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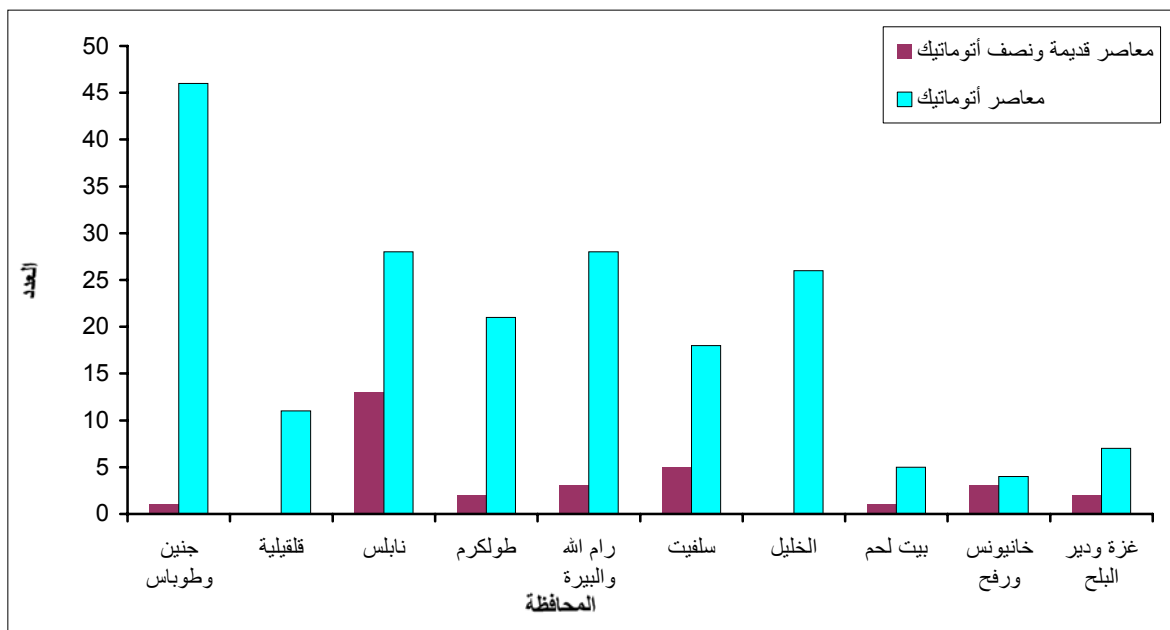
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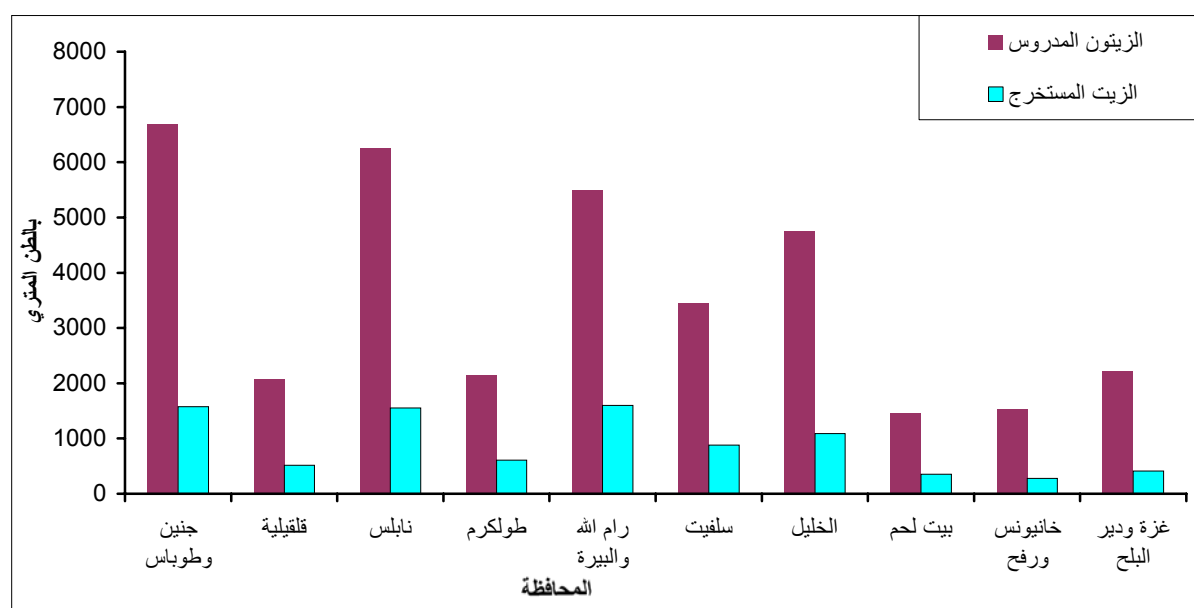
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