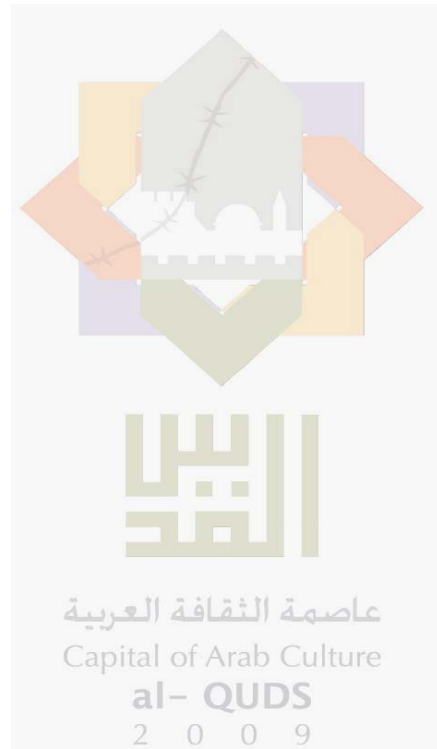
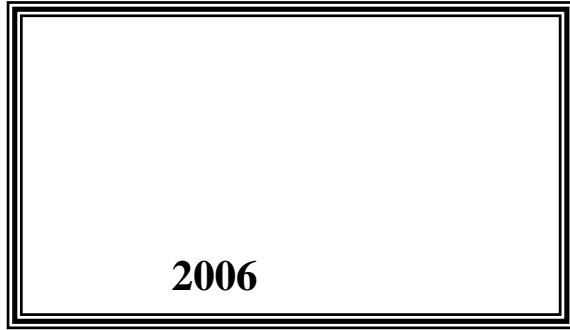


