



Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute (MAS)

# **The Economic Base of Israel's Colonial Settlements in the West Bank**

**Nu'man Kanafani  
Ziad Ghaith**

**2012**



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**The Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute (MAS)**

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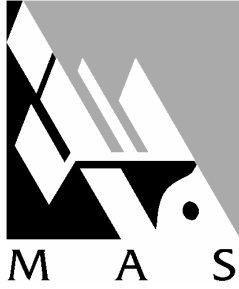
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## **Foreword**

The Israeli colonization of the Palestinian territory, which started after 1976, is settler colonization; it extends control over Palestinian land and other natural resources and exploits them exclusively for the benefit of Israelis. It uproots the indigenous Palestinian inhabitants from their land and houses and substitutes them with new and old Jewish immigrants from Israel.

Most of the studies that deal with the Israeli colonial activities in the Palestinian Territory concentrate on providing information about the size of the confiscated areas, the number of housing units built in settlements and the number of settlers. The economics of the settlements, i.e the type of economic activities in the colonies, in the settlers' industrial parks, the number of workers in the productive units and the levels of productivity and wages remain without documentation or thorough analysis.

The present study deals with the economic base of the settlements and is the first of its kind in Arabic. It intends to fill this gap and to shed light on the economic dimensions of Israeli colonial activities. It comes at a time when there is a need to accelerate resistance to colonization, and to boycott settlements' products in both local and international markets, a colonization which violates the Fourth Geneva Convention and international law.

The present study makes an important contribution to our knowledge about the economic foundation of the settlements and provides detailed information on Israeli violations of international law and Palestinian rights.

I would like to thank all those who have contributed to this study starting with the research authors, those who provided the data and the reviewers from research institutions, private and public sectors, and civil society.

In the end I would like to express our gratitude to the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) and the Islamic Development Bank who sponsor the research program addressing the priorities of the Palestinian national authorities, which this study is part of.

**Dr. Samir Abdullah**  
**Director General**



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## Executive Summary

Palestinians have access to relatively good information on the number, locations and land-areas of Israel's colonial settlements in the West Bank. There is also detailed information on the population of settlements, their organizational structures and affiliations. Such data is attainable from a periodical published by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, as well as from publications of NGOs operative in the Palestinian Territories (e.g. PASSIA). Yet, there is a significant dearth of information on the economic structure of the Israeli colonies, including the composition of the labor force, the demography, the pattern and sources of external funding and the nature of economic activities. This lack of information figured clearly during the 2011 campaign, initiated by the Palestinian National Authority, to boycott the products of Israeli settlements.

This study aims to fill this gap. It seeks, in particular, to achieve two goals: to provide as much information as possible on the economic base of the Israeli settlements in the West Bank; and to analyze this information in order to identify the strengths and weaknesses of their economic foundations and their corresponding productive structures, whilst quantifying the contribution and cost of these colonies to the Israeli economy.

The inadequate information on the economic structure of the Israeli settlements highlights the importance of undertaking this research. Such information is, in fact, indispensable for the design and implementation of appropriate policies to boycott the settlements and their products, both in domestic and in international markets. Furthermore, this information is necessary to equip the Palestinian negotiator with appropriate and updated data to discuss the future of these settlements. This knowledge is also important with regards to the lay person, helping them to understand how settlers in these colonies earn their living and to appreciate the importance of boycotting their products.

It is no secret that there are grievous difficulties in obtaining reliable information on the economic base of the settlements. Such information is highly sensitive and can have serious consequences, whether within the Israeli society, political system or internationally, in relation to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Needless to say that conducting field research to identify the economic structures of the settlements is out of the question.

The study builds upon two main sources of information: The Israeli sources, whether from official publications or from the numerous reports produced by Israeli NGOs and peace activists; and a database made available, especially to this research, by the Haifa-based Centre for Planning and Urban Studies.

The study aims to use all information available, from multiple sources, to provide a comprehensive picture of the economic structure of the settlements. We hope that this study, despite the unavoidable shortcomings due to scarce and contradictory published information, will help to fill the gap in information on the economics of the settlements and trigger a flow of further analytical studies on the economics of Israel's colonies, as a strategy to combat their cancer-like expansion on Palestinian soil.

### **Study Structure**

The study includes five chapters, a concluding section and three appendices. Chapter one reviews the historical background of the settlements, including the numbers of settlements, the number of settlers, their demographic structure, along with the geographical distribution of settlements, their administrative structure and the ideological makeup.

Chapter two examines the labor force and employment in the settlements, the sectoral distribution of labor and provides data analysis of the place of residence compared to the workplace of the settlers. The chapter ends with review of Palestinian labor in the settlements.

Chapter three tackles economic activities in the Israeli settlements in the West Bank. First, is a review of the agricultural sector, including the cultivated area, production and value-added relative to the rates within the Green Line. Special attention is paid to agricultural activities of the settlements in the Jordan Valley and northern Dead Sea. Second, is an examination of the industrial sector, including the number of firms, the industrial areas, the geographical distribution of industrial enterprises, the composition of industrial products and the degree of technological sophistication of industrial production in the colonies. Third, it considers the quarries and mining activities, as well as tourism, natural reserves and water use of the settlements. The chapter concludes with insights on the export activity of the products coming from the settlements, with a special focus on export to the EU and to the Palestinian market.

Chapter four explores the forms of support (governmental and private) to the economic activities in the settlements, including the 'explicit'

governmental budgetary support, 'disguised' subsidies, the intensive support to industrial firms in the industrial parks, the subsidies to house purchases in the settlements and the services provided by Israeli commercial banks to municipal bodies and individual settlers. The chapter also examines the economic costs of the settlements to the Israeli economy. It reviews various studies that gave accounts of total construction costs of the existing houses and facilities in the colonies, as well as the costs of evacuating these settlements, based on the amounts paid by the Israeli government to evacuate settlers from the Gaza Strip.

Chapter five addresses the share of the settlements in the aggregate economic indicators of the Israeli economy: the settlements' share in the total gross domestic product of Israel; in private and public consumption; and in spending on capital formation.

With regard to the appendices, Appendix one shows the number of settlers and their growth rates between 1976 and 2010 (taken from Israeli statistics); Appendix two shows a list of the settlements with information regarding the year of establishment, the growth of the population, their institutional status and their location relevant to the Separation Wall. Appendix three is a list of some 230 Israeli companies operating in the settlements and the main products which they produce.

### **Conclusions and policy recommendations**

International law (Article 55 of the Geneva Convention and 55 of the Hague Regulations) state that the Occupying Power may not exploit resources or confiscate supplies available in the occupied territory, except for two purposes: to provide for the occupying troops and administrative personnel and to provide for the needs of the occupied civilian population. Undoubtedly, the Israeli occupation has economically exploited the Palestinian territory to a degree far beyond that recognized by international law. As made clear in this research, the Israeli economic exploitation of the occupied West Bank is run intensively in four areas: exploitation of ground and surface water; exploitation of quarries and the resources from the Dead Sea, exploitation of touristic and natural sites; and confiscation and use of land for residential and agricultural purposes. In this sense, the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territory has economic dimensions and motives. However, the question of whether the occupation is a profitable enterprise, i.e. whether the economic returns from the occupation outweigh the cost of retaining the Palestinian land, remains controversial. The present study shows that this enterprise is probably not commercially profitable.

The data and analysis presented in this study - despite some inevitable shortcomings- leave a strong impression that Israel's colonial settlements in the West Bank are, in the first place, an ideological/political project rather than an economic enterprise. The settlements in the West Bank are unlike the models of European settlements in the nineteenth century in Africa and Asia. The latter had obvious economic intentions; to create and deplete resources and transfer them to the metropolis, to create markets and protect trade routes. Israel may have touches of all of these motives to keep and expand its colonization in the West Bank, yet none of them seem powerful enough to justify the cost, effort and isolation corresponding with the occupation. This is the base of the claim that the settlement enterprise is an ideological-political enterprise.

The Israeli settlements in the West Bank have a rather fragile economic base and still rely on resources coming from inside the Green Line (and generous donations from supporters abroad). The study demonstrates that labor productivity and enterprises' profitability in the settlements are by far lower than their counterparts within the Green Line. We have also shown that per capita income and per capita consumption are also less and that more than half the population of the settlements works within the Green Line; the settlements are, to a large extent, still mere 'bedroom communities'.

Our argument that the Israeli settlements are ideologically rather than economically-motivated does not mean that some individuals who move to settle in the West Bank colonies, or those who initiate projects there, are without economic motives. On the contrary, there is much evidence to support the claim that a significant number of Israelis gamble in the hope that they will obtain generous compensations once these settlements are evacuated. In addition, there are those who live in the colonies to get access to more generous and easily-accessed social subsidies or to take advantage of tax credits. Some references also stress that the opportunities of exploiting Palestinian labor in the settlements more intensively than within the Green-Line is an important motivation for some enterprises to re-locate to the settlements and industrial parks in the West Bank.

Israel's efforts to transform this ideological project into an economically viable and sustainable enterprise are subject to pressures that must not be underestimated. These pressures arise, in part, from the relatively successful campaign launched by the Palestinians to boycott the products of the settlements in the West Bank and in international markets. The recent decision by the European Court of Justice (which stated that the

products of the settlements must not be regarded as Israeli products, and thus should not receive preferential commercial treatments in the EU market) has placed more pressure on the products of the settlements. Furthermore, the decision of the Supreme Court in Israel, which states that Israeli labor laws must also be applied to Palestinian workers in the West Bank colonies (if actually implemented), will strip the enterprises in the settlements of a significant competitive advantage. Finally, there is pressure from within the Israeli society itself, whereby large segments of the population believe (which the present study documented) that the settlers receive more than their fair share of public resources, while contributing less to the national productive amalgam. If we take into consideration the demographic structure of the settlements (along with the fact that 70% of the settlers are religious extremists), the tension between the settlers and the population inside the Green Line will probably intensify in the future.

The above analysis, which is based on the findings of this study, provides a blueprint for an overall strategy that should be adopted by the Palestinians to intensify the conflict, if not the contradiction, between ideology and economics in the settlement enterprise; boycotting the products of the settlements in the Palestinian territories and in the Arab markets is critical and must be maintained, intensified and institutionalized. The popular campaigns in international markets (some of which have been ingenious, with good humor and highly effective) are very useful and must be supported. Officially, efforts must be exerted to persuade other countries to abide by the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits the occupying power from relocating the population or confiscating private and public property. Efforts must also be made to convince Israel's trade partners to adhere strictly to the text of trade agreements that distinguish between products of Israel proper and products of its ex-territorial colonies. Finally, Palestinians should diligently prepare for boycotting tasks in the West Bank settlements, especially in the agricultural colonies in the Jordan Valley, which benefit from natural comparative advantages.

A Palestinian national consensus towards Israel's colonial settlements in the West Bank should be established and continuously nourished. The settlement should be confronted and isolated on all fronts, including economic and social. The settlements are still an ideological/political enterprise with no solid economic base that justifies their existence. The Palestinians should therefore seek to increase their economic and political

burden, and this is possible and attainable once the proper knowledge, planning and determination are available.

To reiterate, the paper concludes that the Palestinians must do all that they can to widen the gap between the ideological/political target and the economic cost of Israeli settlements. The settlements are still standing on a fragile economic base, and are dependent on generous life-lines from Israel and from Zionist organizations abroad. The potentials for raising the economic burden of the colonies and for heightening the moral and legal condemnation of the settlements, within Israeli society and internationally, are definitely available. History teaches us that whenever economy and ideology are at odds, the former always wins.

# Chapter I

## The Settlers and Settlements

### 1.1 Historical Background of Colonial Settlement

Colonial settlement in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, is correlated with political, social and religious ambitions, whether among the successive Israeli governments or among political and religious organizations. The security factor has also played an important role in steering and promoting colonial settlement over its various stages.

A colonial settlement is a civilian Jewish community built on land that was captured by the Israeli army in 1967. Provisions of international law consider these settlements as occupied territories. The International Court of Justice and all concerned international organizations regard these settlements as illegal. No state to date has recognized Israeli colonial settlements. The United Nations has always reiterated that the establishment of these colonies is a blatant violation of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

According to the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, a settlement is a place inhabited permanently (and is officially recognized) by 20 people or more. It has a self-government system and is not included within the official boundaries of another community (ICBS 2008).

Settlement activity in the 1967 occupied Palestinian territory has developed over three distinct stages. The building activity and the land confiscation took place in various colonial strategic intensities (Arieli et. al., 2009):

#### **The first phase: 1967-1977: Alon Plan**

Following the 1967 occupation of the Palestinian territory, two camps emerged regarding policy toward the newly occupied territories. The first camp favored the annexation of the West Bank and Gaza economically and politically (at the head of this camp stood Moshe Dayan and Shimon Peres). The second camp (headed by Levi Eshkol and Pinchas Sapir) was against integration because this, they claimed, could hinder a political settlement with the Arab countries (land for peace deals). Yigal Alon's position made these two opposing camps meet half way. Alon presented to the Israeli government a plan in July 1967 (which later came to be known

as Alon plan). The plan received a tacit approval since it seemed to achieve two goals: the security aspect and sustaining a Jewish majority in the state. Alon planned to annex Jerusalem and establish a network of settlements along the Jordan Valley and down along the border with Jordan. In order to create a human barrier between the West Bank and the East Bank and to demarcate a permanent border, Alon proposed the annexation of a 10-15-kilometer strip along the Jordan Valley in appropriate topographic outposts, while refraining from including a large Palestinian population in these territories. The Alon Plan allowed Israeli governments to transform the Jordan Valley into a colonial, continuous zone. As for the borders of the West Bank, the plan proposed slight amendments to the 1967 borders, while refraining from building settlements in areas densely-populated by Palestinians (excluding East Jerusalem). This plan represented the outline of a peace deal, which Alon and Prime Minister Golda Meir hoped to conclude with Jordan.

After a decade, there were about 6,000 settlers living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (not including East Jerusalem) in 28 agricultural colonial settlements around Jerusalem and in the Jordan Valley.

#### **The second phase: 1977-1993: Sharon's Plan**

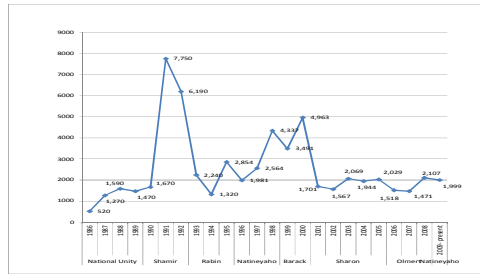
This phase saw the rise of the Likud Party to power, represented by the government of Menachem Begin (June 1977). Minister of Agriculture, and Chairman of the Settlement in this government, Ariel Sharon, dedicated his entire term to the colonial enterprise. Sharon believed that the military occupation in the West Bank was temporary and that the borders of the state will ultimately be determined according to settlement and demography. He, therefore, added to and modified the Alon Plan in his assertion that the government should establish settlements not only on the eastern border, but also on the western slopes of the West Bank. Sharon believed that his plan would solve a number of fundamental problems facing Israel: reducing the expansion of Palestinian population; creating a Jewish partition between the West Bank and the Palestinians living in the Galilee region; and expanding the corridor from Jerusalem to the Jordan Valley to isolate the northern and southern West Bank. In addition, Sharon stated that the settlement "in the Western slopes of Judean and Samaria liberates us of the curse of Israel's narrow middle..." (Arieli et. al., 2009). The plan also included paving the roads from the west to the east to ensure rapid movement of troops, and establishing settlements along the roads to secure them. The plan was approved by the government and the Knesset in late 1977. The needed funds were also allocated. One of the key elements of this plan was the shift from the original agricultural settlement to an urban settlement. In 7 years, and with the aid of religious extremist groups,

Sharon established 67 settlements in the West Bank. One year after the fall of the Likud government in 1992, an alliance between security maniacs and metaphysical religious tendencies increased the number of settlers in the West Bank to 111,600 living in 122 settlements in the West Bank. These settlers, together with 153 thousand settlers in East Jerusalem, brought the figure up to 265 thousand (Wikipedia, 2011).

**The third phase: 1993 - 2010: Internal growth**

The Oslo Accords were supposed to bring a halt to the growth of the settlements (though this is not explicitly stated). Since then, however, the successive governments (no matter their political affiliations) have not complied with these accords. It is true that the number of new settlements established during this period (excluding the random outposts) decreased compared to the previous period (56% of the existing settlements were established during the 1977-1983 phase). However, the expansion within existing settlements was in full swing. This allowed the number of settlers to double during that period. In fact, the change of governments in Israel did not impact either the pace or areas of construction (see Figure 1). Figure (1) shows that more than 40,000 houses were built in the settlements during 1993-2009. The annual number of newly-built residential units averaged 4750 during 1992-2002 (Arieli et. al. 2009).

**Figure 1: Number of housing units established in settlements (1986-2009)**



Peace Now (2011)

The current claims of the Israeli side in the peace talks show that the locations of the settlements as well as their areas, demographics and economic trends constitute the basis of the Zionist conception of the future borders of the State of Israel.

## **1.2 Number and Areas of Settlements**

By the end of 2010, there were 145 Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and of these 130 were reported in the West Bank and 15 residential suburbs in and around East Jerusalem. In addition to these, there are a number of outposts within Palestinian residential neighborhoods in Jerusalem (such as those in the Old City and Silwan). According to Diakonia (2009), there are about 100 additional settlements that the press calls "Outposts" or "illegal settlements" under the provisions of Israeli law (Note that all settlements in the West Bank and Jerusalem are illegal under the provisions of international law).

The total construction area of the settlements in the West Bank (excluding Jerusalem) is about 17 million square meters; 75% of this area is earmarked for housing. Thirty percent of the remaining area was appropriated for industry, a similar percentage allocated for education and cultural activities, while the rest was appropriated for public buildings (Arieli et. al., 2009). The jurisdiction of the Israeli settlements and their regional councils includes 42% percent of the West Bank, although the actual buildings of the settlements cover just 1% of the West Bank (Wikipedia 2011). In 2008, the Israeli Civil Administration stated that the land on which more than a third of West Bank settlements was built had been expropriated by the Israeli military for security purposes. The unauthorized seizure of private Palestinian land was defined by the Civil Administration itself as 'theft' (ibid).

A report issued by *Peace Now* (2006) concluded that 40% of the land on which the settlements have been constructed is owned by Palestinian individuals (private property) and 50% of the land is state property. The report added that "only a small percentage of settlements land was purchased by Jews." The report also noted that more than 86% of the territory of Ma'ale Adumim, 48% of Kedumim and 35% of Ariel are private lands owned by Palestinians.

## **1.3 Distribution of the settlements by type**

Israeli colonial settlements are classified into two types: urban settlements (communities with a population over 2,000 people, or communities within

Jerusalem J1); and rural settlements (communities with less than 2,000 people). Rural settlements are, in turn, divided into many forms depending on their productive and social organization:

**Moshav:** An agricultural colony managed cooperatively. Every family or household is an independent economic unit.

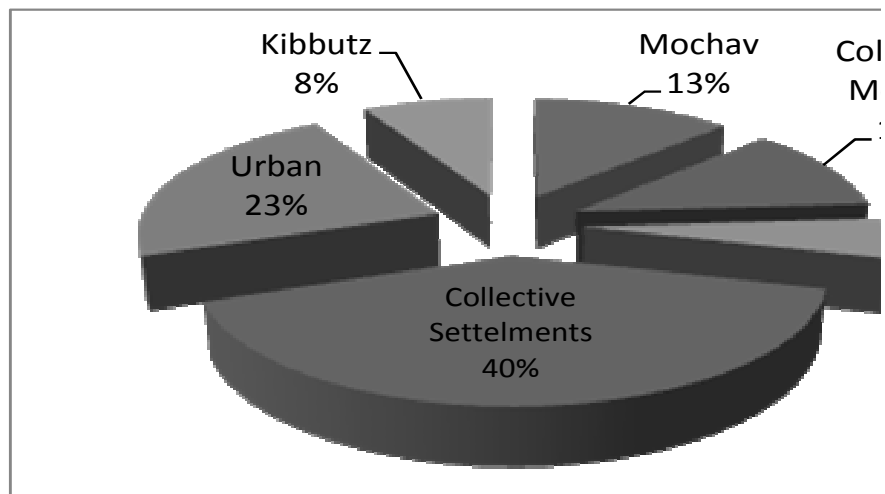
**Collective Moshav:** An agricultural colony where production and marketing are done collectively, while consumption is family or household-based.

**Kibbutz:** An agricultural colony where production, marketing and consumption are done collectively.

**Collective Settlement:** A non-agricultural colony where the population determine the extent of cooperative activity that they want.

Figure (2) shows that about 23% of the total number of Israeli settlements are 'urban', while the remaining settlements are 'rural'. The urban settlements are concentrated mainly in the Jerusalem area. The vast majority of rural settlements (52%) are of the collective form. The Moshav and the collective Moshav forms constitute 16% and 30%, respectively.

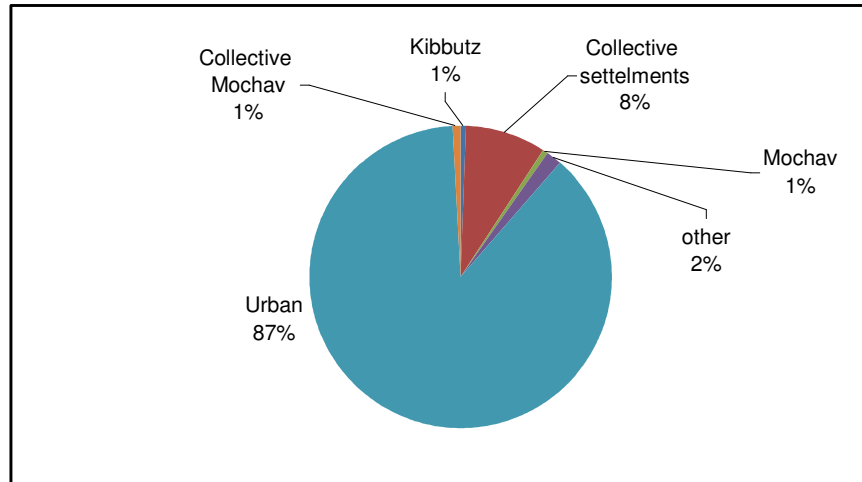
**Figure 2: Distribution of Rural Settlements by Type (2008)**



B'Tselem (2008.)

Figure (3) demonstrates that about 88% of the total number of settlers live in urban settlements. The collective settlements accommodate 8% of the total settlers, while the remaining 4% of settlers live in other types of colonies.

**Figure 3: Distribution of Settlers by Type of Settlement (2010)**



PCBS (2010).

#### **1.4 Distribution of Settlements by Administration and Ideology**

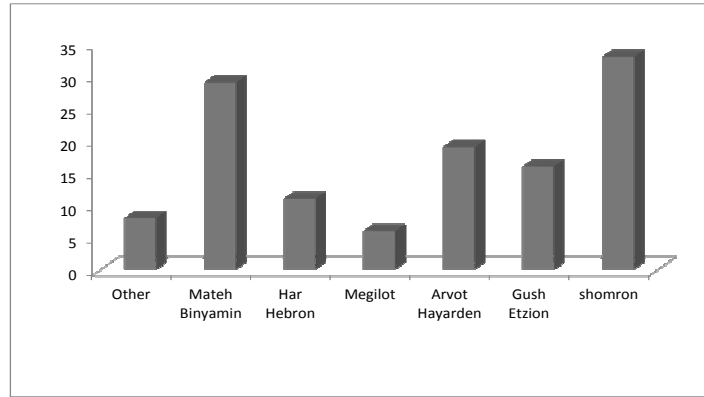
The administrative organization of the Israeli settlements is hierarchical in nature. On top of this hierarchy is 'The Yesha Council', which is an umbrella organization of municipal councils of Jewish settlements in the West Bank (and formerly in the Gaza Strip), excluding settlements in Jerusalem area. The Council includes six regional councils: Mageliot, Arvot Hayarden (Jordan Valley), Mateh Benjamin, Shomron, Gush Etzion, Har Hevron (Mount Hebron). Each regional council comprises a number of settlements:

- ✧ Arvot Hayarden includes 19 settlements built on the land of Tubas, Jericho and the Jordan Valley governorates (eastern part of the West Bank).
- ✧ Mageliot: This council includes 6 settlements located south of Jericho governorate and west of the Dead Sea.
- ✧ Mateh Benjamin: This council includes 29 settlements concentrated mostly in Ramallah and Al Bireh.
- ✧ Shomron includes 33 settlements built in the governorates of Jenin, Tulkarm, Qalqilya, Salfit and Nablus.
- ✧ Gush Etzion includes 16 settlements, mainly in Bethlehem governorate.

- ✧ Har Hevron (Mount Hebron) includes 11 settlements, all in Hebron governorate.

There are also 8 settlements that we couldn't classify under any of these councils: 2 in Ramallah and 6 in other governorates of the West Bank (see Figure 4).

**Figure 4: Distribution of Settlements by Regional Councils**

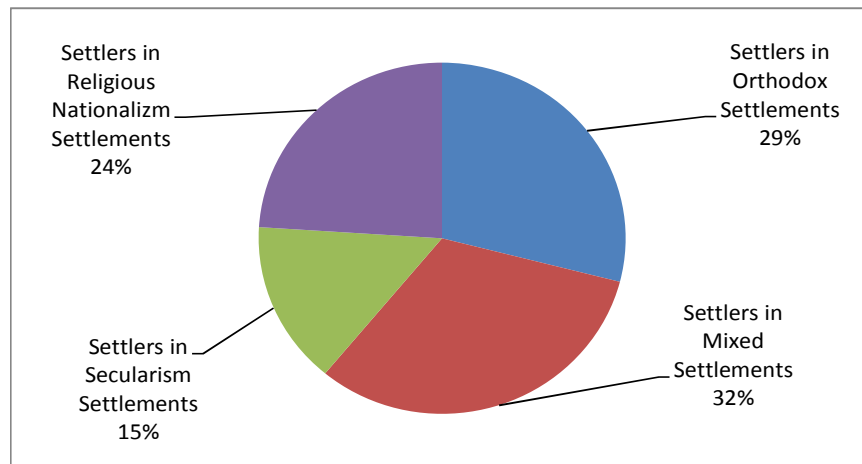


ICBS (2008).

By predominant ideology, the settlements are divided into four types: religious hardliners, secular, mixed (religious and secular) and religious-national. The religious settlements accommodate more than 50% of the total number of settlers (see Figure 5).

In addition, there are many indicators that the majority of the settlers are religious Jews. The Israel Central Bureau of Statistics indicates that 31% of settlers over the age of 15 years (excluding Jerusalem) studied in yeshivas. Still some sources (The Economist December, 2011) report that the volume of ultra-Orthodox and religious settlers is at least 70% of the total population of the settlements. The 1977 law, which allows residents in the settlements to require that neighbors should be of the same social background and ideology, has reinforced the common affiliations and orientations of each settlement (see The New York Times, November 27, 2011).

**Figure 5: Distribution of Settlers by Settlement's Ideology**



Peace Now (2011).

Table (1) presents the distribution of Israeli settlements in the West Bank. The table demonstrates that Jerusalem comes first (with the largest number of settlements), then Ramallah, while Hebron comes third.

**Table 1: Number of Settlements in the West Bank by Governorate and Geographical Spread, 2010\***

Governorate	Eastern Territory	Mountainous Territory	Western Slopes Territory	Greater Jerusalem	Total
West Bank	28	31	48	37	145
Jenin	-	-	5	-	5
Tubas	7	-	-	-	7
Tulkarm	-	-	3	-	3
Nablus	2	8	1	-	11
Qalqilya	-	1	6	-	7
Salfit	-	1	11	-	12
Ramallah	-	6	17	1	24
Jericho & the Jordan Valley	16	-	-	1	17
Jerusalem	1	-	-	25	26
J1 Area	1	-	-	16	16
J2 Area	1	-	-	9	10
Bethlehem	2	3	-	8	13
Hebron	-	12	5	2	19

PCBS (2010).

\*Figures are taken from Palestinian sources and thus they differ from those published by Israeli sources.

Table 2 presents settlements of East Jerusalem, needless to say that this table focuses only on large settlements within Jerusalem.

**Table 2: Settlements in East Jerusalem (2005)**

Settlement	Population	Area (Dunum)
East Talpiot	12,158	1,195
Gilo	27,258	2,859
Givat HaMatos	NA	310
Har Homa	4,604	2,523 (3285 in 2007)
Givat HaMivtar	2,912	388
Givat Shapira (French Hill)	6,589	2,018
Har Hahotsivim (Industrial Zone)	NA	653
Maalot Dafna, Kiryat Arie	3,675	380
Neve Yaakov	20,156	1,759
Old City (Jewish Quarter)	2,476	122
Pisgat Ze'ev	41,208	5,467
Ramat Eshkol	3,252	397
Ramat Shlomo	14,318	1,126
Ramat Alon	40,367	4,979
Sanhedriya (extended)	845	378
Total	184,057	24,754

Abdelrazek & Tafakji (2008)

### 1.5 Number of settlers and their demographic structure

According to the PCBS, the number of settlers in the West Bank totaled 518,974 in 2010. About 38% of them live in Jerusalem (J1). The total number of settlers represents nearly 20% of the total number of Palestinians in the West Bank.

Table (3) displays the number of settlers in the West Bank since the mid-eighties. The table also shows that the average population growth rate during 1986-2010 was 4.6%, although the growth rate during successive periods was declining.