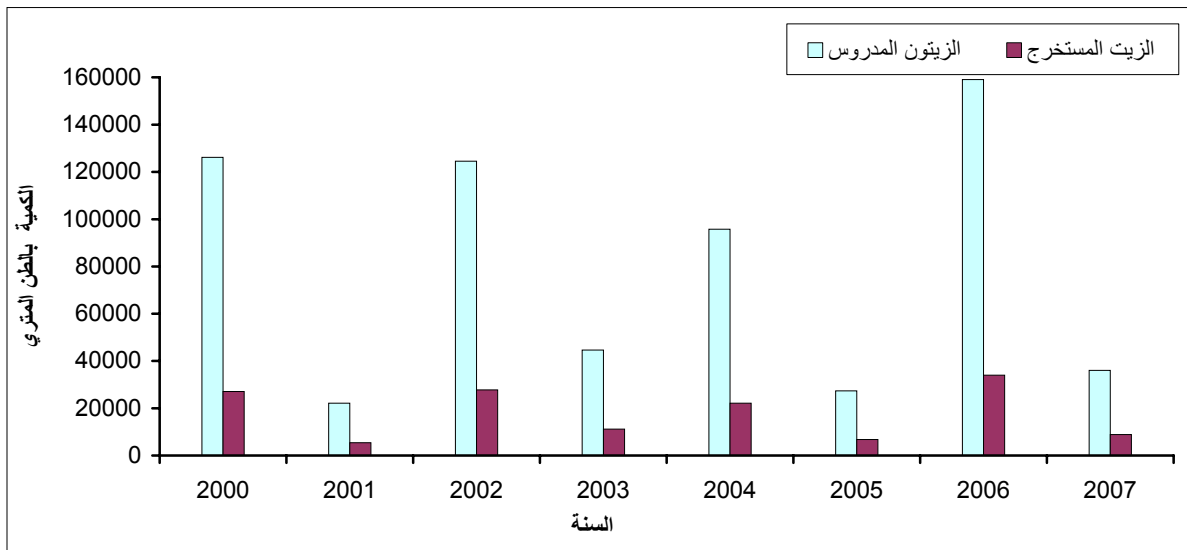
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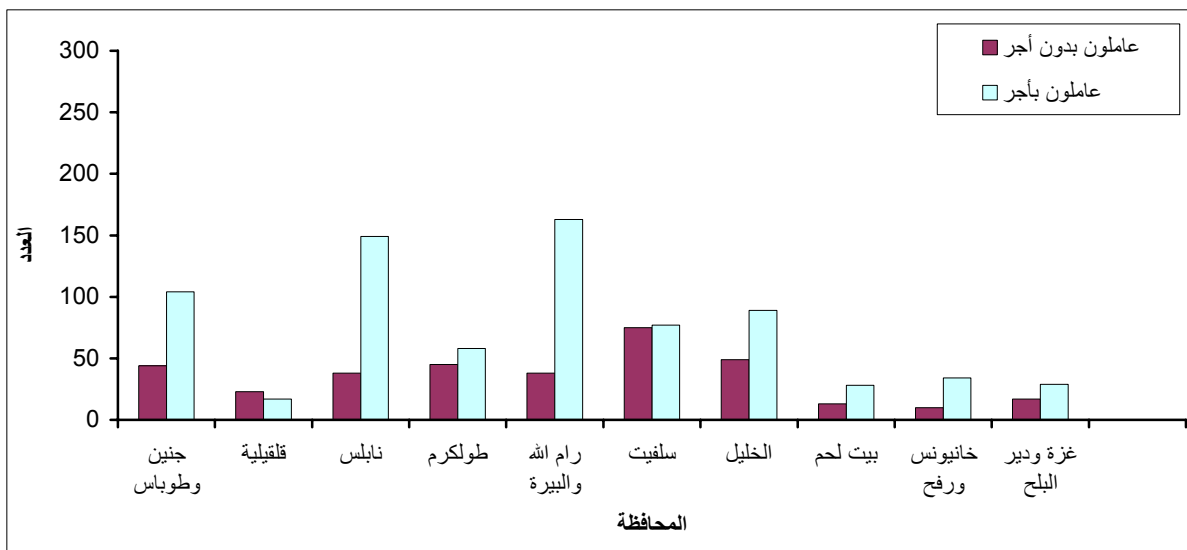
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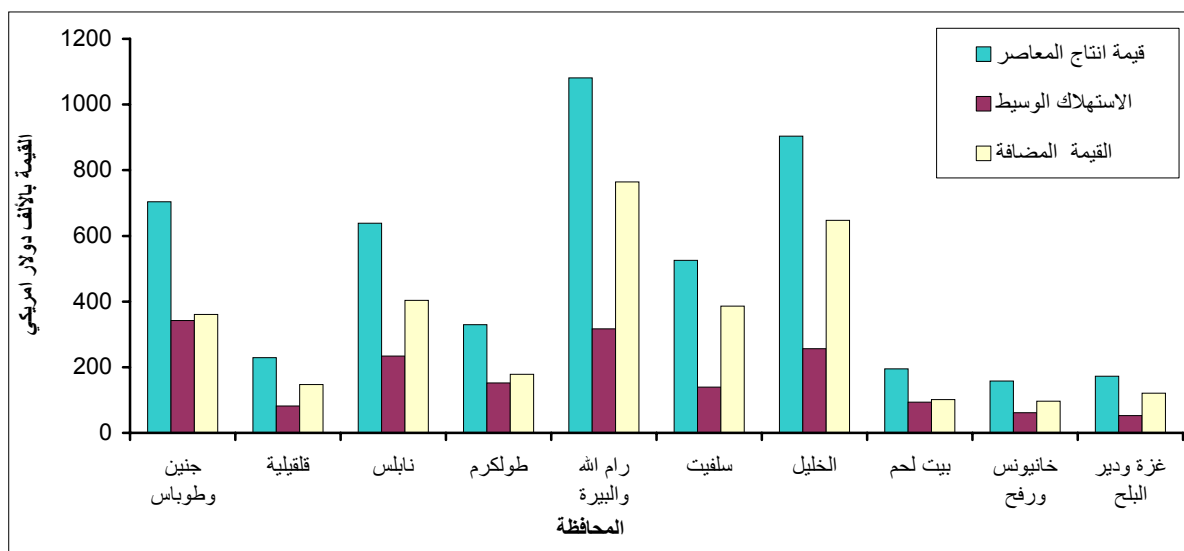
