

BEHIND THE BARREL:

AN UPDATE ON THE ORIGINS OF ISRAEL'S FUEL SUPPLY

November 2025



BACKGROUND

During Israel's [two-year-long assault on Gaza](#), an estimated 67,000 Palestinians have been killed by Israeli forces, including over 20,000 children. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled that Israel's actions are [unlawful](#), and a [UN Commission](#) concluded that Israel has committed genocide in the Gaza Strip. The Secretary General of Amnesty International, Agnes Callamard, said of the ceasefire agreed in October 2025, "A ceasefire doesn't mean the end of genocide, unlawful occupation or apartheid."

Oil Change International commissioned Data Desk to provide [an overview of the supply chains](#) bringing crude oil and refined petroleum products to Israel, with a focus on fuel supplies to the country's armed forces, released in March 2024. A second [updated analysis](#), examining the responsibility of major oil companies, was published in August 2024.

This briefing provides an updated overview of petroleum flows by country of origin. It covers all delivered shipments of crude oil and refined products that departed the originating country from November 1, 2023, to October 1, 2025.

We tracked a total of 323 shipments from 25 countries containing crude oil or refined products, amounting to nearly 21.2 million tonnes. We break this down below:

CRUDE OIL

Twelve countries supplied Israel with crude oil, delivering 171 shipments containing over 17.9 million tonnes during this period (November 1, 2023, to October 1, 2025) (Table 1). The vast majority came from Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan, which supplied 70%.

Azeri oil is delivered via the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) pipeline, which terminates in Ceyhan, Turkey, where the crude is loaded onto tankers for export. Thus, Turkey is listed as the country of origin for these shipments. However, all of the crude is identified as "Azeri-BTC". Kazakh oil is delivered to the Russian Black Sea coast near Novorossiysk via the Caspian Pipeline Consortium (CPC) pipeline. These shipments are listed as originating in Russia. All but one of these 56 shipments were listed as CPC Kazakh crude, with the outlier listed as CPC Russian. As Table 1 shows, the remaining crude oil supplied during this period originated on the African continent, except for four shipments from Brazil.

Although the data suggests that oil was last shipped from Brazil in March 2024, the Director of the Rio de Janeiro Oil Workers Union [has written](#) that Brazil may have redirected its oil exports to Israel via Italy. This is linked to an increase in Brazilian crude deliveries to the Sarrach refinery in Sardinia, together with an increase in refined product exports from that refinery to Israel.

Table 1: Crude Oil Shipments to Israel - November 1, 2023 - October 1, 2025

Origin Country	Crude Oil (in tonnes)	Number of Shipments
Turkey (Azeri)	7,146,417	61
Russia (Kazakh)	5,362,251	55
Gabon	2,288,858	21
Nigeria	1,112,229	12
Brazil	584,041	4
Republic of the Congo	391,602	3
Egypt	335,066	8
Democratic Republic of the Congo	326,210	3
Angola	132,142	1
Equatorial Guinea	79,400	1
Russia (Russian)	76,790	1
Ghana	68,364	1
TOTAL	17,903,370	171

Source: Kpler via Data Desk. Countries in parentheses specify the source country of the crude oil only where the origin country is not the same.



REFINED PRODUCTS

Table 2: Refined Petroleum Product Shipments to Israel - November 1, 2023 - October 1, 2025

Origin Country	Crude Oil (in tonnes)	Number of Shipments
Russian Federation	1,468,396	50
Greece	506,600	24
United States	416,462	11
Italy	310,055	14
Cyprus	174,675	12
Albania	105,585	5
Nigeria	96,717	3
Spain	67,463	8
France	51,701	10
Bulgaria	33,198	2
Saudi Arabia	29,327	3
Egypt	7,227	3
India	5,262	1
Turkey	5,099	3
Georgia	2,564	1
Belgium	1,904	1
Netherlands	525	1
TOTAL	3,282,760	152

Source: Kpler via Data Desk

Seventeen countries supplied Israel with 152 shipments of refined petroleum products totaling almost 3.3 million tonnes (Table 2). Russia was the largest supplier, accounting for 45% of volumes shipped during the period. The United States is notable for being the sole supplier of JP-8, a jet fuel blend specifically designed for military aircraft. It sent nine shipments totaling 360,000 tonnes of JP-8, as well as two shipments of diesel, all from Valero's Bill Greehey Refinery in Corpus Christi, Texas.



THE RESPONSIBILITY OF STATES

A [legal opinion](#) on the Obligations of Third States and Corporations to Prevent and Punish Genocide in Gaza, published by Dr. Irene Pietropaoli, Senior Fellow in Business and Human Rights at the British Institute of International and Comparative Law, outlines the responsibility of states and raises the question of whether these states' role in Israel's fuel supply contravenes these obligations. Dr. Pietropaoli told us in an emailed statement: "The obligation of States to comply with the ICJ interim Order flow directly from Article I of the Genocide Convention, which requires States to undertake 'to prevent and to punish genocide'. The ICJ Order finding 'a real and imminent risk that irreparable prejudice will be caused to the rights found by the Court to be plausible' means that States are now aware of the risk of genocide being committed in Gaza. States must consider that their military or other assistance to Israel's military operations in Gaza may put them at a risk of being complicit in genocide under the Genocide Convention."

In August 2024, Colombian President Gustavo Petro [announced](#) that Colombia was "officially" halting coal exports to Israel, citing the use of Colombian coal in weapons used against Palestinians in Gaza.

In September 2025, the UN's Independent International Commission called on member states to "cease the transfer of arms and other equipment or items, including jet fuel, to the State of Israel or third States where there is reason to suspect their use in military operations that have involved or could involve the commission of genocide."

CONCLUSION

The states that have supplied Israel with fuel during this period have done so in full knowledge of its atrocities. Their complicity is documented here to hold these states accountable for their actions. These states must address their role in the genocide and cease their complicity. UN member states should adhere to the recommendations of the Human Rights Council and the International Court of Justice.