**Table 3: Number of settlers in the West Bank, 1986-2010\***

Year	West Bank (excluding Jerusalem)	Jerusalem (J1)	West Bank	Average annual growth %
1986	60,766	-	-	-
1987	67,483	-	-	-
1988	73,403	117,550	190,953	6.2
1989	79,824	123,061	202,885	
1990	88,888	132,460	221,348	7.6
1991	100,729	137,331	238,060	
1992	111,673	140,872	252,545	
1993	122,320	146,436	268,756	5.5
1994	133,572	152,219	285,791	
1995	140,235	156,724	296,959	
1996	153,974	159,684	313,658	4.8
1997	167,124	158,929	326,053	
1998	179,087	162,842	341,929	
1999	190,750	170,400	361,150	4.6
2000	205,113	173,986	379,099	
2001	215,062	175,987	391,049	
2002	226,712	178,437	405,149	3.5
2003	237,977	181,425	419,402	
2004	249,424	184,944	434,368	
2005	916,260	187,573	448,489	3.5
2006	274,885	190,534	465,419	
2007	288,726	193,485	482,211	
2008	281.1	197,071	501,354	2.5
2009	296.700	192,768	511,739	
2010	322,796	196,178	518,974	

PCBS: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. Web page accessed October 15, 2011: [http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/\\_pcbs/Settlements/sett\\_2010\\_A\\_tab6.htm](http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_pcbs/Settlements/sett_2010_A_tab6.htm)

\* There is a difference between the figures obtained from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics and the Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies. Israeli figures are contained in Appendix (1) of this study.

The high population growth is not only the result of immigration to the settlements; the rate of natural population growth was even greater. While the natural population growth rate is 1.57% within the Green Line, it soars to 3.5% in the settlements, more than doubling in value (Arieli et.al., 2009)

This population growth coincided with a growth in the number of families that live in the settlements of the West Bank (excluding Jerusalem). In the first decade of the century, the annual growth rate of the number of families was 5% (as shown in table 4). In 2009, the number of households living in settlements totaled 64,500.

**Table 4: Number of Jewish households in West Bank settlements (Excluding Jerusalem)- 2001-2009**

<b>Annual growth (households)</b>	<b>No. of households</b>	<b>Year</b>
-	44,800	2001
200	45,000	2002
3000	48,000	2003
4000	52,600	2004
3000	55,600	2005
-	-	2006
3200	58,800	2007
3900	62,700	2008
1800	64,500	2009

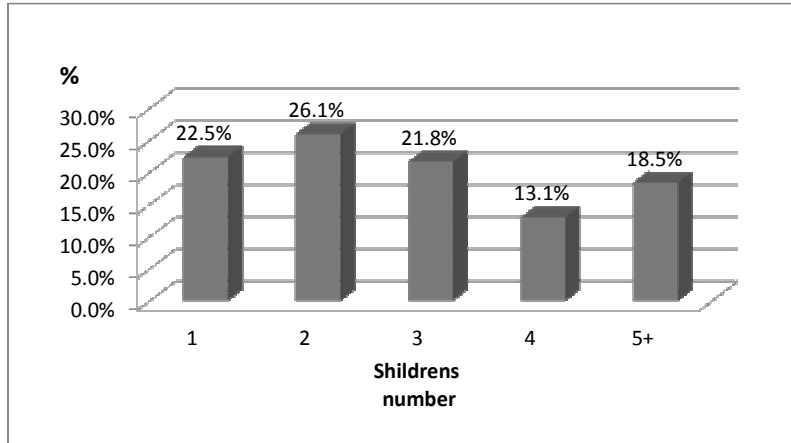
ICBS: Israel Annual Abstract & statistics, several years.

Note :The number of households between 2001 and 2005 includes the settlements in the Gaza Strip .

Available data indicates that about 30% of settlement households in the West Bank (excluding Jerusalem) consist of 4 or more children under 17 years old (see Figure 6).

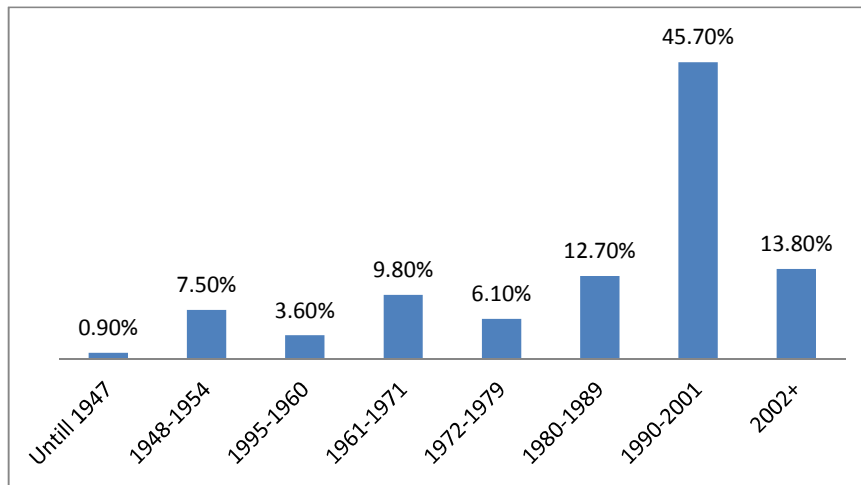
The population of the West Bank's settlements (excluding Jerusalem) is largely young, as more than 58% of the population are under the age of 24. The percentage of the population over 65 years stood at 3% in 2009. The median age among the settlement population is 20 years, compared to 29.3, the median age of Israel's population (ICBS, 2010). Besides, the average number of family members in the settlements is 4.5, well higher than the average within the Green Line (less than 3 people). This led to a high dependency rate (111%) within the settlements (for every 100 people between the age of 20 and 64, there are 111 people under the age of 19 or over the age of 65), compared to a dependency rate of 84% in Israel (ICBS: Population Census 2008: the number of people under 19 years and more than 65 divided by the number of people between 20 and 64 years).

**Figure 6: Distribution of settlement households by number of children (less than 17 years old)– 2008**



ICBS (2008)

**Figure 7: Settlers born outside Israel- by year of migration, 1947 -2008 (%)**



ICBS (2008)

Obviously, the Israeli authorities frantically encourage new immigrants to Israel to dwell in the settlements of the West Bank and East Jerusalem.

Data indicates that the proportion of settlers who were born abroad reached 16.2% in 2008. Figure (7) shows that about half of them (43.7%) came to Israel between 1990 and 2001.

Table (5) displays the number of immigrants to Israel between 2006 and 2009, including those who went to settle in the West Bank. The figures show that nearly a quarter of the new immigrants settled in the West Bank and Jerusalem (East and West, though a small percentage of them settled in West Jerusalem).

**Table 5: Immigration to Israel and the rates of immigrants to the settlements in the West Bank and Jerusalem area, 2005 – 2009**

Year	No. of immigrants to Israel	No. of immigrants to settlements in the West Bank	No. of immigrants to Jerusalem Area
2006	19,269	751	3,560
2007	18,131	580	3,416
2008	13,699	480	3,754
2009	14,572	675	2,821

ICBS (2010)

In 2009, forty percent of those immigrants who settled in the West Bank and Jerusalem (east and west) came from the United States, 14% from France and 9% from Britain (as shown in Table 6 below).

**Table 6: New immigrants to Israel who settled in the West Bank and Jerusalem, by country of origin, 2006-2009**

Area	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of new immigrants to Israel who settled in the West Bank settlements and the Jerusalem area	4,311	3,996	4,234	3,496
United States %	33.2	32.8	37.6	41
Asian republics of the Soviet Union %	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.1
European republics of the Soviet Union %	14.0	12.1	15.4	14.2
Ethiopia %	10.4	11.3	3.85	0.0
UK %	7.4	6.7	6.6	9.4
France %	16.6	17.1	14.5	14.1
Argentina %	6.8	2.2	1.3	2.1
Other countries %	10.2	16.8	19.5	18.1

ICBS (2010)

## 1.6 Geographical Distribution of the settlers

As per distribution of settlers by governorate, data indicates that 51% of them live in the East Jerusalem area and 18% in Ramallah area, while Tubas accommodates the smallest number of settlers (PCBS, 2010). This geographic spread is an indication of the strategic attitudes of the Zionist settlement (as discussed earlier). First, there is a Zionist intention to change the demographic structure of Jerusalem. Second, the concentration of settlements in Ramallah and Bethlehem is intended to isolate Jerusalem from its Palestinian surroundings. Third, settlements around the Palestinian cities aim to disengage and isolate these cities. Finally, settlements in the Jordan Valley are meant to achieve strategic goals.

**Table 7: Number of settlers by place of residence in the West Bank- 2009**

Governorate	No. of Settlers
Jerusalem (J1)	201,273
Jerusalem (J2)	66,052
Ramallah	92,625
Bethlehem	57,325
Salfit	31,404
Qalqilya	29,775
Hebron	15,578
Nablus	11,809
Jericho & the Jordan Valley	5,598
Tulkarm	2,838
Jenin	2,157
Tubas	1,340
<b>Total</b>	<b>517,774</b>

PCBS (2010)

## 1.7 Higher Education Institutions

Particular attention is given to education in the settlements, as we will see later. We will review the institutions of higher education in the settlements of the West Bank only. There is one university in the settlements of the West Bank: Ariel University Center of Samaria. It is the major Israeli institution of higher education in the West Bank, and Israel's largest public college. The college was accredited in 1994 and awards bachelor degrees in arts, sciences, technology, architecture and physical therapy. Teacher

training colleges include Herzog College in Alon Shvut and Orot Israel College in Elkana. Curricula at these institutions are overseen by the Council for Higher Education in 'Judea and Samaria' (Wikipedia).



## Chapter II Labor Force and Employment

### 2.1 Labor Force Distribution

The number of settlers in the West Bank (excluding Jerusalem) reached 296.7 thousand people in 2009 according to Israeli statistics. Sixty percent of these were of working age (aged between 15 and 65 years). The labor force totaled 111.1 thousand people with either full-time or part-time jobs, while 7600 people were unemployed (see Table 8 below).

**Table 8: Features of civilian labor force in the settlements  
(Excluding Jerusalem)– by Sex (thousands)**

	<b>Total working-age population</b>	<b>Joining civilian labor force</b>	<b>Part-timers</b>	<b>Full-timers</b>	<b>Unemployed</b>
Females	88.8	57.6	22.9	24.6	3.8
Males	88.8	53.5	10.2	36.8	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>177.6</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>

ICBS (2010): Annual Abstract of Statistics

These figures suggest that the participation rate (labor force / population of working age) was 62.5% in the settlements of the West Bank. This percentage is higher than the overall ratio in Israel, which stood at 56.6% in 2009. This is probably due to the relative decline in the number of working-age population, rather than being a result of large numbers of labor force in the settlements, as noted previously. It is interesting to see that the participation rate is slightly higher among females, perhaps as a consequence of the decrease in enlisting of religious women in the military. In 2009, the rate of unemployment in the settlements (the number of unemployed / labor force) was 6.8% compared to 7.6% in Israel in the same year. This means that the unemployment rate in Israel was 0.8 percentage points higher than in the settlements (excluding Jerusalem).

Regarding the 2009 distribution of the settlement employees by sector, table (9) shows that less than 2% of them were working in agriculture, probably because agriculture in colonial settlements depends on foreign labor. Israeli statistics indicate that in 2009, about 31 thousand Palestinian workers were employed in Israel and the settlements. Though this figure represents only 1.1% of the total workers in Israel, it accounts for 10% of total employment in agriculture and construction. On the other hand, the low wages of workers in agriculture (even among Israelis: 1511 dollars per

month compared with 1800 in the education sector) justifies the low number of employees in agriculture in the settlements (ICBS, 2010).

**Table 9: Distribution of Settlement Employees (Excluding Jerusalem)- by Sector) 2009)**

Sector	%
Agriculture	1.8
Manufacturing, water and electricity	8.8
Construction	2.6
Wholesale and retail	10.5
Transport, storage and communications	5.9
Financial intermediation	3.8
Public administration	9.1
Education	21.9
Health and social work	10.4
Business	14.3
Personal and community services	7.2
Restaurants and hotels	3.5
Total	%100

ICBS (2010):Annual Abstract of Statistics P.542

Table (9) also shows that more than two-thirds of settlement employees work in services .For example ,22% of them work in education (compared to less than 13% in Israel) and 9% work in public administration (compared with 4.7% in Israel) .(In contrast, the number of those working in productivity activities is very low %8.8 :in industry (15% in Israel) and 2.6% in construction %5.2) in Israel) (ibid.(

## 2.2 Place of Residence and Place of Work

It is interesting to note that a large number of the settlement labor force is employed outside of these settlements. This means that these settlements are only a place of residence rather than communities of livelihood.

Table (10) indicates that a quarter of workers who live in East Jerusalem (including the Palestinians) are already employed in East Jerusalem, while more than 50% of them work within the Green Line. Excluding East Jerusalem Palestinians (251 thousand in J1), the percentage of settlers living in East Jerusalem and working within the Green Line is almost 100%. In the West Bank settlements (excluding Jerusalem), the table

indicates that 37.7% of them live and work in these settlements. By contrast, more than 62% of them work outside the settlements (but not in Jerusalem). These figures demonstrate that less than 40 thousand settlers actually work in the settlements of the West Bank.

**Table 10: Distribution of Settlers by Locality of Residence and Place of Work– 2008 (%)**

Place of residence	Place of work			
	East Jerusalem	Settlements	Israel	Other (and unknown)
East Jerusalem	25.7	2	52.4	19.9
Settlements	3.0	37.7	50.5	8.8
Total 1967territory	14.3	17.5	50.1	18.1
Israel	0.4	0.4	91.3	8.0

(2010) OECO

Table (11) presents the same figures but with a slight difference, since the data is taken from official Israeli sources. The table shows that about 40% of the settlement working population works in the settlements, while the rest work in different places. It is interesting to note that the percentage of those working in the settlements significantly varies by sex (34% for males and 46% for females), probably due to the nature of economic activities available in the settlements (see the Israeli Statistical Year Book 2010, p 544). Finally, there are 10-15 thousand people living within Israel proper but working in the settlements. The same applies to East Jerusalem, where 10-15 thousand people live within the Green Line but work in the settlements of Jerusalem.

**Table 11: Place of work of employees living in the settlements of the West Bank (excluding Jerusalem)– 2009**

Place of work	Thousand people	% to total workers
Jerusalem	31.3	30.2
Central Israel	14.2	13.7
Tel Aviv	9.8	9.4
Southern Israel	2.9	2.8
West Bank Settlements	41.8	40.6
Working in more than one place	1.8	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>%100</b>

ICBS (2010 (Annual Abstract of Statistics

### 2.3 Palestinian Labor in the West Bank Settlements

In the previous pages, this paper reviewed the labor force in the Jewish settlements (111.1 thousand people in 2009). It also concluded that a large number of this labor force work outside the settlements (within the Green Line). Later, we will see that the main economic activities in the settlements are generally marked by low wage and poor productivity. Low wages in the main economic activities, as well as poor production capacities, explain why the settlements are merely residential areas rather than productivity centers.

Table (12) shows the high share of foreign workers in construction and agriculture activities in Israel. The table also clearly indicates that 1) the wages of foreign workers are low compared with that of Israeli workers; and 2) the wages of Israelis who work in construction and agriculture are relatively low.

Yedioth Aharonot published a summary of a recent study (see Al-Quds newspaper, December 18, 2011) which concluded that approximately 70,000 foreign workers from the Philippines, Nepal and Sri Lanka– who are employed in domestic services and personal care– receive an average monthly pay of NIS 3,578 (which is well below the minimum wage in Israel: 4,050 NIS), although they work 11 hours a day. The study also found that agriculture workers (from Thailand) receive an average monthly pay of NIS 4,657, while construction workers (from China) receive an average monthly pay of NIS 7,888, which is slightly below the average wage in Israel.

**Table 12: Ratio of foreign workers to employed persons in Israel and average monthly wage (2009)**

	Agriculture	Construction	All Sectors
Foreign workers a % to total workers in the sector	37.4	16.4	3.8
Workers from the West Bank and Gaza%	9.4	9.9	1.1
Average monthly wage of a foreign worker (NIS)	4,643	5,993	4,283
Average monthly wage of an Israeli worker (NIS)	5,442	7,234	8,131

ICBS (2010): Statistical Abstract of Israel p.572, 570, 974

There are no precise figures on the number of West Bank workers who are employed in the settlements. According to the Palestinian Central Bureau

of Statistics, the figure was 9,000 with working permits in 2010. However, Alenat (2000) cites that the records of the Israeli Civil Administration, which issues work permits, reported 20,000 workers in 2009. In addition to these, 10,000 workers are working illegally (without permits). Alenat adds that there are also several hundred Palestinians working in the Barkan Industrial Park in the Salfit district. The Israeli security authorities refused to give them work permits, but their employers arranged for them to get special cards that allow them to work in that area (p.1).

The assumption that these figures are real (that more than 30 thousand Palestinian were working in the settlements of the West Bank (excluding Jerusalem) in 2009), suggests that the number of Palestinian workers who work in the settlements is only slightly lower than the number of Israelis who live and work in the settlements.

Palestinians work in 5 key industries (see table 13). One-third works in the industrial sector and another third work in construction. Agriculture comes in the third place, employing 19% of Palestinian workers employed in the settlements.

**Table 13: Distribution of Palestinians Working in Israeli settlements by Industry (2010)**

Industry	%
Agriculture	18.9
Mining, Quarrying & Manufacturing	36.8
Building & Construction	31.5
Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	10.5
Services and other branches	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Source :Percentages calculated from the database of Labor Force Survey ,2010 Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics.

Despite the decision of the Israeli Supreme Court in 2007 (that the Israeli Labor Law should also apply to Israeli settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip), Palestinian workers still receive relatively low wages. Some Palestinian workers employed in agriculture receive about 50-60 shekels a day; i.e. one-third of the minimum wage in Israel (NIS 20.7 per hour) (Alenat, 2010). However, the wages of the Palestinian workers in other sectors, especially in the industrial zones, are higher than in agriculture (up to two thirds of the minimum wage or even up to the minimum wage).

Table (14) displays the average daily wages of Palestinian workers both in the Palestinian territory and in the settlements. The table shows that the difference was more than 50% in the past years, which partly explains the tendency to work in the settlements, in addition to the continued inadequacy of jobs in the Palestinian territory.

**Table 14: Wage Rates in the Palestinian Territory and the Settlements 2004-2010**

Average daily wage in NIS	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Palestinian Territory	66.75	68.9	74.1	74.5	76.95	80.7	79.75
Settlements	125.3	125.6	129.8	130	138.3	148.1	158
Difference (%)	53.3%	54.9%	57.3%	57.3%	55.6%	54.5%	50.4%

PCBS (2011.)

On the other hand ,the low wages of Palestinian workers and the probability of employing them beyond the framework of labor laws of Israel have been important incentives of investment in the settlements and industrial zones on the territory of the West Bank .Some sources) Haaretz , February 25, 2010 (even consider this factor as the most important incentive.

## **Chapter III**

### **Economic Activity in the Settlements**

Israel's economy has taken impressive strides and experienced remarkable growth since the mid-nineties. From 1996 until 2009, the average annual growth rate in GDP was about 4% (1.7% per capita). The structure of the economy has essentially changed during that period. For example, the contribution of industry to GDP fell from 17% to 14%. The same applies to the share of agriculture and trade. By contrast, the contribution of the banking sector and business services rose from 21% to 27%. (ICBS 2010 & ICPA 1997). Over two decades, these changes have transformed the Israeli economy from a traditional industrial-agricultural economy into a knowledge economy, mainly based on the creation and use of knowledge. Currently, hi-tech products account for around 40% of the value of exports, although this sector employs only 10% of the workforce (The Economist, December 29, 2010).

The Israeli value-added industrial sector totaled NIS 97 billion in 2007, about 40% of which were in high-tech industries and 20% in low-technology (ICBS, 2010). In 2011, Israel joined the "Organization for Economic Cooperation for Development" (Club of the Rich). However, the Israeli gross value -added per capita (or per capita income) is only 77% of the average income in the 32 countries of the OECD. Furthermore, the distribution of income in Israel is one of the worst among OECD countries (the income of the richest 10% of the population is 8 times the income of the poorest 10%). In addition, the poverty rate is 21.7%, the highest among OECD countries. Moreover, the rates of relative poverty in Israel are twice the average in the countries of the "Organization for Economic Cooperation for Development" (OECD, 2011) and (Press, 2011). The 2011 OECD report on the Israeli economy shows that just 20 families control 30% of the value of the shares registered on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

These figures do not even account for the economy of the settlements which lags, by far, behind the economy of Israel. The former is a poor economy which still, to a large extent, depends on the Israeli spigots and the continuous flow of grants pumped into these settlements- in sharp contrast to traditional colonies which used to transfer significant funds to the treasury of the colonial states.

### 3.1 The Agricultural Sector in the Settlements

In 2009, the total area of land that the Israelis cultivated was 2.9 million dunums, including 61,700 dunums (2%) exploited by settlers in the West Bank. More than half of the settlement cultivated areas are in the Jordan Valley and the northern coastal plains of the Dead Sea. Table (15) shows the agricultural land and its distribution by crops. The figures reveal that 2% of the total agricultural land which is now cultivated by the Israelis is in the West Bank.

**Table 15: Area of cultivated land in Israel and the West Bank Settlements (2008)**

Region	Cultivated Area (thousand dunums)				
	Field Crops	Vegetables	Citrus	Other	Total
Haifa & the North	454.2	144.1	36.8	413.4	1,048.5
Tel Aviv & Central Israel	113.3	144.1	83.1	70.0	410.5
Jerusalem & the South	784.5	419.3	63.1	83.2	1,350.1
West Bank settlements as % to Total Area	23.4 1.7%	14.2 2.0%	1.5 0.8%	22.6 %3.8	61.7 %2.1

ICBS (2008).

The table also reveals that a high percentage of agricultural land which is used by the West Bank settlements is appropriated for the cultivation of irrigated, high yielding vegetables and citrus fruits. Most of the Jordan Valley settlement products are exported to Europe (Alenat 2010).

Table (16) displays the amount of animal production in the settlements, as well as the ratio of this production to total production in Israel. As shown, the turkey cocks (5%) and cow's milk (about 3%) are the main contributors.

**Table 16: Animal Products in the West Bank Settlements (2009)**

	Turkeys (ton)	Chicken (ton)	Eggs (thousands)	Sheep & Goat Milk (thousand liters)	Cow Milk (thousand liters)
Settlements' Production	4,572	12,814	5,190	415	35,113
As % to Total Israel's Production	5.0%	3.3%	0.3	2.0%	2.9%

ICBS (2008), P.779.

In order to arrive at reliable estimates of the contribution of settlements' agriculture in the gross domestic product of Israel, we will try the following test :

The contribution of the agriculture and fishing sector to GDP in Israel was 16.135 billion shekels in 2009. This means that every dunum of agricultural land contributed an average of NIS 5620. When this figure is multiplied by the number of dunums cultivated by settlers, the result is 346 million shekels (i.e. 2% of the share of agriculture in gross domestic product of Israel). The economic importance of the agriculture sector in the settlements is, however, more than that. This sector is the main supplier of products needed in the food processing facilities, which produce about 40% of the total products of the settlements.

✧ **Agriculture in the Jordan Valley and Northern Dead Sea**

The Jordan Valley and Northern Dead Sea have the most fertile farmland in the entire Fertile Crescent (Levant and Iraq) region. The Mediterranean climate, with its high temperatures and the availability of water resources, provides excellent conditions for the production of early summer and winter crops. Many Israeli settlements in the Jordan Valley have utilized up-to-date, computerized, agricultural systems, with the help and supervision of a development and testing station, managed by the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture.

The agricultural production in the settlements of the Jordan Valley and Northern Dead Sea is estimated at 500 million shekels a year (B'Tselem, 2011). The main bulk of this production is exported via Agresco Company under the brand name *Carmel*. B'Tselem estimates that about 30% of the families residing in the settlements of the Jordan Valley and the Northern West work in agriculture. B'Tselem's figures also reveal that around 30% of these settlers work in various services related to the agricultural sector.

The total settlement cultivated area in the Jordan Valley is 32,000 dunums. More than half of this area is appropriated for the cultivation of palm trees (dates and mussels). One thousand dunums are planted with palm trees each year. In the north of the Dead Sea, there is the largest palm plantation in the entire West Bank near the settlements of Bet Harva, Aviac and Mizbi Shalaim. The areas allocated to other crops in the Jordan Valley include 4,000 dunums of grapes, 2.4 dunums of pepper and 3 thousands dunums of spices and herbs.

The settlements of the Jordan Valley also produce significant amounts of citrus fruit, olives, flowers, tomatoes and eggplant. They have also built 18 dunums of pools for breeding fish. The settlements also produce 6.350 tons of meat annually (B'Tselem, 2011).

### 3.2 The Industrial Sector in the West Bank Settlements

Israeli statistics indicate that in 2007 there were 21,740 industrial facilities in Israel employing 364,4 thousand people, with a total gross value added of 97 billion shekels.

**Table 17: Industrial Sector in Israel (including the Settlements of the West Bank)– 2007**

	No. of workers (thousands)	Average compensation per job (thousand NIS)	Average output per job (thousand NIS)	Average gross value added per job (thousand NIS)
Israel	364.4	156.2	856.9	266.6
West Bank	4.3	126.9	790.2	210.1
Settlements%	1.2%	81%	92%	79%

ICBS (2010): Statistical Abstract of Israel p.817.

Table 17 indicates that the number of workers in the industrial sector in the settlements of the West Bank is only 4,300 (1.2% of the total industrial workers in Israel). The table also reveals marked differences in labor compensation and value-added between Israel and the settlements. The disparity between the labor output in the settlements and in Israel is manifest in the figures above: the average compensation per job in the settlements is 23% less than in Israel, and the gross value added per job is 27% lower than in Israel.

Some semi-official sources show that the number of companies in the settlements of the West Bank was 1414 in 2003, including only 220 industrial facilities. The number of these companies increased by more than 20% between 1999 and 2003– a growth rate higher than in Israel (which stood at 14%) (Swirski, 2008).

On the other hand, the profits of industrial companies operating in the settlements were the lowest among the companies operating in different areas in Israel. The same applies to the salaries of managers; the average and median salaries in the settlements are the lowest in Israel (Swirski, 2008: P.17).

The settlement industrial facilities and the industrial zones are based in the settlements themselves. In 2003, the number of industrial zones in the West Bank totaled 17. This figure increased to 20 in 2009 (Alenat, 2010). The majority of these industrial zones were established in the nineties, with direct aid from the Israeli Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Trade and Labor (Tzaban, 2003).

Most of these industrial zones are small, while few of them are large (employing thousands of workers). Adumim Industrial Park near Ma'ale Adumim (east Jerusalem) is the largest in terms of industrial and trade activity. Other major industrial zones are Barkan in the northern West Bank, in addition to Atarot and Har Hotzvim.

Center for Planning & Urban Studies - Haifa provides some statistics on 18 industrial zones:

**Barkan** (in Salfit area) is one of the major industrial zones in the West Bank settlements. This zone comprises 154 facilities (industrial, commercial and services): 12 food factories, 4 carpentries, 3 sewing workshops, 13 textile facilities, 20 metal product factories, 11 furniture galleries and workshops, 4 aluminum factories, 14 plastic and rubber product factories, 3 air condition manufacturers, and other facilities.

**Adumim** (in east Jerusalem) includes 192 facilities: industrial, commercial and services. Table 18 (taken from the web page of the Industrial Zone) sheds light on the number of facilities and the industry type in Adumim Industrial Park. As the table shows, about 17% of the companies work in food products; 20% in carpentry and furniture; and 20% in blacksmith workshops, minerals and Garages.

**Table 18: Number of Facilities and Industry Type in the Adumim Industrial Park**

Industry	No. of companies
Aluminum	12
Carpentry and Furniture	40
Building materials	18
Foodstuffs	34
Garages	12
Metals	13
Blacksmith workshops	14
Plastic	4
Printing	14
Textile	5
Miscellaneous	26
Total	192

<http://www.parkedom.co.il/Edomim/Templates/showpage.asp?DBID=1>

**Atarot** (in east Jerusalem) has 209 facilities: 9 construction material companies, 3 chemical detergent manufacturers, 36 food factories, 25 carpentries, 15 blacksmith workshops, two paper product manufacturers,

two cosmetics manufacturers, 2 Laundromats, 1 textile factory, 2 air condition manufacturers, 4 metal product factories, 1 marble factory, 2 furniture companies, 3 glass factories, 3 companies for auto parts, 4 steel factories, and others.

**Gush Etzion** (in Bethlehem area) has 2 alcoholic beverage manufacturers, 2 communications and Internet companies, 1 real estate company and 1 construction company, in addition to a number of cultural and service businesses.

**Kiryat Arba** (in Hebron area) includes 1 alcoholic beverage factory, 1 furniture and kitchens manufacturer, 1 ventilation machinery manufacturer, 1 factory of medical equipment, 1 company of technology and communications, 1 construction materials company and bakeries.

**Mitrim** (in Hebron area) has a factory for cosmetics, a building materials company and automobile oil company.

**Karnei Shomron (Immanuel)** (in Qalqilya area) includes 2 food and spices manufacturers, 1 business for selling meat, 2 metal product manufacturers, 2 textile manufacturers, 2 plastic manufacturers, and 1 factory for medical equipment.