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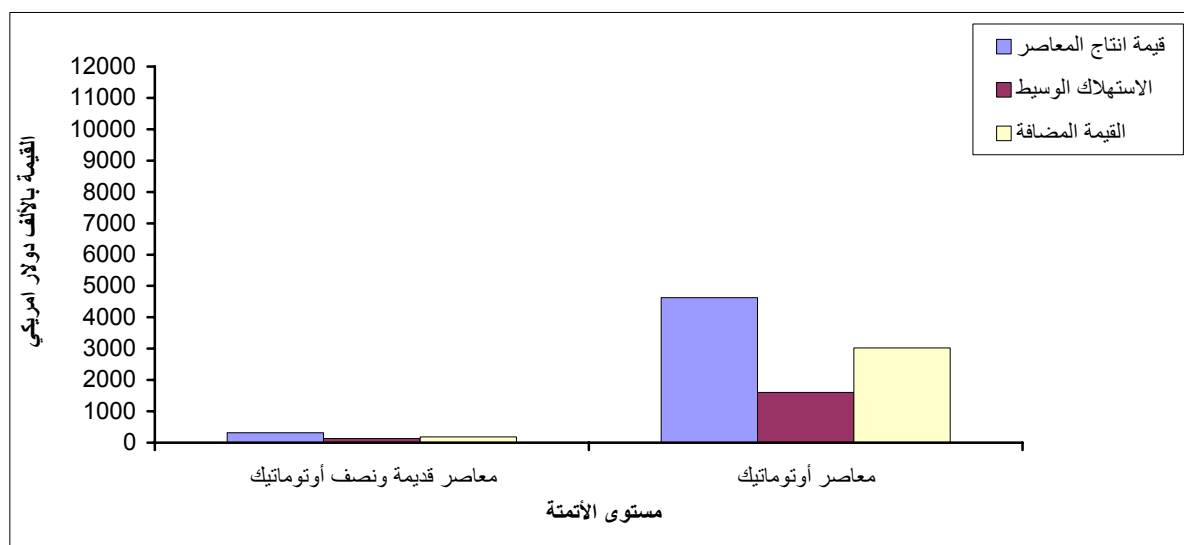
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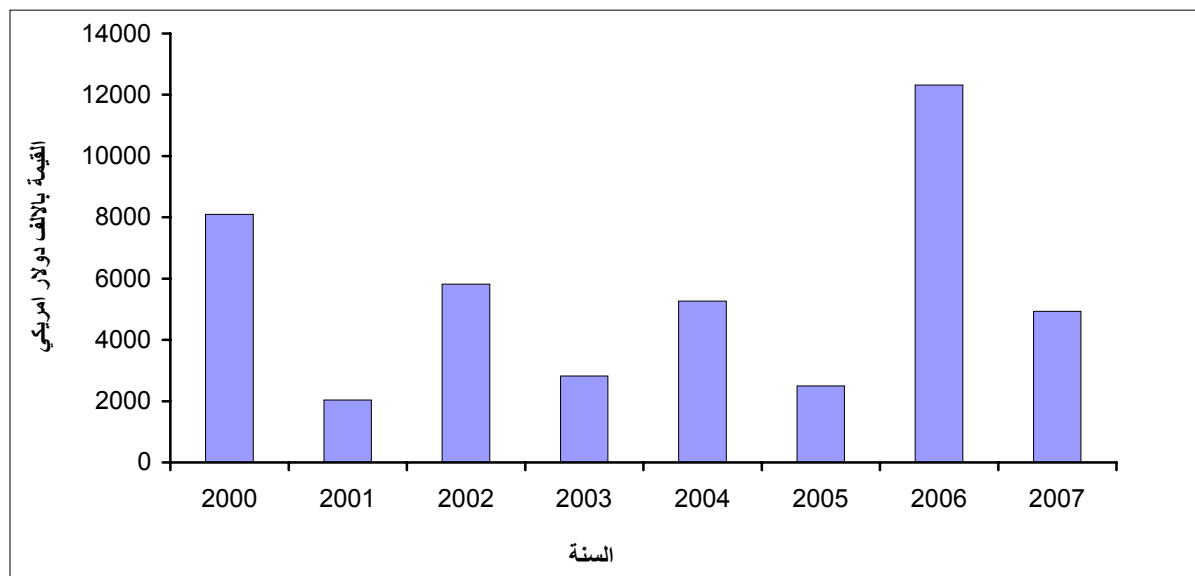
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Tables

