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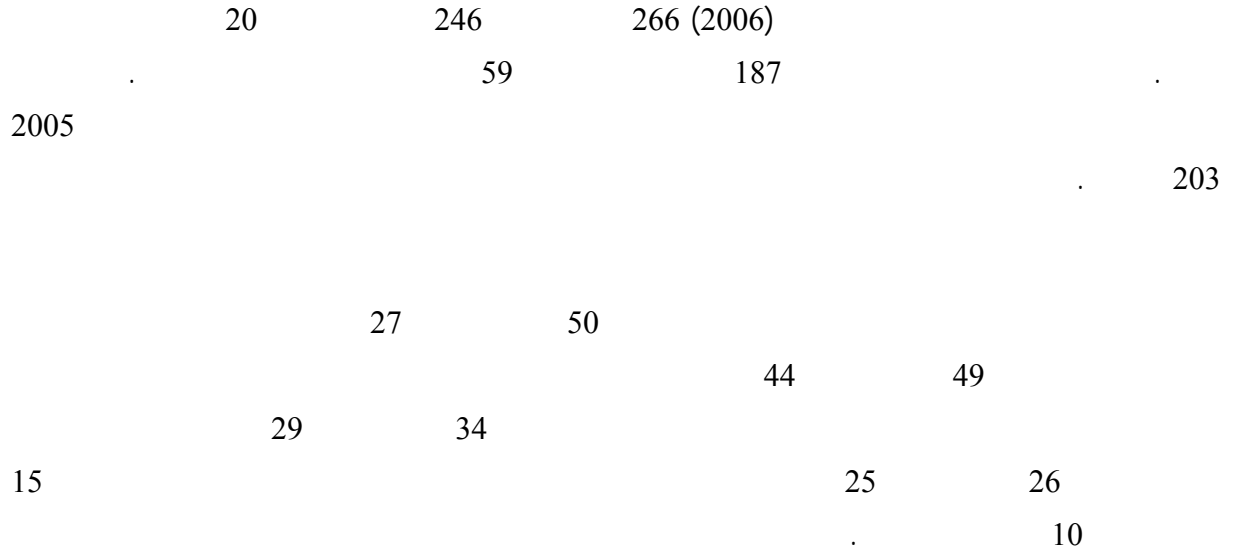
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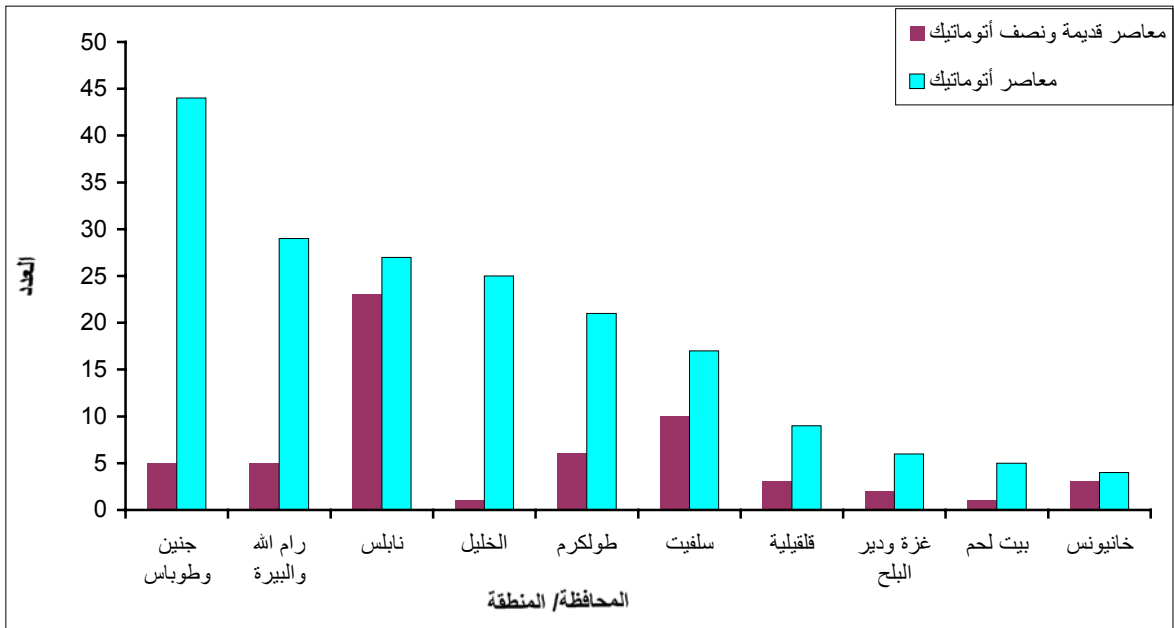
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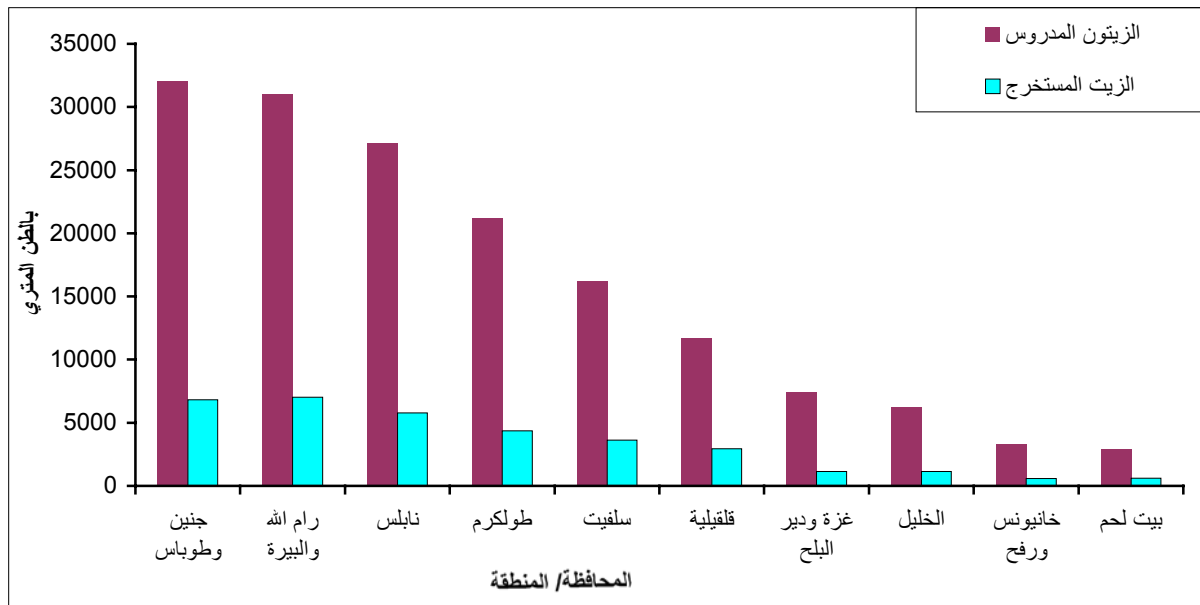