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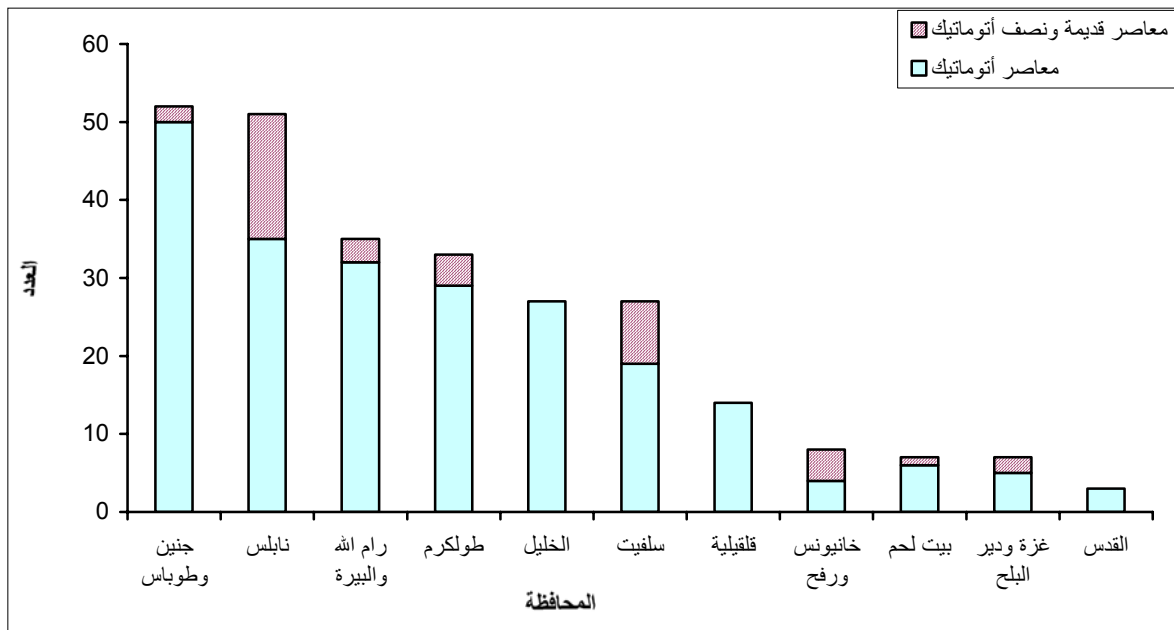
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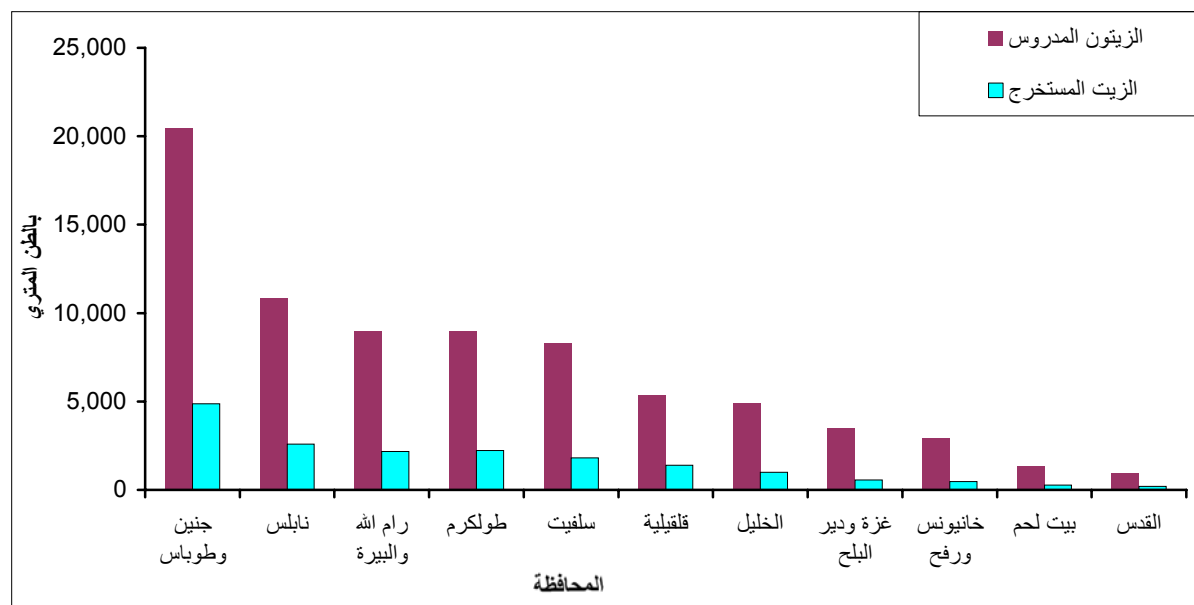
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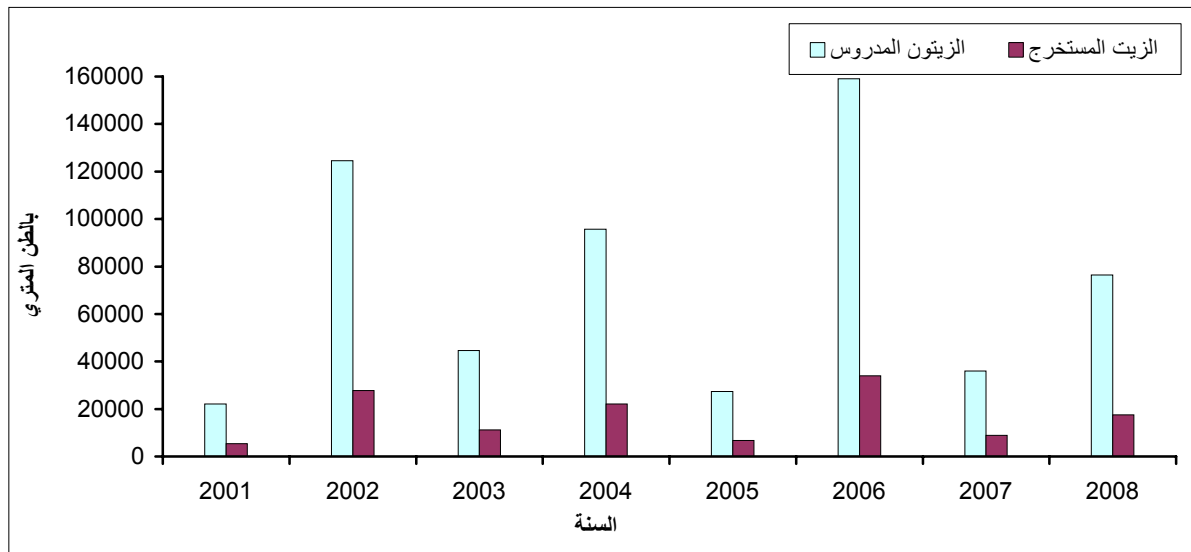
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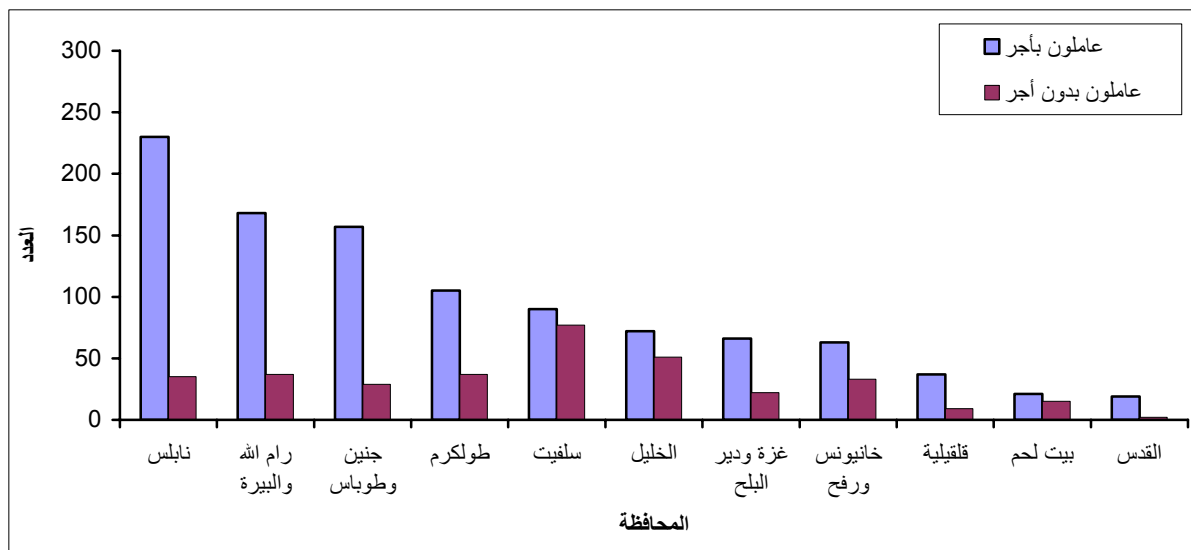
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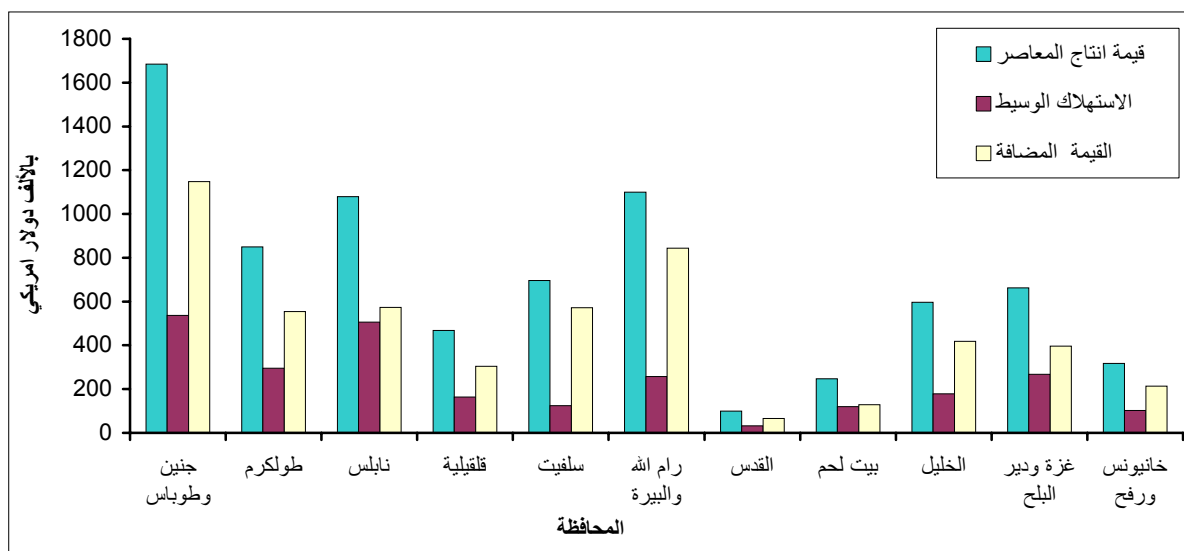
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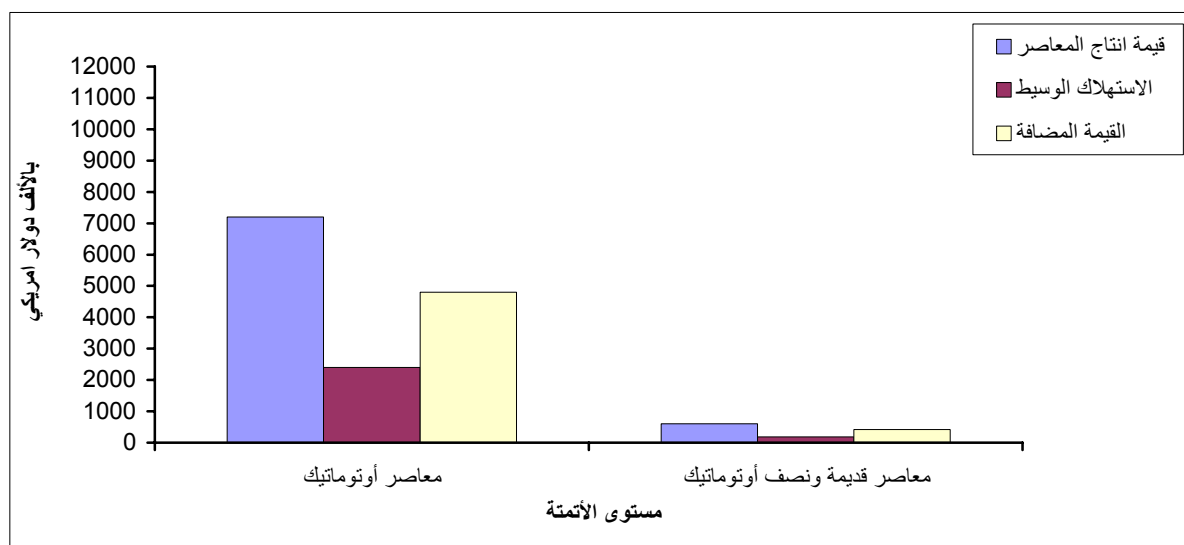
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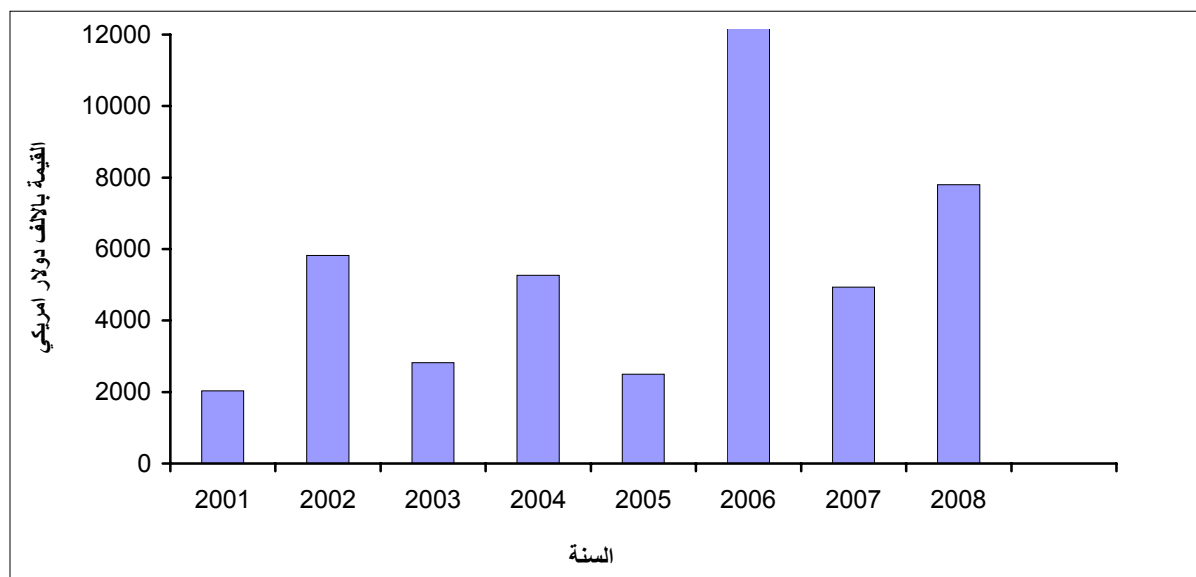
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Tables