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Table 1: Basic Changes for the Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory, 2000- 2007

Quantity in Metric Ton and Value in US \$ 1000

Variable	Year								
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	
Total Operating Olive Presses	224	246	203	242	215	246	194	249	
No. of Olive Presses Temporarily Closed	41	20	84	43	62	27	68	13	
Quantity of Olive Pressed	36,032.7	159,059	27,310	95,765	44,573	124,564	22,154	126,149	
Quantity of Oil Extracted	8,869.7	34,002	6,790	22,106	11,163	27,744	5,443	27,062	
No. of Employees	1,100	1,595	611	1,110	954	1,840	1,003	1,406	
No. of Unpaid Employees	352	499	246	287	248	430	333	435	
No. of Paid Employees	748	1,096	365	823	706	1,410	670	971	
Compensation of Employees	499.0	1,099.3	283	819	468	950	238	1,000	
Opening Book Value	11,869.0	14,458.8	12,774	10,796	11,270	10,476	11,888	9,421	
New Fixed Assets Cost	3,811.2	5,348.0	1,161	3,049	564	10,476	598	6,994	
Writtinoffs and Losses and Sold Assets	9.8	22.0	89	109	0	25	0	280	
Depreciation	1,639.0	1,997.9	1,563	1,933	1,885	2,020	1,858	2,048	
Closing Book Value	14,031.5	17,786.9	12,283	11,802	9,949	11,495	10,628	14,087	
Olive Presses Output	4,935.6	12,319.4	2,502	5,266	2,818	5,819	2,033	8,099	
Intermediate Consumption	1,730.8	2,764.8	889	1,785	820	1,752	943	1,352	
Gross Value Added	3,204.8	9,554.6	1,613	3,481	1,998	4,067	1,090	6,747	
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	3,731.7	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.									