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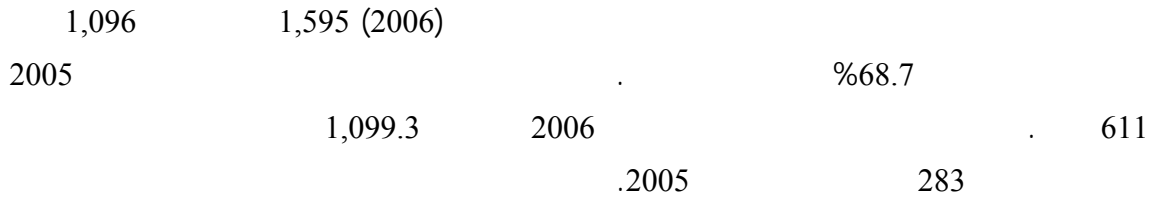
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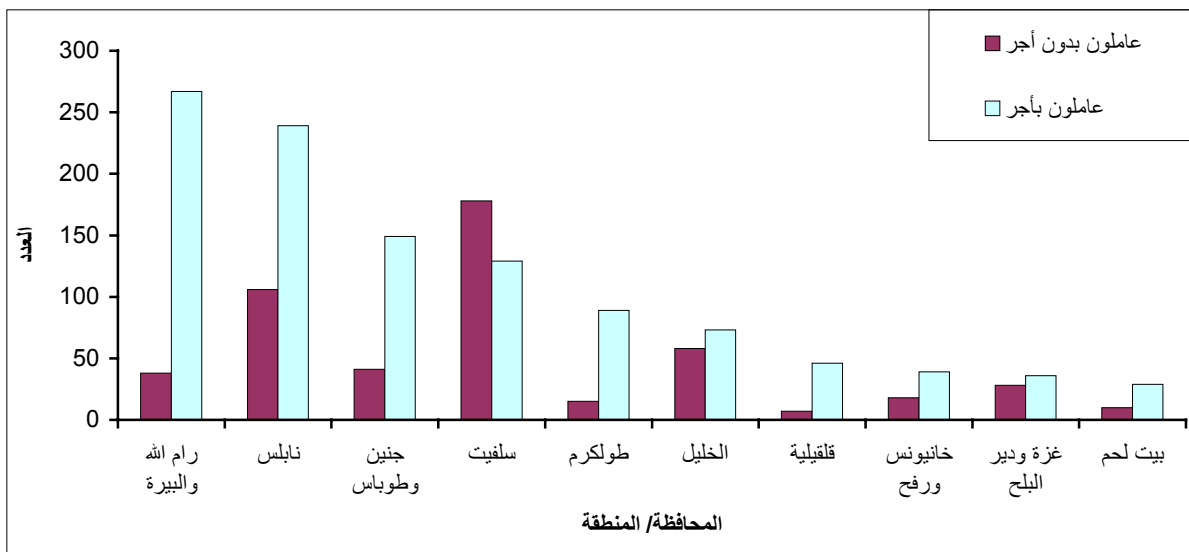
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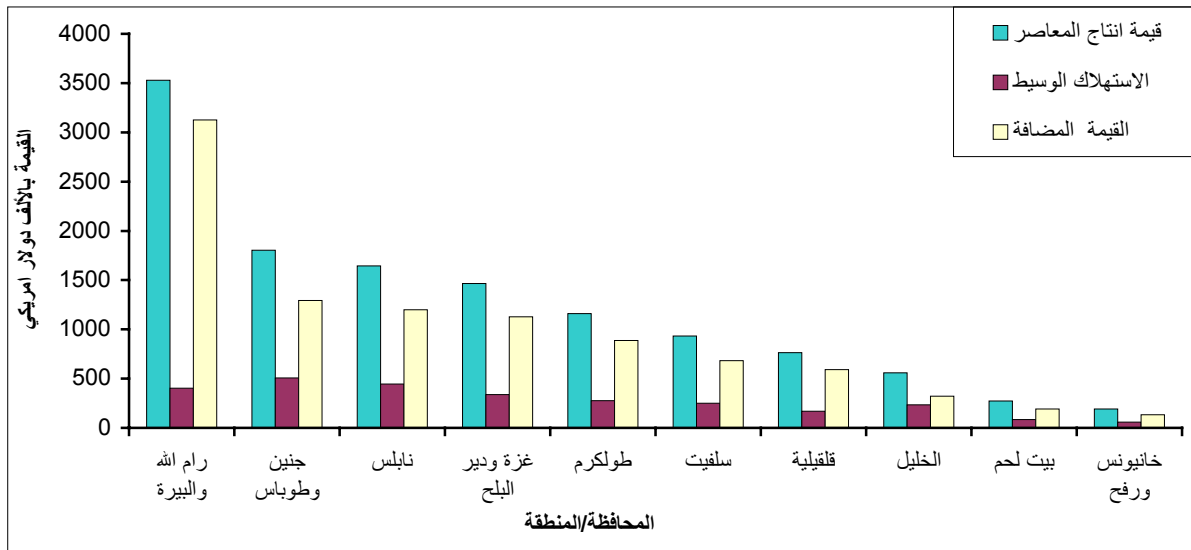
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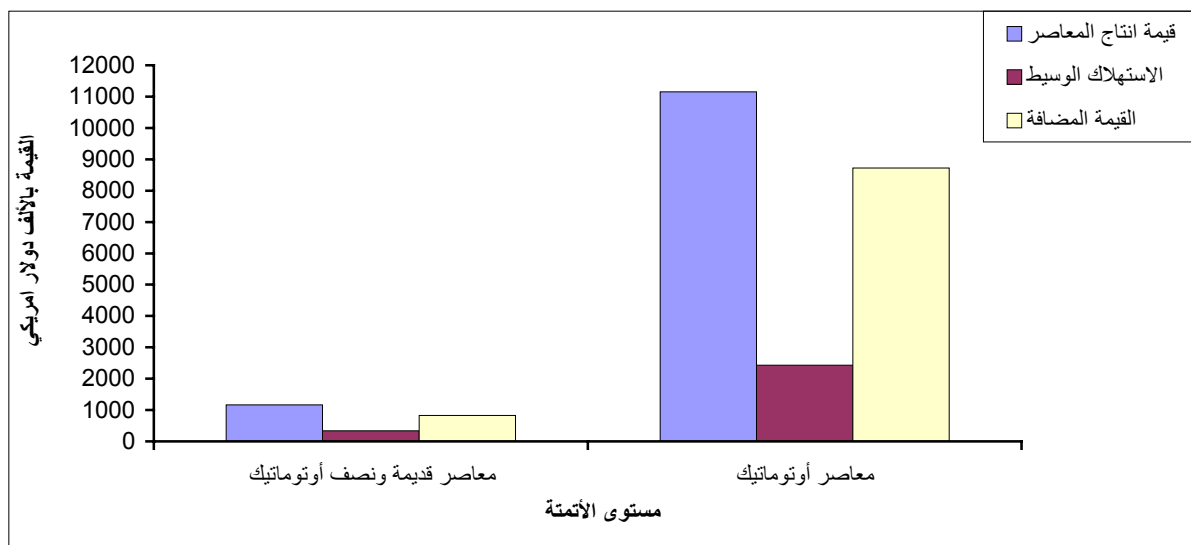
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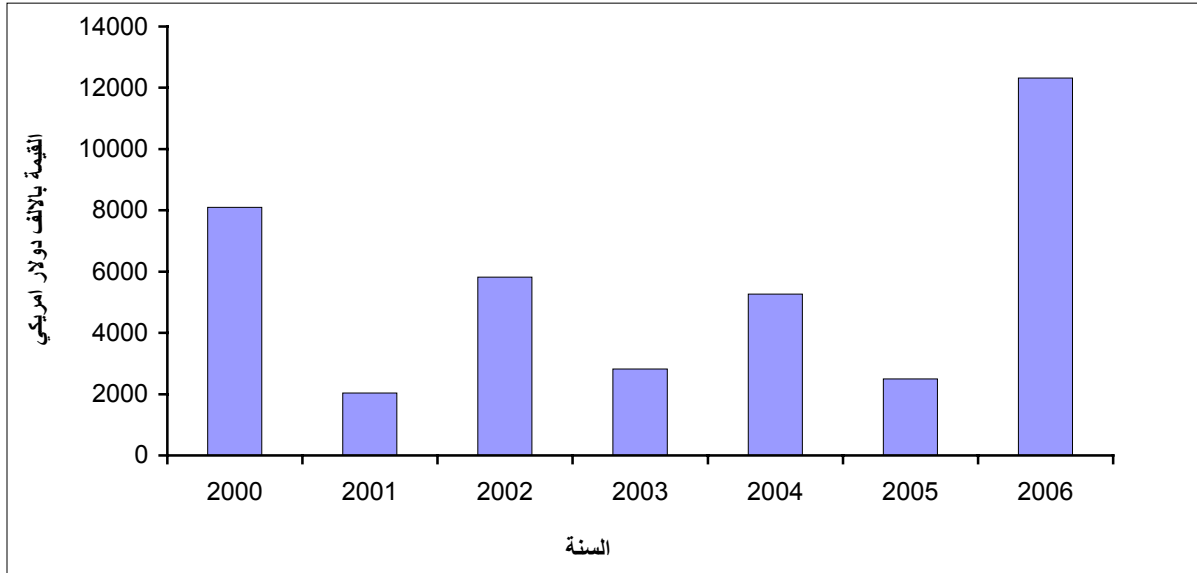