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Table 1: Basic Changes for the Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory, 2001- 2008

(Quantity in Metric Ton and Value in US \$ 1000)

()

Variable	Year								
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	
Total Operating Olive Presses	264	224	246	203	242	215	246	194	
No. of Olive Presses Temporarily Closed	32	41	20	84	43	62	27	68	
Quantity of Olive Pressed	76,387.8	36,032.7	159,059	27,310	95,765	44,573	124,564	22,154	
Quantity of Oil Extracted	17,583.9	8,869.7	34,002	6,790	22,106	11,163	27,744	5,443	
No. of Employees	1,375	1,100	1,595	611	1,110	954	1,840	1,003	
No. of Unpaid Employees	347	352	499	246	287	248	430	333	
No. of Paid Employees	1,028	748	1,096	365	823	706	1,410	670	
Compensation of Employees	899.1	499.0	1,099.3	283	819	468	950	238	
Opening Book Value	20,723.4	11,869.0	14,458.8	12,774	10,796	11,270	10,476	11,888	
New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets	7,560.6	3,811.2	5,348.0	1,161	3,049	564	10,476	598	
Writtinoffs and Losses and Sold Assets	373.6	9.8	22.0	89	109	0	25	0	
Depreciation	2,597.5	1,639.0	1,997.9	1,563	1,933	1,885	2,020	1,858	
Closing Book Value	25,313.0	14,031.5	17,786.9	12,283	11,802	9,949	11,495	10,628	
Olive Presses Output	7,799.9	4,935.6	12,319.4	2,502	5,266	2,818	5,819	2,033	
Intermediate Consumption	2,582.2	1,730.8	2,764.8	889	1,785	820	1,752	943	
Gross Value Added	5,217.7	3,204.8	9,554.6	1,613	3,481	1,998	4,067	1,090	
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	7,017.8	3,731.7	4,991.7	1,072	2,941	482	3,038	598	

Differences in results between opening book value in a certain year and closing book value in previous year, can be noticed due to that this indicator reflects the data for Operating Olive Presses only which could differ from one year to another.

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Table 2: Number of Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Operational Status and Governorate, 2008

Governorate	Operational Status			
	Total	Operating	Temporarily Closed	
Palestinian Territory	296	264	32	
West Bank	281	249	32	
Jenin and Tubas*	62	52	10	*
Tulkarm	37	33	4	
Nablus	61	51	10	
Qalqiliya	18	14	4	
Salfit	30	27	3	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh	36	35	1	
Jerusalem	3	3	0	
Bethlehem	7	7	0	
Hebron	27	27	0	
Gaza Strip	15	15	0	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	7	7	0	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	8	8	0	

* The data of Tubas Governorate included the data of Jenin Governorate, due to maintain the confidentiality of data provided by the law of statistics for 2000.

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Table 3: Number of Operating Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level and Year of Establishment, 2008

Year of Establishment	Number of Olive Presses by Automation Level			
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	
Total	264	224	40	
Less than 1950	4	1	3	1950
1950-1959	1	1	0	1959-1950
1960-1969	9	7	2	1969-1960
1970-1979	22	10	12	1979-1970
1980-1989	49	45	4	1989-1980
1990-1999	65	56	9	1999-1990
After 2000	114	104	10	2000

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Table 4: Quantity of Olive Pressed and Oil Extracted for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level and Governorate, 2008

(Quantity in Metric Ton)

()

Governorate	Total			Full Automatic Olive Presses			Traditional & Half Automatic Presses			
	Quantity of Oil Extracted	Quantity of Olive Pressed	Number	Quantity of Oil Extracted	Quantity of Olive Pressed	Number	Quantity of Oil Extracted	Quantity of Olive Pressed	Number	
Palestinian Territory	17,583.9	76,387.8	264	16,373.2	70,934.1	224	1,210.8	5,453.8	40	*
West Bank	16,541.6	70,003.9	249	15,496.3	65,566.6	215	1,045.3	4,437.3	34	
Jenin and Tubas*	4,866.4	20,453.4	52	4,802.7	20,178.3	50	63.6	275.2	2	
Tulkarm	2,229.6	8,965.2	33	2,029.3	8,137.5	29	200.3	827.6	4	
Nablus	2,590.6	10,799.0	51	2,024.8	8,468.5	35	565.8	2,330.5	16	
Qalqiliya	1,387.4	5,346.3	14	1,387.4	5,346.3	14	0.0	0.0	0	
Salfit	1,808.8	8,308.3	27	1,685.2	7,676.4	19	123.6	631.9	8	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh	2,180.8	8,977.1	35	2,104.8	8,672.9	32	75.9	304.2	3	
Jerusalem	200.5	950.3	3	200.5	950.3	3	0.0	0.0	0	
Bethlehem	280.2	1,334.4	7	264.2	1,266.5	6	16.0	68.0	1	
Hebron	997.3	4,870.0	27	997.3	4,870.0	27	0.0	0.0	0	
Gaza Strip	1,042.3	6,383.9	15	876.8	5,367.5	9	165.5	1,016.5	6	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	563.9	3,468.0	7	459.6	2,823.9	5	104.3	644.1	2	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	478.4	2,916.0	8	417.2	2,543.6	4	61.2	372.4	4	

* The data of Tubas Governorate included the data of Jenin Governorate, due to maintain the confidentiality of data provided by the law of statistics for 2000.