**Shahak (Shaked)** (in Jenin area) operates 2 furniture workshops, 2 metal product manufacturers, 1 filters factory, 1 food manufacturer, 1 coal facility, 1 company for recycling tires, 1 furniture factory, 1 building materials company and 1 factory for medical equipment

**Ariel** (in Nablus area) operates 1 textile manufacturing facility, 3 factories for metal products, 2 aluminum workshops, 1 factory of electronic scales, 1 factory for recycling industrial oils, 2 metal coating manufacturers, 1 greenhouse producing factory, 1 office furniture importer and 1 food manufacturer.

**Netseni Shalom** (in Tulkarm area) operates 1 furniture manufacturer, 1 chemicals factory, 1 textile manufacturer, 1 paper products factory, 1 manufacturer of metal products, 1 factory for recycling paper, 1 software company, 1 water filters manufacturer, 1 medical equipment manufacturer and a gas-distribution company.

**Shilo** (in Nablus area) includes 30 facilities: 1 food manufacturer, 2 carpentries, 1 architectural firm, 1 alcoholic beverage manufacturer, 1 accounting company, 2 contracting companies, 1 olive press, 2 aluminum

manufacturers, 3 metal products factories, 1 cleaning and maintenance company, 1 heating installations manufacturer, 1 Laundromat and a number of other businesses.

**Benjamin** (in Jerusalem area) operates 1 food factory, 1 supermarket (Rami Levy), 1 furniture workshop, 1 computer center, 1 house ware purveyor, 1 company for the sale and repair of bicycles, 1 shoe shop, in addition to a number of service centers.

**Bar-On Kedumim** (in Qalqilya area) includes 1 furniture manufacturer and a number of food factories.

**Har Hatzofim** (in Jerusalem area) is a major industrial zone with about 260 facilities: 4 factories for chemicals, 11 engineering offices, 8 restaurants, 8 law offices, 8 contracting companies, 4 electronic businesses, 13 communications purveyors, 25 computer and internet companies, 4 real estate firms, in addition to a number of food manufacturers and other facilities.

It is important to note that the number of factories in the industrial zones is inconstant and that the definition of the industrial zones is inaccurate or inconsistent. There are many factories built within the settlements or in their vicinity. At least 50 Israeli factories are operating outside industrial zones in the West Bank. Table 19 lists the most important industrial zones and the approximate number of facilities.

Surprisingly, a number of Palestinian companies operate in some Israeli industrial zones in the West Bank. Atarot, for example, is home to 75 Arab companies out of 209 companies. These Palestinian companies work in different fields, such as chicken slaughterhouses, aluminum and blacksmith workshops, carpentries, binding, printing, auto parts, pickles, and auto repair garages. In Adumim industrial zone, about 11-25 Palestinian companies out of 230 are operational

According to Al-Quds Newspaper (June 7, 2011), some sources maintain that the Palestinians invest more than \$ 500 million in Atarot. However, businessman Mazen Sinokrot believes that the figure is actually only \$ 250 million (Palestine TV, December 9, 2011). Mr. Sinokrot also stated that Palestinian investments in the Adumim Industrial Zone (the Red Khan) totaled \$ 150 million.

**Table 19: Israeli Industrial Zones on the Occupied Palestinian Territory**

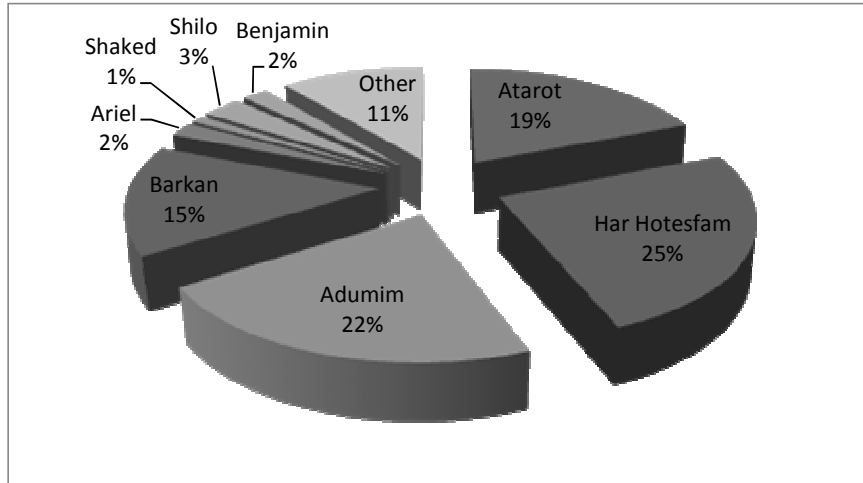
<b>Industrial zone</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Area (dunums)</b>	<b>No. of facilities</b>
1 Atarot	Jerusalem	1,550	192
2 Har Hatzofim	Jerusalem	310	261
3 Adumim	Ma'ale Adumim	1,600	230
4 Barkan	Qalqilya	1,300	154
5 Bar-On Kedumim	Qalqilya	1,200	1
6 Ariel	Qalqilya	850	16
7 Shahak (Shaked)	Qalqilya	3,000	14
8 Karnei Shomron (Immanuel)	Qalqilya	400	15
9 Shilo	Nablus	616	30
10 Benjamin	East Jerusalem	650	16
11 Neve Tzuf	East Jerusalem	166	Joint administration with Benjamin
12 Gush Etzion+ Afrat (Joint administration)	Gush Etzion	500	12
13 Mitrim	Hebron		3
14 Kiryat Arba	Hebron	2,450	8
15 Netseni Shalom	Tulkarm		10
16 Eli Zahav	Near Salfit		7
17 Ma'ale Efraim			7
18 Kfar Tapuach			4
<b>Factories outside the industrial zones</b>			<b>(about 50 factories)</b>

Data collected by Center for Planning & Urban Studies – Haifa

❖ **Geographical distribution of industrial facilities and the technological level**

Industrial facilities of the settlements are concentrated in the central West Bank. The share of the settlements (including Ma'ale Adumim and Atarot) represents about 65% of total industries. The northern West Bank (namely Barkan) is home to about 15% of the industrial activity of the settlements. The remaining facilities are spread across the West Bank (see Figure 8).

**Figure 8: Distribution of industrial facilities in the settlements, by locality- 2010**



Source: Table 17

Among the 1414 companies registered in the settlements in 2003, the share of industrial, commercial and construction companies was higher than the share of the corresponding companies in Israel. By contrast, the share of financial companies and business services was lower than the average in Israel (Swirski, 2008).

As we have stated previously, the profitability and productivity of industrial companies operating in the settlements are among the lowest, even in Israel. The low technology of these industries proves that they lag behind the industry sector in Israel. Table (20) demonstrates that in the settlements, the percentage of companies working in medium-high technology was only 17% compared to 25% in Israel in 2003. Moreover, the percentage of settlement facilities working in hightechnology is 8%—the lowest in all Israeli regions, excluding the Negev (Swirski, 2008).

**Table 20: Technical level of industrial facilities- 2010 (%)**

	Medium-high technology	Medium-low technology
Israel	25%	75%
Settlements	17%	83%

Swirski (2008) p.17

Rough data shows that around 40% of the products manufactured in the settlements are food products. Paper products and building materials account for 14% and 10%, respectively (shares calculated from the tables contained in Appendix 3).

### 3.3 Quarries and Rock Crushers

Israel started exploiting quarries of the Palestinian Territory immediately after it took control of the West Bank in 1967. *Haaretz Newspaper* (April 2, 2010) and B'Tselem (2010) estimate that these quarries provide 20-30% of the requirements of building and construction work in Israel. These quarries work in the Palestinian territory without being subject to any supervision and without a commitment to take the necessary measures to fix the landscape and the natural shape after concluding excavations– such conditions are strict in Israel (ibid). Revenues of these quarries (located in area C) go to the Israeli treasury, while the West Bank population receives none of these returns.

**Table 21: Some Israeli quarries in the Palestinian Territory**

No.	Quarry	Place of quarry	Address of owner
1	Hansen Crusher	Nahal Raabe	Ramat Gan
2	Barkan Crusher	Barkan	Even Yehuda
3	Kochav Hashachar Crusher	Ramon	Kochav Hashachar
4	Natuv rusher	Shuqba/ West Ramallah	Petah Tikva
5	Mitrim Crusher	Mitrim Settlement	Beit Shemesh
6	Kfar Giladi Crusher	Kfar Giladi Settlement	Kfar Giladi
7	Beit Haggai Crusher	South Hebron	Beit Haggai
8	Madan contractor	Roads and Quarries	Rehovot
9	Nhial Beitar Company		Subcontractor- Achtrom Company, Eilat
10	Salit Adumim - Crusher and factory	Anata	Ma'ale Adumim
11	Yatir Quarry	Southern Yatta	
12	Nokdim Settlement	Ta'amireh / Bethlehem	Company Holystone Work
13	Tlalim Quarry	<b>Az-Zahiriya</b>	
14	Gomorrah Quarry/ Crusher	Tarqumia	

Source: Data collected by Center for Planning & Urban Studies – Haifa, and and Dr. Khalil Tafakji (private correspondence)

Table (21) provides a list of 14 (out of 30) Israeli quarries and rock crushers in the Palestinian territory. According to a report published by *Haaretz* (April 2, 2010), these thirty quarries produce 12 million tons of stone, gravel and sand (75% of this amount (9 million tons) is consumed in Israel. The remaining output is used for construction purposes in the settlements, as well as for Israeli infrastructure projects in the West Bank. By comparison, there are 8 Palestinian quarries in area C, producing 7 million tons of stone, sand and gravel.

Yesh Din (a human-rights Israeli organization) filed a petition to the High Court of Justice in March 2009 demanding a halt to all quarrying and mining activities by Israeli companies in the West Bank, on the grounds that Israeli mining activity in West Bank quarries is illegal and executed through brutal economic exploitation of an occupied territory for the economic needs of the State of Israel, the occupying power. The petition said such activities constitute a violation of international law. The Court dismissed the petition and only asked the parties to present their views on the issue. However, the Government of Israel informed the court in May 2009 that it would freeze processes of land allocation for Israeli quarrying purposes in the West Bank, and would cease to approve any expansion plans (developed by the Civil Administration) of existing quarries there as well.

### **3.4 Tourism and Natural Reserves**

Immediately after the 1967 war, Israel began to exploit natural, historical and religious sites in the northern shores of the Dead Sea and around Jericho for the purposes of tourism, entertainment and sports. According to B'Tselem (2011), there are four high income-generating tourist / archeological sites, in area C of the Jordan Valley, exploited by Israel.

#### ✧ Qumran Caves

Qumran Caves are located south of the Galia Settlement (west of Road 95). These caves are of great importance due to the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls. Israeli Nature & Park Authority manages this area under the supervision of the Israeli military. Records show that 284,164 people visited Qumran Caves in 2009. This generated around 5.7 million shekels in total revenue (ticket price is 20 NIS for an adult).

#### ✧ Ein Feshkha

This natural reserve is also located south of the Galia Settlement, and it is the earth's lowest reserve. The reserve contains springs of mineral water, in

addition to some archeological remains. In 1967, Israel declared Ein Feshkha as a protected area. Since then, it has been managed by the Israeli Nature & Park Authority. In 2009, 80,660 people visited the reserve, with a reported revenue of 2.2 million shekels (ticket price is 27 NIS per person).

✧ Wadi Qilt

This natural reserve is located to the north of the Adumim Settlement. It encompasses springs, a stream and an Orthodox Monastery from the fourth century (St. George's Monastery). This reserve has been run by the Israeli Nature & Park Authority since the 1970s. In 2009, 73,340 people visited Wadi Qilt, with a reported income of 1.5 million shekels. The Segregation Wall that Israel is building is expected to cross the reserve, splitting it down the middle, and down to Ein Fawar, which will definitely lead to adverse environmental effects.

✧ Jews Palace (Baptism Site)

This is situated on the Jordan River Bank, to the east of Jericho. Christian sources claim that this site is identified as the place where the Jews crossed the Jordan River into the 'promised land'. In this place, John the Baptist baptized Jesus Christ. The site is regarded as the third holiest Christian site (after the Church of the Nativity and the Church of the Holy Sepulcher). As it is located in a closed military zone, Israeli authorities closed down this site in 1967. Israel only allows groups to visit this place after prior coordination. In 2009, only 31,850 people were able to visit this site.

✧ Bathing Beaches

There are four tourism resorts on the northern shores of the Dead Sea (Galia, Biankini, Neve Midbar, Mineral). These beaches are located within the municipalities of the settlements. There are some sulfur springs near these resorts, in addition to 200 tourist rooms in the neighboring settlements. The resorts collect toll tickets of 30-55 shekels per person to enter the area.

Jericho and the Jordan Valley have many archaeological and tourist sites in area C, yet they are undeveloped. One of these sites is Sartaba, with its castle built by Alexander the Great, as well as Abu Olleiq Hill to the south of Aqbat Jabr refugee camp. In the interim self-government agreement with the PLO, Israel regarded this site as one of its historic archaeological sites. According to Center for Planning & Urban Studies – Haifa, there are nearly 20 natural reserves in the Jordan Valley.

Settlement tourism services and activities are concentrated in the areas of alternative-active tourism. For example, Almon Settlement provides people interested in horse riding and breeding with adequate facilities. Similarly, Mitzpe Yeriho Settlement has made available all the needed facilities for bicycle and sport utility cars.

In addition to the tourist activity in the Jordan Valley, there are many Israeli natural reserves and parks in the West Bank (about 73 including the protected reserves in the Jordan Valley) with a total area of half a million dunums (Tafakji). There are also at least 10 public parks, notably the Hordion Garden near Hebron (which collects fees for entry), Ein Gedi Nature Reserve and Garden of Canada in Jerusalem (situated on the ruins of 3 Palestinian villages destroyed after 1967).

### **3.5 Surface water and groundwater**

According to the World Bank 2010 report, since 1967, Palestinians have lost access to the water of the Jordan River, which is the most important surface water resource in the region. Prior to 1967, Palestinian farmers had about 150 pumps in the Jordan River, pumping about 30 MCM annually. At the time of the 1967 occupation, Israel abrogated these Jordan River water rights along with all other water rights in the West Bank (military orders numbers 92 and 158). "Since 1967 Israel developed wells in the West Bank (largely in the Jordan Valley), and a network serving settlements that is linked into the Israeli national network" (World Bank, 2010).

As for groundwater, Israel is using more than 80% of groundwater from three aquifers under the West Bank (Amnesty International, 2009). Amnesty believes that Israel's policy has been, and remains, to limit the overall amount of water (and land) available to the Palestinian population, while preserving for itself privileged access to most of the water and land in the occupied territory.

The World Bank report (2010) estimated that the foregone gross margin was 10% of GDP and the lost employment opportunity has a bound of 110,000 jobs (P.18). The report also found that the amount that Mekorot supplies to the settlements is unofficially estimated at some 75 MCM, of which 44 MCM is produced from wells controlled by Israel or settlers within the West Bank. Amnesty International's report maintains that the route of the segregation wall "has been planned in such a way that it prevents access by Palestinians to areas of the West Bank which include some of the best access to water, notably the Western Aquifer" (p. 52).

According to a *Haaretz* study, settlers account for 10% of the population in the West Bank but produce 25% of the sewage output (Wikipedia). The study continues to say that these settlements produced 17.5 million cubic meters per year without adequate treatment. In 2005, an old quarry between Kedumim and Nablus was slated for conversion into an industrial waste dump. Pollution experts warned that the dump would threaten Palestinian water sources.

Undoubtedly, the extraction of groundwater and the exploitation of surface water to serve the settlements, as well as selling this water to the Palestinians (Mekorot extracted and sold 65 million cubic meters to the Palestinians in 2010: ten million of which is extracted from wells in the West Bank) translate into gains that enhance the economic base of the settlements.

### **3.6 Settlement Exports**

It is no secret that there are great difficulties in obtaining accurate data on the settlements exports into international markets. These difficulties are a result of an intentional Israeli policy that seeks to obscure the places where the products are manufactured, feigning that all products are produced in areas subject to the Israeli Department of Customs. This difficulty is also a consequence of operational difficulties arising from the overlap between companies operating in the settlements and those operating within Israel proper.

Some sources (e.g. *Haaretz*, November 1, 2009) claim that the exports of the settlements have a slight share of total Israeli exports. Still, other sources (e.g. *Der Spiegel*, July 14, 2009) believe that about one third of Israel's exports to the European Union (about \$ 17 billion in 2008) were partially or totally produced in the settlements. Lagerqvist (2003) cites an Israeli government report claiming that the settlement exports to Europe totaled \$200 million in 2002. If the figure is modified to include goods partly manufactured in the settlements, it rises to \$2 billion (20% of Israel's exports to Europe).

✧ Settlement Products in the Free Trade Agreement with Europe  
Israeli products enjoy preferential treatment in a large number of countries, especially in the two main destinations: the United States and the European Union. The United States and Israel signed a free trade agreement in 1985. That was the first free trade agreement in the history of the United States. The free trade agreement between Israel and the European Union (Common Market) was signed in 1975. Under this agreement, which was renewed in 1995, the Israeli industrial products

have a free access to the European markets. The agreement also gives specific preferential treatment to agricultural products.

In 2010, the value of the Israeli exports stood at \$ 58 billion: 19 billion (33% of the total) to the United States and 26% to EU countries. The imports in the same year totaled 59 billion: 12 billion (12%) came from the United States and 20 billion (35%) from the EU countries.

Free trade agreements between countries provide that products that have preferential trade treatment are those produced within internationally-recognized borders of these countries. However, Israel took advantage of these conventions and it still markets the goods produced in the settlements on a preferential basis, though the European Union and the United States do not recognize that the occupied territories are part of the State of Israel. Israel to date has refused to respond to requests from the European Union to put labels on its products, identifying the places producing these products.

Attorney General of the European Court of Justice issued an advisory opinion in February 2010, confirming that the products of the settlements should not receive preferential tariff treatment like other Israeli products when entering the EU market. This was in connection with the case filed by the German Brita Water Filters Company in protest at the German tax authority's decision to impose a customs fee of 19,155 Euros on equipment Brita imported from the Israeli company Soda Club. It turned out that the Israeli company manufactured this equipment in Ma'ale Adumim Settlement (although the Israeli authorities have refused to answer the German tax authority inquiries about the place producing the equipment). The company filed a lawsuit against the German tax authority. The court in Hamburg consulted the European Court of Justice on the case. The advisory opinion of the Attorney General came to conclusively resolve the debate, which lasted for many years, about the illegal circumvention of the Israeli authorities, to promote products and exports of the settlements.

#### ✧ Structure of Settlement exports

The agricultural exports (fruit, vegetables, flowers and dates), textile, cosmetics and wine constitute the main exports of the settlements (Lagerqvist, 2003). Table 22 highlights the importance of exports for the agriculture of the settlements in the Jordan Valley. There is some evidence that a significant share of fruit exports go to the Palestinian market.

In a research prepared for the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, Profundo Economic Research Center (2009) gives an account of the products the Israeli settlements export to the European

market. It documents economic links between companies in the UK and those based in the settlements. The research has identified 68 British companies which have direct or indirect relationships with Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory; 49 of which have their head office in the United Kingdom and 19 of which are British subsidiaries of companies based in Israel or elsewhere.

**Table 22: Production of the Jordan Valley settlements**

Crop	Area (dunums)	Export%
Grapes	6,240	60
Dates	4,600	70
Flowers (covered)	380	95
Flowers (uncovered)	660	70
Vegetables (covered)	1,000	80
Herbs (covered)	594	100
Vegetables (covered)	7,000	
Flower bulbs	54	100
Citrus	600	%40
Bananas	700	%100

Center for Planning & Urban Studies – Haifa

The study also identified a total of 27 Israeli companies operating in settlements and exporting to the United Kingdom. Table 23 exposes the names of these companies and products that are exported.

**Table 23: Names of companies that export settlement products to the UK market**

Product	Exporting Companies
Fruit, vegetables and fresh herbs	Agrexco, Arava, Flowers Direct, Hadiklaim, Mehadrin Tunport Export
Other food products	Abady Bakery, Achdut, Adumim Food Additives/Frutarom, Amnon & Tamar, Oppenheimer
Beverages	Adnim Tea, Soda-Club, Tishbi Estate Winery
Cosmetics & Pharmaceuticals	Dead Sea Laboratories (Ahava), Intercosma, Fermentek
Plastic products	Keter Plastic, Tip Top Toys, Twitoplast
Metal products	DiSTek, Mul-T-Lock, Yardeni Locks
Textile products	Caesarea Carpets, Dispobud, Ofertex
Other products	GreenKote

Profundo (2009)

In the past, the Israeli export market of agricultural products was controlled by Agrexco which was state-owned and had an official monopoly position for all agricultural exports. However, this company declared bankruptcy in 2011 (Profundo, 2009). Bickel Flowers, in partnership with Orian, acquired the bankrupt company. This joint venture has become one of the largest Israeli exporters of vegetables and fruit. Mehadrin is another prominent company that exports Israeli fruit (including products of the settlements).

✧ The Palestinian Market

Technically, the Palestinian market receives only around 4% of total Israeli exports. However, official data indicates that 1) the Palestinian market's share of some Israeli products is by far higher, such as electricity, cement, fruit and food; and 2) the share of the Palestinian market captured by settlement products is relatively high due to the nature of these products and the character of the Palestinian market. Some sources (including Wikipedia) cite some Palestinian sources that put the figure at \$500 million annually. However, this figure is not evidenced by research and it appears to be lower than the true figure.

Swirski (2008) found that about a quarter of Israel's agricultural exports used to go to the Palestinian market until the outbreak of the second intifada, and that the Palestinian market is particularly important for Israeli fruit (20% of fruit production goes to the Palestinian market). Actually, the volume of these exports to the Palestinian market is higher than that. The study also claims that vegetable exports to the Palestinian territory are minimal (1% of the Israeli production of vegetables).

The export of Israeli food products to the Palestinian territory is also significant. A study conducted in 2005 found that more than 80% of Israeli food industry companies have shares in the Palestinian market. It also found that 10-30% of the products of these companies were sold in the Palestinian market before the outbreak of the Palestinian second Intifada. This advantage has dwindled a bit after the Intifada, but it still exists. Finally, data shows that the Palestinian territory is still a profitable destination for Israeli agricultural equipment, seeds and fodder products (a significant number of the manufacturers of these products are based in the settlements).



## **Chapter IV**

### **Subsidies to the Settlements**

Successive Israeli governments have bounteously subsidized the settlements in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. This support is exposed in the form of large packages of direct aid and financial incentives.

The Israeli government offers aid to different areas according to the so-called 'map of national priorities'. This map currently targets 75% of the settlements of the West Bank (90 settlements inhabited by about 144 thousand settlers). The inclusion of settlements in priority development areas has been a policy for all governments in the past decades (Peace Now, 2009).

Below is a summary of some of the advantages priority development areas receive from eight ministries:

- ✧ **Agriculture:** Agriculture is one of the sectors given priority by the Israeli government and Jewish organizations, especially settlement agriculture. Support is focused on the settlements of the Jordan Valley and those located in remote areas, where investment in industrial or service sectors is demanding and unyielding. Swirski & Konor (2005) argue that the World Zionist Organization has played a strategic role in supporting the agricultural sector and it has spent huge amounts of money for the development of agricultural projects in the settlements built on the Palestinian territory.
- ✧ **Industry:** In the industrial sector, the incentives, as we will see later, include grants and income tax credits granted to factories; supporting employers to promote employment; aid to the factories in time of crisis; supporting industry infrastructure development; grants to support industrial research and to cover development costs; and financing technological incubators.
- ✧ **Housing:** The government of Israel provides loans to buy houses, facilitates laws and procedures of granting loans; provides up to 50% aid to cover the costs of developing housing areas; gives priority to the settlements in terms of implementing of public projects; provides discounts in prices of land; and exempts settlers from land registration fees. Such lavish support is delivered via the General Directorate of Rural Settlement Affairs in the Ministry of Housing, which, between 2000 and 2002, transferred about 68 million dollars to the settlements—equivalent to 47% of the total budget (Lupowitz, 2003).

- ✧ Education: Lupowitz (2003) points out that, apart from incentives given to students and teachers, the Israeli Government's investment in the schools of the settlements is higher than average investment in schools of Israel proper. The number of students per class in the settlements is less than in any Israeli city within the Green Line.
- ✧ Health: The settlements enjoy a high level of health care converge compared with Israeli cities. For every 50-100 settler, there is one medical facility- well above the proportion for those in the Israeli cities (ICBS, 2010).

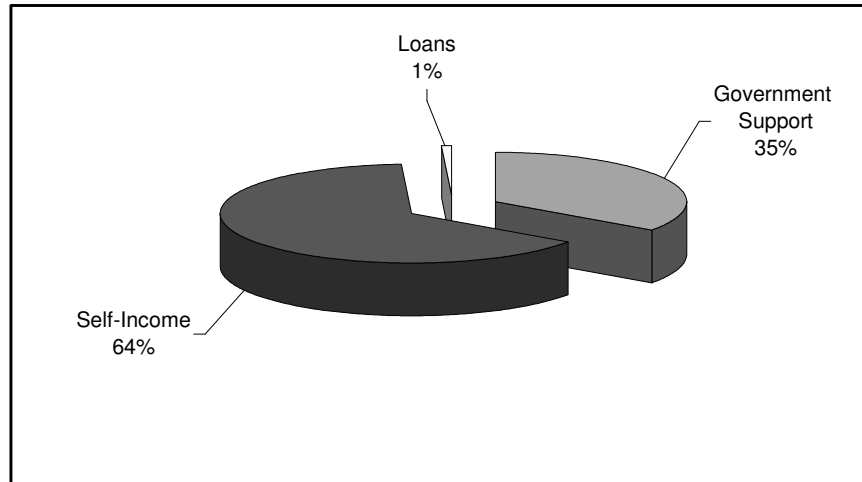
These privileges and facilities are only the tip of the iceberg. Sources stress the peculiarity of aid and grants in the field of education (Ibid), which has been evident in the expansion of educational institutions and employment in this sector within the settlements, as noted previously.

These advantages resulted in a 57% increase in average per capita grants in the settlements during 2000-2006, compared with grants in Israel proper. According to the Accountant General– Israeli Ministry of Finance, the per capita budget transfers to the municipal authorities in the West Bank settlements (3 municipalities and 6 regional councils), in 2007, were significantly higher than transfers to cities in Israel proper (B'Tselem, n. d.).

#### **4.1 Government Support for the Budgets of the Settlement Authorities**

The government support for the budgets of local councils in Israel represented 35% of the budgets of these councils in 2006. The remaining 64% was financed by the local councils themselves (see Figure 9). However, these figures are entirely different when it comes to local councils of the West Bank settlements. Figure (10) shows that 57% of the budgets of these councils comes from government support, while the contribution of the settlement councils is only 43% (see Figure 10). In 2006, the government transferred \$456 to these councils. Swirski & Konor (2005) found that settlements receive more than double the equivalent per capita funding for municipalities within the Green Line.

**Figure 9: Sources of Income for Israeli Regional Councils (2006)**



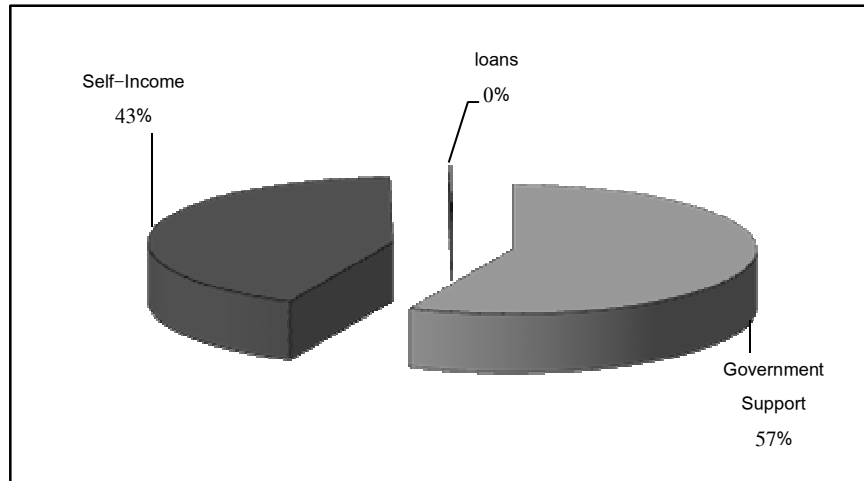
ICBS (2010).

Governmental spending is disproportionate in favor of the colonial settlements as well (compared to the population in Israel proper). With an intention to encourage Israelis to live in the settlements, the government provides bountiful aid for construction, subsidizes loans to buy homes, financially assists the education sector, and provides health insurance services that are by far better than those offered to Israelis within the Green Line. Furthermore, the government finances bypass roads, helps settlers in purchasing armored vehicles, delivers weapons to the settlers and offers weapons training (Swirski & Konor, 2005). If security costs are calculated, it turns out that each settler annually receives \$9,000 more than an Israeli living in Israel proper (Peace with Justice, n. d.).

Government support to settlements goes beyond what has been enumerated above. There are several implicit channels, governments and Jewish organizations, geared to serve the settlements. These take different forms and support is provided via fictitious channels'. Peace Now ' published a report in December 2010 entitled "The Price of the Settlements ". In this report, it gave an account of the money transfers to the settlements in the West Bank, (excluding Jerusalem) as contained in the budget of the Israeli government for the year 2011-2012 (Peace Now, 2010). The organization started its report with an apology to the reader for the unlikelihood of providing exact figures on the true cost of the settlements that the Israeli economy sustains. The study found that the

settlements in the West Bank expand and flourish, paid for by the Israeli taxpayer, to the estimated tune of 2.5 billion shekels a year. These amounts are paid in the form of aid ,grants and facilities offered by ministries and various official bodies.