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Tables

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Table 1: Basic Changes for the Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory, 2000- 2006

Quantity in Metric Ton and Value in US \$ 1000

Variable	Year						
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Total Operating Olive Presses	246	203	242	215	246	194	249
No. of Olive Presses Temporarily Closed	20	84	43	62	27	68	13
Quantity of Olive Pressed	159,059	27,310	95,765	44,573	124,564	22,154	126,149
Quantity of Oil Extracted	34,002	6,790	22,106	11,163	27,744	5,443	27,062
No. of Employees	1,595	611	1,110	954	1,840	1,003	1,406
No. of Unpaid Employees	499	246	287	248	430	333	435
No. of Paid Employees	1,096	365	823	706	1,410	670	971
Compensation of Employees	1,099.3	283	819	468	950	238	1,000
Opening Book Value	14,458.8	12,774	10,796	11,270	10,476	11,888	9,421
New Fixed Assets Cost	5,348.0	1,161	3,049	564	10,476	598	6,994
Writtinoffs and Losses and Sold Assets	22.0	89	109	0	25	0	280
Depreciation	1,997.9	1,563	1,933	1,885	2,020	1,858	2,048
Closing Book Value	17,786.9	12,283	11,802	9,949	11,495	10,628	14,087
Olive Presses Output	12,319.4	2,502	5,266	2,818	5,819	2,033	8,099
Intermediate Consumption	2,764.8	889	1,785	820	1,752	943	1,352
Gross Value Added	9,554.6	1,613	3,481	1,998	4,067	1,090	6,747
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	4,991.7	1,072	2,941	482	3,038	598	6,272

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\ District, 2006

Governorate\ District	Operational Status			المحافظة/ المنطقة	
	Total	Operating	Temporarily Closed		
Palestinian Territory	266	246	20		
West Bank	251	231	20	الضفة الغربية	
Jenin and Tubas	52	49	3		
Tulkarm	32	27	5		
Nablus	58	50	8		
Qalqiliya	15	12	3		
Salfit	28	27	1		
Ramallah and Al- Bireh*	34	34	0		*
Bethlehem	6	6	0		
Hebron	26	26	0		
Gaza Strip	15	15	0		
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	8	8	0		
Khan Yunis and Rafah	7	7	0		

* The data of Ramallah & AL-Bireh Governorate include the data of Jerusalem Governorate presses

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Table 3: Number of Operating Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level and Year of Establishment, 2006

Year of Establishment	Number of Olive Presses by Automation Level			
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	
Total	246	187	59	
Less than 1950	9	3	6	1950
1950-1959	6	4	2	1959-1950
1960-1969	11	7	4	1969-1960
1970-1979	27	14	13	1979-1970
1980-1989	66	55	11	1989-1980
1990-1999	53	40	13	1999-1990
After 2000	74	64	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\ District, 2006

Quantity in Metric Ton

Governorate\ District	المجموع Total			Full Automatic Olive Presses			Traditional & Half Automatic Presses			المحافظة/ المنطقة
	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	34,001.9	159,058.6	246	30,057.0	140,669.0	187	3,945.0	18,389.5	59	
West Bank	32,270.9	148,348.0	231	28,651.8	131,922.3	177	3,619.0	16,425.7	54	
Jenin and Tubas	6,811.5	32,032.0	49	6,649.9	31,292.4	44	161.7	739.6	5	
Tulkarm	4,359.3	21,206.0	27	3,754.0	18,167.4	21	605.2	3,038.5	6	
Nablus	5,767.8	27,103.2	50	4,062.3	19,338.0	27	1,705.5	7,765.2	23	
Qalqiliya	2,943.9	11,669.4	12	2,740.9	10,891.7	9	203.0	777.7	3	
Salfit	3,623.4	16,183.4	27	3,094.6	13,833.4	17	528.8	2,350.0	10	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh*	7,022.6	30,989.9	34	6,659.8	29,515.8	29	362.8	1,474.0	5	*
Bethlehem	611.7	2,918.2	6	587.2	2,808.5	5	24.6	109.7	1	
Hebron	1,130.8	6,245.9	26	1,103.2	6,075.0	25	27.6	170.9	1	
Gaza Strip	1,731.1	10,710.6	15	1,405.2	8,746.7	10	325.9	1,963.9	5	قطاع غزة
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	1,150.8	7,423.9	8	1,011.7	6,521.5	6	139.1	902.4	2	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	580.3	3,286.7	7	393.5	2,225.2	4	186.8	1,061.5	3	

* The data of Ramallah & AL-Bireh Governorate include the data of Jerusalem Governorate presses

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Table 5: Number of Employees and Compensation of Paid Employees for Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate\ District, 2006

Value in US \$ 1000

Governorate\ District	() Compensation of Paid Employees (US \$ 1000)	No. of Paid Employees	No. of Unpaid Employees	Total no. of Employees	No. of Operating Presses	المحافظة/ المنطقة
Palestinian Territory	1,099.3	1,096	499	1,595	246	
West Bank	1,043.5	1,021	453	1,474	231	الضفة الغربية
Jenin and Tubas	181.3	149	41	190	49	
Tulkarm	100.9	89	15	104	27	
Nablus	216.1	239	106	345	50	
Qalqiliya	63.2	46	7	53	12	
Salfit	144.5	129	178	307	27	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh*	239.7	267	38	305	34	*
Bethlehem	31.1	29	10	39	6	
Hebron	66.7	73	58	131	26	
Gaza Strip	55.8	75	46	121	15	قطاع غزة
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	30.5	36	28	64	8	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	25.3	39	18	57	7	

* The data of Ramallah & AL-Bireh Governorate include the data of Jerusalem Governorate presses

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Table 6: Number of Employees and Compensation of Paid Employees for Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2006

Value in US \$ 1000

Number and Compensation of Employees	Automation Level		
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses
No. of Operating Presses	246	187	59
Total no. of Employees	1,595	1,161	434
No. of Unpaid Employees	499	426	73
No. of Paid Employees	1,096	735	361
Compensation of Paid Employees	1,099.3	796.5	302.8

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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\ District, 2006

Value in US \$ 1000

Governorate\ District	Transfers and Payments	Taxes and Fees	Intermediate Consumption					No. of Operating Presses	المحافظة/ المنطقة
			Total	Other Expenditures	Water and Electricity	Fuel and Oil	Material Inputs		
Palestinian Territory	117.7	19.4	2,764.8	617.9	693.7	594.5	858.7	246	
West Bank	112.4	17.3	2,367.8	547.0	641.6	576.4	602.8	231	
Jenin and Tubas	15.2	1.8	507.8	108.7	92.6	165.3	141.2	49	
Tulkarm	10.1	4.4	275.0	59.9	82.7	61.9	70.5	27	
Nablus	10.5	1.9	444.5	126.7	142.0	79.9	96.0	50	
Qalqiliya	5.5	0.8	169.5	32.4	29.1	81.3	26.7	12	
Salfit	2.6	1.3	249.7	60.7	78.9	24.0	86.1	27	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh*	21.7	4.2	403.2	78.6	136.0	80.0	108.5	34	*
Bethlehem	0.6	0.6	83.2	17.3	31.0	24.5	10.4	6	
Hebron	46.2	2.3	235.0	62.8	49.3	59.5	63.4	26	
Gaza Strip	5.3	2.1	397.1	70.9	52.1	18.2	255.9	15	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	4.5	1.3	338.4	48.8	30.8	13.0	245.8	8	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	0.8	0.9	58.7	22.1	21.3	5.2	10.1	7	