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Table 5: Number of Person Engaged and Compensation of Paid Employees for Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate, 2008

(Value in US \$ 1000)

()

Governorate	() Compensation of Paid Employees (US \$ 1000)	No. of Paid Employees	No. of Unpaid Employment	Total no. of Persons Engaged	No. of Operating Presses	
Palestinian Territory	899.1	1,028	347	1,375	264	
West Bank	790.0	899	292	1191	249	
Jenin and Tubas*	203.5	157	29	186	52	*
Tulkarm	83.9	105	37	142	33	
Nablus	158.4	230	35	265	51	
Qalqiliya	40.7	37	9	46	14	
Salfit	69.8	90	77	167	27	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh*	130.9	168	37	205	35	
Jerusalem	16.8	19	2	21	3	
Bethlehem	18.7	21	15	36	7	
Hebron	67.3	72	51	123	27	
Gaza Strip	109.1	129	55	184	15	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	64.0	66	22	88	7	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	45.1	63	33	96	8	

* The data of Tubas Governorate included the data of Jenin Governorate, due to maintain the confidentiality of data provided by the law of statistics for 2000.

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**Table 6: Number of Person Engaged and Compensation of Paid Employees for Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory
by Automation Level, 2008**

(Value in US \$ 1000)

()

Number and Compensation of Employees	Automation Level			
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	
No. of Operating Presses	264	224	40	
Total no. of Person Engaged	1,375	1,097	278	
No. of Unpaid Employment	347	289	58	
No. of Paid Employees	1,028	808	220	
Compensation of Paid Employees	899.1	766.5	132.6	

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Table 7: Intermediate Consumption, Taxes and Fees and Transfers and Payments for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate, 2008

(Value in US \$ 1000)

()

Governorate	Transfers and Payments	Taxes and Fees	Intermediate Consumption					No. of Operating Presses	
			Total	Other Expenditures	Water and Electricity	Fuel and Oil	Material Inputs		
Palestinian Territory	153.5	28.9	2,582.2	570.3	838.4	364.4	809.1	264	*
West Bank	101.2	23.5	2,212.7	536.9	758.2	307.8	609.8	249	
Jenin and Tubas*	19.5	6.5	536.4	131.8	242.9	28.7	133.0	52	
Tulkarm	15.5	5.7	294.7	87.7	93.2	35.5	78.3	33	
Nablus	27.1	2.6	506.0	140.2	145.2	65.2	155.3	51	
Qalqiliya	4.9	0.7	163.5	54.4	45.3	37.7	26.1	14	
Salfit	3.5	0.8	124.8	27.6	49.9	16.5	30.8	27	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh	14.1	2.6	256.8	31.4	90.1	47.1	88.2	35	
Jerusalem	3.6	0.3	32.8	6.4	14.6	6.6	5.1	3	
Bethlehem	1.2	0.7	119.4	25.0	27.0	13.4	54.0	7	
Hebron	11.8	3.6	178.4	32.4	49.9	57.1	38.9	27	
Gaza Strip	52.3	5.4	369.5	33.4	80.2	56.6	199.3	15	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	36.7	3.5	267.0	19.1	53.2	45.0	149.6	7	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	15.6	1.9	102.5	14.2	27.0	11.6	49.8	8	

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* The data of Tubas Governorate included the data of Jenin Governorate, due to maintain the confidentiality of data provided by the law of statistics for 2000.

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Table 8: Intermediate Consumption, Taxes and Fees and Transfers and Payments for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2008

(Value in US \$ 1000)

()

Item	Automation Level			
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	
No. of Operating Presses	264	224	40	
Intermediate Consumption	2,582.2	2,395.7	186.6	
Material Inputs	809.1	712.7	96.5	
Fuel and Oil	364.4	348.5	15.9	
Water and Electricity	838.4	793.1	45.3	
Other Expenditures	570.3	541.4	28.9	
Taxes and Fees	28.9	25.4	3.5	
Transfers and Payments	153.5	137.2	16.3	

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Table 9: Fixed Assets for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate, 2008

(Value in US \$ 1000)

()

Governorate	Closing Book Value	Depreciation	Writtinoffs, Losses and Sold Assets	New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets	Opening Book Value	No. of Operating Presses	
Palestinian Territory	25,313.0	2,597.5	373.6	7,560.6	20,723.4	264	
West Bank	23,284.2	2,436.3	373.6	7,486.1	18,607.9	249	
Jenin and Tubas*	4,378.0	498.0	0.1	1,811.8	3,064.4	52	*
Tulkarm	3,722.4	401.5	99.5	1,570.9	2,652.5	33	
Nablus	5,786.2	564.5	30.6	2,953.3	3,428.1	51	
Qalqiliya	1,101.6	119.6	0.0	351.1	870.1	14	
Salfit	2,468.3	269.7	170.3	384.9	2,523.4	27	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh*	2,485.6	251.9	73.0	156.4	2,654.0	35	
Jerusalem	878.4	87.7	0.0	0.0	966.0	3	
Bethlehem	761.1	65.6	0.0	135.4	691.2	7	
Hebron	1,702.6	177.9	0.0	122.3	1,758.2	27	
Gaza Strip	2,028.8	161.2	0.0	74.4	2,115.5	15	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	1,204.5	71.0	0.0	19.1	1,256.3	7	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	824.3	90.2	0.0	55.3	859.2	8	

* The data of Tubas Governorate included the data of Jenin Governorate, due to maintain the confidentiality of data provided by the law of statistics for 2000.

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Table 10: Fixed Assets for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2008

(Value in US \$ 1000)

()

Fixed Assets	Automation Level			
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	
No. of Operating Presses	264	224	40	
Opening Book Value	20,723.4	19,659.6	1,063.8	
New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets	7,560.6	7,411.2	149.4	
Writtinoffs, Losses and Sold Assets	373.6	373.4	0.1	
Depreciation	2,597.5	2,531.6	65.9	
Closing Book Value	25,313.0	24,165.8	1,147.2	

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Table 11: New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate, 2008

(Value in US \$ 1000)

()

Governorate	New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets				No. of Operating Presses	
	Total	Other Fixed Assets	Machineries & Equipment	Buildings & Constructions		
Palestinian Territory	7,560.6	342.9	6,103.2	1,114.4	264	
West Bank	7,486.1	340.5	6,056.5	1,089.1	249	
Jenin and Tubas	1,811.8	14.4	1,744.1	53.3	52	*
Tulkarm	1,570.9	138.0	1,308.8	124.1	33	
Nablus	2,953.3	164.5	1,916.7	872.1	51	
Qalqiliya	351.1	18.8	317.0	15.3	14	
Salfit	384.9	0.0	360.5	24.3	27	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh*	156.4	3.2	153.3	0.0	35	
Jerusalem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	
Bethlehem	135.4	1.6	133.8	0.0	7	
Hebron	122.3	0.0	122.3	0.0	27	
Gaza Strip	74.4	2.4	46.7	25.3	15	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	19.1	2.4	16.7	0.0	7	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	55.3	0.0	30.0	25.3	8	

* The data of Tubas Governorate included the data of Jenin Governorate, due to maintain the confidentiality of data provided by the law of statistics for 2000.