2007

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Table 2: Number of Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Operational Status and Governorate, 2007

Governorate\ Region	Operational Status			المحافظة/ المنطقة
	Total	Operating	Temporarily Closed	
Palestinian Territory	265	224	41	الضفة الغربية
West Bank	248	208	40	
Jenin and Tubas	57	47	10	
Tulkarm	32	23	9	
Nablus	56	41	15	
Qalqiliya	14	11	3	
Salfit	25	23	2	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh*	32	31	1	
Bethlehem	6	6	0	
Hebron	26	26	0	
Gaza Strip	17	16	1	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	9	9	0	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	8	7	1	

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

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2007

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Table 3: Number of Operating Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level and Year of Establishment, 2007

Year of Establishment	Number of Olive Presses by Automation Level			
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	
Total	224	194	30	
Less than 1950	2	0	2	1950
1950-1959	2	1	1	1959- 1950
1960-1969	4	4	0	1969- 1960
1970-1979	29	18	11	1979- 1970
1980-1989	48	42	6	1989- 1980
1990-1999	59	55	4	1999- 1990
After 2000	80	74	6	2000

2007

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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, 2007

Quantity in Metric Ton

Governorate\ Region	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	8869.7	36032.7	224	8261.0	33362.6	194	608.7	2670.2	30	
West Bank	8177.7	32281.8	208	7653.6	30065.3	183	524.1	2216.6	25	
Jenin and Tubas	1576.6	6680.5	47	1564.9	6627.9	46	11.7	52.6	1	
Tulkarm	606.5	2135.8	23	563.2	1980.8	21	43.4	155.0	2	
Nablus	1554.3	6251.4	41	1219.0	4770.5	28	335.3	1480.9	13	
Qalqiliya	516.1	2079.0	11	516.1	2079.0	11	0.0	0.0	0	
Salfit	883.4	3443.0	23	812.8	3177.3	18	70.6	265.7	5	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh*	1599.8	5497.7	31	1556.4	5310.8	28	43.4	186.9	3	*
Bethlehem	352.1	1451.4	6	332.3	1375.9	5	19.8	75.5	1	
Hebron	1088.9	4743.2	26	1088.9	4743.2	26	0.0	0.0	0	
Gaza Strip	692.0	3750.9	16	607.4	3297.3	11	84.6	453.6	5	قطاع غزة
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	413.9	2215.7	9	399.1	2137.4	7	14.8	78.3	2	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	278.1	1535.3	7	208.3	1160.0	4	69.8	375.3	3	

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

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2007

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Table 5: Number of Employees and Compensation of Paid Employees for Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate, 2007

Value in US \$ 1000

Governorate\ Region	() 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	499.0	748	352	1100	224	
West Bank	469.7	685	325	1010	208	الضفة الغربية
Jenin and Tubas	68.5	104	44	148	47	
Tulkarm	21.9	58	45	103	23	
Nablus	96.0	149	38	187	41	
Qalqiliya	12.8	17	23	40	11	
Salfit	51.0	77	75	152	23	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh*	123.1	163	38	201	31	*
Bethlehem	21.8	28	13	41	6	
Hebron	74.6	89	49	138	26	
Gaza Strip	29.2	63	27	90	16	قطاع غزة
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	14.9	29	17	46	9	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	14.4	34	10	44	7	

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

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2007

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Table 6: Number of Employees and Compensation of Paid Employees for Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2007

Value in US \$ 1000

Number and Compensation of Employees	Automation Level			
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	
No. of Operating Presses	224	194	30	
Total no. of Employees	1100	931	169	
No. of Unpaid Employees	352	318	34	
No. of Paid Employees	748	613	135	
Compensation of Paid Employees	499.0	430.4	68.6	

2007

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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, 2007

Value in US \$ 1000

Governorate\ Region	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	114.8	25.4	1730.8	405.3	490.9	316.0	518.6	224	
West Bank	114.6	22.5	1617.3	398.5	459.4	306.2	453.2	208	
Jenin and Tubas	9.4	4.4	342.6	72.1	85.6	92.8	92.1	47	
Tulkarm	7.4	5.9	151.7	39.1	30.5	8.7	73.4	23	
Nablus	15.7	2.0	234.4	68.4	79.2	18.6	68.2	41	
Qalqiliya	0.0	0.6	82.1	19.3	28.8	20.2	13.8	11	
Salfit	13.7	2.9	139.0	47.4	39.0	20.2	32.4	23	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh*	45.0	4.7	317.2	80.4	101.3	50.9	84.6	31	*
Bethlehem	2.4	1.2	93.9	16.4	20.9	16.5	40.1	6	
Hebron	20.9	0.8	256.7	55.5	74.2	78.4	48.6	26	
Gaza Strip	0.2	2.9	113.4	6.7	31.5	9.8	65.4	16	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	0.2	1.6	52.3	4.4	19.9	6.7	21.3	9	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	0.0	1.3	61.0	2.3	11.7	3.0	44.0	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، 2007