* The data of Ramallah & AL-Bireh Governorate include the data of Jerusalem Governorate presses

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جدول 8: الاستهلاك الوسيط، والضرائب والرسوم، والمدفوعات والتحويلات لنشاط المعاصر في الأراضي الفلسطينية حسب مستوى الأتمتة، 2006

Table 8: Intermediate Consumption, Taxes and Fees and Transfers and Payments for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2006

Value in US \$ 1000

Item	Automation Level		
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses
No. of Operating Presses	246	187	59
Intermediate Consumption	2,764.8	2,432.6	332.1
Material Inputs	858.7	716.6	142.0
Fuel and Oil	594.5	549.7	44.8
Water and Electricity	693.7	619.2	74.5
Other Expenditures	617.9	547.1	70.8
Taxes and Fees	19.4	17.4	2.0
Transfers and Payments	117.7	108.9	8.8

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Table 9: Fixed Assets for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate\ District, 2006

Value in US \$ 1000

Governorate\ District	Closing Book Value	Depreciation	Writtinoffs, Losses and Sold Assets	New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets	Opening Book Value	No. of Operating Presses	/
Palestinian Territory	17,786.9	1,997.8	22.0	5,348.0	14,458.7	246	
West Bank	16,622.5	1,836.9	22.0	5,348.0	13,133.8	231	
Jenin and Tubas	2,836.8	326.8	4.8	547.7	2,620.8	49	
Tulkarm	1,519.5	214.9	0.0	280.8	1,453.6	27	
Nablus	3,294.5	402.1	2.0	1,579.7	2,118.9	50	
Qalqiliya	875.8	110.9	15.2	579.8	422.1	12	
Salfit	1,975.4	167.3	0.0	941.8	1,200.9	27	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh*	3,633.3	294.7	0.0	605.0	3,323.0	34	*
Bethlehem	369.1	43.6	0.0	35.0	377.6	6	
Hebron	2,118.2	276.7	0.0	778.1	1,616.9	26	
Gaza Strip	1,164.0	160.9	0.0	0.0	1,324.9	15	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	520.5	77.1	0.0	0.0	597.6	8	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	643.5	83.8	0.0	0.0	727.3	7	

* The data of Ramallah & AL-Bireh Governorate include the data of Jerusalem Governorate presses

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Table 10: Fixed Assets for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2006

Value in US \$ 1000

Fixed Assets	Automation Level		
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses
No. of Operating Presses	246	187	59
Opening Book Value	14,458.8	13,273.2	1,185.5
New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets	5,348.0	5,205.6	142.4
Writtinoffs, Losses and Sold Assets	22.0	22.0	0.0
Depreciation	1,997.9	1,898.1	99.8
Closing Book Value	17,786.5	16,558.5	1,228.1

Table 11: New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate/ District, 2006

Value in US \$ 1000

Governorate/ District	New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets				No. of Operating Presses	/
	Total	Other Fixed Assets	Machineries & Equipment	Buildings & Constructions		
Palestinian Territory	5,348.0	131.9	4,407.6	808.5	246	
West Bank	5,348.0	131.9	4,407.6	808.5	231	
Jenin and Tubas	547.7	0.5	453.8	93.4	49	
Tulkarm	280.8	0.2	280.6	0.0	27	
Nablus	1,579.7	29.5	1,420.8	129.3	50	
Qalqiliya	579.8	0.7	576.7	2.3	12	
Salfit	941.8	43.6	648.5	249.6	27	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh*	605.0	0.2	299.8	305.1	34	*
Bethlehem	35.0	0.4	18.2	16.4	6	
Hebron	778.1	56.8	709.1	12.2	26	
Gaza Strip	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	

* The data of Ramallah & AL-Bireh Governorate include the data of Jerusalem Governorate presses

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Table 12: New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2006

Value in US \$ 1000

New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets	Automation Level			
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	
No. of Operating Presses	246	187	59	
Gross of New Acquisitions	5,348.0	4,805.8	542.1	إجمالي المقتنيات الجديدة
Buildings & Constructions	808.5	718.1	90.4	مباني وإنشاءات
Machineries & Equipment	4,407.6	3,956.4	451.2	
Other Fixed Assets	131.9	131.4	0.5	

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Table 13: Olive Presses Output in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate\ District, 2006

Value in US \$ 1000

Governorate\ District	Revenues and Transfers	Olive Presses Output				No. of Operating Presses	المحافظة / المنطقة
		Total	Other Revenues	Trade Margin	Olive Presses Return		
Palestinian Territory	149.1	12,319.4	0.0	27.2	12,292.2	246	
West Bank	149.1	10,661.1	0.0	20.0	10,641.1	231	
Jenin and Tubas	30.3	1,802.4	0.0	0.0	1,802.4	49	
Tulkarm	33.5	1,161.0	0.0	8.7	1,152.3	27	
Nablus	15.7	1,643.1	0.0	-1.2	1,644.3	50	
Qalqiliya	63.4	762.8	0.0	0.1	762.7	12	
Salfit	4.4	931.1	0.0	4.9	926.2	27	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh*	0.0	3,528.7	0.0	3.4	3,525.3	34	*
Bethlehem	0.0	273.7	0.0	1.6	272.1	6	
Hebron	1.9	558.2	0.0	2.4	555.8	26	
Gaza Strip	0.0	1,658.2	0.0	7.2	1,651.0	15	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	0.0	1,465.9	0.0	5.8	1,460.1	8	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	0.0	192.4	0.0	1.4	191.0	7	

* The data of Ramallah & AL-Bireh Governorate include the data of Jerusalem Governorate presses

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Table 14: Olive Presses Output in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2006

Value in US \$ 1000

Presses output and Revenues and transfer	Automation Level			
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	
No. of Operating Presses	246	187	59	
Olive Presses Output	12,319.4	11,157.4	1,162.1	إنتاج نشاط عصر الزيتون
Olive Presses Return	12,292.2	11,131.3	1,160.9	عائد عصر الزيتون
Trade Margin	27.2	26.1	1.2	
Other Revenues	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Revenues and Transfers	149.1	0.0	149.1	

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Table 15: Main Economic Indicators for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate\ District, 2006

Quantity in Metric Ton and Value in US \$ 1000

Governorate\ District	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	4991.7	9,554.6	2,764.8	12,319.4	1,099.3	34,001.9	159,058.6	246	
West Bank	4991.7	8,293.3	2,367.8	10,661.1	1,043.5	32,270.9	148,348.0	231	
Jenin and Tubas	500.6	1,294.6	507.8	1,802.4	181.3	6,811.5	32,032.0	49	
Tulkarm	280.8	886.0	275.0	1,161.0	100.9	4,359.3	21,206.0	27	
Nablus	1,537.3	1,198.6	444.5	1,643.1	216.1	5,767.8	27,103.2	50	
Qalqiliya	564.6	593.3	169.5	762.8	63.2	2,943.9	11,669.4	12	
Salfit	878.0	681.4	249.7	931.1	144.5	3,623.4	16,183.4	27	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh*	417.3	3,125.5	403.2	3,528.7	239.7	7,022.6	30,989.9	34	*
Bethlehem	35.0	190.5	83.2	273.7	31.1	611.7	2,918.2	6	
Hebron	778.1	323.2	235.0	558.2	66.7	1,130.8	6,245.9	26	
Gaza Strip	0.0	1,261.1	397.1	1,658.2	55.8	1,731.1	10,710.6	15	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	0.0	1,127.5	338.4	1,465.9	30.5	1,150.8	7,423.9	8	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	0.0	133.7	58.7	192.4	25.3	580.3	3,286.7	7	