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Table 12: New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2008

(Value in US \$ 1000)

()

New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets	Automation Level			
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	
No. of Operating Presses	264	224	40	
Gross of New Acquisitions	7,560.6	7,411.2	149.4	
Buildings & Constructions	1,114.4	1042.0	72.4	
Machineries & Equipment	6,103.2	6,049.1	54.2	
Other Fixed Assets	342.9	320.1	22.9	

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Table 13: Olive Presses Output in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate, 2008

(Value in US \$ 1000)

()

Governorate	Revenues and Transfers	Olive Presses Output				No. of Operating Presses	
		Total	Other Revenues	Trade Margin	Olive Presses Return		
Palestinian Territory	491.0	7,799.9	0.9	67.1	7,731.7	264	
West Bank	491.0	6,820.2	0.5	39.0	6,780.6	249	
Jenin and Tubas*	0.0	1,684.5	0.0	0.0	1,684.5	52	*
Tulkarm	87.5	849.0	0.5	26.6	821.9	33	
Nablus	123.0	1,079.3	0.0	4.9	1,074.4	51	
Qalqiliya	32.8	467.3	0.0	0.9	466.3	14	
Salfit	170.3	695.8	0.0	0.5	695.3	27	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh	75.2	1,100.3	0.0	2.4	1,097.9	35	
Jerusalem	0.0	99.3	0.0	0.0	99.3	3	
Bethlehem	2.2	247.7	0.0	1.0	246.7	7	
Hebron	0.0	597.0	0.0	2.7	594.3	27	
Gaza Strip	0.0	979.7	0.4	28.1	951.1	15	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	0.0	663.0	0.3	16.7	646.0	7	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	0.0	316.7	0.1	11.4	305.1	8	

* The data of Tubas Governorate included the data of Jenin Governorate, due to maintain the confidentiality of data provided by the law of statistics for 2000.

*

.2000

2008 **:14**
Table 14: Olive Presses Output in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2008

(Value in US \$ 1000)

()

Presses output and Revenues and transfer	Automation Level			
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	
No. of Operating Presses	264	224	40	
Olive Presses Output	7,799.9	7,195.0	604.9	
Olive Presses Return	7,731.8	7,131.1	600.7	
Trade Margin	67.3	63.0	4.3	
Other Revenues	0.9	0.9	0.0	
Revenues and Transfers	491.0	491.0	0.0	

2008

:15

Table 15: Main Economic Indicators for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate, 2008

(Quantity in Metric Ton and Value in US \$ 1000)

()

Governorate	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Gross Value Added	Intermediate Consumption	Olive Presses Output Value	Compensation of Employees	Extracted Oil Quantity	Pressed Olive Quantity	No. of Operating Presses	
Palestinian Territory	7,017.8	5,217.7	2,582.2	7,799.9	899.1	17,583.9	76,387.8	264	*
West Bank	6,943.3	4,607.5	2,212.7	6,820.2	790.0	16,541.6	70,003.9	249	
Jenin and Tubas*	1,811.6	1,148.2	536.4	1,684.5	203.4	4,866.4	20,453.3	52	
Tulkarm	1,404.0	554.3	294.7	849.0	83.9	2,229.6	8,965.2	33	
Nablus	2,824.0	573.3	506.0	1,079.3	158.4	2,590.6	10,799.0	51	
Qalqiliya	347.9	303.8	163.5	467.3	40.7	1,387.4	5,346.3	14	
Salfit	214.6	571.0	124.8	695.8	69.8	1,808.8	8,308.3	27	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh	83.5	843.5	256.8	1,100.3	130.9	2,180.8	8,977.1	35	
Jerusalem	0.0	66.5	32.8	99.3	16.8	200.5	950.3	3	
Bethlehem	135.4	128.3	119.4	247.7	18.7	280.2	1,334.4	7	
Hebron	122.3	418.6	178.4	597.0	67.3	997.3	4,870.0	27	
Gaza Strip	74.5	610.2	369.5	979.7	109.1	1,042.3	6,383.9	15	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	19.1	396.0	267.0	663.0	64.0	563.9	3,468.0	7	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	55.4	214.2	102.5	316.7	45.1	478.4	2,915.9	8	

* The data of Tubas Governorate included the data of Jenin Governorate, due to maintain the confidentiality of data provided by the law of statistics for 2000.

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*

2008

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Table 16: Main Economic Indicators for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2008

(Value in US \$ 1000)

()

Indicator	Automation Level			
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	
No. of Operating Presses	264	224	40	
Pressed Olive Quantity	76,387.8	70,934.1	5,453.7	
Extracted Oil Quantity	17,583.9	16,373.2	1,210.7	
Compensation of Employees	899.1	766.5	132.6	
Olive Presses Output Value	7,799.9	7,195.0	604.9	
Intermediate Consumption	2,582.2	2,395.7	186.5	
Gross Value Added	5,217.7	4799.3	418.4	
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	7,017.8	6,868.5	149.3	

2008

:17

Table 17: Number of Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Methods of Waste Disposal and Governorate, 2008

Governorate	Methods of Waste Disposal											No. of Operating Presses	
	Olive Cake			Waste water				Disposal liquid (Zebar)					
	Others	Factories	Farmers	Others	Tight Cesspit	Sewage Network	Porous Cesspit	Others	Tight Cesspit	Sewage Network	Porous Cesspit		
Palestinian Territory	5	2	257	14	121	34	95	28	122	32	82	264	*
West Bank	0	2	247	14	121	24	90	28	122	23	76	249	
Jenin and Tubas*	0	0	52	1	41	0	10	10	40	0	2	52	
Tulkarm	0	0	33	3	6	3	21	7	6	3	17	33	
Nablus	0	0	51	2	24	6	19	2	25	6	18	51	
Qalqiliya	0	0	14	1	1	0	12	2	1	0	11	14	
Salfit	0	0	27	0	19	0	8	0	19	0	8	27	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh	0	0	35	6	14	5	10	6	14	5	10	35	
Jerusalem	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	3	
Bethlehem	0	2	5	0	1	5	1	0	1	5	1	7	
Hebron	0	0	27	1	14	4	8	1	14	4	8	27	
Gaza Strip	5	0	10	0	0	10	5	0	0	9	6	15	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	5	0	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	1	7	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	0	0	8	0	0	4	4	0	0	3	5	8	

* The data of Tubas Governorate included the data of Jenin Governorate, due to maintain the confidentiality of data provided by the law of statistics for 2000.

*

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2008

:18

Table 18: Number of Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Methods of Waste Disposal and Automation Level, 2008

Automation Level	Methods of Waste Disposal											No. of Operating Presses	
	Olive Cake			Waste water				Disposal liquid (Zebar)					
	Others	Sell to Other Sides	Farmers	Others	Tight Cesspit	Sewage Network	Porous Cesspit	Others	Tight Cesspit	Sewage Network	Porous Cesspit		
Total	5	2	257	14	121	34	95	28	122	32	82	264	
Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	1	0	39	1	22	4	13	4	22	3	11	40	
Full Automatic Presses	4	2	218	13	99	30	82	24	100	29	71	224	



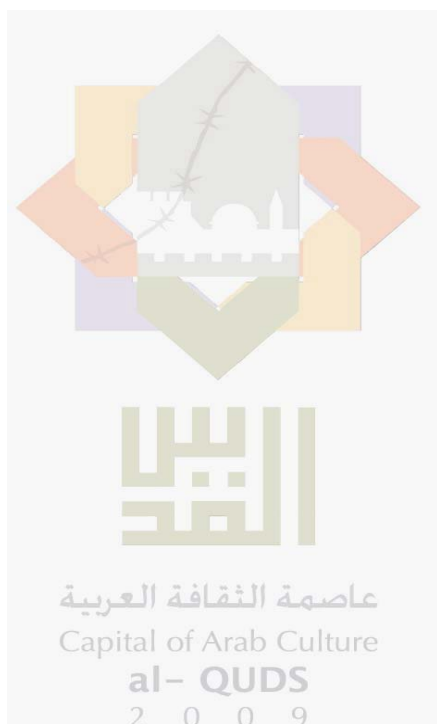
**Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

**Olive Presses Survey 2008
Main Findings**

April, 2009

“Cover Price 3 US\$”

PAGE NUMBERS OF ENGLISH TEXT ARE PRINTED IN SQUARE BRACKETS.
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Preface

Olive production is the backbone of Palestinian agriculture. It contributes to the social and economic well-being of the Palestinian households in general and rural people in particular. Olive production and related activities are essential to the Palestinian people, and the role of olives in the Palestinian economy is paramount. Therefore, this has to be considered in any developmental plans in the Palestinian Territory.

