palestinian Workers' Rights

Below is the list of companies reviewed in this report; in the following pages, further information about each company is presented, along with the number of workers which have sued the company in recent years.

1. A.S. Madafei Jerusalem Metal Furniture Manufacturing Ltd. – Ma'ale Adumim
2. Matim Li Stores (1997) Ltd. Clothing Factory – Barkan Industrial Park
3. Aluminum Construction Ltd. – Ma'ale Adumim Industrial Park
4. Mia Food Industries Ltd. - Ma'ale Adumim Industrial Park
5. Mega Print Ltd. – Barkan Industrial Park
6. Avgi Moris 2000 (1997) Ltd. – Barkan Industrial Park
7. Rosi International Trade Ltd. – Barkan Industrial Park
8. Ofertex Industries (1997) Ltd. – Barkan Industrial Park
9. Bar Mazon Produce (1997) Ltd. – Barkan Industrial Park
10. Ta'aman - Food Marketing Ltd. (formerly Yehuda Chayim Marketing Ltd.) – Ma'ale Adumim
11. Atir Ari Ltd. – Ma'ale Efrayim Industrial Park
12. Guy Zarfati Factories Ltd. – Karnei Shomron
13. Raham Quality Products Ltd. – Barkan Industrial Park
14. Y.H.A. Metals Ltd. – Ma'ale Adumim Industrial Park
15. Yesh Karton Products Ltd. (Petach Tikva) – Nitzanei Shalom Industrial Park
16. Wood and Shade Woodworking and Sunshades Ltd. – Ma'ale Adumim Industrial Park
17. Ben Shitrit Haim Metals Ltd. – Ma'ale Adumim Industrial Park

A.S. Madafei Jerusalem Metal Furniture Manufacturing Ltd. – Ma’ale Adumim

A private company, which is also known by its trade name: “Metallic.” The company engages in planning, manufacturing and assembling modular shelves, mainly for warehouses.

Ownership: Arkady and Silvia Kushnir of Jerusalem; CEO: Eddi Kushnir

In 2012, the company expanded its workforce in order to reduce the scope of work performed via contractors.

Customers: Industrial and commercial companies; marketing chains, including “Mega” and UPS; institutions, including Assaf Herofeh Medical Center and the Israeli Police.

Income turnover: For 2012 it was 11.9 million NIS. Since 2010 the company started carrying out large shelving projects which doubled its profits. The company refused to present financial documents to the rating company.

In 2011 and 2012 the company was sued by two Palestinian workers for **26,296 NIS**. The verdict (R.L.C. 1369-10) for another action that was filed in 2010 was issued in 2013 and described below in the case study:

S., a Palestinian laborer from the Jericho area, was employed by Madafei Jerusalem for two years and two months, from March 20, 2005 until July 15, 2007. About three years later, S. sued the company at the Regional Labor Court in Jerusalem, via Advocate Hashem Masrawa, for the payment of minimum wage differentials, severance pay, payment in lieu of advance notice, recuperation pay, annual leave compensation and holiday pay. He was offered a settlement but declined and decided to pursue the legal proceeding. In Justice Sarah Sdeior’s judgment, issued on March 21, 2013, she dismissed the company’s claim that it had paid the worker all of his rights under Jordanian law and that the High Court’s ruling [regarding application of Israeli law] was only effective after its announcement in October 2007. The verdict charged the company with paying the worker his claims in the total sum of 59,521 NIS. What is special about S.’s story is his refusal to settle and his insistence on a judicial decision. This is not a small matter, since most workers are financially unable to afford waiting many years, as well as afford good legal representation and provide sufficient evidence.

Matim Li Stores (1997) Ltd. Clothing Factory – Barkan Industrial Park

A private company that operates the clothing store chain "Matim Li." The chain markets plus size clothes for men and women and operates more than 90 branches throughout Israel. More than half of the branches are operated by franchises, although the lease agreements and the stock are controlled by the company.

Ownership: Avi Malka (via the parent company Malka Retail Group Ltd.); CEO: Yosef Aviv. Affiliated companies: Retail Outlet Ltd. (women's clothing); Avi Malka Management and Assets Ltd. (management services); Jump Fashion Ltd. (women's and girls' clothing), which was purchased by Avi Malka in late 2009. As is known, in March 2013 Malka purchased Office Depot for 42 million NIS.

No. of employees: 250 (as of September 2012)

Income turnover: Stable in the last years and amounted to approximately 130 million NIS. No financial statements were presented. Most of the company's purchases are overseas, mainly in China and Turkey.

A rating agency requested a response from the company's management about the large number of claims that were filed against it in labor court. The company responded that the lawsuits concerned workers from the Territories in sewing workshops which serve as suppliers to the company, and that the company is a third party in these actions.