* The data of Ramallah & AL-Bireh Governorate include the data of Jerusalem Governorate presses

*

2006

:16

Table 16: Main Economic Indicators for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2006

Value in US \$ 1000

Indicator	Automation Level		
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses
No. of Operating Presses	246	187	59
Pressed Olive Quantity	159,058.5	140,669.0	18,389.5
Extracted Oil Quantity	34,001.9	30,057.0	3,944.9
Compensation of Employees	1,099.3	796.5	302.8
Olive Presses Output Value	12,319.4	11,157.4	1,162.1
Intermediate Consumption	2,764.8	2,432.6	332.1
Gross Value Added	9,554.6	8,724.8	830.0
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	4991.7	4,849.4	142.4

2006

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Table 17: Number of Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Methods of Waste Disposal and Governorate\ District, 2006

Governorate\ District	Methods of Waste Disposal											No. of Operating Presses	/
	Olive Cake			Wastewater				Disposal liquid (Zebar)					
	Others	Factories	Farmers	Others	Tight Cesspit	Sewage Network	Porous Cesspit	Others	Tight Cesspit	Sewage Network	Porous Cesspit		
Palestinian Territory	13	1	232	14	115	28	89	20	118	27	81	246	
West Bank	3	1	227	14	110	18	89	20	115	17	79	231	
Jenin and Tubas	0	0	49	3	37	0	9	3	37	0	9	49	
Tulkarm	1	1	25	2	14	3	8	2	14	3	8	27	
Nablus	0	0	50	6	22	3	19	8	24	3	15	50	
Qalqiliya	0	0	12	1	10	0	1	1	10	0	1	12	
Salfit	0	0	27	1	5	0	21	0	5	0	22	27	
Ramallah and Al-Bireh*	2	0	32	1	11	2	20	6	13	1	14	34	*
Bethlehem	0	0	6	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	6	
Hebron	0	0	26	0	10	7	9	0	11	7	8	26	
Gaza Strip	10	0	5	0	5	10	0	0	3	10	2	15	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	7	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	3	0	4	0	5	2	0	0	3	2	2	7	

* The data of Ramallah & AL-Bireh Governorate include the data of Jerusalem Governorate presses

*

2006

:18

Table 18: Number of Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Methods of Waste Disposal and Automation Level, 2006

Automation Level	Methods of Waste Disposal											No. of Operating Presses
	Olive Cake			Wastewater				Disposal liquid (Zebar)				
	Others	Factories	Farmers	Others	Tight Cesspit	Sewage Network	Porous Cesspit	Others	Tight Cesspit	Sewage Network	Porous Cesspit	
Total	13	1	232	14	115	28	89	20	118	27	81	246
Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	4	1	54	2	28	3	26	4	28	3	24	59
Full Automatic Presses	9	0	178	12	87	25	63	16	90	24	57	187



Palestinian National Authority

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Olive Presses Survey 2006 Main Findings

April, 2007

“Cover Price ** US\$”

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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 specific. Olive production and related activities are highly 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, and an annual survey of olive presses, with stress on its agriculture side has been conducted since 1995. This edition is the twelve issue in that series.

PCBS hopes that the data of this report give clear idea about the main criteria of the olive oil production in the year 2006. Hopefully, we were satisfying the need of data users and researchers to draw the economic policies in this critical stage of Palestinian development.

April, 2007

**Luay Shabaneh
President**

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Executive Summary

Results show that there are 266 olive presses in the Palestinian Territory in the year 2006, of which 246 are operating, while 20 are temporarily closed. The distribution of operating presses by automation level is as follow: 187 full automatic, 59 half automatic and traditional presses. Data indicate that operating presses are concentrated in North of the West Bank, especially in Nablus, Jenin Governorates and Tubas District.

The total quantity of pressed olives in 2006 is 159,059 tons, where the quantity of extracted oil is 34,002 tons in 2006.

Results show that there is 1,595 employees participated in olive pressing activities in the year 2006, out of them 68.7% are paid employees. As of compensation of paid employees the results show that it reached 1,099.3 thousand US\$ in the year 2006.

The value added of olive pressing activity amounted to 9,554.6 thousand US\$, whereas the intermediate consumption and output of olive presses amounted to 2,764.8 and 12,319.4 thousand US\$ respectively. Results also indicate that automatic presses record the highest percentage of total value added with 91.3% and intermediate consumption with 88.0% and output with 90.6%.

Results show that most of the olive presses used the tight cesspit to dispose the liquid wastes (zebar) and waste water, at 48.0%, and 46.7% respectively. And automatic presses record the highest percentage of used tight cesspit to dispose the liquid wastes and waste water, at 48.1%, and 46.5% respectively.

Chapter One

Introduction

Olive production constitutes a major activity in the Palestinian Territory. Its importance is attributed not only to preserving 934 thousand dunums of land which makes 50.9% of cultivated area and 81.4% of fruit trees area in 2004/ 2005 agricultural year, but also to its contribution to the social and economic well-being of Palestinians, where the value of olive production amounted to 72 million US \$, which makes 14.5% of agricultural production value and 42.5% of fruit trees value⁽¹⁾. Most of produced olive used for oil extraction, which considered as food source and enter in many manufacturing activities.

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

1.1 Objectives:

The objective of the survey was to obtain data about the followings:

- 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 compensations.
- 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 presents the introduction, the objectives and the structure of the report, the second chapter contains concepts and definitions, the third chapter describes the main finding indicated with figures, the fourth chapter explains the methodology including questionnaire, frame, coverage, field work, data processing and tabulation while the fifth chapter deals with data quality.

⁽¹⁾ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2007. Agricultural Statistics, 2004/2005. 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 specific quantity of grind olive to extract oil. This term usually used for traditional and half automatic olive presses. The quantity of press can differ according to presser size and the press can also be used to estimate quantity of pressed olive by knowing number of presses.
Extraction Rate:	Percentage of olive oil resulted 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, tip, 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.
Administratives and Services Employee:	Are those employees who depend mainly on their mental ability rather than physical ability such as accountants, administratives, 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 intangible-e.g. computer software.
Receivables and Transfers:	It 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 unoperating olive presses during the year 2006 due to administrative, technical or economic reasons.
Completely Closed Presses:	Includes all unoperating olive presses 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. It is considered as a byproduct.
Disposal Liquid (Zebar):	The olive liquid remainder (waste) after the olive pressing.