Table 8: Intermediate Consumption, Taxes and Fees and Transfers and Payments for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2007

Value in US \$ 1000

Item	Automation Level			—
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	
No. of Operating Presses	224	194	30	
Intermediate Consumption	1730.8	1602.6	128.1	
Material Inputs	518.6	457.1	61.4	
Fuel and Oil	316.0	310.6	5.4	
Water and Electricity	490.9	461.7	29.2	
Other Expenditures	405.3	373.2	32.1	
Taxes and Fees	25.4	23.3	2.1	
Transfers and Payments	114.8	104.7	10.1	

2007

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Table 9: Fixed Assets for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate, 2007

Value in US \$ 1000

Governorate\ Region	Closing Book Value	Depreciation	Writtinofts, Losses and Sold Assets	New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets	Opening Book Value	No. of Operating Presses	/
Palestinian Territory	14031.5	1639.0	9.8	3811.2	11869.0	224	
West Bank	13212.8	1529.1	5.5	3665.1	11082.4	208	
Jenin and Tubas	1542.7	207.1	0.0	490.6	1259.1	47	
Tulkarm	1744.7	231.9	0.0	654.5	1322.1	23	
Nablus	2363.8	280.9	4.3	516.3	2132.8	41	
Qalqiliya	1414.0	162.8	0.0	994.7	582.2	11	
Salfit	1590.0	167.3	1.2	451.8	1306.7	23	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh*	2684.2	251.8	0.0	541.7	2394.3	31	*
Bethlehem	370.4	41.6	0.0	14.4	397.7	6	
Hebron	1503.0	185.8	0.0	1.2	1687.5	26	
Gaza Strip	818.6	109.8	4.3	146.1	786.6	16	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	437.1	42.6	0.0	146.1	333.5	9	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	381.6	67.2	4.3	0.0	453.1	7	

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

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2007

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Table 10: Fixed Assets for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2007

Value in US \$ 1000

Fixed Assets	Automation Level			
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	
No. of Operating Presses	224	194	30	
Opening Book Value	11869.0	11276.4	592.6	
New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets	3811.2	3808.1	3.1	
Writtinoffs, Losses and Sold Assets	9.8	2.2	7.6	
Depreciation	1639.0	1595.8	43.1	
Closing Book Value	14031.5	13486.5	545.0	

2007

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Table 11: New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate, 2007

Value in US \$ 1000

Governorate\ Region	New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets				No. of Operating Presses	/
	Total	Other Fixed Assets	Machineries & Equipment	Buildings & Constructions		
Palestinian Territory	3811.2	37.5	3531.9	241.8	224	
West Bank	3665.1	37.4	3385.9	241.8	208	
Jenin and Tubas	490.6	0.2	490.4	0.0	47	
Tulkarm	654.5	0.0	608.3	46.2	23	
Nablus	516.3	0.0	364.7	151.6	41	
Qalqiliya	994.7	0.0	994.7	0.0	11	
Salfit	451.8	36.9	379.6	35.3	23	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh*	541.7	0.2	541.5	0.0	31	*
Bethlehem	14.4	0.0	5.6	8.8	6	
Hebron	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	26	
Gaza Strip	146.1	0.1	146.0	0.0	16	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	146.1	0.1	146.0	0.0	9	
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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2007

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Table 12: New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2007

Value in US \$ 1000

New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets	Automation Level			
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	
No. of Operating Presses	224	194	30	
Gross of New Acquisitions	3811.2	3808.1	3.1	إجمالي المقتنيات الجديدة
Buildings & Constructions	241.8	241.8	0.0	مباني وإنشاءات
Machineries & Equipment	3531.9	3529.0	2.9	
Other Fixed Assets	37.5	37.3	0.2	

2007

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Table 13: Olive Presses Output in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate, 2007

Value in US \$ 1000

Governorate\ Region	Revenues and Transfers	Olive Presses Output				No. of Operating Presses	المحافظة / المنطقة
		Total	Other Revenues	Trade Margin	Olive Presses Return		
Palestinian Territory	46.6	4935.6	38.6	67.6	4829.4	224	
West Bank	46.6	4605.2	38.6	59.9	4506.7	208	
Jenin and Tubas	0.0	703.5	0.0	8.6	694.9	47	
Tulkarm	0.2	329.7	9.1	21.9	298.7	23	
Nablus	1.8	638.3	4.8	0.5	633.0	41	
Qalqiliya	0.0	229.1	0.4	0.0	228.7	11	
Salfit	0.0	525.1	5.0	4.5	515.6	23	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh*	40.7	1081.3	19.4	5.8	1056.1	31	*
Bethlehem	3.9	194.8	0.0	0.6	194.2	6	
Hebron	0.0	903.6	0.0	18.0	885.6	26	
Gaza Strip	0.0	330.5	0.0	7.8	322.7	16	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	0.0	172.9	0.0	6.3	166.6	9	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	0.0	157.5	0.0	1.4	156.1	7	