PCBS targeted olive production sub-sector since its very early statistical activities with implementing an annual survey of olive presses, with special focus on its agriculture side has been conducted since 1995. This edition is the fourteenth issue in that series.

PCBS hopes that the data of this report gives a clear idea about the main criteria of the olive season in the year 2008. Hopefully, we satisfied and met the need of data users and researchers to draw the economic policies in this critical stage of Palestinian development.

April, 2009

Luay Shabaneh, Ph.D.
President

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Executive Summary

Results show that there are 296 olive presses in the Palestinian Territory in the year 2008, of which 264 are operating, while 32 are temporarily closed. The distribution of operating presses by automation level is as follow: 224 full automatic, 40 half automatic and traditional presses. Data indicate that operating presses are concentrated in North of the West Bank, especially in Jenin & Tubas, and Nablus Governorates.

The total quantity of pressed olives in 2008 is 76,387.8 tons, where the quantity of extracted oil is 17,583.9 tons in 2008.

Results show that there is 1,375 Person Engaged participated in olive pressing activities in the year 2008, out of them 74.8% are paid employees. As of compensation of paid employees the results show that it reached US\$ 899.1 thousand in the year 2008.

The value added of olive pressing activity amounted to US\$ 5.2 million, whereas the intermediate consumption and output of olive presses amounted to US\$ 2.6 and 7.8 million respectively. Results also indicate that automatic presses record the highest percentage of total value added with 92.0% and intermediate consumption with 92.8% and output with 92.2%.

Results show that most of the olive presses used the tight cesspit to dispose the liquid wastes (zebar) and waste water, at 46.2%, and 45.8% respectively. And automatic presses record the highest percentage of using tight cesspit to dispose the liquid wastes and waste water, at 44.6%, and 44.2% respectively.

Chapter One

Introduction

Olive production constitutes a major activity in the economy of the Palestinian Territory. It does not only preserve 933.9 thousand dunums of land which constituted 51.0% of the cultivated area and 80.2% of the area cultivated with fruit trees in the 2006/ 2007 agricultural year, but it also contributes to the social and economic well-being of Palestinians; the value of olive production amounted to US \$49.2 million which represents 4.4% of agricultural production value and 32.6 % of fruit trees value.¹ Most olive production is used for oil extraction, which is considered as a food source and used in many manufacturing activities.

The importance of olives in the Palestinian Territory prompted PCBS to carry out an annual comprehensive survey of olive presses. This report presents the results of the previous twelfth surveys.

1.1 Objectives:

The objective of the survey was to obtain data on the following:

- Olive presses distribution according to operational status, automation level and governorate.
- Quantity of pressed olives and extracted oil according to automation level and governorate.
- Number of employees and their compensation.
- Olive pressing costs including material inputs, electricity, water and fuel, etc., in addition to fees and taxes.
- Olive presses output including olive presses return and other secondary activity.
- Gross fixed capital formation of olive presses activity.
- Value added of olive presses.
- Other olive presses related variables.

1.2 Report Structure:

This report includes five chapters: The first chapter represents the introduction, the objectives and the structure of the report. The second chapter defines the concepts and provides their definitions. The third one describes the main findings indicated by figures. The fourth chapter explains the methodology, including the questionnaire, survey frame, coverage, field work, data processing and tabulation, and finally, the fifth chapter deals with data quality.

⁽¹⁾ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Agricultural Statistics, 2006/2007. Ramallah – Palestine.

Chapter Two

Concepts and Definitions

Olive Press

An enterprise or part of an enterprise in which one group of goods and services is produced (olive oil, with the possibility of having secondary activities).

Shift

A period of continuous work without changing the working team.

Press

One press is the period of pressing a specific quantity of crushed olive to extract oil. This term is usually used for traditional and half automatic olive presses. The quantity of a press differs according to presser size. The press can also be used to estimate the quantity of pressed olives by knowing the number of presses.

Extraction Rate

Percentage of olive oil resulting from pressed olives.

Pressing Fees

The payment paid by clients for pressing the olives. It is either in cash or in kind as a fixed proportion of extracted oils.

Payments and Transfers

It includes all transfers that belong to ownership and other transfers, which does not fit into intermediate consumption for production activity.

Gross Outputs

Value of goods produced and services rendered by the olive presses including own-account goods.

Intermediate Consumption

The total value of inputs used, consumed or transformed in the production process.

Gross Value Added

Defined as total outputs of press minus intermediate consumption.

Paid Employee:

A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wage, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay in kind.

Unpaid Employee

A person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household.

Compensation of Employees

The total remuneration, including social contributions, in cash or in kind, payable to an employee.

Administration and Services Employee

Are those employees who depend mainly on their mental ability rather than physical ability such as accountants, administrators, managers, etc.

Depreciation

The replacement cost of the consumed fixed assets or proportion of fixed assets used up during that year. In this report the book-keeping values of depreciation were used.

New Acquisition

Includes new acquisitions of local or imported assets (purchased during the year).

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

The total value of producers' net acquisitions of new or existing capital goods (including dwellings of households; in this sense, households are considered producers of housing services) plus major improvements to land and sub-soil assets plus cost of ownership transfer of such assets. Capital goods may be tangible, e.g., buildings, structures, machinery and intangibles, e.g. computer software.

Receivables and Transfers

Includes any transferable revenues received locally or from other foreigners by the enterprise during the year such as interest, profits, etc.

Temporarily Closed Presses

Includes all olive presses which are not operating during the year 2008 due to administrative, technical or economic reasons.

Completely Closed Presses

Includes all olive presses which are not operating for more than five years due to sale or ruin of the equipment.

Olive Cake

The olive cake (jeft) is the olive solid remainder after the olive pressing and oil extraction. It is considered as a byproduct.

Disposal Liquid (Zebar)

The olive liquid remainder (waste) after the olive pressing.

Chapter Three

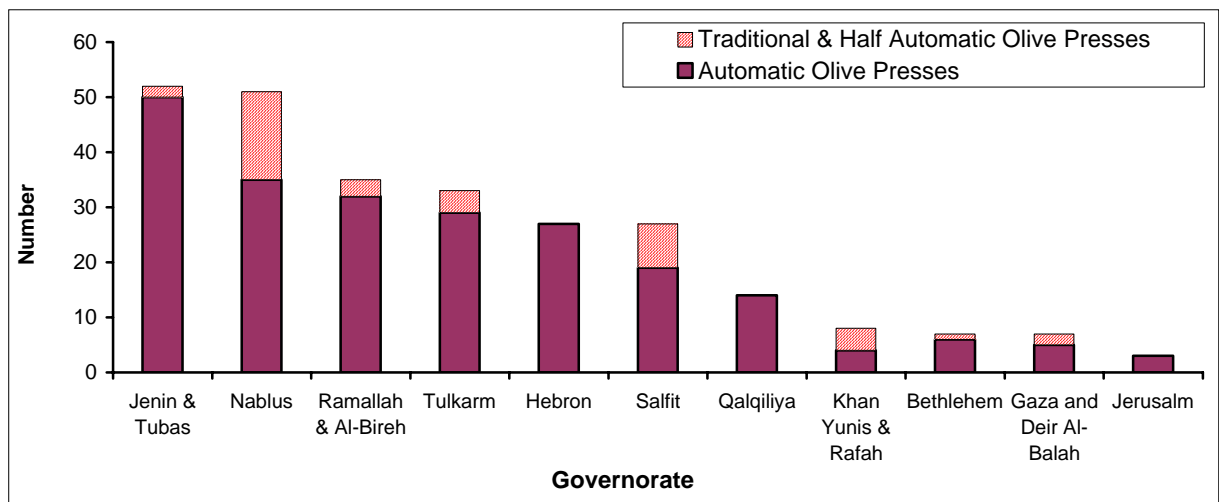
Main Findings

This chapter presents the main findings of the olive presses survey 2008.