Main Findings

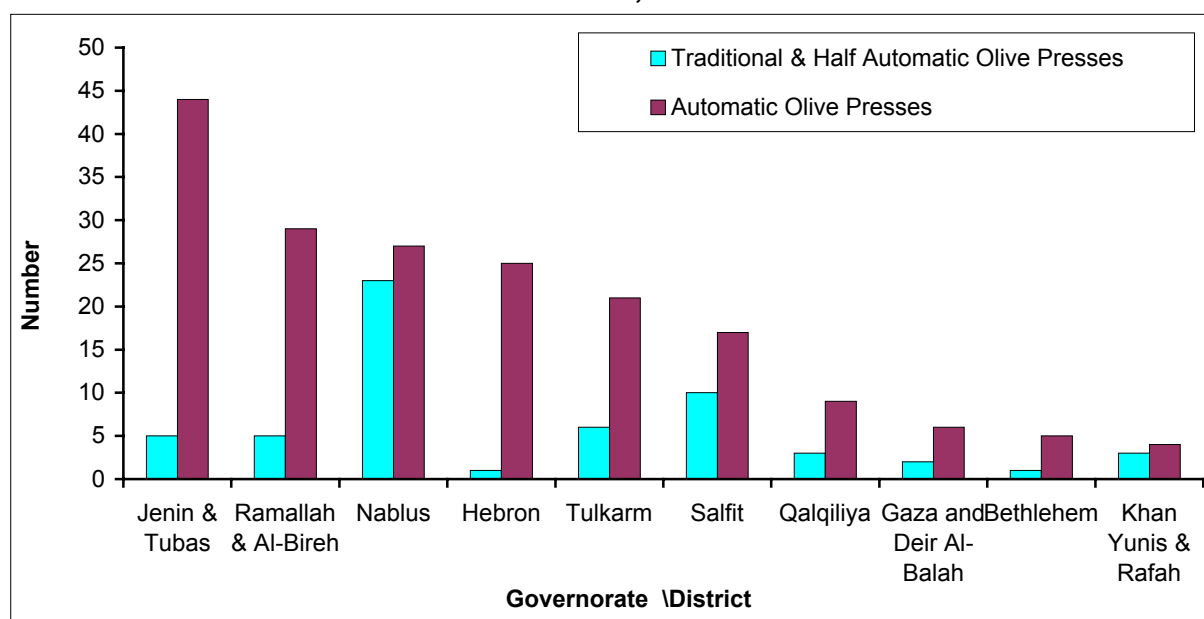
This chapter presents the main findings of the olive press survey, which were conducted in the fourth quarter of 2006.

3.1 Number of Presses:

Results show that there are 266 olive presses in the Palestinian Territory in the year 2006, of which 246 are operating, while 20 are temporarily closed. The distribution of operating presses by automation level is as follow: 187 full automatic, 59 half automatic and traditional presses.

Data indicate that operating presses are concentrated in the North West Bank governorates, especially in Nablus Jenin Governorates and Tubas District, where there are 50 presses in Nablus, 27 of them are automatic, followed by Jenin and Tubas where there are 49 presses, 44 of them are automatic. On the other side there are 34 presses, 29 of them are automatic in Ramallah and Al- Bireh and Jerusalem Governorates, in Hebron there are 26 presses, 25 of them are automatic. Also there are 15 operating presses, 10 of them are automatic in Gaza Strip.

Figure 1: Number of Operating Olive Presses by Automation Level and Governorate\ District, 2006



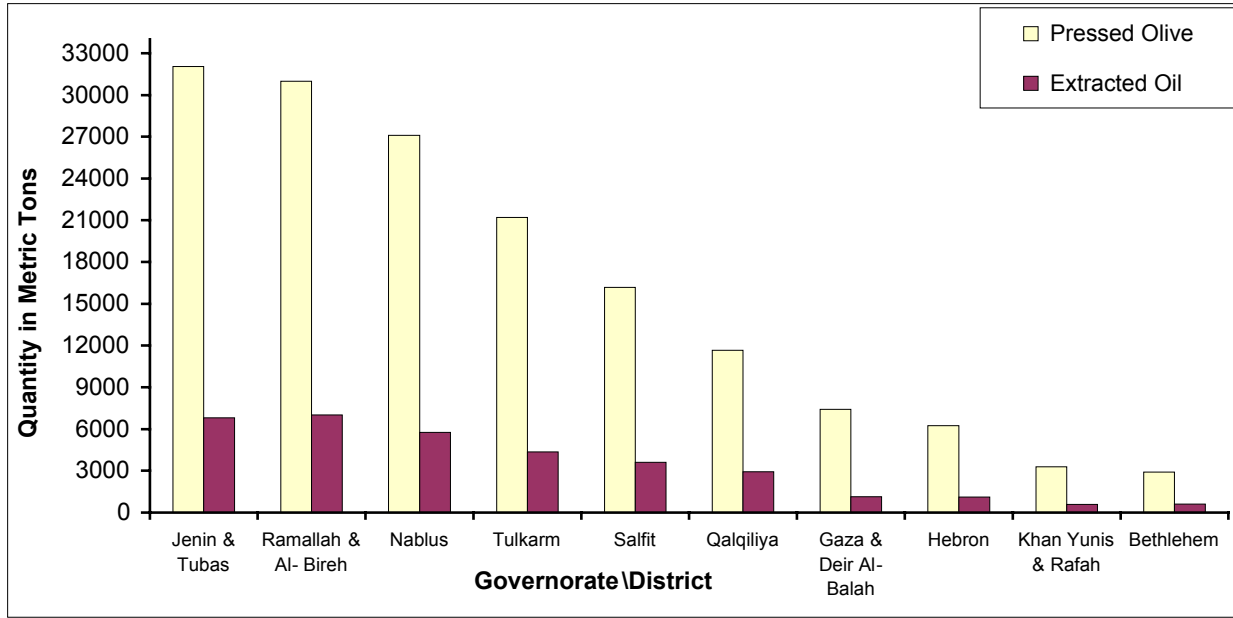
3.2 Year of Establishment:

The results indicate that 30.1% of operating presses were established after the year 2000, and 21.5% of them were established during the 1990s, and 26.8% were established during the 1980s and 21.6% were established before 1980s. The results also show obvious trend towards the establishment of full automatic presses during the last two decades.

3.3 Quantity of Pressed Olive:

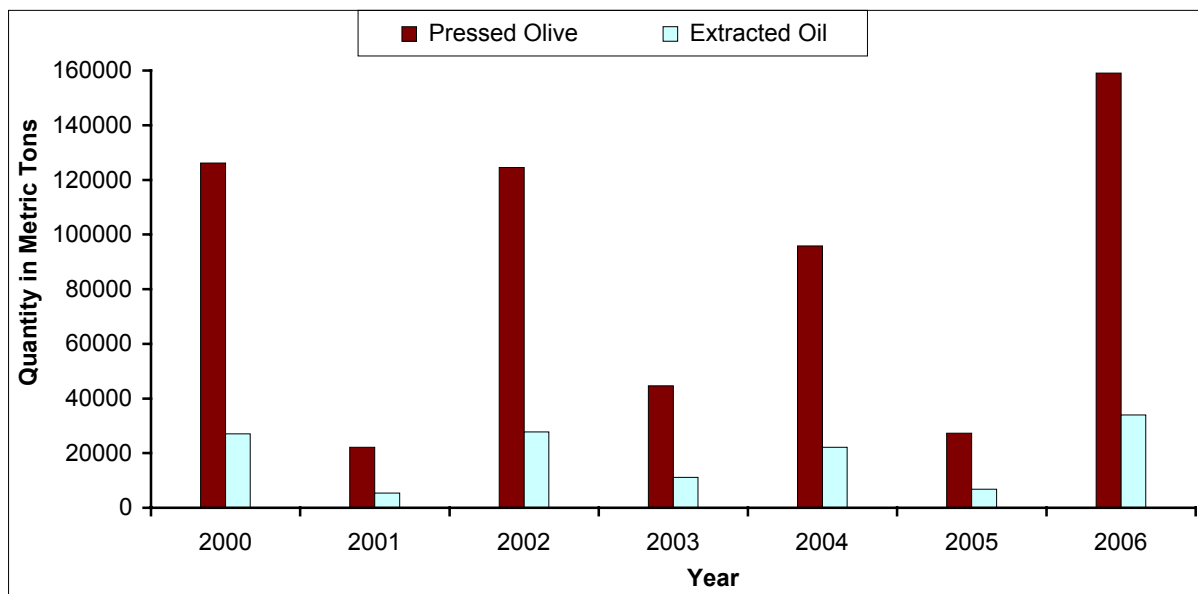
The total quantity of pressed olives in 2006 is 159,059 tons, of which 20.2% are in Jenin Governorate and Tubas District, followed by Ramallah and A-Bireh Governorate with 19.5%, and the quantity of extracted oil is 34,001.9 tons in 2006, compared with 6,790 tons in 2005 which were extracted from 27,310 tons of olive.