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

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2007

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Table 14: Olive Presses Output in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2007

Value in US \$ 1000

Presses output and Revenues and transfer	Automation Level			
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	
No. of Operating Presses	224	194	30	
Olive Presses Output	4935.6	4623.8	311.7	إنتاج نشاط عصر الزيتون
Olive Presses Return	4829.4	4520.1	309.2	عائد عصر الزيتون
Trade Margin	67.6	65.3	2.3	
Other Revenues	38.6	38.4	0.2	
Revenues and Transfers	46.6	44.8	1.8	

2007

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Table 15: Main Economic Indicators for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate, 2007

Quantity in Metric Ton and Value in US \$ 1000

Governorate\ Region	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	3731.7	3204.8	1730.8	4935.6	499.0	8869.7	36032.7	224	
West Bank	3589.9	2987.9	1617.3	4605.2	469.7	8177.7	32281.8	208	
Jenin and Tubas	490.6	360.9	342.6	703.5	68.5	1576.6	6680.5	47	
Tulkarm	654.5	178.0	151.7	329.7	21.9	606.5	2135.8	23	
Nablus	442.3	403.9	234.4	638.3	96.0	1554.3	6251.4	41	
Qalqiliya	994.7	147.0	82.1	229.1	12.8	516.1	2079.0	11	
Salfit	450.6	386.1	139.0	525.1	51.0	883.4	3443.0	23	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh*	541.7	764.1	317.2	1081.3	123.1	1599.8	5497.7	31	*
Bethlehem	14.4	100.9	93.9	194.8	21.8	352.1	1451.4	6	
Hebron	1.2	646.9	256.7	903.6	74.6	1088.9	4743.2	26	
Gaza Strip	141.8	217.1	113.4	330.5	29.2	692.0	3750.9	16	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	146.1	120.6	52.3	172.9	14.9	413.9	2215.7	9	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	-4.3	96.5	61.0	157.5	14.4	278.1	1535.3	7	

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

*

2007

:16

Table 16: Main Economic Indicators for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2007

Value in US \$ 1000

Indicator	Automation Level			
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	
No. of Operating Presses	224	194	30	
Pressed Olive Quantity	36032.7	33362.6	2670.2	
Extracted Oil Quantity	8869.7	8261.0	608.7	
Compensation of Employees	499.0	430.4	68.6	
Olive Presses Output Value	4935.6	4623.8	311.7	
Intermediate Consumption	1730.8	1602.6	128.1	
Gross Value Added	3204.8	3021.2	183.6	
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	3731.7	3736.2	-4.4	

2007

:17

Table 17: Number of Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Methods of Waste Disposal and Governorate, 2007

Governorate\ Region	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	18	1	205	19	58	39	108	21	63	41	99	224	*
West Bank	4	1	203	19	58	29	102	21	63	31	93	208	
Jenin and Tubas	0	1	46	9	17	0	21	11	21	0	15	47	
Tulkarm	0	0	23	0	10	6	7	0	10	6	7	23	
Nablus	0	0	41	0	14	9	18	0	14	10	17	41	
Qalqiliya	1	0	10	0	0	3	8	0	0	4	7	11	
Salfit	0	0	23	0	12	0	11	0	13	0	10	23	
Ramallah and Al-Bireh*	1	0	30	9	2	3	17	9	2	3	17	31	
Bethlehem	1	0	5	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	6	
Hebron	1	0	25	1	3	5	17	1	3	5	17	26	
Gaza Strip	14	0	2	0	0	10	6	0	0	10	6	16	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah	8	0	1	0	0	8	1	0	0	8	1	9	
Khan Yunis and Rafah	6	0	1	0	0	2	5	0	0	2	5	7	

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

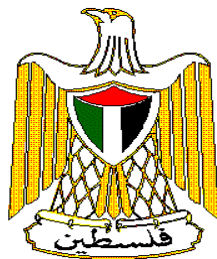
*

2007

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Table 18: Number of Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Methods of Waste Disposal and Automation Level, 2007

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	18	1	205	19	58	39	108	21	63	41	99	224	
Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	4	0	26	0	7	5	18	0	7	5	18	30	
Full Automatic Presses	14	1	179	19	51	34	90	21	56	36	81	194	



Palestinian National Authority Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Olive Presses Survey 2007 Main Findings

April, 2008

“Cover Price \$9US”\$

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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 thirteenth 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 2007. Hopefully, we were satisfying the need of data users and researchers to draw the economic policies in this critical stage of Palestinian development.