**Figure 10: Sources of Income for Settlement Regional Councils (2006)**



ICBS (2010.)

The study also found that in 2007 the Finance Ministry transferred 1.127 billion shekels to local councils in the settlements. That amounts to 8.9% of the total transfers from the state to councils that year. At that time, the number of residents in the settlements was 3.8% of the residents of Israel.

On the other hand, the gross investment in public construction in the settlements, (not including East Jerusalem) in 2009, was NIS 431 million, which was 15.4% of the total public investment in construction for housing that year.

Table 25 displays the budget items that explicitly state the amounts allocated to the West Bank settlements (more than 2 billion shekels a year). The Peace Now study highlights other funds implicitly earmarked for the settlements. These were classified under different misleading items within broader spending items.

**Table 24: Sums Appearing Explicitly in the Israeli Budget Proposal (thousand shekels)**

Ministry	Sum 2011	Sum 2010	Remarks
Defense	238,435	233,499	Coordination of government activities in the territories
Defense	790,000	842,200	Completing the construction of the segregation wall
Education	454	450	For the Council of Higher Education in the Occupied Territory
PM Office	240,900	241,000	Financing disengagement plans
PM Office	25,000		Additional funding for the development of the Old City in Jerusalem
PM Office		7,500	Support for The Wailing Wall Heritage Fund
Housing	76,000	70,000	For ensuring the safety of investors in East Jerusalem
Housing	31,000	58,000	Maale Adumim development
Housing	124,000	114,000	Har Homa development
Transportation	10,000	10,000	Bus armoring
Transportation	435,000		Upgrading main roads linking settlements
Various Ministries	11,165	10,830	Compensating exporters for the loss of tax credits when exporting to Europe
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,006,454</b>	<b>1,562,429</b>	

(Peace Now, 2010).

According to 'B'Tselem' (n. d.), the Israeli government latently supports settlements in the West Bank, primarily through funding the Settlement Department in the World Zionist Organization, which is entirely funded by the Israeli government. Unlike official bodies in Israel, the World Zionist Organization, as an NGO, is not obliged to fully disclose all its activities.

This comprehensive assistance has compensated for the inherent shortfalls and deficiencies in the economic base of the settlements. It has also improved some socio-cultural indicators in the settlements, in spite of limited production and economic contribution. A Peace Now study (2009) argues that the socio-cultural indicators in the settlements are better than the average in Israel. For example, the level of success in matriculation exams in settlements is higher than anywhere inside Israel: 71.2% of examinees in the settlements compared to a national average of 65.8%.

The income level for a family in the settlements (NIS 13,566 per month) is 10% higher than the national average, which is NIS 12,343 per month. The unemployment rate in the settlements is below the national average (6.5% in the settlements compared to 7.3% throughout Israel).

The study concludes that "It is important to emphasize that the strong economic indicators in the settlements exist despite the fact that one-third of the settler population is ultra-Orthodox– a group that ranks among the poorest in Israel." The study goes on to say that this "is a clear reflection of the disproportionate benefits granted to settlements by the government."

#### **4.2 Facilities and support for industrial zones**

The Israeli industrial zones on the territory of the West Bank enjoy special privileges. To shed light on the advantages available to investors in these industrial zones, we provide an excerpt from Adumim Industrial Park web page under the heading "Advantages":

The Ma'ale Adumim Economic Development Company Ltd., which is controlled by the Ma'ale Adumim Municipality, is the economic arm of the Municipality. It began operating in 1993, and renewed its intensive activity in 1998, following the decision to privatize the industrial area. The company, in cooperation with the municipality, manages and develops a number of projects within the municipality's jurisdiction, and has been authorized by the municipality to implement on its behalf business plans and conduct all types of economic activity. The Park currently includes approximately 230 industrial plants and businesses in numerous industries: commerce, vehicle licensing institute, garages, food, textile, construction materials, aluminum, metals, printing and more.

## **Text box : Economic Incentives in Industrial Zones**

### **Advantages**

ational Priority Area "A" Adumim Industrial Park has the status of National Priority Zone "A". It also has the status of First Industrial Zone "A". recognized by the Investment Center as an approved enterprise to receive the full extent of government assistance, according to its needs:

### **Grants Track:**

1. A 24% grant on fixed assets (equipment and new buildings), and an exemption from Companies Tax for the first two years.
2. A 25% reduction in Companies Tax for five additional years.
3. Calculation for accelerated depreciation.

### **Full Tax Exemption Track:**

Full exemption from Companies Tax for 10 years on undistributed income, and calculation for accelerated depreciation.

### **Low Municipal Taxes**

The municipal property taxes are relatively low, and reach about half the tax rate collected in Jerusalem from industrial plants.

Following are the 2009 municipal tax rates for industry and commerce:

### **Built-up industrial properties Non-built-up properties**

First 200 sq. m. - NIS 57.06 Occupied land - NIS 11.44  
200-500 sq. m. - NIS 51.12 Construction land - NIS 10.37  
501 sq. m. and above - NIS 45.74  
Sheds - NIS 20.82

### **Built-up properties and/or sheds for storage services**

First 1,000 sq. m. - NIS 84.69  
1,001 sq. m. and above - NIS 57.11

### **Built-up properties for commerce and services**

Up to 200 sq. m. - NIS 117.54  
Above 200 sq. m. - NIS 92.10

### **Attractive Land Prices**

The Adumim Industrial Park has the largest land reserves in the Jerusalem region. Land is ready for allocation at attractive prices. Development costs may be paid in convenient installments.

### **Confidence and Security**

The Adumim Industrial Park is guarded 24 hours a day by a security company. Security guards are stationed at both entrances to the park. A motorized patrol is

conducted through the evening and night, enabling to keep the park safe and preventing break-ins to plants and businesses.

**Area**

The Park area is about 1,550 dunums, 1,000 of which are owned by industrial plants. Additional 335 dunums are available for marketing, and the rest of the area (about 215 dunums) is only partially developed and has been designated as a reserve for future marketing. Additional extensive areas around the park are available for future planning and development.

The Park also contains buildings for rent of various sizes, owned by private companies. Information about these companies is available at the offices of the Economic Development Company.

**Available Personnel:**

The central location of the park ensures access to a large labor force from Ma'ale Adumim, Jerusalem, Jericho and neighboring localities.

**Modern, Well-Planned Road System:**

The road system leading to the park and within it was planned to meet the needs of the industrial plants, and is suited to all types of vehicles, even those bearing heavy loads.

**Municipal Support:**

The municipality provides a comprehensive array of modern municipal services.

*Source: Adumim Industrial Park website:*

<http://www.parkedom.co.il/Edomim/Templates/ShowPage.asp?DBID=1>

### **4.3 Financing Housing and Banks' Support to Settlers**

One form of the subsidies granted to the settlements is housing and enterprises loans provided by banks. According to these banks, anyone who wishes to build or buy a home in West Bank settlements or East Jerusalem qualifies for a real estate loan. Thus, these banks have situated themselves as major players in the colonial settlement enterprise in the Palestinian territory. Moreover, banks provide first-class services to local bodies in the settlements, including, but not limited to, loans for infrastructure development, public buildings and municipal services, as well as loans to businesses and industrial facilities operating in the industrial zones of the settlements. Table (25) lists names and locations of banks operating in the Israeli settlements.

**Table 25: Israeli Banks Operating in the Settlements**

<b>Bank</b>	<b>Location</b>
Bank Hapoalim	East Jerusalem Settlements
Mizrahi Tefahot Bank	Karnei Shormron, Alon Shvut, Kedumim and Ramat Eshkol
First International Bank of Israel	Modi'in, Beitar and Ariel
Bank Leumi	Ma'ale Adumim, Oranit, Kiryat Arba, Pisgat Ze'ev, Gilo Ramat Eshkol, and in East Jerusalem Settlements
Discount Bank	Ma'ale Edomim, Ramat Eshkol, Beitar Illit and in East Jerusalem Settlements
Jerusalem Bank	Modi'in

Who Profits (2010)

Evidently then, the settlement enterprise is being carried out by complementary players, namely the Israeli government, the private sector and Jewish organizations. The government advocates the strategic goal that is concordant with settlement plans, which Israel embraced since it took control of the Palestinian territory in 1967, such as Alon's Plan and Sharon's Plan. The Jewish organizations seek to increase the Jewish presence in the West Bank and Jerusalem. The private sector is piloted by financial and commercial interests. With this tripartite alliance, the whole story unravels. This alliance is never arbitrary; rather it is systematically aiming at achieving more land seizures, and thoughtfully encouraging the movement of Jews to the West Bank to establish a permanent presence, and to present settlements as being *fait accompli*.

✧ Housing Assistance

In 2011, the Israeli Ministry of Housing announced the sale of land to build 6,000 housing units in Ariel, Har Homa, Beitar Illit and Givat Ze'ev. Project Marketing Coordinator told *Maariv Newspaper* (see *Al-Quds Newspaper*, December 27, 2011) that the price of a land lot in the settlements is by far cheaper than a land lot in Israel. She added that the State takes into account the risks associated with the purchase of land outside the Green Line. The Coordinator was reported as saying that the minimum price for a piece of land to build a luxurious house in Ariel, for example, is 60,000 shekels (price includes building up the infrastructure), while the price of land, with the same area, within the Green Line (a ten-minute drive from Ariel) is 320,000 shekels. She continued to say that when you add 600,000 shekels as a cost of building a house, the result is a

maximum of 1 million shekels for a luxurious house, compared to more than two million shekels in Israel.

In Salit Settlement, a detached 250-square-meter house is only 900,000 shekels, 700,000 shekels less than the price of a similar house in Israel proper.

In an inquiry done by *Maariv Newspaper* on building in the settlements, the purchase of residential units in the occupied territory is found to be different from within the Green Line, in that real estate is not routinely registered in the Land Registry. Rather, the housing units in the settlements are registered in the Civil Administration in Beit El. In addition, the planning and construction laws in Israel are not effective in the settlements. The Jordanian law (along with the decisions of the Ministry of Defense) is still in effect in these territories. This gives local authorities greater flexibility in the acceleration of the pace of construction. However, the Israeli banks (and real estate banks in particular) provide loans to settlers on equal terms with the Green Line Israelis.

#### 4.4 The Economic Cost of Settlements

The Israeli researcher Shir Hever discussed the cost of occupying the Palestinian Territory to Israel. He calculated different types of civilian and military costs during the period 1970-2005 and added the interest accrued during the period. Hever concluded with a staggering figure of 425 billion shekels. Then he drew a comparison between his figures and the results of other related studies (see Table 26).

**Table 26: The Economic Cost of Settlements-  
1970 -2005 (billion shekels)**

Author	Cost estimates (million shekels)	Remarks
Haaretz (2003)	192	The newspaper calculated the figure up until 2003 = 4.5 billion. The current figure is the extension of the cost over the years with the addition of interest. The cost includes only civil outlays.
Naor Gamliel (2005)	330	The author puts the annual cost at 2.5 billion shekels. The figure '33 billion' is approximate and it is extrapolated from the extension of cost over the years and adding annual interests.

<b>Author</b>	<b>Cost estimates (million shekels)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Shlomo Swiriski (2005)</b>	<b>345</b>	The original figure in the study = 100 billion and the current figure is an extension over the years with the addition of interest.
<b>Shir Hever (2006)</b>	<b>425</b>	Cost during 1970-2008. In 2010, the author sorted out his figures as follows: 39.6 billion shekels came to Israel from its occupation of OPT, 104.5 billion as subsidies to settlements, and 316.2 billion as security layouts.
<b>Arie Arnon</b>	<b>543</b>	Estimated the annual costs at 1% of GDP. The current figure is an extension over the years with the addition of interest.
<b>Eitan Berglas</b>	<b>583</b>	Estimated the annual costs at 2% of GDP (starting from 1988). The current figure is an extension over the years with the addition of interest.

Hever (2006) and Hever (2010)

Undoubtedly, the margin of error in the above estimates is wide. These figures do not take into account the net cost of occupation (i.e. cost minus the gains Israel achieved from occupying the West Bank). Still, these figures are valuable as they provide a conclusive picture of the economic burden of the occupation.

In a different, but well related standpoint, the Palestinian Ministry of National Economy published a report, estimating the losses the Palestinian economy incurred as a result of the occupation at \$ 6.8 billion in 2010—suggesting that ending the occupation could directly increase Palestinian GDP by 85%.

The report, published in early September 2011, arrived at this estimation by calculating the cost the economy incurs as a result of the Israeli restrictions on movement and exploitation of natural resources. The report utilized different approaches to calculate the cost of various elements.

For example, the report states that the cost of Gaza's blockade appears in the lack of growth rate achieved in the West Bank since 2006. This loss was estimated at \$ 1.9 billion (or 23.5% of GDP). The loss incurred by the West Bank and the Gaza Strip from the restrictions on water use has been calculated as part of the loss of agricultural production that otherwise could have been achieved. This loss has also been aligned with the adverse health consequences of water shortages. The table also shows that the total direct costs are 37%, while the indirect costs are 48% of GDP of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

**Table 27: The Economic losses incurred by the Palestinian economy as a result of Israeli occupation- 2010 (\$ millions)**

	<b>Cost</b>	<b>% to GDP</b>
Gaza blockade	1,909	23.5
Restrictions on the exploitation of water	1,903	23.4
Restrictions on the exploitation of natural resources	1,838	22.6
The direct costs of the use of electricity and water from Israel	493	6.1
Costs of buying electricity	441	5.4
Costs of buying water	52	0.6
Loss due to restrictions on international trade	288	3.5
Loss generated by restrictions on movement	185	2.3
Loss as a result of the lack of tourism in the Dead Sea	144	1.8
Loss as a result of the uprooting of trees	138	1.7
Direct costs	3,012	37.1
Indirect costs	3,884	47.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,896</b>	<b>84.9</b>

Ministry of National Economy (2011).

The report further indicates that these figures are minimum estimates of the true cost, and that a wide range of costs born cannot be calculated due to the lack of information.

#### **4.5 The Estimated Monetary Worth of the Settlements**

The Estimated Value of the Settlements will be discussed from two different dimensions: the value estimated according to investment and layouts; and estimates of the values of the settlements in light of the potential payments to settlers in the event the state evacuates them. In this appraisal, we will make use of the amounts paid to settlers who were evacuated from the Gaza Strip.

In a thorough study conducted by the Macro Center for Political Economics in 2010 and published in *Haaretz* (February 23, 2010), the authors found that Israeli settlements in the West Bank (encompassing 12 million square meters of roads, homes factories, public buildings, etc) cost more than \$17 billion to build. Using satellite imagery and other technology, the study mapped every home and structure put up in the settlements. Its work was the result of a year-long effort to gauge the total value of the Jewish settlement enterprise in the West Bank.

Table 28 presents some figures from the study. Obviously, the value of housing (apartments, private houses) constitutes about 80% of the total value of the settlements.

MCPE director general says the logic behind the economic calculation is to assess the cost of construction and infrastructure in the settlement enterprise. "This isn't market value, but rather the cost of building infrastructure," he told *Haaretz*. In principle, the market value may be higher or lower than the cost of construction. It is also not entirely clear whether the above figures involve construction costs at current prices or at the actual time of construction.

**Table 28: Estimated cost of buildings in the settlements of the West Bank (Excluding East Jerusalem) 2010**

	Number	Area )sq. m(.	Cost \$)billions*(
Publicly owned facilities			
Synagogues	127	94,848	
Ritual baths	96	10,755	0.5
Sports facilities	321	382,867	
Kindergartens	344	91,353	
schools	211	269,933	
Yeshivas	68	100,943	
Libraries	21	8,962	
Apartments	32,711	3,270,000	4.5
Private homes	22,997	5,740,000	9
Shopping centers	187	162,399	
Industrial structures	717	904,517	
Banquet halls	15	23,186	
Paved roads		1,020,000	1.7
<b>Total</b>		12,000,000	17

Haaretz ,February 232010 ,

\* We could not obtain data on the distribution of construction costs as per item, yet the total figure covers all items.

Another study conducted in 2007 almost concluded with the same results. The study also depended on a set of 185 aerial photographs to estimate the costs of construction and buildings (Arieli et. al., 2009).

Table (29) provides some details on the buildings (excluding East Jerusalem). Arieli et. al. estimated the construction cost at 18 billion dollars, up by one billion dollars from MCPE's study. They also found that the total construction area is 13.6 million square meters, an increase of 1.6 million from MCPE's study.

**Table 29: The total value of buildings and infrastructure of the West Bank settlements (2007)**

	Units	Area (sq. m.)	Current cost value (US \$)
<b>Municipal Institutions</b>			
Public institutions	656	757,058	578,050,417
Synagogues	322	187,620	143,256,740
Ritual baths	119	18,383	14,036,377
Sports facilities	232	525,025	400,881,936
Parks	189	843,643	
Shelters	54	13,649	10,421,799
<b>Education</b>			
Kindergartens	255	636,081	485,678,498
schools	237	661,980	505,453,460
Colleges	11	204,903	156,453,562
Libraries	24	15,336	11,709,717
<b>Residential</b>			
Dwellings	57,945	7,937,150	11,586,719,312
Caravans	5,539	56,750	116,612,861
<b>Industry &amp; Commercial</b>			
Gas stations	29	15,970	8,488,108
Shopping centers	140	251,715	191,318,964
Industry	427	1,247,771	759,612,143
Hotels	138	362,818	270,571,807
<b>Agriculture</b>			
Dairy barns	133	762,088	388,419,246
Farms	243	12,617,860	
Water towers	54	30,826	3,092,369
<b>Roads &amp; Infrastructures</b>			
Internal roads (meters)		774,521	1,160,365,311
Intercity roads (meters)		307,900	889,448,104
Water, sewage and canalization pipes (meters)		615,700	267,182,864
Power lines (meters)		615,700	26,639,934
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,685,124</b>	<b>17,974,413,528</b>

Arieli et al., (2009).

The figures also reveal that the built area in the settlements (excluding Jerusalem) is roughly %2.2 of the area of West Bank, and that the bulk of construction is residential. By ,2007 a total of 97,530 dwellings had been constructed %65) of which contained four rooms or more .(On non-residential plots, a total of 795, 000 sq. meters of built area was earmarked for industry 000 ,764 ,sq. meters for education and 1 321,000sq. meters for public buildings .Furthermore, the total cost of construction in the settlements is 18 billion dollars, of which more than 11 \$ billion spent on building residential areas) Arieli et al., 2009.

In 2011, the Macro Center for Political Economics updated its figures. The press pointed out that the Centre's report was sent to the Office of the Prime Minister. The report claimed that "the way in which Israel withdrew from the Gaza Strip in 2005 led to the conclusion that more professional tools are required for decision-makers to properly plan such moves, which includes the evacuation of settlements (Yedioth Ahronoth, May 27, 2011).

The report found a significant increase in the settlements' monetary worth due to expansion. It claims that, in 2004, settlements (excluding Jerusalem) were worth \$12.6 billion, a sum that rose to \$18.8 billion in 2011.

The report listed 4 settlement blocs as cities – Ariel, Ma'aleh Adumim, Beitar Elite and Modi'in Elite. It also found that Ma'aleh Adumim, the largest in size and population, is the most expensive city in the West Bank. It is currently worth just a little under \$2 billion. Some of the smaller settlements, such as Ofra and Ali, are estimated at about \$200 million (ibid).

As noted previously, these accounts are limited to the cost of construction in the settlements of the West Bank, excluding East Jerusalem. To extrapolate the monetary worth of the East Jerusalem settlements we will try the following test (building on the figures available on the settlements of the West Bank):

The test assumes that the cost of construction per capita (per settler) is the same in both places. When dividing the cost of construction on the population of the settlements in the West Bank (excluding Jerusalem), we come up with \$67,850 (the cost of construction for every settler). Now, when this figure is multiplied by the number of settlers in East Jerusalem (201 thousand), the result is \$13.6 billion. This means that the total construction cost of settlements in the West Bank (including Jerusalem) is about \$ 30 billion. This figure is an approximate and perhaps exaggerated,

especially in that the pattern of construction in urban areas of Jerusalem does not compare well with the more advanced pattern in the settlements of the West Bank.

#### 4.6 The Costs of Evacuation

Building on the sums paid to settlers who were evacuated from the settlements of the Gaza Strip and some West Bank settlements in 2005, we will try to estimate the monetary worth of the West Bank settlements.

On September 12, 2005 the last drove of Israeli settlers and militants left the Gaza Strip, marking the end of 38 years of military occupation. Behind a gate on the Gaza border, the military left ruins of 3,000 single-storey dwellings, in addition to demolished public buildings, schools, military barracks, and agricultural and industrial facilities. Twenty-one settlements and five outposts (random settlements) were evacuated from the Gaza Strip. In the West Bank, four settlements were evacuated. The number of evacuated settlers totaled about 9,000 (8600 from Gaza), from about 1500-1800 families (Jewish Virtual Library, 2011).

The amounts for each family were calculated based on multiple criteria: area of residence, area of plot, years of residence in the settlement and the impact of evacuation on the availability of jobs for family members. Table (30) reviews the structure of payments that have been adopted.

**Table 30: Structure of payments to settlers evacuated in 2005**

Dwelling	\$ 1000 per sq. m.
Plot	50,000 USD
Personal compensation	\$ 1,000 for each member of the family (including children)
Cost of moving	\$ 5,000 (maximum)
Compensate for the loss of work	A half year salary / wage if the person becomes unemployed
Rent a new home	Rent for two years
Loan facilities	Soft loans of \$ 30,000 to buy a new home

Source: Asser (2005)

In addition, the colonist farmers enjoyed additional privileges, including access to land for cultivation and constructing houses. Settlers also received packages of incentives in order to encourage them to settle in

certain areas. The settlers who chose to settle in the Galilee and the Negev received additional assistance of up to 30 thousand dollars. Additionally, those who opted for living in Ashkelon were granted additional funds (Jewish Virtual Library).

There are considerable differences between various estimates of the amounts each family received. Due to the lack of official figures on these payments, we might need to rely on figures obtained from trustworthy press reports. The British Broadcasting Corporation reported that each family received 140 thousand pounds (250,000 dollars). The Jewish Virtual Library (2011) estimated the figure at 450 thousand dollars. Reuters news agency reports said the figure stood at 300 thousand dollars for each family. The latter figure seems reasonable (a compromise between the two previous estimates). Assuming that some 1,800 families were evacuated, the amounts of compensation would stand at \$540 million.

These sums were not the only amounts paid during the evacuation. Other allocations were delivered for security and development plans for the new areas the settlers moved to. Therefore, the figure for compensation and costs associated with the evacuation of the settlements in 2005 totaled \$ 1.3 (according to the Jewish Virtual Library) and \$1.5 billion (according to Reuter). In the same context, a report submitted to the U.S. Congress claims that the total cost of the disengagement is about \$2.2 billion (Migdalovitz, 2006).

Payment figures for each family in the 2005 evacuation can be taken as a clue for projecting rough estimates of the amounts required for evacuating the settlements in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem). Given that about 451,000 settlers live in these settlements and that the average number of household members is 4.5 people, we can roughly conclude that the number of households in the settlements is about 100,400 (including East Jerusalem). With an average payment of 300 thousand dollars per family, the total figure hits \$ 30 billion. This figure is identical with the estimates of the costs of construction in the settlements and Jerusalem that we concluded earlier in this study. However, this match should not be taken as an indication that our calculations are a hundred percent accurate, since all of the figures are approximate. The projections are largely based on assumptions that may be erroneous due to scarcity of data from official sources.



## **Chapter V**

### **Weight of Settlements in the Israeli Economy**

Israeli sources do not provide data on the contribution of settlements in the Israeli economy (GDP, spending and investment). However, an unexpected source has recently made available some valuable statistics that can help to further the purpose of this study.

When Israel bid, in March 2010, for membership in the 'Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development' (also known as 'The Club of the Rich'), some members questioned the accuracy of Israeli statistics, as the Israeli figures (relating to gross domestic product, spending and number of the population) cover geographical areas that the organization does not recognize as part of the Israeli territory. These areas include East Jerusalem, Israeli settlements in the West Bank and the Golan Heights. The Organization also raised doubts about the methodology of collecting some data and the integrity of some Israeli figures- among these, for example, the figures relating to the activities of the 'Jewish communities' which imply an exclusion of the activities of other ethnic groups or nationals living and working in these 'Jewish communities'.

Thus, the OECD formed a committee of specialists (from Australia, Norway and the United Kingdom) to examine the problems in Israeli statistics and assess the economic weight of the occupied territories (East Jerusalem, the settlements in the West Bank and Golan Heights) in these statistics. The authors of the report sorted the figures into two parts: the statistics of pre-1967 Israel (within the Green Line); and the statistics of East Jerusalem, the Golan Heights and the West Bank settlements (see OECD, 2010).

Two considerable shortfalls, relating to figures on Israeli settlements in the West Bank, can be detected in the OECD report. First, the number and activities of the Arab population in East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights are included in the Israeli statistics. The report did not refer to about 250,8 thousand Palestinians living in East Jerusalem (J1) and about 22 thousand Syrian Arabs living in the Golan Heights. Second, the report did not indicate the economic weight of each of the three territories (East Jerusalem, the Golan Heights and the West Bank settlements) separately; rather it featured them as one entity.

If the Arab population in the occupied territories (East Jerusalem and the Golan) is excluded from the report's statistics, the figure for the Israeli population stands at 502 thousand people (about 7% of the total population of Israel, including the occupied territories, in 2009).

### 5.1 Contribution to the Israeli GDP

Table (31) presents an estimated contribution of the three territories (East Jerusalem, the Golan Heights and the settlements) to the gross domestic product of Israel. The table indicates that the contribution of the three territories is less than 4% of the contribution of pre-1967 Israel in GDP.

Building on the figures of the OECD report, we can calculate GDP per capita within the occupied territories (Jerusalem, West Bank and Golan Heights) and compare it with the corresponding number in pre-1967 Israel. The 2007 figures of 29.7 thousand shekels and 87.7 thousand shekels suggest that GDP per capita in the settlements is nearly one third of the GDP per capita in Israel proper.

**Table 31: Distribution of GDP, 2007 (NIS millions)**

	Pre-1967 Israel	East Jerusalem, the Golan Heights and the WB Settlements	%
GDP	588,735	23,044	3.9
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10,537	818	7.8
-Industry	96,342	2,268	2.4
-Construction	28,245	2,159	7.6
-Trade, restaurants & hotels	66,055	1,419	2.1
-Public administration	38,919	4,324	11.1
-Education	42,395	2,728	6.4
-Other	306,242	9,328	3

Arguably, the decline in GDP per capita in the three occupied territories (East Jerusalem and the settlements of the West Bank and Golan Heights) is probably a result of the presence of 273 thousand Palestinians and Arabs in these areas. However, even when excluding Arabs and Palestinians, the GDP per capita in the three occupied territories is barely 46 thousand shekels, a little above GDP per capita in Israel proper.

Obviously, the contribution of economic activities in the settlements is minimal. The OECD report concludes that the inclusion of the post-1967 areas increases GDP of pre-1967 Israel by 4%, but the per capita GDP declines by 6.5%. Viewed by industry, only public administration has a neutral impact on GDP per capita. For all other industries, the post-1967 areas drag down per capita GDP of pre-1967 Israel. The report introduces the same idea in a different way: the inclusion of post-1967 areas changed Israel's relative position internationally. If we consider an index of GVA per capita, where the total for all other OECD countries is 100, the index for GVA for pre-1967 Israel stands at 82. The addition of the post-1967 areas would reduce Israel's index to 77, i.e. the addition of the three territories drags down the Israeli economy by 5 percentage points.

Although the GDP of the three occupied territories is less than 4% of GDP of pre-1967 Israel, three industries have a positive value added impact: public administration, agriculture and construction (see Table 31).

Since there was no data available to estimate inter-regional trade between pre-1967 Israel and the post-1967 areas, the OECD report could not undertake a complete calculation of GDP on the expenditure side. Nevertheless, three major components of GDP by expenditure (general government consumption expenditure, private consumption expenditure and fixed capital formation) were allocated using satisfactory methods.

## **5.2 Private consumption expenditure**

Per capita amounts for total private expenditure reveal significant differences with a level some 50% higher in pre-1967 Israel, at just over \$15,000, than in the post-1967 areas, at just over \$10,000. Although inclusion of the post-1967 areas increases the population of pre-1967 Israel by 11.5%, the private consumption expenditure of pre-1967 Israel increases by only 7.5%— reflecting the lower per capita incomes of post-1967 area residents (see Table 32).

Undoubtedly, the fact that one-third of the populations of the three occupied territories are Arabs and Palestinians significantly changes the results. However, if we exclude the average consumption expenditure of the East Jerusalem Palestinians (NIS 12,900 per year), the average consumption expenditure of the Jews would be 13 thousand dollars, which is well below the average consumption in pre-1967 Israel.