Figure 2: Quantity of Pressed Olives and Extracted Oil in Palestinian Territory, by Governorate\ District, 2006



Results of the year 2006 show an obvious increasing in quantity of pressed olive and extracted oil compared with the years 2001-2005.

Figure 3: Quantity of Pressed Olive and Extracted Oil in Palestinian Territory for the Years, 2000- 2006



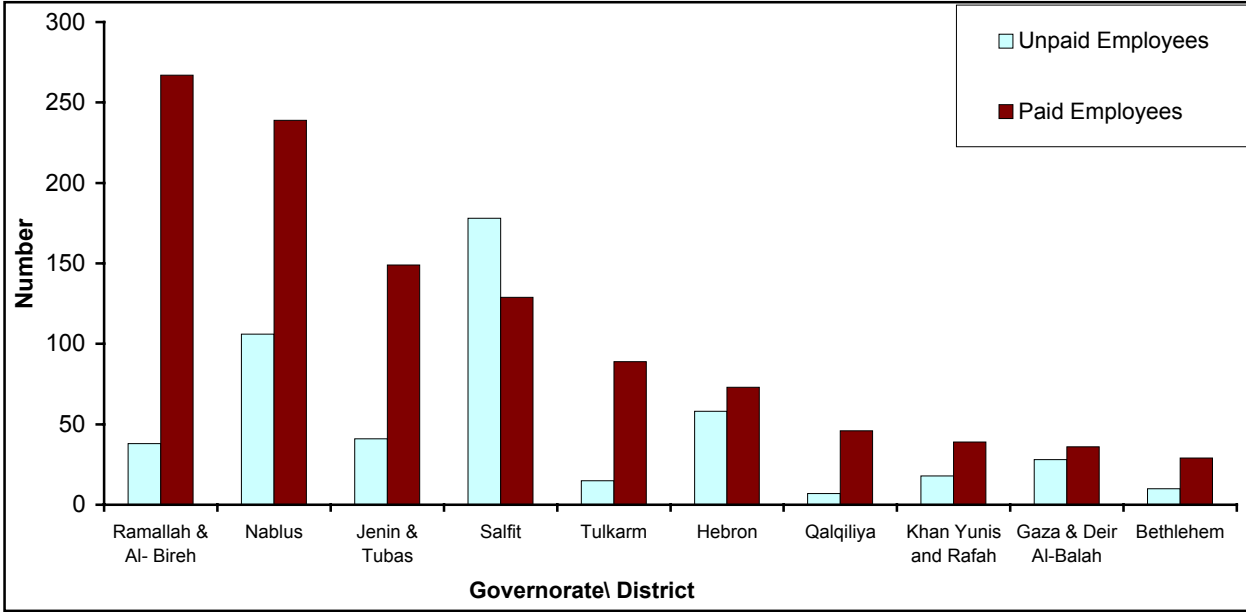
3.4 Extraction Rate:

The results show that the extraction rate in the Palestinian Territory reached 21.4%, taking into account that the extraction rate varies by Governorate, it reached the highest level with 25.2% in Qalqiliya Governorate, and the lowest one is in Gaza and Deir Al-Balah Governorates at 15.5%.

3.5 Employment and Compensation of Employees:

The results show that there is 1,595 employees participated in olive pressing activities in the year 2006, out of them 68.7% are paid employees, while the number of employees in 2005 was 611. Concerning compensation of paid employees the results show that it reached 1,099.3 thousand US\$ in the year 2006 compared with 283 thousand US\$ in 2005.

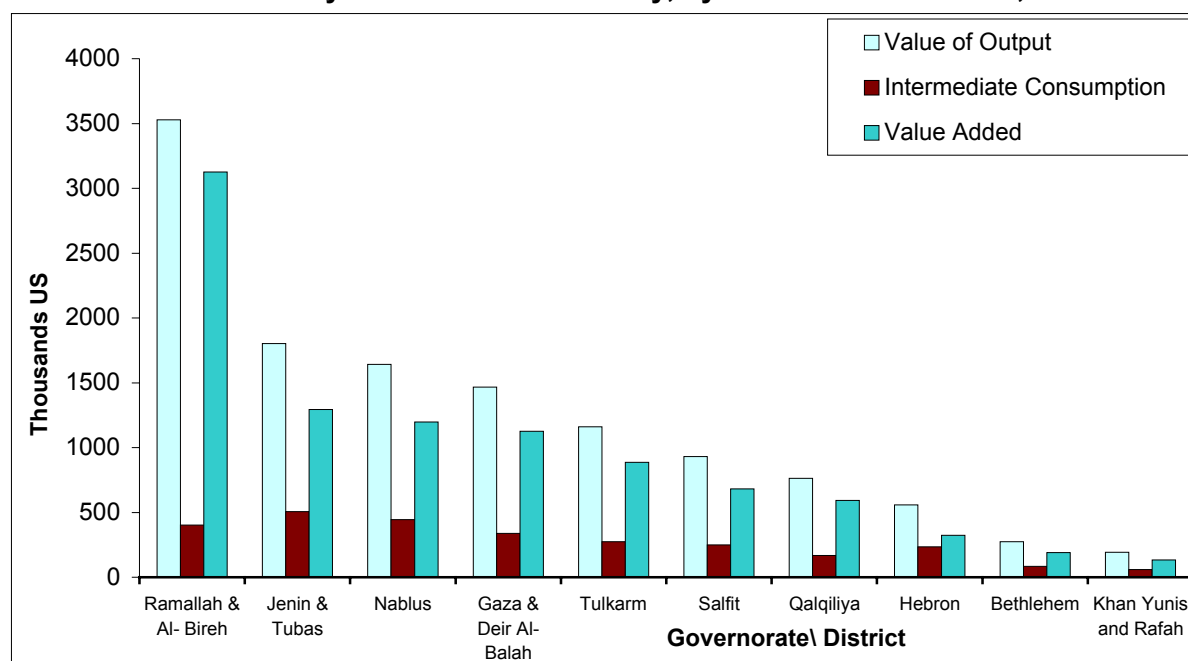
Figure 4: Distribution of Employees in Olive Presses Activity in Palestinian Territory, by Governorate\ District, 2006



3.6 Value Added, Intermediate Consumption and Output:

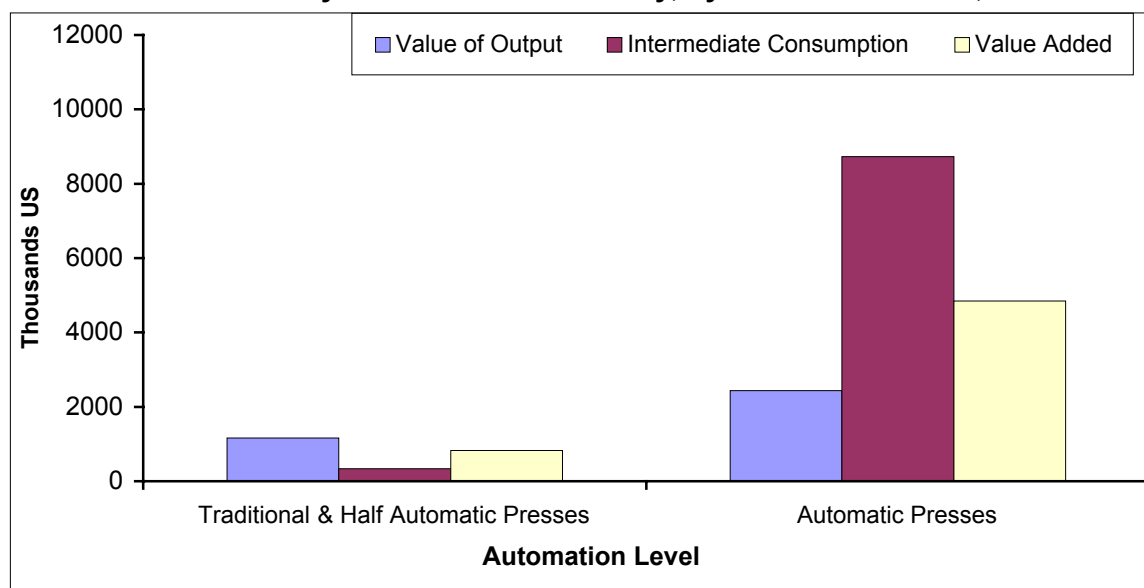
The value added of olive pressing activities is amounted to 9,554.6 thousand US\$ in the year 2006 compared with 1,613 thousand US\$ in 2005, whereas the intermediate consumption and output of olive presses amounted to 2,764.8 and 12,319.4 thousand US\$ respectively.