From 2011 until April 2013 the company has been sued by 32 Palestinian workers for the sum of **365,689 NIS**.

Yosef Muhamed Alsheikh from the village Azun Atme was employed by Matim Li at its clothing factory in the Barkan Industrial Zone since February 24, 2010, until his termination on December 18, 2011. In March 2012 the worker sued the company via Advocate Hashem Masrawa at the Regional Labor Court in Tel Aviv (37538-03-12). According to the complaint, Alsheikh earned 12 NIS/hour (approxiamtely half of the statutory minimum wage). He worked five days a week from 8 am until 9 pm and was sometimes made to work night shifts without receiving overtime pay. He did not receive payslips or attendance reports from his employers. He was terminated by the factory's manager due to his refusal to sign a no-claims letter, while the other Palestinian employees did in fact sign to declare that they were contract workers and aware that "there are and shall be no employment relations"

between the workers and “Matim Li Stores” and/or the company’s affiliated companies.

Alsheikh has filed a lawsuit to claim his unpaid wages, severance pay, advance notice pay, recuperation pay, annual leave compensation, holiday pay, minimum wage differentials, pension fund contributions, 26-day wage withholding (in November and December 2012), plus interest differentials, reimbursement of travel expenses and overtime pay in the sum of NIS 107,777. The action is still pending in court.

Aluminum Construction Ltd. – Ma’ale Adumim Industrial Park

A private company for planning, manufacturing and installation of glass screen walls set in aluminum profiles.

Ownership: Ram-Avraham, Mayan and Reut Boneh of Jerusalem

No. of employees: The company employs approximately 200 employees. Its main customers are large construction companies specializing in building towers. Among the known towers to which the company supplied screen walls are the Government Center Tower in Tel Aviv, the Azrieli Center Square Tower, the Twin Towers in Ramat Gan and the World Bank Building in Belarus.

Income turnover: In the last two years it stands at around 50 million NIS and in legal and business internet databases it receives a good ethics rating for punctual payment to its suppliers. Nonetheless, the company failed to lawfully pay its Palestinian employees and has accumulated no few legal actions for violation of social rights and minimum wage differentials.

Four Palestinian workers sued the company after being terminated due to repeatedly refusing, under threats from the employer, to consent to an employment agreement in which their pay was to be determined according to Israeli law only from January 1, 2011 onwards, and in which social benefits that had not been paid to them in the past would be waived. Compensation for minimum wage differentials and social benefits amounted to approximately 250,000 NIS for each worker. On July 2, 2012, the company filed claims against three of the workers for malicious causing of damage (the fourth worker accepted a financial offer and withdrew his claim).

In the counter-complaints (L.C. 45971-04-12, 25704-04-12), the company stated that its products are designed for large projects and that it receives orders from construction companies worth millions of Shekels, and that therefore “any damage caused to its products is immeasurably costly.” The company further noted that for manufacturing its products it purchased highly advanced mechanical equipment worth millions of Shekels and thus trained its best employees to perform the tasks at the manufacturing hall “so that the products manufactured thereby would be flawless, properly packed.” This statement was intended as an excuse for the tort action filed by the company against the workers in the sum of approximately 400,000 NIS for each employee. Concurrently, a complaint was filed with the police against the workers and they were summoned for questioning. The mere summoning of Palestinians who are residents of the Territories to a police questioning following a complaint by an Israeli citizen triggers a denial of entry to the settlements and to Israel. They are thus denied the possibility of working for another employer. The economic significance of such a measure, which was taken against them only after they claimed their legal rights, is obvious. The injunction order was removed after the intervention of a lawyer on behalf of Kav LaOved. The workers’ claim and the counter-claim are still pending in court.

Mia Food Industries Ltd. - Ma’ale Adumim Industrial Park

A private company for food manufacturing, importing and marketing.

Ownership: Amichai and Yehuda Wertheimer, Shmuel Rivlin, Moshe Weissman, Yisrael Genzel

Affiliated companies: Shelach Yazamoot Ltd. – a supermarket chain and food marketing company; Hameashenet Ltd. – preserved and smoked meat company.

No. of employees: 150 (as of March 2013). In the peak months – from January to March – the number of employees increases.

Customers: Approximately 750 organizations and companies, including Rami Levi HaShikma Marketing, Supersal Supermarkets, Mega Supermarkets and Latet – Israeli Humanitarian Aid (a non-profit organization).

Income turnover: In 2012, the turnover was 108 million NIS.

From 2009 to 2013 the company was sued by 44 Palestinian workers for **1,475,505 NIS**.

Mega Print Ltd. – Barkan Industrial Park

A private company that manufactures disposable clothing and clothing accessories, tablecloths, rubber gloves, and disposable medical products.