**Table 32: Private Consumption Expenditure (2007)**

(NIS millions)

	Pre-1967 Israel	Post-1967 Areas	%
Total private consumption expenditure	351,876	26,449	%7.5
Consumption expenditure by households in the domestic market	343,755	26,276	%7.6
- Food, beverages and tobacco	61,417	5,825	%9.5
- Fuel, electricity and water	25,406	2,180	%8.6
- Clothing & footwear	13,347	1,147	%8.6
- Other goods	19,328	1,503	%7.8
- Durable goods	34,742	2,229	%6.6
- Furniture	7,524	633	%8.4
- Household equipment	14,008	904	%6.5
- Personal transport equipment	13,210	763	%5.8
- Housing	68,317	5,286	%7.7
- Other services	121,198	8,035	%6.6
Consumption expenditure of NPISHs	8,121	173	%2.1

OECD (2010)

Table 32 shows that consumption expenditure patterns of the residents of the post- 1967 areas do not differ markedly from those of pre-1967 Israel inhabitants, though oPt Israeli residents spend more on food and beverages (22%) compared to Israelis within the Green Line (17%).

### 5.3 General government expenditure

General government expenditure is either collective or individual. Table (33) shows that the impact of including the post-1967 areas on general government expenditures appears to be significant, especially when collective consumption (about 11%) is considered. Unlike private consumption expenditure, the ratio of government spending in the settlements is by far higher than that in Israel proper.

**Table 33: Israel's General Government Expenditure,  
2007 (NIS millions)**

	<b>Pre-1967 Israel</b>	<b>Post-1967 Areas</b>	<b>%</b>
General government consumption expenditure	158,692	12,585	7.9
- Total collective consumption	76,129	8,314	10.9
- Total individual consumption	82,564	4,270	5.2
- General government consumption expenditure	158,692	12,585	7.9
- Civilian consumption	114,612	7,699	6.7
- Compensation of employees	59,118	4,141	7.0
- Taxes on production	4,765	308	6.5
- Purchases	41,851	2,581	6.2
- Consumption of fixed capital	8,878	669	7.5
- Defense \$ security consumption	44,080	4,886	11.1
- Compensation of employees	17,962	1,991	11.1
- Taxes on production	1,274	141	11.1
- Other purchases	16,068	1,781	11.1
- Defense imports	10,540	1,168	11.1
- Less sales	1,764	195	11.1

OECD2010,

Evidently ,defense expenditure is a major component of collective consumption (%40) in the occupied territories compared to pre-1967 Israel (28%).(

#### **5.4 Fixed Capital Formation (Investment)**

The total value of fixed capital formation for post-1967 areas constitutes only 4.5% of investment in pre-1967 Israel.

Remarkably, the capital formation in construction, including residential building, non-residential building and other construction, is proportionally much more important (73% of total investment) in the settlements (East Jerusalem, the West Bank and the Golan Heights) than in pre-1967 Israel. On the other hand, the ratio of investment in residential buildings in the three territories is roughly 9% of the total investment in residential buildings in Israel proper. Surprisingly, the impact on capital formation is

most evident on investment in residential, non-residential and other construction in the occupied territories (which is a symptom of frenzy in the occupied territory).

**Table 34: Fixed Capital Formation, 2007 (NIS millions)**

	<b>Pre-1967 Israel</b>	<b>Post-1967 Areas</b>	<b>%</b>
Total fixed capital formation	124,890	5,563	4.5
- Residential building	27,926	2,419	8.7
- Other construction	26,113	1,647	6.3
- Machinery and equipment	42,831	941	2.2
- Passenger cars	9,214	236	2.6
- Buses and commercial vehicles	4,724	171	3.6
- Ships and aircraft	2,215	0	0
- Other	11,867	149	1.3

OECD (2010)

## Conclusions and Policy Recommendations

International law (Article 55 of the Geneva Convention and 55 of the Hague Regulations) states that the Occupying Power may not exploit resources or confiscate supplies available in the occupied territory, except for two purposes: to provide for the occupying troops and administrative personnel and to provide for the needs of the occupied civilian population . Undoubtedly, the Israeli occupation has economically exploited the Palestinian territory to a degree far beyond that recognized by international law .The Israeli economic exploitation of the occupied West Bank is run intensively in four areas: exploitation of ground and surface water; exploitation of quarries and the resources from the Dead Sea, exploitation of touristic and natural sites; and confiscation and use of land for residential and agricultural purposes .In this sense, the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territory has economic dimensions and motives .However, the question of whether the occupation is a profitable enterprise, i.e. whether the economic returns from the occupation outweigh the cost of retaining the Palestinian land, remains controversial. The present study shows that this enterprise is probably not commercially profitable .

The data and analysis presented in this study - despite some inevitable shortcomings- leaves a strong impression that Israel's colonial settlements in the West Bank are, in the first place, an ideological/political project rather than an economic enterprise. The settlements in the West Bank are distinct from the models of European settlements in the nineteenth century in Africa and Asia. The latter had obvious economic intentions: to create and deplete resources and transfer them to the metropolis, as well as to create markets and protect trade routes. The Israeli settlements in the West Bank have a rather fragile economic base and still rely on resources coming from inside the Green Line (and generous donations from supporters abroad).

The study demonstrates that labor productivity and enterprises' profitability in the settlements are by far lower than their counterparts within the Green Line. We have also shown that per capita income and per capita consumption are less and that more than half the population of the settlements works within the Green Line; the settlements are, to a large extent, still mere 'bedroom communities'.

Our argument that the Israeli settlements are ideologically rather than economically-motivated does not mean that some individuals who move to

settle in the West Bank colonies, or those who initiate projects there, are without economic motives. On the contrary, there is much evidence to support the claim that a significant number of Israelis gamble in the hope that they will obtain generous compensations once these settlements are evacuated. In addition, there are those who live in the colonies to get access to more generous and easily-accessed social subsidies, or to take advantage of tax credits. Some references also stress that the opportunities for exploiting Palestinian labor in the settlements more intensively than within the Green-Line is an important motivation for some enterprises.

Israel's efforts to transform this ideological project into an economically viable and sustainable enterprise are subject to pressures that must not be underestimated. These pressures arise, in part, from the relatively successful campaign launched by the Palestinians to boycott the products of the settlements in the West Bank and in international markets. The recent advisory opinion of the European Court of Justice (which stated that the products of the settlements must not be regarded as Israeli products, and thus should not receive preferential trade treatment in the EU market) has placed more pressure on the products of the settlements. Furthermore, the decision of the Supreme Court in Israel, which states that Israeli labor laws must also be applied to Palestinian workers in the West Bank colonies (if actually applied), will strip the enterprises in the settlements of a significant competitive advantage. Finally, there is pressure from within the Israeli society itself, whereby large segments of the population believe (which the present study documented) that the settlers receive more than their fair share of public resources, while contributing less to the national productive amalgam. If we take into consideration the demographic structure of the settlements (along with the fact that 70% of the settlers are religious extremists), the tension between the settlers and the population inside the Green Line will probably intensify in the future.

The above analysis, which is based on the findings of this study, provides a blueprint for an overall strategy that should be adopted by the Palestinians to intensify the conflict, if not the contradiction, between ideology and economics in the settlement enterprise; boycotting the products of the settlements in the Palestinian territories and in the Arab markets is critical and must be maintained, intensified and institutionalized. The popular campaigns in international markets are very useful and must be supported. Officially, efforts must be exerted to persuade other countries to abide by the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits the occupying power from relocating the population or confiscating private and public property. Efforts must also

be made to convince Israel's trade partners to adhere strictly to the content of trade agreements that distinguish between products of Israel proper and products of its ex-territorial colonies. Finally, Palestinians should diligently prepare for boycotting working in the West Bank settlements, especially in the agricultural colonies in the Jordan Valley which enjoy natural comparative advantages.

A Palestinian national consensus towards Israel's colonial settlements in the West Bank should be established and continuously nourished. The settlement should be confronted and isolated on all fronts, including the economic front. The settlements are still an ideological/political enterprise with no solid economic base that justifies their existence. The Palestinians should therefore seek to increase their economic and political burden, and this is possible and attainable once the proper knowledge, planning, will and determination are available.



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## **Appendices**



**Appendix 1: Number and growth rates of settlers in the West Bank  
(According to Israeli statistics)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of settlers in WB settlements</b>	<b>Annual growth rate (%)</b>	<b>No. of settlers in East Jerusalem</b>	<b>Annual growth rate(%)</b>
1976	3,200	-	-	-
1977	4,400	37.5	-	-
1978	7,400	68.1	-	-
1979	10,000	35.1	-	-
1980	12,500	25.0	-	-
1981	16,200	29.6	-	-
1982	21,000	8.6	-	-
1983	22,800	8.6	-	-
1984	35,300	25.2	-	-
1985	44,200	15.6	-	-
1986	51,100	13.3	-	-
1987	57,900	13.3	-	-
1988	63,600	9.8	-	-
1989	69,800	9.7	118,100	-
1990	78,600	12.6	127,500	7.9
1991	90,300	14.9	132,200	3.6
1992	100,500	11.3	141,000	6.6
1993	110,900	10.3	146,800	4.1
1994	122,700	10.6	152,700	4.0
1995	127,900	9.4	157,300	3.0
1996	139,974	8.8	160,400	1.9
1997	152,277	8.2	156,412	-2.5
1998	164,800	7.6	160,862	2.8
1999	177,327	7.3	165,076	2.6
2000	190,206	7.2	167,230	1.3
2001	200,297	5.3	-	-
2002	211,416	5.5	171,859	-
2003	223,654	5.9	173,034	0.7
2004	235,263	5.0	176,566	2.0
2005	247,514	5.2	178,973	1.4
2006	261,879	5.8	181,823	1.6
2007	276,469	5.5	184,707	1.6
2008	290,400	5.0	185,830	0.6
2009	301,200	3.7	186,929	0.6
2010	303,900	0.89	-	-

Source: Israel Central Bureau of Statistics (several years). The Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies (several years).



**Appendix 2: Statistics for Israeli West Bank settlements (Population, Start, Council and Location in relation to the Fence)**

Name	Population 2006	Population 2003	Population 2000	Population 1999	Start	Fence	Council
Adora		191	271	291	1983	East	Har Hebron
Alei Zahav		424	391	355	1982	West	Shomron
Alfei Menashe	5,800	5,347	4,580	4,410	1983	West	Shomron
Alon Shvut	3,300	3,146	2,680	2,230	1970	West	Gush Etzion
Almog		141	167	156	1977	Jordan Valley	Megilot
Almon		726	698	672	1982	West	Binyamin
Argaman		169	164	155	1968	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Ariel	16,500	16,053	15,600	15,100	1978	West	Shomron
Asfar (Metzad)		232	361	356	1984	East	Gush Etzion
Ateret		349	302	287	1981	East	Mateh Binyamin
Avnei Hefetz	1,200	964	785	695	1990	East	Shomron
Barkan	1,300	1,217	1,150	1,080	1981	West	Shomron
Bat Ayin		767			1989	West	Gush Etzion
Beit Aryeh	3,500	2,522	2,380	2,330	1981	West	Shomron
Beit El	5,100	4,627	4,120	3,800	1977	East	Mateh Binyamin
Beit HaArava		54	55	45	1980	Jordan Valley	Megilot
Beit Horon		822	772	720	1977	West	Mateh Binyamin
Beit Yatir		412	422	412	1980	West	Har Hebron
Beitar Illit	29,000	22,926	15,800	12,700	1985	West	Gush Etzion
Beka'ot		145	144	144	1972	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Bitronot (Nahal)					1984	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Carmei Tzur		623	481	422	1984	East	Gush Etzion
Carmel		321	246	252	1981	East	Har Hebron
Dolev	1,100	973	880	850	1983	East	Mateh Binyamin
Doran					1982	East	Har Hebron
East Talpiot	12,078	12,439	12,845		1967	West	Jerusalem

Name	Population 2006	Population 2003	Population 2000	Population 1999	Start	Fence	Council
Efrat(a)	7,700	7,037	6,430	6,230	1980	West	Gush Etzion
El'azar	1,300	882	784	747	1975	West	Gush Etzion
Eli	2,500	2,058	1,900	1,730	1984	East	Shomron
Elisha (Nahal)			753	n.a.	1983	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Elkana	3,000	3,050	2,990	2,940	1977	West	Shomron
Elon Moreh	1,300	1,097	1,060	1,050	1979	East	Shomron
Immanuel	2,700	2,455	3,040	3,150	1982	West	Shomron
Ein Hogla					1982	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Einav		473	500	504	1981	East	Shomron
Eshkolot		220	171	148	1982	West	Har Hebron
Etz Efraim		617	525	500	1985	West	Shomron
French Hill	6,724	6,628	8,193		1969	West	Jerusalem
Ganim	0	139	158	149	1983	East	Shomron
Geva Binyamin (Adam)	3,100	1,801	1,020	707	1983	East	Mateh Binyamin
Gvaot		44			1984	West	Gush Etzion
Gilgal, Bik'at HaYarden		162	180	164	1970	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Gilo	27,173	27,425	27,637		1973	West	Jerusalem
Gitit		119	100	109	1973	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Giv'at Hamivtar	2,901	2,958	2,912		1970	West	Jerusalem
Giv'at Ze'ev	10,800	10,790	10,300	10,000	1982	West	Mateh Binyamin
Giv'on Hadasha	1,200	1,224	1,190	1,180	1980	West	Mateh Binyamin
Hagai		388	406	405	1984	East	Har Hebron
Hallamish		915	922	1,100	1977	East	Mateh Binyamin
Hamra		131	147	149	1971	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Har Adar(Giv'at HaRadar)	2,400	1,839	1,420	1,380	1986	West	Mateh Binyamin
Har Brakha	1,200	880	752	714	1982	East	Shomron
Har Gilo	365	369	363		1972	West	Gush Etzion
Har Homa, Givat Hamatos	6,040	2,152	763		1997	West	Jerusalem

Name	Population 2006	Population 2003	Population 2000	Population 1999	Start	Fence	Council
Hashmonaim	2,300	2,097	1,830	1,770	1985	West	Mateh Binyamin
Hebron		554			1980	East	Har Hebron
Hemdat (Nahal)		107			1980	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Hermesh		229	279	272	1982	East	Shomron
Hinanit		669	481	432	1981	West	Shomron
Homesh	0	156	159	163	1980	East	Shomron
Itamar		557	541	511	1984	East	Shomron
Kadim	0	128	148	138	1983	East	Shomron
Kalia		260	260	262	1968	Jordan Valley	Megilot
Karnei Shomron	6,300	6,093	5,890	5,590	1978	West	Shomron
Kedar		624	447	393	1984	West	Gush Etzion
Kedumim	3,200	2,934	2,660	2,540	1975	West	Shomron
Kfar Adumim	2,300	1,866	1,690	1,590	1979	West	Mateh Binyamin
Kfar Etzion		404	427	421	1967	West	Gush Etzion
Kfar Tapuach		523	347	352	1978	East	Shomron
Kiryat Arba	7,000	6,605	6,380	6,240	1972	East	Har Hebron
Kiryat Netafim		384	249	240	1982	West	Shomron
Kokhav HaShahar	1,500	1,367	1,150	1,080	1977	Jordan Valley	Mateh Binyamin
Kokhav Ya'akov (Abir Ya'akov)	5,200	3,819	1,640	1,260	1984	East	Mateh Binyamin
Lapid	2,300	2,176			1996	West	Mateh Binyamin
Ma'ale Adumim	31,700	27,259	24,900	23,800	1975	West	Gush Etzion <sup>l</sup>
Ma'ale Amos		299	336	342	1981	East	Gush Etzion
Ma'ale Efraim	1,400	1,443	1,480	1,460	1970	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Ma'ale Levona		497	445	447	1983	East	Mateh Binyamin
Ma'ale Mikhmas	1,200	980	826	753	1981	Jordan Valley	Mateh Binyamin
Ma'ale Shomron		533	527	486	1980	West	Shomron
Ma'alot Dafna	3,765	3,664	3,645		1972	West	Jerusalem

Name	Population 2006	Population 2003	Population 2000	Population 1999	Start	Fence	Council
Mahane Giv'on					1977	East	Mateh Binyamin
Ma'on		327	283	265	1981	East	Har Hebron
Maskiot			507	N/A	1987	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Massu'a		145	148	140	1970	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Matityahu	1,400	1,365	1,380	1,410	1981	West	Mateh Binyamin
Mehola		327	306	315	1968	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Mekhora		125	113	120	1973	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Menora		1,240	768	332	1998	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Mevo Dotan		289	310	314	1978	East	Shomron
Mevo Horon		712	497	494	1970	West	Mateh Binyamin
Migdal Oz		298	289	280	1977	West	Gush Etzion
Migdalim		152	154	150	1984	East	Shomron
Mitzpe Shalem		193	210	208	1971	Jordan Valley	Megilot
Mitzpe Yericho	1,600	1,430	1,210	1,160	1978	Jordan Valley	Mateh Binyamin
Modi'in Illit	34,200	24,290	16,400	13,000	1981	West	Mateh Binyamin
Na'ale		556	137	105	1988	East	Mateh Binyamin
Nahliel		248	244	230	1984	East	Mateh Binyamin
Negohot		134	409	n/a	1982	East	Har Hebron
Nativ HaGdud		120	139	143	1976	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Neve Daniel	1,600	1,073	933	868	1982	West	Gush Etzion
Neve Yaakov	20,149	20,306	20,288		1972	West	Jerusalem
Nili		806	721	666	1981	East	Mateh Binyamin
Niran		52	56	45	1977	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden

Name	Population 2006	Population 2003	Population 2000	Population 1999	Start	Fence	Council
Nofim		402	385	362	1986	West	Shomron
Nokdim		646	611	526	1982	East	Gush Etzion
Na'omi		123	121	133	1982	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Ofarim		870	686	623	1989	West	Mateh Binyamin
Ofra	2,500	2,214	1,880	1,870	1975	East	Mateh Binyamin
Oranit	5,800	5,316	5,070	4,780	1984	West	Shomron
Otniel		698	560	553	1983	East	Har Hebron
Peduel	1,100	1,088	885	834	1984	West	Shomron
Ma'ale Hever (Peneh Hever)		376	304	266	1982	East	Mateh Binyamin
Peza'el		213	224	228	1975	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Pisgat Ze'ev	41,653	39,747	36,649		1985	West	Jerusalem
Psagot	1,500	1,278	1,090	1,030	1981	East	Har Hebron
Ramat Eshkol	3,299	3,123	2,917		1970	West	Jerusalem
Ramat Shlomo	14,658	13,390	11,348		1995	West	Jerusalem
Ramot Alon	40,837	39,383	37,934		1974	West	Jerusalem
Rehan		129	120	100	1977	West	Shomron
Revava		703	504	389	1991	West	Shomron
Rimonim		512	499	474	1977	Jordan Valley	Mateh Binyamin
Ro'i		118	141	133	1976	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Rosh Tzurim		263	265	290	1969	West	Gush Etzion
Rotem (Nahal)		24			1984	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Sanhedria Murhevet	5,034	4,999	5,018		1970	West	Jerusalem
Sa-Nur	0	55	52	54	1982	East	Shomron
Sal'it		441	410	377	1977	West	Shomron
Sha'are Tikva	3,800	3,692	3,380	3,220	1982	West	Shomron
Shadmot Mehola		507	399	400	1978	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Shaked		524	497	468	1981	West	Shomron

Name	Population 2006	Population 2003	Population 2000	Population 1999	Start	Fence	Council
Shani		438	483	490	1989	West	Har Hebron
Shavei Shomron		604	573	569	1977	East	Shomron
Shilo	2,100	1,810	1,580	1,490	1979	East	Mateh Binyamin
Shim'a		357	296	263	1985	East	Har Hebron
Shvut Rachel		N.A.			1991	East	Mateh Binyamin
Susiya		643	482	468	1983	East	Har Hebron
Talmon	2,100	1,618	1,250	1,150	1989	East	Mateh Binyamin
Tekoa	1,300	1,116	980	948	1977	East	Gush Etzion
Telem		127	97	101	1981	East	Har Hebron
Tene Omarim		563	561	580	1983	East	Har Hebron
Tomer		298	308	307	1978	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Vered Jericho		161	164	155	1980	Jordan Valley	Megilot
Yafit		95	125	118	1980	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Yakir	1,000	932	822	765	1981	West	Shomron
Yitav		136	114	107	1970	Jordan Valley	Bik'at HaYarden
Yitzhar		440	329	328	1983	East	Shomron
Zofin	1,100	1,040	857	794	1989	West	Shomron
	267,163	226,852	192,976	177,411			Total (excluding East Jerusalem)
	<b>451,474</b>	<b>401,820</b>	<b>362,945</b>				<b>Total</b>

Note: The settlements of Ganim, Hodesh, Kaddim and Sa Nur were evacuated in 2005 under [Israel's unilateral disengagement plan](#).

Wikipedia (2001) [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Population\\_statistics\\_for\\_Israeli\\_West\\_Bank\\_settlements](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Population_statistics_for_Israeli_West_Bank_settlements)

**Appendix 3: Names and addresses of some companies operating in the Israeli settlements- with a list of most important products**

Seq.	Name	Industry	Annual Revenues	Address	Updated
-	A.L. Five Stars	Retail and wholesale trade of food products, especially desserts.	1-5 million dollars	Barkan Industrial Zone	04-10-2009
-	A.S. Cohen Marketing	Importing, producing and marketing of fast foods, candies and Jewish festivals products, as well as distributing cleaning supplies.		Barkan Industrial zone	09-12-2010
-	Abadi Bakery ("Mizrahiot" Cookies)	Manufacturing food products and beverages.		Atarot Industrial Zone	12-07-2009
-	Ability Computer and Software Industries	Manufacturer of software and services of portable computers, as well as exporting satellite monitoring equipment.		Barkan Industrial Zone	01-03-2008
-	AdaFresh	Exporter of agricultural products from the Jordan Valley settlements.	50-100 million dollars	Kfar Truman-Israel	09-07-2009
-	Adir Plastic Packaging	Manufacture of plastic bags, and rubber.		Mishor Edomim Industrial Zone	01-10-2009
-	Adumim Food Additives	Manufacture of food preservatives.	0-1 million dollars	Industrial Zone of Mishor Edomim	04-07-2009
-	Afic Printing Products	Manufacturing office and computer supplies, and recycling some products. The major supplier to the Israeli Ministry of Defense.	5-10 million dollars	Kibbutz Afic- Golan Heights	21-4-2008
-	Agrexco Agricultural Export Company	Export of fruits, vegetables and flowers grown in the oPt settlements.	500 million – 1 billion dollar	Occupied Jordan Valley	10-11-2008
-	Ahava Dead Sea Laboratories	Manufacture of cosmetics made of minerals mined from the Dead Sea.		Mitzpe Shalem	10-10-2010
-	Ahdut Factory for Tehina Halva and Sweets	Production of tahina and halva. A major supplier to the Israeli army.	10-50 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	08-05-2011
-	Almog Tradex	Export of dried fruit and nuts, and marketing dates grown in the Jordan Valley settlements	50-100 million dollar	Occupied Jordan Valley	22-2-2009
-	Aluminum Construction C.L. Israel	Manufacture of aluminum and other materials for construction.		Industrial Zone of Mishor Edomim	21-2-2008
-	Amir Marketing and Investment in Agriculture	Marketing of pesticides, fertilizers and packaging materials to farmers in Israel.	100-500 million dollar	The company has 32 branches, at least one of which is in the occupied Jordan Valley	21-12-2008

Seq.	Name	Industry	Annual Revenues	Address	Updated
-	Amnon and Tamar (Pyramid Herbal Seasonings)	Production of herbal spices and condiments.		Alfei Menashe	02-12-2008
-	Amphorae Vineyard	Winery, using grapes supplied by the West Bank settlements		Mekora Farm- Israel	22-11-2010
-	Apax Partners	Investment fund for a group of private companies built on Palestinian land	One billion dollar	<u>Israel, USA and UK</u>	23-11-2008
-	Arava Export Growers	Agricultural company that exports fruit, vegetables, herbs and spices grown in the settlements of the Jordan Valley.	50-100 million dollar	Mechola- Occupied Jordan Valley	17-09-2008
-	Aridan Printing Productions	Publishing, printing and reproducing recorded media		Barkan Industrial zone	01-03-2008
-	Aroma Nama	Manufacturer and distributor of herbal spices	1-5 million dollars	Na'ama-Occupied Jordan Valley.	27-04-2009
-	Arza Wine Cellars T.R.Z.	Produce alcoholic beverages such as beer, vodka, arrack and wine		Mishor Edomim Industrial Zone	08-06-2008
-	Assa Abloy	Manufacturing and distribution of metal products, especially locks	One billion dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	10-06-2008
-	Assaf Winery	The production of wine and some food products		Kidmat Tzvi- Occupied Golan Heights.	06-10-2010
-	Atid Packaging	Bottling mineral products		Oranit and Ma'ale Efra'im	08-05-2009
-	Atzei Shitim	Recycling wood, cork and straw		Nitzanei Shalom	20-08-2009
-	Avgol Nonwoven Industries	Manufacture of textiles and fabrics often used in sanitary napkins and diapers.	100-500 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	02-02-2009
-	Ayelet Barkan	Manufacturer of home furniture, carpets and textiles	5-10 million dollars	Barkan Industrial Zone	21-02-2008
-	B. Gaon Holdings	An investment company. It is one of the owners of Ahava, Ace Hardware, Arava Export Growers.	100-500 million dollar	Tel aviv	01-12-2010
-	B.R.B. Industries, BarBur Laundry	A service company providing the Israeli military and hospitals with some services, such as laundry	1-5 million dollars	Mishor Edomim Industrial Zone	24-02-2008
-	Balfour Industries M.I.T (Balfour Springs Industry)	Manufacture of equipment and tools such as metal springs		Barkan Industrial Zone	23-5-2010
-	Bar Mazon Produce	Manufacturer and distributor of food products and beverages.		Barkan Industrial Zone	16-06-2008
-	Barkan Mounting Systems	Manufacturer of systems for consumer electronic products.	10-50 million dollar	Ariel West Industrial Zone	15-05-2011

<b>Seq.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Annual Revenues</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Updated</b>
-	Barkan Wineries	Producing and marketing of wines from grapes grown in the Golan Heights settlements.	10-50 million dollar	Kibbutz Hulda, Israel	24-07-2011
-	Bashan Winery	Producing liquor, wine, and some food.	0-1 million dollar	Avnei Eithan-Occupied Golan Heights	06-10-2010
-	Bazelet Hagolan Winery	Manufactures two types of wines from grapes grown in the occupied Golan Heights.		Kidmat Zvi-Occupied Golan Heights.	11-10-2010
-	Beigel and Beigel	Manufacturing baked foodstuff, such as pasta, snacks and pastries.	10-50 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	06-03-2011
-	Beita Improving the Quality of Building	Manufacturer of construction equipment and windows and doors supplies. The company prefers to hire Jews.		Tekoa-Occupied West Bank	29-09-2009
-	Best Stones	Manufacturer of building materials such as stone and brick	1-5 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	21-04-2010
-	Beton Atarot (formerly: Elad Imported Cement)	Manufacture of construction cement	1-5 million dollar	Atarot Industrial Zone	08-03-2010
-	Better and Different	Manufacturing and marketing of food products and beverages.	10-50 million dollar	Mishor Edomim Industrial Zone	24-02-2008
-	Binyamina Winery	Producing and exporting wine, as well as importing other alcoholic products.	10-50 million dollar	Occupied Golan Heights	19-07-2010
-	Blue Square Israel	A chain of supermarkets, which operates under the trademark names Blue Square (Haribua Hakahol), Mega supermarkets and Shefa Shuk.	One billion dollars	Barkan and Atarot Industrial Zones, and operates supermarket stores in many settlements including Ariel, Beitar Illit	15-04-2009
-	Bustan Hameshushim Winery	Winery		Had Ness- Occupied Golan Heights	11-10-2010
-	Caesarea Carpets	Manufacturing and selling carpets	10-50 million dollars	Barkan Industrial Zone and Shaked	26-05-2008
-	California Shayish and Carpenters	Manufacturer of home supplies such as kitchen cabinets, as well as stone manufacturing		Barkan Industrial Zone	16-06-2008
-	Carmel Carpets	Manufacturing and distributing carpets	10-50 million dollars	Barkan Industrial Zone	26-05-2008
-	Carmel Holdings (E.L.) (Betili)	Manufacturer of home furnishings, including carpets. It sells its products in its outlets in the West Bank settlements.	50-100 million dollars	Shahak and Barkan industrial zones in the West Bank.	26-05-2008
-	Cemex	A holding company primarily engaged in the production, distribution, marketing and sale of cement, ready-mix concrete, aggregates and clinker. It operates quarries in the West Bank settlements.	Billion dollars	Mexico	14-12-2008