3.1 Number of Presses:

Results show that there were 296 olive presses in the Palestinian Territory in the year 2008, of which 264 were operating, while 32 were temporarily closed. The distribution of operating presses by automation level was as follows: 224 presses are full automatic and 40 are half automatic and traditional presses.

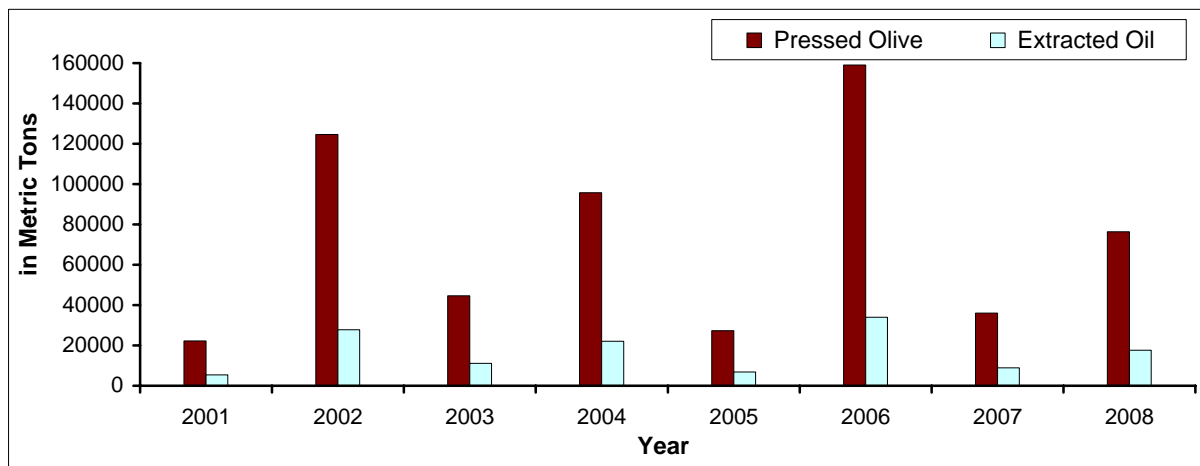
Figure 1: Number of Operating Olive Presses by Automation Level and Governorate, 2008



3.2 Quantity of Pressed Olive:

The total quantity of pressed olives in 2008 was 76,387.8 tons, where 26.8% out of them was in Jenin Governorate and Tubas, followed by Nablus Governorate with 14.1%. The quantity of extracted oil was 17,583.9 tons in 2008.

Figure 2: Quantity of Pressed Olive and Extracted Oil in the Palestinian Territory for the Years, 2001-2008



Results show that the year 2006 had the highest quantities between the period 2001-2008.

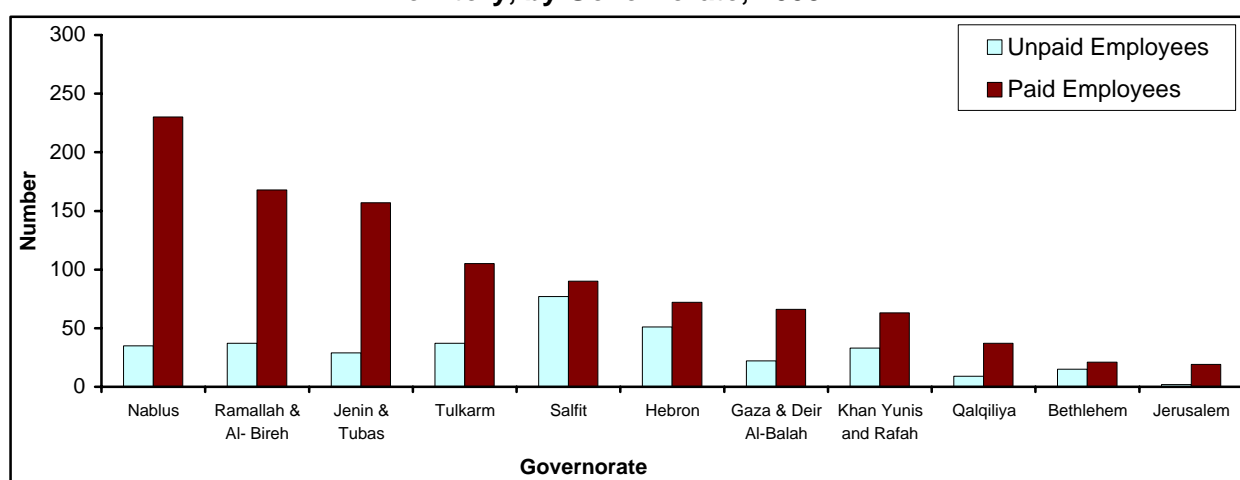
3.3 Extraction Rate:

The results show that the extraction rate in the Palestinian Territory reached 23.0%. Taking into account that the extraction rate varies by Governorate, it reached the highest level with 26.0% in Qalqiliya Governorate while the lowest level was in Gaza and Deir Al_Balah Governorates at 16.3%.

3.4 Persons Engaged and Compensation of Employees:

The results show that 1,375 Persons Engaged participated in olive pressing activities in the year 2008, of which 74.8% were paid employees.

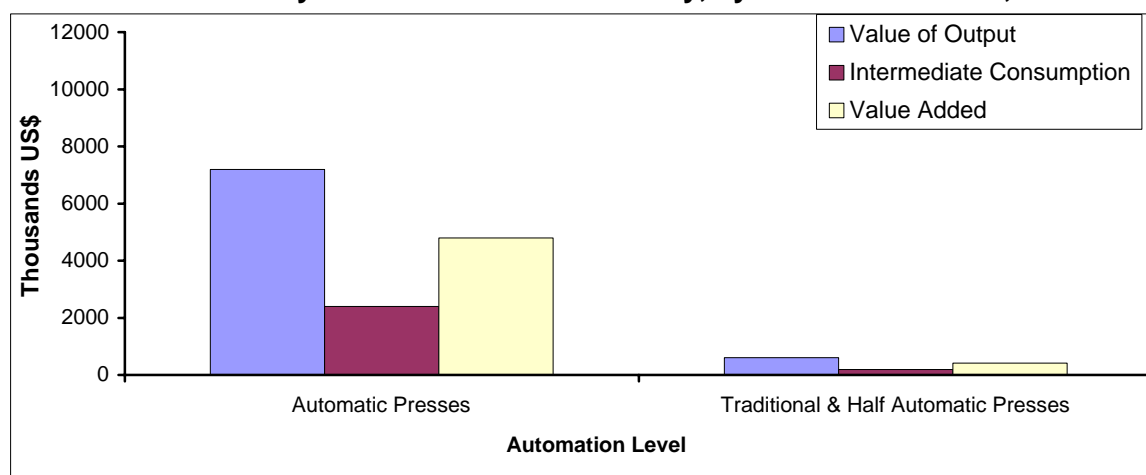
Figure 3: Distribution of Persons Engaged in Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory, by Governorate, 2008



3.5 Value Added, Intermediate Consumption and Output:

The value added of olive pressing activities amounted to US\$ 5,217.7 thousand in 2008, whereas the intermediate consumption and output of olive presses in 2008 amounted to US\$ 2,582.2 and US\$ 7,799.9 thousand respectively. The results indicated that automatic presses recorded the highest percentage of total value added at 92.0%, the intermediate consumption at 92.8%, and output at 92.2% followed by traditional & half automatic presses with 8.0%, 7.2%, and 7.8% respectively.