Ownership: Drora and Raphael Levi

Affiliated Companies: Dibo Bad Marketing Ltd.

No. of employees: 55 (as of July 2012)

From 2010 to July 2013, the company was sued by 42 Palestinian workers for the sum of **1,677,652 NIS**.

Avgi Moris 2000 (1997) Ltd. – Barkan Industrial Park

A private company in importing, manufacturing and marketing bedroom furniture and furniture for children's bedrooms and cafeterias. Since March 2013, the company has been operating under a liquidator.

Joint ownership and management: Oslo Ben Zion from Lod and Naftali Cohen from Holon

Affiliated Companies: Look Hasalon Ltd. (Barkan): Habayit – Rahitim Mibayit Tov Ltd. (Barkan)

No. of employees: 80, including owners (as of November 2011)

Customers: Retail companies and businesses as well as online sales websites, including Aminach, Best Rahit, and Tiv Furniture.

Income turnover: 20.5 million (in 2010)

From 2009 to 2012 the company was sued by 54 Palestinian workers for the sum of **1,233,739 NIS**.

Rosi International Trade Ltd. – Barkan Industrial Park

A private company (since December 2002) in retail furniture and furniture accessories, including mail order by means of catalogues. All of its sales are performed in the local market. The company operates under a liquidator.

Ownership: Elad Beno from Or Yehuda; Amir Beno

Affiliated companies: Rosi Initiatives and Investments Ltd.; Eliad Daniel Investments Ltd.

No. of employees: 12, including the owner (as of January 2012). In 2010 the company resolved to stop the production line and on April 30, 2012, an order was issued to dissolve the company.

Customers: Sharonit Building & Development Co. Ltd.; A.B. Sky International Trade Ltd. (electronic trading) and more.

Income turnover in 2011: 10,000,000 NIS

From 2009 to 2012 the company was sued by 44 Palestinian workers for the sum of **998,912 NIS**.

Ofertex Industries (1997) Ltd. – Barkan Industrial Park

A private company (since 1997) for recycling textile waste, processing leftover cloth and manufacturing home cleaning products, such as sponges, wipes and various home textile products.

Owner and manager: Tzvi Meir

Affiliated companies: Ofertex Ltd. (durable goods); Meirtex Ltd. (rags); Tzvi Meir Assets Ltd. (business services)

No. of employees: 150 (as of August 2011)

Distribution of sales: 70% export to Europe, US and Latin America and 30% to the domestic market. Main customers in Israel include Hogla and Sano.

From 2008 to March 2013 the company was sued by 25 Palestinian workers for the sum of **546,988 NIS**.

Bar Mazon Produce (1997) Ltd. – Barkan Industrial Park

A private company producing cakes, cookies, pies and pastries under the brands “Nostalgia,” “Maafe Haaretz” and “Free Bakery” (pastries without gluten and kosher for Passover).

Ownership: Savi and Yaakov Bahar (Bahar Y.S. Investments & Initiation Ltd. – 50%); Kleiner-Paz Irit Ita, Paz Gai (Bar Produce Ltd. – 50%). Co-CEOs: Gai Paz, Savi Bahar, Yaakov Bahar.

Affiliated companies: Bar Produce Ltd.; Y.S. Bahar Investments & Initiation Ltd.; Paz Gai Ltd.

No. of employees: 70 (as of May 2013). The number of employees increases in the winter due to seasonal increase in the demand for products. In July 2013, the company moved to a larger compound in the Barkan Industrial Park in order to increase the production capacity.

Customers: The company’s products are sold to wholesalers who distribute the products to marketing chains and retailers. Most of its sales (93%) are intended for the domestic market and the rest is exported to the US, France, Belgium, Italy and England. Suppliers report a positive payment ethics.

Income turnover: In 2012, 800,000 NIS (reported by the company)

From 2008 to April 2013, the company was sued by 12 Palestinian workers for the sum of **549,124 NIS**.

Ta’aman - Food Marketing Ltd. (formerly Yehuda Chayim Marketing Ltd.) – Ma’ale Adumim

A long-time private company for manufacturing, importing and marketing food products for the ultra orthodox Jewish community.

Ownership: Yehuda, Esther, Dror and Shalom Chayim from Jerusalem and Givat Ze’ev

Affiliated companies: Super Deal Food Products (94) which operates supermarkets in Jerusalem; Ta'aman Real Estate and Ta'aman Mansion Ltd. which hold real estate property

No. of employees: 100 (as of May 2013)

Customers: Food product retailers and marketing chains such as Supersal Supermarkets, Rami Levi HaShikma Marketing, Zol Be'shefa, Osher Ad, Machsanei Mazon Big & Cheap Ltd., Neve Yerushalayim (seminary for girls) and more. 95% of its produce is intended for the domestic market and 5% for export.