Seq.	Name	Industry	Annual Revenues	Address	Updated
-	Chano Textile	Manufacture of textiles and lingerie		Barkan Industrial Zone	04-10-2009
-	Chateau Golan Winery	Manufacturing wines and foodstuff		Moshav Eliad-Occupied Golan Heights.	11-10-2010
-	Chen Eastern Industries	Packaging and distributing fruit and vegetables		Thomer-Occupied Jordan Valley.	27-04-2009
-	Chic Design Ltd. G&O Harel	Manufacturer of furniture and home supplies. It has three factories, two of which are operating in the West Bank settlements.		Barkan Industrial Zone	16-06-2008
-	CIM Lustigman	A construction company involved in developing and constructing new settlements on the lands of the Palestinian village of Walaja. It also built a police station near the Ma'ale Adumim Settlement.		Israel	08-03-2010
-	Citybook Services	Providing professional services for the U.S. market, such as real estate studies, advice and abstracts, as well as some accounting services.		Modiin Illit and Beitar Illit	28-06-2008
-	Clima Israel Aluminum	Manufacture thermal windows, combined with wood and aluminum		Atarot Industrial Zone	15-04-2009
-	Contact International (Kalia Israel Ammunition Co.)	Supply of surplus and new military equipment, including arms and ammunition, weapons' spare parts and accessories, personal equipment, combat equipment and spare parts. Its major client is the Israeli Military.	1-5 million dollars	Mishor Edomim Industrial Zone	04-10-2009
-	D.N.M Technical Equipment and Tools	Import and marketing of heavy technical tools used in industry or for personal use. The Israeli Ministry of Defense is the main client.		Barkan Industrial Zone	16-06-2008
-	Danshar Holdings	Distribution of cosmetics and cleaning supplies.	50-100 million dollars	Barkan Industrial Zone	23-02-2009
-	David Nona	Sewing factory		Barkan Industrial Zone	20-12-2010
-	Dekel Acher Group (Dekel A.H.R)	A group of construction and development companies. The group owns Dekel A.H.R Construction and Investments, a construction company. It builds housing projects in the Golan Heights (it has a 50% share of all industry facilities in the Golan Heights).	10-50 million dollars	Rosh Pina -Israel	22-12-2010

<b>Seq.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Annual Revenues</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Updated</b>
-	Delta Galil Industries	Manufacturer of textiles for undergarments. The company has warehouses and shops in the West Bank settlements.		Barkan and Ma'aleh Adumim Industrial Zones and Pisgat Ze'ev.	28-08-2011
-	Dispobud	Manufactures disposable fabric products, such as table covers.	5-10 million dollars	Barkan Industrial Zone	04-10-2009
-	Distek	Provider of chemicals and equipment for metal surface treatment. Main products: Fasteners, Pipes and Railway equipment. The company works under trademark DiAv-Victocor.	1-5 million dollars	Barkan Industrial Zone	15-04-2009
-	Doron Furniture Design	Manufactures furniture for children's rooms.		Barkan Industrial Zone	14-09-2009
-	E.P.R. Systems	Technology company providing computer-related services. Main customers: municipalities of Israeli settlements in the West Bank.	0-1 million dollars	Eli-Occupied West Bank	23-11-2008
-	Eastern Lines	A logistics company specializing in the transporting of fruit, vegetables and other agricultural products from the Jordan Valley settlements to Israel.	5-10 million dollars	Thomer -Occupied Jordan Valley	27-04-2009
-	Easy Clean	Manufacturer and distributor of chemical cleaning materials.	1-5 million dollars	Karnei Shomron Industrial Zone	19-12-2010
-	Eden Springs	Distributing and marketing of mineral water, coffee machines (espresso) and all water-related tools (such as filters). The company mines water from the springs of the occupied Golan Heights.	100-500 million dollars	Katzerin I.Z.- Occupied Golan Heights	16-04-2008
-	Edom UK	Exporting agricultural products	10-50 million dollars	Thomer	29-03-2010
-	Eitan and Inon Herbs	Major supplier of natural herbs		Na'ama- occupied Jordan Valley	27-04-2009
-	El Ez	Manufacturing aluminum, timber, and other metals.		Barkan Industrial Zone	01-03-2008
-	Electra	A group of Israeli and international companies that manage commercial centers in the settlements	One billion dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	17-01-2010
-	Elyahu Zalman & Sons Metal Tubes Industries	Manufacture of metal tools and pipes of all kinds.	10-50 million dollars	Barkan Industrial Zone	30-04-2009
-	Elyakim Ben Ari	Manufacturer of construction supplies. The Israeli Ministry of Defense is the main customer.	50-100 million dollar	near the Israeli settlement of Adora.	20-02-2009

<b>Seq.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Annual Revenues</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Updated</b>
-	Emek Ayalon Furniture	Manufacturer of furniture and home supplies.	5-10 million dollar	Imanuel	29-09-2009
-	Enercon Ariel	Develops and manufactures power supply units for military systems.	10-50 million dollars	Barkan Industrial Zone	04-10-2009
-	Enter Net Computers and Equipment	Service provider: computer and information technology	1-5 million dollars	Modi'in Illit	10-12-2008
-	Evyg Advanced Technology	Provides metal coatings and finishing	1-5 million dollars	Barkan Industrial Zone	30-09-2009
-	Extal	Manufacturer of construction equipment, especially aluminum.	10-50 million dollar	Edomim Industrial Zone	24-02-2008
-	FiberTech	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products		Karnei Shomron	16-01-2009
-	Formula Systems	A group of IT companies. A major owner of Matrix, which operates a center of offshore software services	100-500 million dollar	Modi'in Illit	11-03-2011
-	Fried Brothers Feather Industries	Manufacturer of mattresses, down pillows and beds.	10-50 million dollar	Ariel Industrial Zone	30-04-2009
-	Fun Bak	Manufacturing Peanut butter.		Barkan Industrial Zone	16-06-2008
-	Galran S.E. Industries	Manufacturing and marketing aluminum windows, doors and banisters for public buildings and houses.		Barkan Industrial Zone	09-12-2010
-	Gat Shomron Winery	Producing kosher wines since 2003.		Karnei Shomron	22-08-2010
-	General Mills (Pillsbury)	Manufactures frozen dough products, such as pastries and cakes, through exploiting cultivation land in the settlements.	One billion dollar	Atarot Industrial Zone	07-01-2009
-	Geshuri Advanced Technologies	Manufacturer of agricultural chemicals, such as fertilizers.		Nizanei Shalom Industrial Zone	19-08-2009
-	Geshuri and Sons Industries	Manufacture of fertilizers and chemicals.		Nitzanei Shalom Industrial Zone	19-08-2009
-	Givon Winery	A winery producing around 5,000 bottles of kosher wines a year, and markets wines to the US online.		Giv'on Hahadasha	22-08-2010
-	Golden Ryd Dyl	Imports and distributes paper and cleaning supplies	1-5 million dollar	Mishor Edomim Industrial Zone	12-03-2008
-	Green Oil Energy	Recycling and reusing waste	5-10 million dollar	Ariel Industrial Zone	03-07-2011
-	Greenkote (Summet Hitech Coatings)	Manufacturer of metals, alloys and coatings.	1-5 million dollar	The main R&D center is located in Barkan Industrial Zone	11-06-2008
-	Gush Etzion Winery	Manufacturer of alcohol, owns a restaurant in Alon Shvut Settlement		Gush Etzion-Occupied West Bank	01-08-2010

Seq.	Name	Industry	Annual Revenues	Address	Updated
-	H. Wagshal (H. Vagshal)	Publisher and binder of books (mostly Jewish religion books).	5-10 million dollar	Mishor Edomim Industrial Zone	12-03-2008
-	Ha'alonim Marble 2000 (Haalonim)	Importing and marketing of ceramic, porcelain and stone.	1-5 million dollar	Mishor Edomim Industrial Zone	12-03-2008
-	Ha'argaz Technopach Metal Industries	Manufacturer of metal equipment and packaging for airborne haulage and electronic casings, for the high-tech, communication and security industries.	5-10 million dollar	The 8000 sqm. plant is located in the Barkan Industrial Zone	09-11-2009
-	Hacormim Vineyard	Manufacturer of wine and some juices.	1-5 million dollar	Mishor Edomim Industrial Zone	08-08-2010
-	Hadiklaim - Israel Date Growers' Cooperative	Exporting dates from Israel and the West Bank settlements, especially the Jordan Valley settlements.		Tel Aviv-Israel	23-11-2008
-	Hamashbir Holdings	A private investment fund which is a major shareholder of Field Produce and Arav Export Growers (exporting agricultural products from settlements.	100-500 million dollar	Israel	06-11-2008
-	Hanson Israel (formerly: Pioneer Concrete Israel)	Manufacturer of ready-made cement, aggregates and asphalt for the construction industry. The company owns concrete plants, quarries and asphalt plants in Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank.	100-500 million dollar	Ramat Gan-Israel	04-09-2009
-	Hatehof	Manufacturer of specialized vehicles and specialized large metal constructions including armored vehicles for military use	10-50 million dollar	Nizanei Shalom Industrial Zone	25-08-2009
-	HeidelbergCement	World's largest cement producer. It operates factories built in the occupied West Bank.	One billion dollar	Germany, and has branches in the settlements of west bank.	18-11-2008
-	Hishtil	A plant-nurseries corporation. In addition to four plant nurseries inside Israel, the company has a plant nursery in the settlements of the West Bank and another in the settlements of the Jordan Valley.		the company has a plant nursery in the settlement of Susia. And in the Occupied Jordan Valley.	28-04-2009
-	Housing and Construction - Solel Boneh Infrastructures	A construction company, serving as contractor in large scale construction and infrastructure projects. The company has supplied construction elements for the construction of checkpoints, and built parts of the cross-Israel highway and the Segregation Fence. It also restores and develops West Bank settlements.	100-500 million dollar	in West Bank settlements, including Homat Shmuel, Ariel, Imanuel and Modi'in Illit	14-03-2010

Seq.	Name	Industry	Annual Revenues	Address	Updated
-	Housing and Construction Holding Co	A group of construction and infrastructure companies	One billion dollar	Kiryat Sefer, which is a neighborhood of the West Bank settlement of Modi'in Illit	24-09-2010
-	I.R.P.C. Rubber Products Co.	Manufacturer of rubber products for vehicle industry. The Israeli Army is the primary customer.		Barkan Industrial Zone	04-10-2009
-	Idan Camping	The company imports and markets camping gear and products as the sole representative of major international manufacturers.	0-1 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	01-03-2008
-	IDB Group	A group of international and Israeli companies that fund the settlements	500 million-1 billion dollar	Mishor Edomim	16-02-2009
-	Ikoo Designs	Manufacture of home furniture and bedroom supplies.		Barkan Industrial Zone	21-04-2010
-	Impertec Industries	Manufactures gas masks for atomic, biological and chemical weapons.		Ma'ale Efraim Industrial Zone and in the Barkan Industrial Zone	04-10-2009
-	Intellitech Engineering Mechanical and Aviation	Service and consulting firm		Barkan Industrial Zone	04-10-2009
-	Ishai Zion and Sons	A company for polishing marble and granite stones for pavements.	1-5 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	04-10-2009
-	Israel Salt Company	Salt manufacturer		One of the production sites of the company is in the occupied section of the Dead Sea, next to the settlement of Kalia.	11-08-2010
-	Israel Weg Engineering	Manufacturer of elevators		Shahak Industrial Zone	08-05-2009
-	Israphot Industries	Manufacturing paper, and printing and publishing books		Karnei Shomron-West Bank	03-12-2008
-	Isratoys	Manufacturer of cosmetics, sporting and toys		Barkan Industrial Zone	04-10-2009
-	Italek, Aldo Ice Creams, Tartufo Ice Creams	The company imports, produces and operates a franchise ice cream chain under some brand names.	1-5 million dollar	Alfei Menshe-Occupied West Bank	19-04-2010
-	Ivgi Morris	Manufacturer of home furniture, especially bedrooms		Barkan Industrial Zone	26-12-2010
-	Jordan Plains Development Corporation	Provides delivery and packing services to agricultural growers in Israeli settlements on occupied land in the Jordan Valley. Export dates from the Israeli settlements in the occupied Jordan Valley,	10-50 million dollar	In the settlements of Occupied Jordan valley.	20-07-2008

<b>Seq.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Annual Revenues</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Updated</b>
-	Jordan River Herbs	Growing herbs and cultivating land		Mehola - Occupied Jordan Valley.	22-02-2009
-	K. Schleisner Works	Provides metalworking and high definition plasma cutting		Barkan Industrial Zone	06-10-2009
-	Katzenstein Adler	Import, design and manufacture of electrical appliances.	100-500 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	17-01-2010
-	Kerur Habikha	Manufacturing home and factory air conditioners		Nethiv Hagdud-Occupied Jordan Valley.	27-04-2009
-	Keshet prima	Manufacturing chemicals		Nitzanei Shalom industrial zone	19-08-2009
-	Keter Plastic (Keter Group)	Manufacturer of plastic furniture and garden supplies	100-500 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	14-07-2010
-	Kfar Giladi Quarries	It has a quarry in the oPt settlements		Teneh Omarim-Occupied West Bank	20-02-2009
-	Koralek Almog Sifting Machines and Production Systems	Manufacturer of agricultural machinery. It also has food factories.		Barkan Industrial Zone	16-06-2008
-	Krashin Shalev Metal Industries	Manufacturer of heat exchangers, supplies condensers, evaporators, boilers, cooling towers and pumps	1-5 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	21-04-2010
-	Kravitz	Imports, markets and distributes stationery and office supplies.	50-100 million dollar	Nili-Occupied West Bank.	13-07-2009
-	Land of Choice Olive Oil (Meshek Achiya)	Pressing and marketing olive oil	1-5 million dollar	Eli ans Shilo Industrial Zone	24-12-2008
-	Lipski Plastic Industries	Manufacturer of plastic products	10-50 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	04-10-2009
-	Lithotech Medical	Manufacturer of medical equipment	1-5 million dollar	Katzerin Industrial Zone	10-12-2008
-	Lotar	Importing and marketing clothes		Industrial park of Nitzanei Shalom	20-08-2009
-	Malam Team	One of the biggest IT companies in Israel. The company employs ultra-orthodox Jewish women in the West Bank settlement of Beithar Illit.	100-500 million dollar	Kiriat Arie-Israel	01-12-2008
-	Mapal Plastic Products	Manufacturer of plastic products		Mevo Hama Kibbutz-Occupied Golan Heights	16-04-2008
-	Matrix IT	Information technology and customer service centers	100-500 million dollar	Modi'in Illit	07-12-2008
-	Maxima Air Separation Center	Gas delivery	10-50 million dollar	Mishor Edomim Industrial Zone	17-01-2011
-	Maya Foods, The Jerusalem Spice of Life	Manufactures, packs and markets food products, including spices, sweets, rice and legumes.	10-50 million dollar	Mishor Edomim Industrial Zone	12-07-2009

<b>Seq.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Annual Revenues</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Updated</b>
-	Mayer's Cars and Trucks	A vehicle and transportation company. It manufactures armored buses for the public transportation lines in the settlements	500 million – 1 billion dollar	Tel Aviv-Israel	15-11-2010
-	Medan General Contracting Earth Roads and Quarries	Quarries producing construction material	10-50 million dollar	Beit Haggai	22-01-2009
-	Mega Print	Manufactures dispensable cloth products, mainly hospital clothes.	1-5 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	05-10-2009
-	Mehadrin Group	The company is engaged in planting various vegetable and fruit groves, processing, packing fruit, exporting vegetables and marketing agricultural products in Israel and abroad. It has a factory in the Golan Heights for mango canning and another for grapes canning in Beka'ot Settlement in the Jordan Valley.	100-500 million dollar	Be'erot Itzhak-Israel	12-12-2010
-	Meitarim Quarry	Quarries and stone crushers that exploit Palestinian natural resources to manufacture construction material.	5-10 million dollar	Teneh Omarim	20-02-2009
-	Menachem Wagshal	Manufacturer of food products and beverages.	5-10 million dollar	Mishor Edomim Industrial Zone	12-03-2008
-	Meshek Zuriel Dairy	Dairy manufacturer, runs a farm in the West Bank.		Shadmot Mechola	12-07-2009
-	Meytag High Tech Ventures	Technology accelerator incubator, mainly for the bio-medical industry.	1-5 million dollar	Katzerin- Occupied Golan Heights	10-12-2008
-	Miriam Shoham	Packaging and marketing of agricultural products, especially mango, avocado and pomegranate.	10-50 million dollar	Moshav Ramot-Occupied Golan Heights	12-12-2010
-	Mofet B'Yehuda	IT	0-1 million dollar	Kiryat Arba	10-12-2008
-	Mordechai Aviv Construction Industries	Housing projects in several West Bank settlements, including: Ma'aleh Adumim, Pisgat Ze'ev, Homat Shmuel, Giva'at Ze'ev, Talpiot East	10-50 million dollar	Jerusalem-Israel	13-09-2009
-	Mordechai Binyamin and Sons Earth Works	A construction firm operating a quarry in the West Bank - Kochav Hashahar near a settlement of the same name.	10-50 million dollar	Bet Shean-Israel	18-11-2008
-	Mortan Marketing and Trade	Packaging, transportation and marketing of vegetables, fruit and organic products	0-1 million dollar	Thomer	07-08-2008

Seq.	Name	Industry	Annual Revenues	Address	Updated
-	Motola Preserves	Manufacturer of canned food and pickles.	10-50 million dollar	Imanuel Industrial Zone	30-09-2009
-	Mul-T-Lock (formerly Rav Bariach)	Manufacturer of locks and cylinders for security doors.	50-100 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	10-06-2008
-	Neetuv Management and Development Co.	Export and import of fiberglass, metal and plastic accessories and appliances for commercial vehicles		Barkan Industrial Zone	25-03-2008
-	New Noga Light	Manufacturer of night vision equipment. Major supplier of night vision equipment for combat use by the Israeli army.		Katzerin	16-03-2009
-	Nitzanei Shalom Paper Industries	Manufacturing and marketing disposable paper and nylon products to restaurants, catering and food industry.	5-10 million dollar	Nitzanei Shalom Industrial Zone	20-08-2009
-	Odem Mountain Winery	Winery		Odem- Occupied Golan Heights	11-10-2010
-	Ofertex Industries	The company manufactures non-woven cloths from recycled textile waste. Its main product is floor rags	5-10 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	01-10-2009
-	Oppenheimer Manufacturing and Marketing	Manufacturing and exporting candy and chocolates	5-10 million dollar	Atarot Industrial Zone	05-08-2008
-	Palphot	Manufacturing and paper products		Karnei Shomron	11-06-2008
-	Paz El Sinun	Manufacturer of water filters and irrigation systems		Barkan Industrial Zone	05-10-2009
-	Pelter Winery	Winery	0-1 million dollar	Ein Zivan and Merom Golan-Occupied Golan Heights	18-10-2010
-	Plasto Polish (Barkan)	Manufacturing and exporting household cleaning products		Barkan Industrial Zone	13-06-2010
-	Plustic Solutions	Manufacturing metals and materials for plastic industries		Barkan Industrial Zone	25-06-2008
-	Psagot Winery	Manufacturer of wine, food products and beverages	1-5 million dollar	Pisgat Ze'ev	27-09-2010
-	Ram Quality Products B.R. (Tip Top Toys Star)	Manufacturer of rubber and plastic products, and kids toys		Barkan Industrial Zone	14-09-2009
-	Ramat Hagolan Dairies	Manufacture of food products, beverages and dairy products.	10-50 million dollar	Katzerin Industrial Zone	14-07-2010
-	Ratek Industries	Manufacturing metal products for cars		Barkan Industrial Zone	06-10-2009
-	Readymix Industries	Manufacturing construction raw materials	100-500 million dollar	Atarot and Mishor Edomim Industrial Zones	09-05-2010

Seq.	Name	Industry	Annual Revenues	Address	Updated
-	Renaissan	Manufacturer of textiles and clothing.		Barkan Industrial Zone	01-03-2008
-	Rolbit Electronic Thermostats and Controllers	Manufacturer of air- conditioners electronic control devices	5-10 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	30-04-2009
-	Romix Mixing Equipment	Manufacturing and marketing of industrial equipment		Barkan Industrial Zone	06-10-2009
-	RonoPolidan Packaging	Manufactures and trades in packaging and package-printing for consumer goods.	10-50 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	14-09-2009
-	Rosentoy, Buba-Li Industries	Manufacturer of plastic toys and balls		Barkan Industrial Zone	17-06-2008
-	Royalife (formerly: Royalnight)	Clothing and textile manufacturer	1-5 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	10-11-2008
-	SA.D.R. Construction Works Co.	A development and construction company	5-10 million dollar	Adam (Geva Binyamin)	01-10-2009
-	Salit (Mishor Edomim) Quarry and Plant	Manufacturing of building materials and implementing infrastructure projects		Mishor Edomim Industrial Zone	22-01-2009
-	Shai Key Metal Trade	The company collects, sorts and sells scrap metal.		Nizanei Shalom Industrial Zone	20-08-2009
-	Shaked Carpets (Vinter Carpets)	Importing and marketing of furniture and curtains	5-10 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	21-04-2010
-	Shalgal (Food)	Manufacturer of frozen dough cakes, pies and pastries.		Atarot Industrial Zone	07-01-2009
-	Shamir Salads	Manufacturing and distributing pre-packaged chilled salads	10-50 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	17-06-2008
-	Shamrock Holding	Investment fund comprises a group of companies built on the occupied Palestinian territory, including <a href="#">Ahava Dead Sea Laboratories</a>		Burbank- United States	14-12-2008
-	Shapir Civil and Marine Engineering	A civil engineering and construction company, which operates several plants of construction materials.	100-500 million dollar	Petah Tikva-Israel	01-08-2010
-	Shomron Barkalit Tires	Distribution of tires, and repairing of motor vehicles		Barkan Industrial Zone	17-06-2008
-	Shufersal	A supermarket chain-store for retail and wholesale	One billion dollar	Ma'ale Adumim/ Gilo/ Modi'in Illit and Ariel	16-02-2009
-	Si Kirsum	Manufacturer of precise metal works and chip processing		Barkan Industrial Zone	17-06-2008
-	SodaStream (The Soda Club Group)	Manufacturer and distributor of home carbonating devices and flavorings for soft drinks.	100-500 million dollar	Mishor Edomim Industrial Zone	30-05-2010
-	Spiral Glass	Manufacturer of glass products, especially security glass products.		Barkan Industrial Zone	17-06-2008

<b>Seq.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Annual Revenues</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Updated</b>
-	Spray Metal Coatings	Providing metal coatings using spraying technologies.	1-5 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	17-06-2008
-	Spyro Plastics	Manufacturing plastic products	5-10 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	18-06-2008
-	Star Night Technologies	Provides the Israeli Military with night vision and safety equipment	50-100 million dollar	Katzerin Industrial Zone- Occupied Golan Heights	16-03-2009
-	Superbus	A public transportation company. It runs regular bus services to West Bank settlements.		Modi'in Ilit/Atarot Industrial Zone	14-04-2009
-	Supergum Industries	Manufacturer of plastic and rubber products, as well as war industrial products	10-50 million dollar	Ma'ale Efraim Industrial Zone	19-06-2008
-	Susya Dairy	A goat dairy farm producing goat milk and hard cheese		Susya- Occupied south Hebron hills area	30-09-2009
-	T.A.C. Accessory Corporation Israel	Manufacturer of plastic and rubber hangers	1-5 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	20-06-2008
-	Tal El Collection and Recycling	Waste collection, mainly paper, cardboard and plastics; shredding services; the transport, storage and supply of paper waste.	5-10 million dollar	Nitzanei Shalom Industrial Zone	20-08-2009
-	Tara (Milco Industries)	Manufacturing and distributing dairy products, and some foodstuff	10-50 million dollar	Shadmot Mechola	14-07-2010
-	Tayar Doors	Manufacturer of security doors		Barkan Industrial Zone	21-06-2008
-	Tekoa Mushroom Farm	Cultivation and import of mushrooms and organic plants		Teko'a	08-07-2009
-	Tel Bar Industries for Health Institutions	Recycling medical supplies.		Ma'ale Efra'im Industrial Zone	13-12-2010
-	Teltone Electronics	Manufacturing and importing speakers and sound amplification equipment.		Barkan Industrial Zone	22-06-2008
-	Tempo Beverages	Soft and alcoholic drinks (uses Golan Heights grapes to manufacture wine)	100-500 million dollar	Natanya Sout-Israel	24-07-2011
-	Teperberg 1870	Manufacturing and exporting wines	10-50 million dollar	Gush Etzion and Mevo Khoron	18-07-2010
-	Tescom Software Systems Testing	Providing software and quality testing services	50-100 million dollar	Modi'in Illit settlement	28-06-2008
-	The Archivists	Providing archive services for government institutions	10-50 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	25-06-2008
-	The Arison Investments	An investment fund which operates as the business arm of the Arison Group. The fund is invested in several companies that are involved in the occupation.	One billion dollar	Tel Aviv-Israel	11-08-2010

Seq.	Name	Industry	Annual Revenues	Address	Updated
-	The Central Bottling Company (Coca Cola Israel)	Manufacturing and distributing soft drinks, beer and dairy products.	500 million-1 billion dollar	Bnei Brak	24-08-2009
-	The Metrontario Group	An investment group involved in building settlements in East Jerusalem.		Toronto-Canada	08-03-2010
-	The Solor Group	Gas and oil industry		Nitzanei Shalom Industrial Zone	25-08-2009
-	The Trendlines Group	Administrative, advertising and marketing services		Kiryat Arba	10-12-2008
-	Tishbi Estate Winery (Habaron Wine Cellars)	Manufacturer of wine and food products		Gush Etzion	22-02-2009
-	Tnuva	The largest food distributor in Israel. It exports fruits, vegetables and flowers grown in the West Bank settlements.		Ramat Hasharon	09-11-2008
-	Top Greenhouses	Manufacturer of greenhouses		Ariel Industrial Zone	30-04-2009
-	TopTrans Translation Services	Translation service for businesses	1-10 million dollar	Modi'in Illit	10-12-2008
-	Twitoplast	Manufacturer of plastic parts for air conditioning systems.	10-50 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	21-04-2010
-	Tzarfati Metals Industries	Manufacturer of doors, windows, and steel products		Mishor Edomim Industrial Zone	13-03-2008
-	Tzifha International	A developer of construction projects		Modi'in Illit	24-08-2009
-	Unikowsky Maoz	Importing and marketing construction material	1-5 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	07-10-2009
-	Unilever	A multi-national corporation which owns many global consumer brands in foods, beverages, cleaning agents and personal care products.	One billion dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	08-11-2008
-	Villar International	A construction company	10-50 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	25-06-2008
-	Von Roll Transformers (formerly: Enerco Industries)	Produces electrical infrastructure products for power transmission and distribution.	10-50 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	29-03-2010
-	Yahav Oranit	A private security company that provides security services, armored transportation, training and investigation services.	1-5 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	21-04-2010
-	Yamit E.L.I. Filtration and Water Treatment	The company develops, designs and produces water treatment and filtration devices for industry, agriculture and private uses.	5-10 million dollar	Nitzanei Shalom I.P	20-08-2009

<b>Seq.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Annual Revenues</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Updated</b>
-	Yatir Quarry	A stone crusher in the oPt settlements		Teneh Omarim	20-02-2009
-	Ye'ela Quality Furniture	Manufacturing home furniture and other appliances		Barkan Industrial Zone	12-05-2010
-	Yerushalmi Rope Industries	Manufactures ropes, nets, cloths, bags, military coats and military webbing equipment	1-5 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	21-04-2010
-	Zakai Agricultural Know-how and Inputs	Producers of plants, equipment for plant nurseries and agricultural technology	0-1 million dollar	Ma'ale Adumim Industrial Zone	08-07-2009
-	Zeev's Technics	Supplies industrial tools	1-5 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	07-10-2009
-	Zriha Hlavin Industries	Manufactures, imports and markets technical plastic products, computer products and communication devices	10-50 million dollar	Barkan Industrial Zone	30-06-2008

Source: Who Profits from Occupation

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
1	Avi Betzaleli Garage	Occupied Territories			In Mishor Edomim I.Z.
2	A. Barkan and Co.	Israel			A construction and development company. The company constructs and develops housing projects in multiple settlements, including housing projects in the settlements of Ma'aleh Adumim, Beithar Illit, Alon Shvut and Efrat. In addition, it constructed a Yeshivat Hesder (a religious collage which enable students to combine their studies with military service) in the settlement of Alon Shvut . In March 2010, it won a tender from the Israel Land Administration to construct 18 housing units in Pisgat Ze'ev, a settlement neighborhood of Jerusalem.
3	A.B. Plan	Israel			A company which specializes in economic planning services for transportation projects. The company was contracted in 2005 by the Israeli ministry of transportation and Israel Railways to provide an economic feasibility study for the railways development plans . In 2008 it submitted a report specifically about the A1 fast train line from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. This train line crosses into the occupied West Bank in two areas, and thus makes use of occupied Palestinian land for an exclusively Israeli transportation project . AB Plan also provided the transportation economics services for Tedem Engineering, the management company for the rails electrification project for Israel Railways, including the electrification of the tracks in the occupied territories
4	A.L. Five Stars	Israel		1-5 million\$	A wholesaler of food products, mainly candies and sweets. The company's storage is located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank.

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
5	A.M.S. Barzani Brothers	Israel			A construction company. Built the Jerusalem "ring road" connecting the settlements around Jerusalem with the city.
6	Abadi Bakery ("Mizrahiot" Cookies)	Occupied Territories	Canada, USA, Australia, China, Japan, UK, France		Manufactures savoury bagel cookies. The company offices and factory are located in Atarot Industrial Zone, which an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank.
7	Ability Computer and Software Industries				Providers of laptop software and hardware services. Production and export of satellite and cellular monitoring equipment (interception and monitoring). One branch is located inside the Lev Habarkan shopping mall, which is in the industrial zone of Barkan, in the West Bank.
8	Ace Hardware	Israel	USA		A chain of hardware stores, a franchisee of the American Ace Hardware chain. The chain owns a store in the Israeli settlement of Ma'ale Edomim in the West Bank.
9	Ackerstein Industries	Israel	USA		Manufacture paving stones and construction elements used in the Separation Wall, at checkpoints and in settlements. Specifically, manufactures the concrete slabs and other concrete elements for the wall, such as in the section near Beit Horon, infrastructure elements for the road next to the settlement of Ariel, and prefab houses for different West Bank settlements .
10	AdaFresh	Israel	USA, Western Europe	50-100 million\$	Exporter of agricultural produce. The company exports products from settlements in the occupied Jordan Valley, including products of <u>Eitan</u> and <u>Inon Herbs</u> from the settlement Na'ama.
11	Adir Plastic Packaging	Occupied Territories	France, Netherlands, UK		Manufactures plastic bags. The company is located in the industrial zone of Mishor Edomim, which is a West Bank settlement.