Figure 5: Value of Output, Intermediate Consumption and Value Added of Olive Presses Activity in Palestinian Territory, by Governorate\ District, 2006



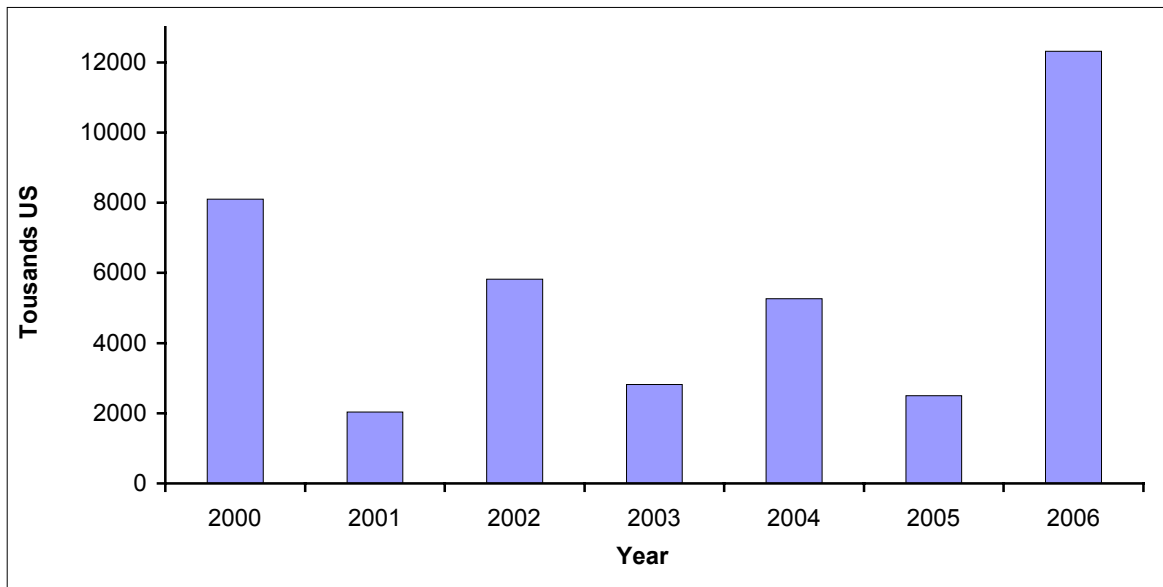
The results indicate that automatic presses record the highest percentage of total value added with 91.3% and intermediate consumption with 88.0% and output with 90.6% followed by traditional & half automatic presses with 8.7%, 12.0%, and 9.4% respectively.

Figure 6: Value of Output, Intermediate Consumption and Value Added of Olive Presses Activity in Palestinian Territory, by Automation Level, 2006



The results show obvious high value of output over the years 2006, 2004, 2002, and 2000, and the highest value of output is 12,319.4 thousand US\$ in 2006 where it amounted to 5,266 thousand US\$ in 2004, the years 2001, 2003 and 2005 show low value of output which amounted to 2,033 , 2,818 and 2,502 thousand US\$ respectively.

Figure 7: Value of Output of Olive Presses activity for the Years 2000- 2006



3.7 Olive Presses Wastes:

The results show that most of the olive presses used the tight cesspit to dispose the liquid wastes (*zebar*) and wastewater, at 48.0%, and 46.7% respectively. And automatic presses record the highest percentage of used tight cesspit to dispose the liquid wastes and wastewater, 48.1%, and 46.5% respectively.

Olive pulps cake (*Jift*) is considered as an important energy source, especially in the rural areas, 94.3% of olive presses, Jift is returned to the farmers.

Chapter Four

Methodology

4.1 Questionnaire:

Olive presses questionnaire was designed in a harmony with other economic series surveys. It includes the main agricultural and economic variables that satisfy the needs of policy planners and decision makers in the agricultural field. The questionnaire includes the following main parts:

Identification information:

This part includes olive press commercial name, owner or manager 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 includes unpaid employees (employer, family member), paid employees (administrator, maintenance, and other employees), number of working days, average working hours, average daily wages and gross salaries.

Production Inputs Used in Olive Presses:

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

Other Production Expenditures:

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

Taxes and Fees:

Includes 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:

Includes cash and kind incomes of olive pressing, in addition to income of purchased and pressed olive for interest of 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 to provide information about the purchasing value and establishing year, opening book value, value of purchased assets during the year, additional capital and improvements, writtinofts 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 2005. 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 named 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 nominated and called upon to attained training. The training course was conducted centrally in Ramallah during the period 14/10/2006 - 18/10/2006, also one reminding day was conducted to two fieldworkers through the video conference in Gaza Strip.

In Phase 2 data collection (questionnaires) started in 18/10/2006. 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 percent is 100%, where no non-response case was reported.

4.5 Data Entry Organization and Management:

After collection of data from the field, questionnaires underwent manual editing 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:

As the twelfth round of Olive Presses survey for the year 2006 were finished, we can summarize 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 were very good response from all visited presses, where no non-response case was reported for this season.
- Response errors: these types of errors are related to, responders, fieldworkers, and data entry personnel's, and 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 were 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 used to visit the olive presses weekly to check if data is fully and correctly given.
 2. With regard to fieldworkers errors: a set of actions were taken to support accuracy of data collection through the following:
 - Selection of specialized fieldwork team, the team was trained theoretically and practically on the survey questionnaire for five days.
 - The main fieldwork team was selected according to the training course.
 - Different levels of supervision and monitoring took place according to the following divisions:
 - Fieldworkers, in this survey there were 17 fieldworkers distributed among all governorates.
 - Fieldworker supervisors, in this year there were 3 supervisors in north, middle, and south of 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 these information.
 - Well trained data entry personnel's were selected and trained for the main data entry.

- A 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 of correction are provided for data entry management for correction.

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

1. Field visits that was a helpful tool to test the credibility of fieldworkers, and to solve all problems that face fieldworkers, four visits were implemented to north, middle, and south of West Bank by project management, on the other hand it couldn't visit Gaza governorates because of Israeli closure.
2. Re-editing for 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 siege and closure measures, there were some difficulties in fieldwork including delay in arrival of fieldworkers to some presses.

5.2 Comparison of the Data:

1. Coincidence was observed between the Ministry of Agriculture estimations and PCBS results in a percentage of 99.2% of olive and 93.8% of oil quantities.

5.3 Technical Notes:

1. Financial data was collected by NIS, but it was converted and published in US \$, by using average exchange rate from October to December 2006, every US \$ 1= 4.261 NIS in that period.
2. Differences of results of certain indicators can be noticed due to approximation.
3. It's worth mention that the presence of traditional and half-automatic and 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 both Jericho and north Gaza Governorates, also the data of Jerusalem Governorate presses were included in Ramallah & Al- Bireh Governorate.
5. Methodology of computing fixed assets has changed through adding additional new acquisition for every press from the year of establishment to the year of survey 2006.