Income turnover: 155 million NIS in 2012 according to its reports (without presenting financial statements)

In 2010-2012 the company was sued by 10 Palestinian workers for the sum of **439,362 NIS**.

Atir Ari Ltd. – Ma'ale Efrayim Industrial Park

A private company also known as "ATIF Packing" (1980) Ltd. for packing and labeling services.

Owners: Emile Chanan from Oranit and Seitus Jacobs Asso; Co-managers: Emile and Asher Chanan. 66% of the ownership is held by the principle company "Jacobs Associates" of Switzerland.

Affiliated company: Sheliplast Ltd. (plastic sheets).

From 2010 to April 2013, 11 Palestinian workers sued the company for the sum of **350,956 NIS**. In June 2009, Globes published reports that connected the company to the investigation of a fraud attributed to the guardianship corporation "Keren Dorei Dorot."

Guy Zarfati Factories Ltd. – Karnei Shomron

A private company for manufacturing waste collection containers (since 2002).

Owner and CEO: Guy Zarfati

No. of employees: 50 (as of June 2012)

In 2011, the company won a tender from the City of Eilat for the purchase of waste collection containers.

In 2009-2012 the company was sued by 12 Palestinian workers for the sum of **211,277 NIS**.

Raham Quality Products Ltd. – Barkan Industrial Park

A private company for manufacturing display cases for stores and offices, shelves, toys, and plastic products.

Ownership: Golda, Uri and Shay Barazani (co-CEOs) from Ramat Gan and Kiryat Uno. The company owns real estate property.

No. of employees: 25 including owners (as of 2012)

Customers: Most of them are in the US and Asia; 97% intended for export and 3% for the domestic market.

Income turnover: 5 million NIS (for 2009)

Since 2010 until May 2013 the company was sued by 13 Palestinian workers for the sum of **198,245 NIS**.

Y.H.A. Metals Ltd. – Ma'ale Adumim Industrial Park

A private company for wholesale of bicycle parts and accessories.

Owner and manager: Yosef Asraf from Mevasseret Zion

Affiliated companies: Bike rental services

No. of employees: As of March 2011, the company employed 5 workers.

From 2008 to 2011 the company was sued by 4 Palestinian workers for the sum of **86,732 NIS**.

Yesh Karton Products Ltd. (Petach Tikva) – Nitzanei Shalom Industrial Park

A private company manufacturing and marketing bubble wrap sheets and bags, foamed polyethylene and nylon glue rolls.

Owners and joint managers: Yona and Shachar Kadmon from Petach Tikva

No. of employees: The company employs 22 employees (as of April 2013).

Customers: All of its purchases and sales are in the domestic market. Among the company's customers: Newpan Telecom Ltd.; A.Y. Manpower Services Ltd.; Selling Points Promotion Ltd.; Karat Israel Ltd. and more.

From 2008 to June 2013 the company was sued by 6 Palestinian workers for the sum of **78,633 NIS**.

Wood and Shade Woodworking and Sunshades Ltd. – Ma'ale Adumim Industrial Park

A private company for manufacturing wood products and sunshades for balconies.

Owner and CEO: Shim'on Cohen from Ma'ale Adumim

No. of employees: 5 (as of February 2011)

In 2009 to 2011 the company was sued by 4 Palestinian workers the sum of **64,097 NIS**.

Ben Shitrit Haim Metals Ltd. – Ma'ale Adumim Industrial Park

A private company for heat metal processing and special tool machines for cheap processing.

Owner: Haim and Rahel Ben Shitrit; CEO: Avi Ben Shitrit from Beit Shemesh

No. of employees: 16 (as of March 2011)

Sale turnover: 5 million NIS (for 2010)

In 2011 and in 2012 the company was sued by 6 Palestinian workers for the sum of **59,681 NIS**.

Acknowledgments

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Kav LaOved (Worker's Hotline) is an independent non-profit, non-governmental organization committed to the defense of workers' rights and the enforcement of Israeli labor law designed to protect every worker in Israel, irrespective of nationality, religion, gender, and legal status.

Modes of Action

Individual assistance to workers via public reception hours, the telephone hotline, the website and social media, field visits and more

Legal and procedural support by advising and representing workers

Public advocacy through development of position papers, attendance in parliamentary committees, ongoing dialogue with various government ministries, and principled petitions to Israeli labor courts

Cooperative partnership with state authorities, monitoring current policies, encouraging effective enforcement over employers, and supervising the granting of employment licenses and work permits

Education and community outreach by raising awareness of workers' rights to individual workers and society at large through workshops, lectures, research, reports and media

Partnerships with a wide range of Israeli and international organizations, unions, and institutions

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