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
12	Adumim Food Additives	Occupied Territories		0-1 million\$	Owns an industrial production site in the industrial zone of Mishor Edomim, which is a West Bank settlement. Almost all production and marketing was sold in 2007 to Frutarum and moved out to Israel. The factory in Mishor Edomim still runs one production line for food additives.
13	Aluminum Construction C.L. Israel		Occupied Territories		Manufacture aluminum for screen walls and for the construction industry. Located in the industrial zone of Mishor Edomim, which is an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
14	Amir Marketing and Investment in Agriculture		Israel	100-500 million\$	Markets pesticides, fertilizers, blends and packing materials to farmers in Israel. The company has 32 branches, at least one of which is in an Israeli settlement in the occupied Jordan Valley: Thomer .
15	Apax Partners- -	USA, Hong Kong, India, Western Europe	UK	One billion	A private equity investment group fund. The fund is a major shareholder of companies that are involved in the occupation, mainly <u>Tnuva</u> , <u>Agrexco</u> (through <u>Tnuva</u> ) and <u>Bezeq</u> .
16	Arava Export Growers	USA, Netherlands, UK	Israel	50-100 million\$	Exports fruits, vegetables and herbs under the "Arava" brand name. Some of the produce is grown in settlements in the Jordan Valley in the occupied West Bank, including peppers, grapes, tomatoes, herbs and organic products. For instance, the company exports produce grown in the settlement of Mechola in the occupied Jordan Valley by <u>Jordan River Herbs</u>
17	Aridan Printing Productions		Occupied Territories		A printing and publishing house. Located at the Barkan shopping mall, which is in the industrial zone of the Barkan settlement in the West Bank .
18	Aroma Nama	USA, Western Europe	Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	Produces and distributes herbal seasoning. The company is located in the Na'ama settlement in the occupied Jordan Valley .

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
19	Arza Winery T.R.Z.		Occupied Territories		The winery produces kosher wines and liqueurs. It is located in Mishor Adumim Industrial Zone, an illegal Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
20	Assa Abloy	Global	Sweden	One billion\$	Manufactures and distributes locks worldwide. The group holds <u>Mul-T-Lock</u> , which has a factory at the Barkan Industrial Zone, an illegal Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank. A <u>report</u> regarding the company's ownership of the Mul-T-Lock factory in a settlement was published jointly by Diakonia, Church of Sweden and SwedWatch in October of 2008. Consequently the company <u>announced</u> that it would move the factory from the West Bank, and termed it "an inappropriateness." However, the group still holds the shares in Mul-T-lock and market the Mul-T-lock brand. In fact, Assa Abloy increased its percentage of the shares in Mul-T-Lock from 80% to 90%. Mul-T-lock still operates the factory in the Barkan settlement in the occupied West Bank. According to the news from December 2011, the company decided to unite its factories in Barakan & Yavne - in Yavne (within 48 boarders). Yet - till January 2011 the factory in Barkan is still open
21	Assaf Winery	Singapore, UK	Occupied Territories		The winery resides in Kidmat Tzvi, a settlement in the occupied Golan Heights. The winery has vineyards in four locations in the Golan Heights .
22	Atid Packaging		Occupied Territories		A packing factory. The offices of the company are located in Oranit and the factory is located in Ma'ale Efra'im, both are settlements in the West Bank .
23	Atzei Shitim		Occupied Territories		Manufactures and rebuilds wood surfaces using recycled wood. Located in Nitzanei Shalom I.P., which is a West Bank settlement .

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
24	Avgol Nonwoven Industries	USA, China, Russia	Israel	100-500 million\$	Manufactures nonwoven fabrics which are mostly used in sanitary pads and diapers. The company's first plant is located in Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank . Other manufacturing facilities are located in the U.S., Russia, and China .(%50)
25	Ayelet Barkan	Belgium, Italy, Netherlands	Occupied Territories	5-10 million\$	Manufacture synthetic fibers for carpets. The factory is located in the industrial zone of Barkan in the West Bank .
26	B. Gaon Holdings	North America, Central - Eastern Europe, Western Europe	Israel	100-500 million\$	An investment company. The company is one of the owners of <a href="#">Ahava</a> , <a href="#">Ace Hardware</a> , <a href="#">Arava Export Growers</a> , <a href="#">Hamashbir Holdings</a> , <a href="#">Field Produce</a> and more
27	B.R.B. Industries, BarBur Laundry		Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	The company provides laundry and textile treatment services to institutions such as the army and hospitals. It is located in the West Bank, in the industrial zone of Mishor Edomim settlement. <a href="#">Click here</a> to read more about the exploitation of Palestinian workers by company owners from Kav LaOved (Worker's Hotline) website, and <a href="#">here to watch</a> a short documentary about worker conditions in this factory
28	Balfour Industries M.I.T (Balfour Springs Industry(		Israel		Manufactures springs. The company main factory is located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
29	Bar Mazon Produce		Occupied Territories		Manufacturing and marketing food products. The company is located in the Barkan Industrial Zone, which is in the occupied West Bank .
30	Barkan Mounting Systems	Africa, Asia - Pacific, Central - Eastern Europe North America, Chile, Western Europe	Occupied Territories	10-50 million\$	A manufacturer of mounting systems for consumer electronics. The company is located at the Ariel West industrial zone, which is a West Bank settlement .

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
31	Barkan Wineries	USA, Asia - Pacific, South and Central America, UK, France, Germany	Israel	10-50 million\$	Produce and market wines and liqueurs. Own vineyards in the occupied Golan Heights. Use grapes from these vineyards in their wine production. Used to have their main facility and winery in the industrial zone of the Barkan settlement in the West Bank. As of December 2007 they do not hold any industrial space in the Occupied Territories . Translated from Barkan Wineries annual report for 2007: "In the past, the location of the company's vineyard in the Barkan Zone has created a negative image and made it harder to export the 'Barkan Wineries' products abroad. Especially now, after the production activity has been moved to the Hulda site [i.e. into Israel], the company is working to change this image" . . . More information about the involvement of the Israeli wine industry in the occupation of the West Bank and the Syrian Golan Heights is available in our report: " <a href="#">Forbidden Fruit: The Israeli Wine Industry and the Occupation.</a> "
32	Bashan Winery		Occupied Territories	0-1 million\$	The winery and its vineyards are located in the settlement Avnei Eithan, in the occupied Golan Heights. The winery produces organic wines from cabernet sauvignon, merlot, Shiraz and Muscat vines .
33	Bazelet Hagolan Winery	USA	Occupied Territories		The winery resides in Kidmat Zvi, a settlement in the occupied Golan Heights. It manufactures two brands of wine (Cabernet Sauvignon and Cabernet Sauvignon Reserve), and Grappa. The grapes used by the winery are also grown in the occupied Golan Heights .
34	Beigel and Beigel	Asia - Pacific, Hungary, North America, South Africa, Western Europe	Occupied Territories	10-50 million\$	A baked goods' company, manufacturing pastries, pretzels and mini cracker snacks. The company plant is located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
35	Beita Improving the Quality of Building	Germany	Occupied Territories		Manufactures vinyl (pvc) windows. Located in Tekoa, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank. According to a newspaper interview, the owner "prefers to employ Jews ."
36	Best Stones		Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	The company supplies stones for tiling, cladding and special elements for buildings. It is located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
37	Beton Atarot (formerly: Elad Imported Cement)		Israel	1-5 million\$	A cement factory. The factory is located in the industrial zone of Atarot, which is an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
38	Better and Different		Occupied Territories	10-50 million\$	Sell food products. Company is located in the industrial zone of Mishor Edomim settlement in the West Bank .
39	Binyamina Winery	South Africa, Australia, Central - Eastern Europe, Canada, USA, South and Central America, France, Italy, Switzerland, UK	Israel	10-50 million\$	The winery produces, markets and exports wines, and imports alcohol products. It holds settlement vineyards in the occupied Golan Heights. In some of its wines, the winery uses grapes from two settlement vineyard in the occupied West Bank .
40	Blue Square Israel		Israel	One billion\$	A chain of supermarkets, which operates under the trademark names Blue Square (Haribua Hakahol), Mega supermarkets and Shefa Shuk. The chain holds facilities in the industrial zones of Barkan and Atarot in the occupied West Bank, and operates supermarket stores in many West Bank settlements including Ariel, Beitar Illit, Pisgat Ze'ev, Giv'at Ze'ev, Modi'in Illit.
41	Bustan Hameshushim Winery		Occupied Territories		The winery produces non-kosher wines. It is located in the settlement Had Ness in the occupied Golan Heights .
42	Caesarea Carpets	Global	Occupied Territories	10-50 million\$	The company manufactures and sells carpets. Company offices are located in the industrial zone of the Barkan settlement, and the company's factories are in the industrial zones of the Barkan and Shaked settlements in the West Bank .

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
43	California Shayish and Carpenters		Israel		Manufacture stone and quartz surfaces and kitchen cabinets. The company factory is located in the Barkan Industrial Zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
44	Carmel Carpets	Global		10-50 million\$	Manufacture and distribute carpets. The company's factory is in the industrial zones of the Barkan settlement . Subsidiary company, <u>Caesarea Carpets</u> , has factories in the industrial zones of the Barkan and the Shahak settlements in the West Bank
45	Carmel Holdings (E.L.) )Betili(	Global	Israel	50-100 million\$	A holding company for several furniture, household and carpet manufacturing companies. The company sells its products through its chain stores: Betili, I.D. Design and <u>Carmel Carpets</u> . Subsidiary companies of Carmel Holdings, including Barkan Carpets, <u>Ikoo Designs</u> , <u>Carmel Carpets</u> , Carpetec, <u>Caesarea Carpets</u> and the Beitili Brand, have factories and warehouses in the Shahak and Barkan industrial zones in the West Bank
46	Cemex	Africa, Asia - Pacific, Middle East, USA, South and Central America	Mexico	One billion\$	A holding company primarily engaged, through its operating subsidiaries, in the production, distribution, marketing and sale of cement, ready-mix concrete, aggregates and clinker. The company owns the Israeli <u>Readymix Industries</u> , which has plants in the occupied West Bank, owns a quarry for aggregates in the West Bank, and has provided concrete elements for construction of infrastructure in the occupied West Bank
47	Chano Textile		Occupied Territories		Manufactures underwear. Located in Barkan the industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
48	Chateau Golan Winery	USA	Occupied Territories		The winery resides in Moshav Eliad, at the south of the occupied Golan Heights. The winery's vineyard is also a settlement vineyard in the Golan Heights, about 3 kilometers southeast of the winery .

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
49	Chen Eastern Industries		Occupied Territories		A company for packing and transporting fruits and vegetables. The packing house of the company is located in the settlement of Thomer in the occupied Jordan Valley .
50	Chic Design Ltd. GHYPERLINK "http://www.whoprofits.org/company/chic-design-ltd-go-harel"&HYPERLINK 1		Israel		Manufacture furniture. Company has three factories, two of which are located in the Barkan Industrial Zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
51	CIM Lustigman	Canada	Israel		A construction company. The company is involved in developing and constructing a new settlement called Yael Hill (Giv'at Yael), on the lands of the Palestinian village of Walaja, through its subsidiary (50%) <u>Yael Hill</u> .
52	Citybook Services	USA	Occupied Territories		Provide offshore professional outsourcing services for the US market: mainly real estate title searches, lease abstracts, but also some medical billing and accounting services. Main branch located in Modiin Illit settlement, a secondary branch is located in Beitar Illit settlement, both in the occupied West Bank .
53	Clima Israel Aluminum	Italy	Occupied Territories		Manufacture thermic windows, combined with wood and aluminum, as well as sound insulation glass for industrial and private use. The company is located in the industrial zone of Atarot, which is a settlement in the West Bank .
54	Contact International (Kalia Israel Ammunition Co(.	USA, UK	Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	Supply of surplus and new military equipment, including arms and ammunition, weapons' spare parts and accessories, personal equipment, combat equipment and spare parts. The company is located in the industrial zone of Mishor Edomim, which is a West Bank settlement. The company.
55	D.N.M Technical Equipment and Tools	USA, Sweden, Germany, Ireland	Occupied Territories		Import and market heavy technical equipment and tools for industrial and personal use. One of the company's two branches

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
					is located in the Barkan Industrial Zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the West Bank. Company clients include the Israeli Ministry of Defense .
56	Danshar Holdings	USA, Poland, Russia, Western Europe	Israel	50-100 million\$	A marketing and distributing company of cosmetics and cleaning products. The company holds shares of Willi-Foods, the owners of <u>Shamir Salads</u> in the industrial zone of the settlement of Barkan .
57	David Nona		Occupied Territories		The company has a sewing workshop in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
58	Dekel Acher Group (Dekel A.H.R(		Israel	10-50 million\$	A group of construction and development companies. The group owns Dekel A.H.R Construction and Investments, a construction company. This company has constructed housing projects in Katzerin, Gamla and Kidmat Tzvi; all are settlements in the Golan Heights . Through Brewhouse Golan, the group also owns 50% of the <u>Golan Brewery</u> (together with the <u>Golan Heights Winery</u> ). <u>Golan Brewery</u> ,which is located in Katzerin, manufactures beer using water from the Salukia Spring in the Golan Heights . The group owns Galil Power (50%), a green energy company which installed and operates wind turbine in Katzerin . Additionally, the group holds 35% of GGA Galil Genetic Analysis, a laboratory for genetic testing which is located in Katzerin .In addition, it holds Kesem Hagolan, a recreational and tourism center in Katzerin
59	Delta Galil Industries	Asia - Pacific, Central - Eastern Europe, USA, Western Europe	Israel		Manufacturer of textiles for undergarments. The company has a warehouse in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank. Delta also has shops in two israeli settlements in the West Bank: Ma'aleh Adumim and Pisgat Ze'ev .

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
60	Dispobud		Occupied HYPERLINK "http://www.w hoprofits.org/l ocation/occupi ed- territories"Terr itories	5-10 million\$	Manufactures disposable fabric products, such as table covers, clothing and promotion materials. Located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
61	Distek	South Africa, USA, Poland, Russia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Western Europe, UK	Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	Providers of chemicals and equipment for metal surface treatment. Main Markets: Fasteners, Pipes, Railway equipment, Nail manufacturers. The process is known under trademark DiAv-Victocor. The factory is located in the industrial zone of Barkan, which is a settlement in the West Bank .
62	Doron Furniture Design		Israel		Manufactures furniture for children's rooms. The company is located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
63	E.P.R. Systems		Occupied Territories	0-1 million\$	Provide computerization services. The company is located in the Israeli settlement Eli in the occupied West Bank. Company clients include several municipalities of Israeli settlements in the West Bank including Binyamin, Shomron, Beit El, Kdumim, Har Hebron, Gush Etzion, Elkana, Har Adar, Karney Shomron and Kiryat Arba .Additional settlements clients include the the Golan Heights regional council and the Golan Heights water corporation (Kolchay Golan.)
64	Eastern Lines		Occupied Territories	5-10 million\$	A logistics company specializing in the transporting of fruits and vegetables. The company is located in the settlement of Thomer in the occupied Jordan Valley and provides transport services for agricultural products from the occupied Jordan Valley into Israel .

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
65	Easy Clean		Israel	1-5 million\$	Manufactures and markets cleaning products. The company has a factory in the Karnei Shomron industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
66	Eden Springs	Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Denmark, Finland, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UK	Israel	100-500 million\$	Extracts and distributes mineral water, markets coffee and espresso machines, home and office water devices. The company uses water from a spring in the occupied Golan Heights. The main plant is located in Katzerin I.Z., which is also in the Golan Heights .
67	Edom UK	Russia, Ukraine, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, UK	Israel	10-50 million\$	Exporter of agricultural goods. The company exports from a packing house in the settlement of Thomer .
68	Eitan and Inon Herbs	USA, Western Europe	Occupied Territories		Growers of herbs. The farm is in the settlement of Na'ama in the occupied Jordan Valley .
69	El Ez		Occupied Territories		Provide aluminum coating and wood-like colors. Registered in the industrial zone of the Barkan settlement, and has an active address in Ma'ale Ephraim settlement .
70	Electra	Nigeria, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia, Bulgaria, Netherlands, UK, Belgium	Israel	One billion\$	Electra is a conglomerate of Israeli and international companies. A subsidiary of the company, <u>Katzenstein Adler</u> , has a site in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank . Another subsidiary, <u>Electra Construction</u> ,has been involved in the construction of housing projects in West Bank settlements. The company also owns Ariel Properties whose subsidiary, Ariel Promol Malls Management, markets and manages a shopping center in Ramot, a settlement neighborhood of Jerusalem

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
71	Elyahu Zalman HYPERLINK "http://www.whoprofits.org/company/elyahu-zalman-sons-metal-tubes-industries"&HYPERLINK "http://www.whoprofits.org/company/elyahu-zalman-sons-metal-tubes-industries" Sons Metal Tubes Industries	Africa, Asia - Pacific, India, Central - Eastern Europe, Cyprus, Greece, Middle East, USA, South and Central America	Occupied Territories	10-50 million\$	Manufacture structural steel pipe and tubing products. The factory is located in the industrial zone of Barkan, which is a settlement in the West Bank. Additionally, the subsidiary of the company, <u>Top Greenhouses</u> , is located in the nearby Ariel Industrial Zone, which is also a West Bank settlement.
72	Elyakim Ben Ari	Romania	Israel	50-100 million\$	An engineering, transport and quarry company. The company operates an Israeli quarry in the occupied West Bank, near the Israeli settlement of Adora. According to the company website, company clients include the Israeli Ministry of Defense and the Israeli Army .
73	Emek Ayalon Furniture		Israel	5-10 million\$	Produces furniture. Operates a factory and offices in Imanuel, which is an Israeli settlement in the West Bank. The company used to operate a factory in Erez industrial zone, prior to the disengagement from Gaza .
74	Emilia Development )O.F.G(.	Canada	Israel		A holding and investment company. Owns 13.5% of Maxima Air Separation Center, which has a distribution center in Mishor Edomim .
75	Enercon Ariel	Switzerland	Israel	10-50 million\$	Develops and manufactures power supply units for military systems. Located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
76	Enter Net Computers and Equipment		Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	Computing services and store. Located in Modi'in Illit, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
77	Evyg Advanced Technology		Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	Provides metal coatings and finishing. The factory is located in the industrial zone of Barkan, which is an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
78	Extal	Romania, Canada, USA, Germany, Switzerland, UK	Occupied Territories	10-50 million\$	Manufacture aluminum sidings for the construction industry. Company is located in the industrial zone of Edomim settlement in the West Bank .
79	FiberTech		Occupied Territories		Manufacture fiberglass pipes and products. The factory is located in Karnei Shomron, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank. The company also took part in various infrastructure projects in the West Bank .
80	Formula Systems		Israel	100-500 million\$	A group of IT companies. A major owner of <u>Matrix</u> , which operates an offshoring software services center in the settlement of Modi'in Illit in the West Bank .
81	Fried Brothers Feather Industries	Hungary	Israel	10-50 million\$	Manufactures mattresses, down pillows, blankets, sleeping bags, etc. A factory of the company is located in the industrial zone of the West Bank settlement of Ariel .
82	Fun Bak		Occupied Territories		Manufacturing nut-based spread. Plant is located in the Barkan Industrial Zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
83	Galran S.E. Industries		Occupied Territories		Manufactures and markets aluminum windows, doors and banisters for public buildings and houses. Its 2,500 sq meters factory is located in in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
84	Gat Shomron Winery		Occupied Territories		The winery produced kosher wines since 2003. It is located in the Israeli settlement Karnei Shomron, in the occupied West Bank .

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
85	General Mills )Pillsbury(	Global	USA	One billion\$	Manufacture frozen dough products. One of the plant producing their products is <u>Shalgal</u> ,in the Atarot industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank . The company exports kosher products internationally from this plant.
86	Geshuri Advanced Technologies	South and Central America	Israel		Produces fertilizer mixes, chemicals for agriculture, construction and industry. The company has a factory, <u>Keshet Prima</u> ,in Nizanei Shalom industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank.
87	Geshuri and Sons Industries		Israel		Produces fertilizer mixes, chemicals for agriculture, construction and industry. The company has a factory, <u>Keshet Prima</u> ,in Nitzanei Shalom industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank
88	Givon Winery	USA	Occupied Territories		The winery, founded in 2001, resides in the settlement Giv'on Hahadasha, in the occupied West Bank. It produces around 5,000 bottles of kosher wines a year, and markets wines to the US online .
89	Golden Ryd Dyl		Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	Paper and cleaning products importer and distributor. Company located in Mishor Edomim Industrial Zone, which is a settlement in the occupied West Bank .
90	Green Oil Energy	Canada, UK	Occupied Territories	5-10 million\$	An oil recycling facility. The factory is located in the industrial zone of Ariel West, which is a West Bank settlement .
91	Greenkote (Summet Hitech Coatings(	USA, Mexico, Germany, UK		1-5 million\$	Produces advanced metal, alloy and plastics coatings. It has three factories (in the Occupied Territories, GB and Germany), three branches in the US and one in Mexico. The first plant and main R&;D center is located in Barkan I.Z. settlement .

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
92	Gush Etzion Winery	USA	Occupied Territories		The winery's vineyards are located in Gush Etzion, an Israeli settlement area in the occupied West Bank, and the company offices are in Efrata settlement in Gush Etzion. Additionally, the winery owns a restaurant located in the Israeli settlement Alon Shvut in the occupied West Bank .
93	H. Wagshal (H. Vagshal(		Occupied Territories	5-10 million\$	Publisher and binder of books (mostly Jewish religion books). Located in Mishor Edomim Industrial Zone, which is a West Bank settlement .
94	Ha'alonim Marble 2000 )Haalonim(		Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	Import and market stone, ceramics and porcelain. The company is located in Mishor Edomim Industrial Zone, which is a West Bank settlement .
95	Ha'argaz Technopach Metal Industries		Occupied Territories	5-10 million\$	Manufactures metal equipment and packaging for airborne haulage and electronic casings, for the high-tech, communication and security industries. The 8000 sqm. plant is located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank . Moreover, this plant manufactures casings for the Guardium vehicle ( <u>Elbit</u> and IAI) which is used for patrols along the seamline and the separation Wall. It also manufactures components for UAVs and for weapons systems for UAVs.
96	Hadiklaim - Israel Date Growers' Cooperative	Global	Israel		Exports dates from Israel and from Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, especially in the Jordan Valley. The company markets dates under the brand names of Jordan River, Jordan River Bio-Top and King Solomon, and under private labels of supermarket chains . Hadiklaim's marketing is handled by <u>Almog Tradex</u>
97	Hamashbir Holdings	USA, UK	Israel	100-500 million\$	A private investment fund which is a major shareholder of Field Produce and <u>Arava Export Growers</u> (exporting agricultural products from settlements), and <u>Ahava Dead Sea Laboratories</u> (cosmetics factory in the Mitzpe Shalem settlement.(

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
98	Hanson Israel (formerly: Pioneer Concrete Israel)		Israel	100-500 million\$	Manufacture ready-made cement, aggregates and asphalt for the construction industry. The company owns 26 concrete plants, three aggregate quarries and two asphalt plants. Four of these are located in Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank: concrete plants in Modiin Illit and in Atarot, an asphalt plant and an aggregates quarry south of Elqana . The quarry exploits the occupied Palestinian natural resources for the Israeli construction industry.
99	Hatehof	Canada, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, Turkey	Israel	10-50 million\$	Manufactures specialized vehicles and specialized large metal constructions. Including: armored vehicles for military use, developed with Rafael for the Israeli army (wolf, Typhoon, Xream ,( Riot control trucks, special fueling vehicles for military purposes . Until 2008, the company has outsourced large metal constructions to <u>Solor Gas Industries</u> ,to be performed in Nizanei Shalom industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank
100	Heidelberg Cement	Global	Germany	One billion\$	The world's largest cement producer and leader in aggregates' production. In 2007 bought Hanson (UK) and thus became the owner of three plants in West Bank settlements and one Israeli aggregates quarry in the occupied West Bank through <u>Hanson Israel</u>
101	Hishtil	South Africa, Turkey, Italy	Israel		A plant-nurseries corporation. In addition to four plant nurseries inside Israel and four in international locations (Turkey, Italy, South Africa and Bosnia), the company has a plant nursery in the settlement of Susia.

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
					Additionally, some of the growers of company products are in settlements in the occupied Jordan Valley
102	Housing and Construction - Solel Boneh Infrastructures (formerly Solel Boneh)		Israel	100-500 million\$	A construction company, serving as contractor in large scale construction and infrastructure projects. The company has supplied construction elements for the construction of checkpoints, and built parts of the cross-Israel highway, including a wall separating this road from the Palestinian town of Qalqiliya, later incorporated into the Separation Wall .The company has built, as subcontractor , housing projects and infrastructure in several West Bank settlements, including Homat Shmuel, Ariel, Imanuel and Modi'in Illit. The company also has a factory for construction materials in Kiryat Sefer, which is a neighborhood of the West Bank settlement of Modi'in Illit.
103	Housing and Construction Holding Co.	Africa, USA, Poland, Romania, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany	Israel	One billion	A large infrastructure and construction companies' group. The group develops real estate and infrastructure construction projects in Israel, the occupied territories, and in central and eastern Europe. Subsidiaries of the company are involved in several construction projects in the occupied West Bank. For instance, <u>Solel Boneh</u> , constructed housing projects in the occupied territories including in the settlements of Homat Shmuel (Har Homa), Ariel, Imanuel and Modi'in Illit (as a subcontractor), and supplied materials for the checkpoints. <u>Solel Boneh</u> also has a factory for construction materials in Kiryat Sefer, which is a neighborhood of the West Bank settlement of Modi'in Illit A different subsidiary, Housing and Construction Real Estate Development (Shikun Ovdim) built housing projects in the settlement of Modi'in Illit and the Ramot neighborhood in Jerusalem beyond the Green Line

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
104	I.R.P.C. Rubber Products Co.	USA	Israel		Manufactures rubber products for the automotive industry. Its main factory is located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank. The company supplies the Israeli Army with rubber parts for vehicles .
105	Idan Camping	USA, Spain, Germany	Occupied Territories	0-1 million\$	The company imports and markets camping gear and products as the sole representative of major international manufacturers. Has stores all around Israel. Management and main logistic center are located in the industrial zone of Barkan in the West Bank .
106	IDB Group	Global	Israel	0.5 – 1 billion	A conglomerate of Israeli and international companies. Companies of the group control <u>Cellcom</u> (which operates in occupied territory), Discount Investment Corporation (the controlling company of <u>Maxima Air Separation Center</u> , which operates a facility in the settlement of Mishor Edomim), Makhteshim-Agan Industries (the parent company of <u>FiberTech</u> , which is located in the settlement of Karnei Shomron), the <u>Clal Group</u> (the parent company of <u>Nesher Israel Cement Enterprises</u> , which most likely provided cement for the construction of the separation wall), <u>Shufersal</u> supermarket chain (which has branches in West Bank settlements), the Property & Building Corp (the parent company of <u>Mehadrin Group</u> , which owns a packing house in the occupied Golan Heights) and many more.
107	Ikoo Designs		Israel		Manufactures home furniture. The company has a factory for living rooms sets in the Barkan Industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
108	Impertec Industries		Occupied Territories		Manufactures gas masks for atomic, biological and chemical weapons. The company has factories in the Ma'ale Efraim industrial zone and in the Barkan industrial zone, both of which

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
					are Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank .
109	Intellitech Engineering HYPERLINK "http://www.whoprofits.org/company/intellitech-engineering-mechanical-and-aviation"Mechanical and Aviation		Occupied HYPERLINK "http://www.whoprofits.org/location/occupied-territories"Territories		A consultant and capability enhancer company for manned and unmanned aerial and ground systems for civilian and military customers. The company is located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
110	Ishai Zion and Sons		Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	A company for polishing marble and granite stones for pavements. Located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
111	Israel Salt Company	Africa, USA, Asia - Pacific, Western Europe	Israel		A company for producing salt. One of the production sites of the company is in the occupied section of the Dead Sea, next to the settlement of Kalia .
112	Israel Weg Engineering		Israel		Manufacture cranes and various lifting and conveying installations. The factory of the company is located in the Shahak industrial zone, which is a settlement in the occupied West Bank .
113	Israphot Industries	USA	Israel		A printing press and publisher. Company plant is located in Karnei Shomron settlement in the West Bank. The subsidiary <u>Palphot</u> is also located in Karnei Shomron settlement .
114	Isratoys		Occupied Territories		Manufactures board games. The company is located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
115	Italek, Aldo Ice Creams, Tartufo Ice Creams	Italy	Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	The company imports, produces and operates a franchise ice cream chain under the brand names 'Aldo' and 'Tartufo'. The chain operates about 30 branches. The main offices and one of the main production and storage centers of the company are located in Alfei Menshe, an illegal

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
					Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank. Subsidiary company, <u>Zisalek</u> , an ice cream chain for the Ultra Orthodox public, has offices and a branch in Har Homa and Ramot, Settlement Neighborhoods in the occupied East Jerusalem.
116	Ivgi Morris		Occupied Territories		Manufactures and produces furniture, It specializes in manufacturing bedrooms. The Company is located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
117	Jordan Plains Development Corporation	Western Europe	Occupied Territories	10-50 million\$	Provide delivery and packing services to agricultural growers in Israeli settlements on occupied land in the Jordan Valley. Export dates from the Israeli settlements in the occupied Jordan Valley, in particular the Madjoul (or Madjool) dates . The products are marketed under the Jordan Plains brand name. The company exports through Agrexco Agricultural Export Company
118	Jordan River Herbs	USA, Netherlands, UK	Occupied Territories		Growers of herbs. The farm is in the settlement of Mehola in the occupied Jordan Valley. The company also hold shares in <u>Arava Export Growers</u> .
119	K. Schleisner Works		Occupied Territories		Provides metalworking and high definition plasma cutting. Located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
120	Katzenstein Adler	USA, Italy, Netherlands, France, Germany	Israel	100-500 million\$	Designs, manufactures, imports and markets electrical apparatuses (boards, wiring and lighting supplies). Has a site in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
121	Kerur Habikha		Occupied Territories		The company provides the construction and maintenance of large cooling houses and industrial air conditioning, and manufactures desert cooling systems. The company is located

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
					in the settlement of Nethiv Hagdud in the occupied Jordan Valley. The company also constructed cooling houses for agricultural products in the occupied Jordan Valley.
122	Keshet Prima		Israel		Manufactures chemicals for construction, and food additives for animals. The production is in Nitzanei Shalom industrial zone, a settlement in the occupied West Bank .
123	Keter Plastic )Keter Group(	Global	Israel	100-500 million\$	Manufactures plastic furniture, household and garden products. Both Keter and its full subsidiary, <u>Lipski</u> , have factories in the Barkan industrial zone, which is a settlement in the occupied West Bank .
124	Kfar Giladi Quarries		Israel		The company owns and operates a stone quarry called <u>Yatir</u> in the occupied West Bank next to the Israeli settlement of Teneh Omarim, and thus exploits Palestinian natural resources for the needs of the Israeli construction industry
125	Koralek Almog Sifting Machines and Production Systems		Occupied Territories		Manufacture machinery for agricultural use and for food factories. Company is located in the Barkan Industrial Zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
126	Krashin Shalev Metal Industries	China, Japan, USA, Sweden	Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	Manufactures heat exchangers, supplies condensers, evaporators, boilers, cooling towers and pumps. The company's offices and plant are located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
127	Kravitz		Occupied Territories	50-100 million\$	Imports, markets and distributes stationery and office supplies. The company's main offices and warehouse is in Nili, an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank. The company also has two branches in Ariel, another West Bank settlement .
128	Land of Choice Olive Oil )Meshek Achiya(		Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	Own olives' and grapes' vineyards, and an olive oil press. Press and market olive oil. Located in Eli ans Shilo industrial zone, both Israeli settlements in the West Bank, and market their products as made by "Jewish Labour ."