Figure 4: Value of Output, Intermediate Consumption and Value Added of Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory, by Automation Level, 2008



3.6 Olive Presses Wastes:

The results show that most of the olive presses used a tight cesspit to dispose of the liquid wastes (*zebar*) and wastewater, at 46.2%, and 45.8% respectively. Automatic presses recorded the highest percentage of use of tight cesspit to dispose of the liquid wastes and wastewater, at 44.6%, and 44.2% respectively.

Olive pulp cake (*Jift*) is considered as an important energy source, especially in the rural areas, for 97.3% of olive presses. Jift is returned to the olive farmers themselves.

Chapter Four

Methodology

4.1 Questionnaire:

The olive presses questionnaire was designed to harmonize with other economic series surveys. It includes the main agricultural and economic variables to meet the needs of policy planners and decision makers in the agricultural field. The questionnaire includes the following main parts:

Identification information:

This part includes background information as the commercial name of the olive press, the owner or manager's name and sex, locality, legal status, year of establishment, automation level, land and buildings, capital, methods of waste disposal (olive cake, waste water, disposal liquid), oil marketing, pressing fees, actual and design production capacity, etc.

Administration, Maintenance and Service Employees:

This part pertains unpaid employees (employer, family member), paid employees (administrator, maintenance, and other employees), and number of working days, average working hours, average daily wages and gross salaries.

Production Inputs Used in Olive Presses:

Includes material inputs (filling materials, consumed tools, stationary, employee uniform, detergents, and others), fuels and oils (benzene, kerosene, diesel, gas, oil and lubricants, and others), in addition to water and electricity.

Other Production Expenditures:

Deals with other parties' services (building rent, hospitality, auditing account, official travels, medical spends for employees, commerce chamber fees, goods transportation, advertisement).

Taxes and Fees:

Covers press license fees, vehicle license fees, building taxes, and other taxes.

Payments and Transfers:

Includes administration board bonus, governmental and non-governmental fines, presents and donations, interests on loans, and other related variables.

Production Value (income) of Main Activity:

Pertains cash and inkind income of olive pressing, in addition to income of purchased and pressed olives for interest in the press.

Secondary Activity Income:

Includes press commercial activity such as purchasing and selling goods (olive oils, olive fruits, filling materials, and others), in addition to income of services offered to others such as transportation and other services.

Transferring Incomes:

Includes share profits, grants and donations, governmental subsidies, and others.

Fixed Assets Activities:

The main objective is to provide information on the purchasing value and establishing year, opening book value, value of purchased assets during the year, additional capital and improvements, write-offs and losses, sold assets, depreciation and closing book value of the press fixed assets, which includes buildings and constructions, lands, machines and tools, furniture and transport vehicles beside other fixed assets.

4.2 The Frame and Coverage:

The survey was comprehensive and covered all operating olive presses in the Palestinian Territory in 2008. However, the non-operating presses have been visited to confirm their status.

4.3 Periodicity of the Survey:

Data collected annually from all operating presses during olive picking season that extends from the beginning of October of the survey year to the end of **December** of the same year.

4.4 Fieldwork:**Field Work:**

In Phase 1 of the field work, a technical committee was formed and held several meetings discussing the objective of this survey and the best questions to be asked and covered. Forms of questionnaires were worked out. The best questionnaire was selected and modified to meet the needs of the survey. Fieldwork program was then prepared and then fieldworkers from different districts were recruited and called upon to attend a training course. The training course was conducted centrally in Ramallah during the period 14/10/2008 - 18/10/2008.

In Phase 2 data collection (questionnaires) started in 20/10/2008. Fieldworkers were able to reach most of the olive presses and start training them in how to fill the daily forms of the questionnaire.

Preparation:

This stage included preparation of the necessary forms, designing the questionnaire, designing output tables and finally developing training material and instructions for fieldwork control instructions.

Data Collection:

Data were collected via a special questionnaire designed in a way consistent with the objectives of the industrial statistics, in addition to the requirements of this survey. Well-trained fieldworkers conducted direct interviews with owners and managers of these presses. All operating presses were covered in this survey.

Response Rates:

The response rate was 100% while it worth mentioning that there is not any non-response case to be reported.

4.5 Data Entry Organization and Management:

After collection of data from the field, questionnaires underwent manual editing, examining, coding and logical revision. Special software was used in data entry and processing. After that certain relations between variables were used in post-data entry editing.

Data Quality

5.1 Accuracy of the Data:

With the fourth round of Olive Presses survey for the year 2008 had completed. Here is a briefing on the most important observations as follows:

5.1.1 Statistical Errors:

The survey was implemented on the basis of a comprehensive census for all studied statistical units (presses); therefore, this survey was free of statistical (sampling) errors.

5.1.2 Non-Statistical Errors

These types of errors could appear on one or all the survey stages that include data collection and data entry:

- Non response errors: there was a very good response from all visited presses; no non-response case was reported for this season.
- Response errors: these types of errors are related to: responders, fieldworkers, and data entry personnel. For insuring data quality, a series of measures were taken into account to support accuracy of data collection and data processing through the following:
 1. With regard to responders: data was collected on pressed olive quantities and quantity of extracted olive oil on daily basis. This was to ensure reliable and true figures about the important indicators. Fieldworkers visited the olive presses weekly to check if data is fully and correctly given.
 2. With regard to fieldworker error: a set of actions were taken to support accuracy of data collection through the following:
 - A. Selection of specialized fieldwork team: the team was trained theoretically and practically on the survey questionnaire for five days.
 - B. The main fieldwork team was selected according to the training course.
 - C. Different levels of supervision and monitoring took place according to the following divisions:
 - Fieldworkers: 18 fieldworkers of this survey were distributed among all governorates.
 - Fieldworker supervisors: there were 3 supervisors were distributed in the north, middle, and south of the West Bank.
 - Fieldwork coordinator.
 3. With regard to data entry errors: for insuring quality and consistency of data, a set of measures were taken into account for strengthening accuracy of data as follows:
 - Preparing data entry program before data collection for checking readiness of the program for data entry.
 - A set of validation rules were applied on the program for checking consistency of data.
 - Efficiency of the program was checked through pre-testing in entering few questionnaires, including incorrect information for checking its efficiency, in capturing this information.
 - Well-trained data entry personnel were selected and trained for the main data entry.
 - 50% of the questionnaires were reentered again in order to make sure that it was entered in a correct way.

- Data files were received by project management for checking accuracy and consistency. Notes are provided for data entry management for correction.

Other actions were taken by the project management to increase data quality which include:

1. Field visits were a helpful tool to test the credibility of fieldworkers, and to solve all problems that face fieldworkers. Four visits were implemented to the north, middle, and south of West Bank by project management; on the other hand, Gaza governorates were inaccessible due to Israeli imposed closure and siege on Palestinian territory .
2. Re-editing of all the questionnaires by project management.
3. Some indicators were covered by more than one question to double check the answers and increase data credibility. The results showed no significant differences.
4. Because of the Israeli imposed siege and closure measures, there were some difficulties in fieldwork resulted in delays in arrival of fieldworkers to some presses.

5.2 Technical Notes:

1. Financial data was collected in NIS, but it was converted and published in US Dollars, by using average exchange rate from October to December 2008: US \$ 1= 3.942 NIS in that period.
2. Differences of results of certain indicators can be noticed due to approximation.
3. It is worth mentioning that the presence of traditional and half-automatic presses before 1950 (Table 3) is due to addition of new acquisition of fixed assets in the subsequent years.
4. There is no olive press in Jericho or north Gaza Governorates; also the data of Tubas Governorate presses were included in Jenin Governorate to maintaining the confidentiality of data provided by the law of statistics for 2000.