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
129	Lipski Plastic Industries		Occupied Territories	10-50 million\$	Manufactures plastic sanitary and plumbing products. The company is located in the industrial zone of Barkan, which is an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
130	Lithotech Medical	USA	Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	Produce kidney stones' removal devices, sold by special agreement worldwide by Cook Urology (USA). Located in the Katzerin industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied Golan Heights .
131	Lotar		Occupied HYPERLINK "http://www.whoprofits.org/location/occupied-territories"Territories		Imports and markets threads for the textile industry, supplies knitting services and knitted cloths. Its plant is located in the industrial park of Nitzanei Shalom, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
132	Malam Team		Israel	100-500 million\$	One of the biggest IT companies in Israel. The company operates an offshoring IT services project called "Ma'alot", employing ultra-orthodox Jewish women in the West Bank settlement of Beithar Illit. Team Computers was subcontracted by <u>EDS</u> in 1999 to supply <u>HP</u> desktops and servers, followed by continuous field support and maintenance for the Basel Project. The Basel System is an automated biometric access control system for Palestinian workers, installed in major checkpoints such as the Erez checkpoint (Gaza), Sha'ar Ephraim and Bethlehem checkpoints (West Bank). One of the group subsidiaries is <u>Eltal Technologistics</u> ,a provider of scanning equipment to checkpoints in the West Bank and to the Erez checkpoint )Gaza.(
133	Mapal Plastic Products	Netherlands, Sweden, Belgium, France	Occupied Territories		Producer of polypropylene products, folders and bags. Also known as "Flic". The factory is in Mevo Hama Kibbutz in the

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
					occupied Golan Heights. According to publications in the Israeli press the company manufactures products for Ikea .
134	Matrix IT	Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, USA, Russia	Israel	100-500 million\$	Matrix is one of the biggest IT groups in Israel. Its Talpiot Technologies offshore outsourcing project works out of Modi'in Illit settlement in the occupied West Bank. It provides software development and QA, and call center services .
135	Maya Foods, The Jerusalem Spice of Life		Occupied Territories	10-50 million\$	Manufactures, packs and markets food products, including spices, sweets, rice and legumes. The factory is located in Mishor Edomim industrial zone, an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
136	Mayer's Cars and Trucks	USA, Japan, Sweden, France	Israel	500 – i billion	A vehicle and transportation company. The company is the major shareholder (73.5%) of <u>Merkavim</u> which manufactures armored buses for the public transportation lines <u>Egged</u> operates to West Bank settlements. The other 26.5% of <u>Merkavim</u> are held by the <u>Volvo Group</u> . Additionally, the company is the exclusive Israeli representative of the <u>Volvo Group</u> including Volvo Construction Equipment and Volvo Trucks. Volvo bulldozers and trucks were seen used in demolitions of Palestinian homes in East Jerusalem and in the construction of military checkpoints and Israeli settlements in the West Bank. The company also owns 50% of the Mayer Davidov Garages in the industrial zone of Mishor Edomim, which is a West Bank settlement .
137	Medan General Contracting Earth Roads and Quarries		Israel	10-50 million\$	A construction and construction materials' company. The company operates Beit Haggai quarry in the occupied West Bank, in partnership with the agricultural cooperative of Beit Haggai, an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
138	Mega Print	USA	Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	Manufactures dispensable cloth products, mainly hospital clothes. The company is located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank. A subsidiary of the company, <u>Dispobud</u> , is also located in Barkan.
139	Mehadrin Group	Central - Eastern Europe, Western Europe	Israel	100-500 million\$	The company is engaged, directly or through its subsidiaries, in planting various vegetable and fruit groves, processing, packing fruit, exporting vegetables and marketing agricultural products in Israel and abroad. The company also provides loans to farmers and agricultural corporations who export their products through Mehadrin. It should be highlighted that the company owns 10,341 acres of orchards, while the rest of the company's products are from 29,452 hectares of orchards owned by external customers. In addition the company supplies water for agricultural irrigation and pumps water from its wells for the Mekorot company. Mehadrin owns a packing house for mangoes in the occupied Golan Heights through its subsidiary <u>Miriam Shoham</u> .(%50) Moreover part of the company's dates mainly of Mg'hul type are from the Jordan valley and from the Arabah. Also, Signs of the company were seen on a packing house for grapes in the settlement of Beka'ot in the occupied Jordan Valley
140	Menachem Wagshal		Occupied Territories	5-10 million\$	Manufacturer of canned food products. Located in Mishor Edomim Industrial Zone, a settlement in the West bank .
141	Meshek Zuriel Dairy		Israel		Manufactures dairy products. Owns a dairy farm in the settlement of Shadmot Mechola in the occupied Jordan Valley .
142	Meytag High Tech Ventures	Germany	Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	Technology accelerator incubator, mainly for the bio-medical industry. Located in Katzerin, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied Golan Heights .

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
143	Miriam Shoham	Russia, Western Europe	Occupied Territories	10-50 million\$	Packaging and marketing of agricultural produce, especially mango, avocado and pomegranate. The company has a packing house for mangos in the Golan Heights .
144	Mofet B'Yehuda	USA	Occupied Territories	0-1 million\$	Technology and business incubator. Located in Kiriyat Arba, which is an Israeli settlement next to Hebron, in the occupied West Bank .
145	Mordechai Aviv Construction Industries	Hungary	Israel	10-50 million\$	A development and construction company. The company constructs several housing projects in settlements in the West Bank, including Ma'aleh Adumim and Pisgat Ze'ev, and in the settlement neighborhoods of Jerusalem including Homat Shmuel, Giva'at Ze'ev and Talpiot East. The company constructed Ma'aleh Adumim City Hall, and owned Adumim Mall, Ma'aleh Adumim's shopping mall, until it was sold to <u>British Israel Investments</u> in March 2006 . In addition, The company owns factories for the manufacturing and processing of building materials, a garage and a warehouse on a 7.5 dunam plot in its possession in the Atarot Industrial Zone, which is a settlement in the occupied territories.
146	Mordechai Binyamin and Sons Earth Works		Israel	10-50 million\$	A construction firm. The company operates a quarry in the West Bank - Kochav Hashahar (through Kochav Hashahar Operation company), near a settlement of the same name. Thus it exploits Palestinian natural resources . The company was also one of the selected contractors that won the Israeli Ministry of Defence tender for infrastructure works in the separation wall project . Additionally, the company performed construction and maintenance of Israeli roads in the occupied West Bank, including road 90 in the occupied Jordan Valley, most of which is an "apartheid road" (Palestinians are not allowed to use it.)

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
147	Morten Export and Growers	North America, Western Europe	Occupied Territories	0-1 million\$	Packaging, shipping and international marketing of fruits, vegetables and herbs, including organic products. The company is located in Tomer, which is an Israeli settlement in the Jordan Valley .
148	Motola Preserves		Occupied Territories	10-50 million\$	Produces food preserves, mainly pickled vegetables. Located in Imanuel industrial zone, an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
149	Mul-T-Lock (formerly Rav Bariach)	Global	Occupied Territories	50-100 million\$	Manufactures locks and cylinders for security doors. The company is a part of the Swedish group <u>Assa Abloy</u> . Mul-T-Lock operates a factory in the Barkan industrial zone, an illegal Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank. During October 2008, Diakonia, Church of Sweden and SwedWatch have jointly published a <u>report</u> about Mul-T-Lock and Assa Abloy, the Swedish corporation that owns it. Consequently, Assa Abloy has <u>declared</u> that it regretted its "inappropriate" involvement, and declared that the plant would be moved from the West Bank. Yet, as to 2011, Mul-T-Lock still operates the Barkan factory and it is still a part of the Assa Abloy group
150	Neetuv Management and Development Co .		Occupied Territories		The company is located in Barkan Industrial Zone in the West Bank. Main activities: Export and import of fiberglass, metal and plastic accessories and appliances for commercial vehicles; Development and installation of fiberglass swimming pools and plastic covers for pools; Supply of metal boxes for vehicles; Upgrade of commercial vehicles.
151	New Noga Light	Africa, USA, Asia - Pacific	Israel		Manufacture night vision equipment. Major supplier of night vision equipment for combat use by the Israeli army. Additionally, products of the company are manufactured in Katzerin in the occupied Golan Heights .

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
152	Nitzanei Shalom Paper HYPERLINK "http://www.whoprofits.org/company/nitzanei-shalom-paper-industries"Industries		Occupied HYPERLINK "http://www.whoprofits.org/location/occupied-territories"Territories	5-10 million\$	Manufacture and market disposable paper and nylon products to restaurants, to the catering and food industry. The plant is located in Nitzanei Shalom I.Z., which is a West Bank settlement . Presently probably inactive, and the space used by its sister company <u>Tal El Collection and Recycling</u> .
153	Ofertex Industries	Australia, Central - Eastern Europe, North America, South and Central America, Western Europe	Occupied Territories	5-10 million\$	The company manufactures non-woven cloths from recycled textile waste. Its main products: floor rags, bathmats, home mats, pet mats and variety of cleaning cloths. The factory is located in the industrial zone of Barkan, which is a West Bank settlement .
154	Oppenheimer Manufacturing and Marketing	Western Europe	Occupied Territories	5-10 million\$	Manufacture and export chocolate products and sweets. The company is located in the industrial zone of Atarot, which is an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
155	Palphot	USA	Israel		Manufacturer of postcards, calendars, stationery. The company factory is located in Karnei Shomron settlement in the West Bank .
156	Paz El Sinun		Occupied Territories		Develops, manufactures and markets water filters and irrigation equipment. Located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
157	Pelter Winery	USA, Belgium, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Switzerland	Israel	0-1 million\$	The winery is located in Ein Zivan, a settlement in the occupied Golan Heights. About half of the grapes used originate in a vineyard in Merom Golan, a settlement in the occupied Golan Heights .
158	Plasto Polish )Barkan(	Global	Occupied Territories		Manufactures and exports household cleaning products, mainly scouring sponges and cleaning pads .
159	Psagot Winery	Australia, USA, Panama, France, UK	Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	The winery used to reside in the settlement Psagot in the occupied West Bank, but in 2008 moved to another settlement location, near Pisgat Ze'ev in occupied East Jerusalem. It holds

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
					several vineyards, including near Psagot and in Har Bracha settlement in the West Bank .
160	Ram Quality Products B.R. (Tip Top Toys Star(		Occupied Territories		Manufactures plastic toys (owns the Interstar brand name). The company factory is located in the Barkan Industrial Zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
161	Ramat Hagolan Dairies		Occupied Territories	10-50 million\$	Manufactures dairy products. The company's facilities are located in the industrial zone of Katzerin, an Israeli settlements in the occupied Golan Heights, and the company is partially owned two Golan Heights settlements .
162	Rami Pinkhasi and Co. Import		Occupied Territories		Wholesalers of paper and cardboard products. Located in Atarot I.Z .
163	Ratek Industries	USA	Occupied Territories		Manufactures clutches and brake plates. Located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
164	Readymix Industries	Mexico	Israel	100-500 million\$	<p>Producer and supplier of raw materials for the construction industry.</p> <p>The company has plants in various settlements including Movo Horon, Atarot industrial zone, Mishor Edomim industrial zone in the occupied West Bank, and Katzerin in the occupied Golan Heights .</p> <p>The company has provided concrete elements for the construction of a security wall along the Gilo bridge in the occupied West Bank. Concrete elements of the company are used for the construction of military checkpoints in the West Bank. Concrete elements of the company are also used for the construction of the light rail project in Jerusalem (the Citipass consortium), which is designed to connect the city of Jerusalem with settlements around it.</p>

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
					As a partner in <u>Yatir Quarry</u> (%50) in the occupied West Bank (next to the Israeli settlement of Teneh Omarim), the company exploits Palestinian natural resources for the needs of the Israeli construction industry.
165	Renaissan		Israel		Manufacture pants (mostly denim Jeans) and shirts. Sewing factory located in Barkan I.Z., which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
166	Rolbit Electronic Thermostats and Controllers	Australia, North America	Israel	5-10 million\$	Manufacturer of electronic controllers and thermostats for air conditioners. The factory is located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
167	Romix Mixing Equipment		Occupied Territories		Manufactures and markets industrial mixing equipment. The compan is located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
168	RonoPolidan Packaging		Occupied Territories	10-50 million\$	Manufactures and trade in packaging and package-printing for consumer goods. The company and factory are located in the Barkan Industrial Zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
169	Rosentoys, Buba-Li Industries	Hungary	Israel		Manufacture plastic toys and balls. The factory is located in the Barkan Industrial Zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
170	Royalife )formerly: Royalnight(	North America, Western Europe	Israel	1-5 million\$	A textile factory. The factory is located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank. Palestinian workers employed by the factory complained about exploitative working conditions. As a result of their claims, the worker's hotline - Kav La'Oved lodged complaints to the Israeli court on their behalf. Eight cases ended with the company compensating the workers for payment it owed them and for the social benefits that were denied during the time of their employment.

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
171	SA.D.R. Construction Works Co.		Occupied Territories	5-10 million\$	A development and construction company. Based in the settlement of Adam (Geva Binyamin), the company constructs housing projects in the settlements of Adam, Ma'aleh Adumim, Anathot, Homat Shmuel and Pisgat Ze'ev .
172	Salit (Mishor Edomim) Quarry and Plant		Occupied Territories		The company manufactures construction materials and executes infrastructure construction projects. It has a plant and a stone quarry in Mishor Edomim industrial zone, which is a settlement in the occupied West Bank . Additionally, the company has built infrastructure as a subcontractor in the West Bank settlement of Beithar Illit.
173	Shai Key Metal Trade		Occupied Territories		The company collects, sorts and sells scrap metal. The factory is located in Nizanei Shalom I.Z., a West Bank settlement .
174	Shaked Carpets (Vinter Carpets(	USA, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, UK	Israel	5-10 million\$	Imports and markets wall to wall carpets and parquets. The company has a factory and a storehouse in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
175	Shalgal )Food(		Occupied Territories		Manufacture frozen dough cakes, pies and pastries. The company plant is located in the Atarot industrial zone, which is a settlement in the occupied West Bank .

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
176	Shamir Salads	France, Russia, UK, USA	Occupied Territories	10-50 million\$	Manufacture and distribute pre-packaged chilled salads, dips and spreads. The factory is located in the Barkan Industrial Zone, an Israeli settlement in the West Bank. In France, glatt kosher products of the company are distributed under the brand name of Ma'ayane .
177	Shamrock Holdings		USA		An investment fund. Through its Israeli subsidiary Shamrock Israel, Shamrock Holdings is a shareholder of several companies which are involved in the Israeli occupation including <u>Teva Naot</u> , <u>Ahava Dead Sea Laboratories</u> and the <u>Orad Group</u> .
178	Shapir Civil and Marine Engineering	Cyprus, Romania, Serbia	Israel	100-500 million\$	A civil engineering and construction company, which operates several plants for construction materials. The company has built housing projects and infrastructure in Ma'aleh Adumim, Gilo, Pisgat Ze'ev and Beit Horon - all are Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank .
179	Shomron Barkalit Tires	USA	Occupied Territories		Distribute automobile tires. The company is located in the Barkan Industrial Zone, an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
180	Shufersal		Israel	1 billion\$	A supermarket chainstore. The company built a commercial center in Mishor Edomim, which is the industrial zone of the West Bank settlement of Ma'ale Adumim. The company also has a branch in the Gilo neighborhood of Jerusalem, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
181	Si Kirsum		Occupied Territories		Specialize in precise metal works and chip processing. The company is located in the Barkan Industrial Zone, an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
182	SodaStream (The Soda Club Group)	South Africa, Australia, China, New Zealand, South Korea, Central - Eastern Europe, North America, Western <a href="#">HYPERLINK</a>	Israel, Occupied Territories	100-500 million\$	Manufactures and distributes home carbonating devices and flavourings for soft drinks. The company is also the Israeli distributor of Brita (water filtering jugs). The main plant of the company is located in the industrial zone of Mishor Edomim, which is an Israeli settlement in the West.

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
		"http://www.whoprofits.org/global-presence/western-europe"Europe			
183	Spiral Glass	Austria, UK	Occupied Territories		Manufacture glass products, specialize in security glass products. The company is located in the Barkan Industrial Zone, an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
184	Spray Metal Coatings		Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	Provide metal coatings using spraying technologies. The company is located in the Barkan Industrial Zone, an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
185	Star Night Technologies	Africa, USA, Asia - Pacific, Russia, Slovenia, Italy, UK, Denmark, Germany	Israel	50-100 million\$	Company subsidiaries manufacture products for night vision, avionic systems and safety equipment products. They supply the Israeli army with various of their products : <u>New Noga Light</u> supplies night vision products for combat use by the Israeli army;Magam Safety supplies safety equipment to the Israeli airforce, navy and ground forces ;Radom Aviation Systems supply aircraft and helicopters aviation systems and upgrading services to the Israeli airforce . Additionally, the company has a factory in the industrial zone of Katzerin, in the occupied Golan Heights.
186	Superbus		Israel		A public transportation company. Operates regular bus services to West Bank settlements. The company has a branch in Modi'in Ilit and a parking garage for buses in the industrial zone of Atarot, both of which are settlements in the West Bank .
187	Supergum Industries	Asia - Pacific, Australia, Slovakia, North America, Western Europe	Israel	10-50 million\$	Manufacture rubber, plastic and sealing products for automotive, industrial and military applications. A supplier of the Israeli army. The company's plastics factory is located in the industrial zone of Ma'ale Efraim, and the rubber factory is in the Barkan industrial zone, both Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
188	Susya Dairy		Occupied Territories		A goat dairy farm, with about 500 goats, producing goat milk and hard cheeses. Located in Susya, an Israeli settlement in the occupied south Hebron hills area. The farm was expanded and a computerized milking factory was erected in 2008 by <u>SAE Afikim</u> .
189	T.A.C. Accessory Corporation Israel		Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	Manufacture plastic hangers. The company is located in the Barkan Industrial Zone, which is an illegal Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
190	Tal El Collection and Recycling		Occupied Territories	5-10 million\$	Specializes in waste collection, mainly paper, cardboard and plastics; shredding services; the transport, storage and supply of paper waste. Operates a plant in Nitzanei Shalom I.Z., which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
191	Talton Electronics		Occupied Territories		Manufacture and import audio speaker and amplification systems. The company is located in the Barkan Industrial Zone, which is an illegal Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
192	Tara )Milco Industries(	Germany	Israel	10-50 million\$	Manufactures and distributes dairy products. The company is a major shareholder (approx. 52%) of <u>Meshek Zuriel Dairy</u> which owns a dairy farm in the settlement of Shadmot Mechola in the occupied Jordan Valley.
193	Tayar Doors		Occupied Territories		Manufacture doors and security doors. The company is located in the Barkan Industrial Zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the West Bank .
194	Tekoa Mushroom Farm	China	Israel		Growers and importers of mushrooms and organic vegetables. The farm is located in the West Bank settlement of Teko'a .
195	Tel Bar Industries for Health Institutions		Israel		A medical waste facility. The facility is located in the industrial zone of Ma'ale Efra'im, which is a settlement in the West Bank .

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
196	Tempo Beverages		Israel	100-500 million\$	Produces and distributes various beverages in Israel/Palestine. Owns 83.16% of share capital and voting rights in <u>Barkan Wineries</u> that produces wine from Golan Heights vineyards. The company is the sole distributor of Barkan Wineries in Israel.
197	Teperberg 1870	South Africa, Canada, USA, France, UK	Israel		The winery produces, markets and exports wines. It holds vineyards in Gush Etzion and Mevo Khoron, which are Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank .
198	Tescom Software Systems Testing	USA, Australia, Singapore, UK, France	Israel	50-100 million\$	Provide software QA and testing outsourcing services. Has an IT outsourcing center in Modi'in Illit settlement in the West Bank, where orthodox Jewish women work in a near-shore environment .
199	The Archivists		Occupied Territories	10-50 million\$	Provides archive services. The company's archiving facilities are located in the Barkan Industrial Zone, an illegal Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
200	The Arison Investments	Africa, USA, Asia - Pacific, Poland, Romania, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Western Europe, Germany	Israel	One billion\$	An investment fund which operates as the business arm of the Arison Group. The fund is invested in several companies that are involved in the occupation. The fund is one of the major shareholder of <u>Bank Hapoalim</u> (20%.(
201	The Central Bottling Company (Coca Cola Israel)	USA, Romania, UK, Belgium, Denmark, Germany	Israel	500-1 billion\$	Manufactures and distributes soft drinks, dairy products and beer. The company owns <u>Tara</u> , whose subsidiary, <u>Meshek Zuriel Dairy</u> (51%), has a dairy farm.
202	The Metrontario Group	Canada, USA	Canada		An investment group. Through its Israeli subsidiary <u>CIM Lustigman</u> the group builds a new settlement in the Jerusalem area . Group companies and subsidiaries have built housing in various settlements, have built the disputed Israeli police station in E-1

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
					(in Ma'ale Adumin settlement ,(and own a cement plant in Atarot settlement industrial zone
203	The Solor Group	Canada, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, Turkey	Occupied Territories		A private holding group. Solor Gas Industries, of the group, manufactures petrol and LPG tanks and pressurized air tanks and provides heavy metal work, as well as logistical services . Its production facility is located in the Nitzanei Shalom industrial zone, which is a West Bank settlement .Another company in the group ,Solmoran, holds and rents out industrial space in the same industrial zone.
204	The Trendlines Group	USA	Israel		The group offers marketing, media, sales and business development services to companies. It has two Israeli start-up incubators, one of them - <u>Mofet</u> - is located in the West Bank settlement of Kiriyat Arba .
205	Tnuva		Israel		The largest food distributor in Israel. Owns 25% of <u>Agrexco Agricultural Export Company</u> , which exports fruits, vegetables and flowers grown in West Bank settlements .
206	Top Greenhouses	Africa, Asia - Pacific, India, Central - Eastern Europe, Cyprus, Greece, Middle East, USA, South and Central America	Occupied Territories		Manufacture greenhouses. The company is located in the industrial zone of Ariel, which is a settlement in the West Bank .
207	TopTrans Translation Services		Occupied Territories	1-10 million\$	Provide translation services to businesses. Located in Modi'in Illit, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
208	Twitoplast	Australia, Romania, Russia, Bulgaria, Italy, Spain, UK, France, Germany, Greece	Israel	10-50 million\$	Manufactures plastic parts for air conditioning systems. The company's main factory is located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
209	Tzarfati Metals Industries		Occupied Territories		Produce doors, windows, steel products. Company located in Mishor Edomim Industrial Zone, in the West Bank .
210	Tzifha International		Occupied Territories		A developer of construction projects. Has developed a commercial center and several housing projects in the neighborhoods of Brachfeld Estate and Kiryat Sefer in the Modi'in Illit settlement. In addition, the company was the project manager for the construction of a school in Modi'in Illit. It also operated a quarry, which is now inactive, in Modi'in Illit, through <u>Kal Binyan</u>
211	Unikowsky Maoz	Canada, USA, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Germany	Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	Imports, markets and distributes home, building and gardening products for chain stores including Home Center and <u>ACE</u> in Israel. Located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
212	Unilever	Global	Netherlands	One billion\$	A multi-national corporation which owns many global consumer brands in foods, beverages, cleaning agents and personal care products. Unilever fully owns <u>Beigel and Beigel</u> ,a baked goods' factory in the industrial zone of Barkan, which is a settlement in the occupied West Bank. In 2010, Unilever has announced it will move the factory of Beigel and Beigel from the settlement.
213	Villar International	Romania	Israel	10-50 million\$	A construction and investment company. Owns <u>The Archivists</u> , which is located in the Barkan Industrial Zone. Villar International owns the Archvists building in the Barkan Industrial Zone. The company also owns buildings and a logistic center in the Ariel Industrial Zone. Barkan and Ariel are illegal Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank.

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
214	Von Roll Transformers (formerly: Enerco Industries)	USA, Switzerland	Israel	10-50 million\$	Produces electrical infrastructure products for power transmission and distribution. One of the company's three factories is located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank. The Barkan factory manufactures electric meters, medium voltage isolators and cases for electrical equipment
215	Yahav Oranit		Occupied Territories	105 million\$	A private security company. The company provides security services, armored transportation, training and Investigation services. The company is located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank . In addition, it provides security services to companies which are located in the Barkan I.Z. (Krashin Shalev Metal Industries and Enercon Ariel) and to the municipalities of the settlements of Ariel and Kedumim .According to the company website, its main areas of activity include the occupied West Bank, Gaza, the Jordan Valley and the Lebanon Border.
216	Yamit E.L.I. Filtration and Water Treatment	South Africa, Egypt, USA, Asia - Pacific, Australia, China, South and Central America, Western Europe	Israel	5-10 million\$	The company develops, designs and produces water treatment, wastewater treatment and filtration devices for industry, agriculture and private uses. Its plant is located in Nitzanei Shalom I.P., which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
217	Yardeni Locks Holdings	Central - Eastern Europe, Greece, South and Central America, France, UK	Israel		Manufactures locks. The company factory is located in the industrial zone of Barkan, which is a settlement in the West Bank. The company announced that as of May 2011 the company is shutting down its factory in the settlement and is moving it to inside Israel .
218	Yatir Quarry		Israel		The company owns and operates a stone quarry in the occupied West Bank next to the Israeli settlement of Teneh Omarim, and

	Company name	Main headquarters	Country of activity	Annual income	Description
					thus exploits Palestinian natural resources for the needs of the Israeli construction industry .
219	Ye'ela Quality Furniture		Occupied Territories		Manufactures home furniture. The company is located in Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank.
220	Yerushalmi Rope Industries		Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	Manufactures ropes, thirds, nets, cloths, bags, military coats (Hermonit) and military webbing equipment. The factory is located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
221	Zakai Agricultural Know-how and Inputs	South Africa, Egypt, Armenia, South and Central America	Occupied Territories	0-1 million\$	Producers of plants, equipment for plant nurseries and agricultural technology. The company is located in the industrial zone of Ma'ale Adumim, which is a settlement in the West Bank .
222	Zeev`s Technics		Occupied Territories	1-5 million\$	Supplies industrial tools. The company is located in the Barkan industrial zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .
223	Zriha Hlavin Industries	USA, Taiwan, China, Italy	Occupied Territories	10-50 million\$	Manufacture, import and market technical plastic products, office computer products and communication components. The company is located in the Barkan Industrial Zone, which is an Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank .

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