April, 2008

Luay Shabaneh, PH.D
President

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Introduction

Olive production constitutes a major activity in the Palestinian Territory. It not only preserves 925.5 thousand dunums of land which constituted 50.7% of the cultivated area and 81.4% of the area cultivated with fruit trees in the 2005/ 2006 agricultural year, but it also contributes to the social and economic well-being of Palestinians; the value of olive production amounted to US \$116.6 million which represents 19.4% of agricultural production value and 56.7% of fruit trees value.¹ Most olive production is used for oil extraction, which is considered to be 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 twelfth survey.

1.1 Objectives:

The objective of the survey was to obtain data about 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 presents the introduction, the objectives and the structure of the report. The second chapter contains concepts and definitions. The third chapter describes the main findings indicated by figures. The fourth chapter explains the methodology, including the questionnaire, frame, coverage, field work, data processing and tabulation, while the fifth chapter deals with data quality.

⁽¹⁾ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2008. Agricultural Statistics, 2005/2006. Ramallah – Palestine.

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 can differ 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 not operating during the year 2006 due to administrative, technical or economic reasons.
Completely Closed Presses:	Includes all olive presses 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. It is considered as a byproduct.
Disposal Liquid (Zebar):	The olive liquid remainder (waste) after the olive pressing.

Chapter Three

Main Findings

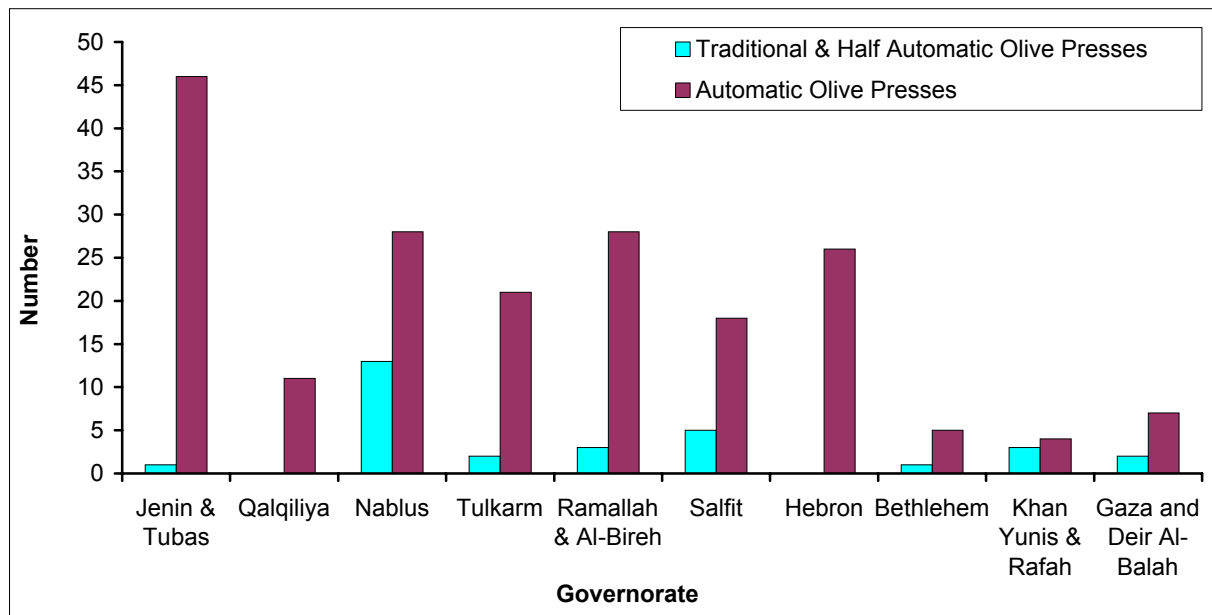
This chapter presents the main findings of the olive press survey, which were conducted in the fourth quarter of 2007.

3.1 Number of Presses:

Results show that there were 265 olive presses in the Palestinian Territory in the year 2007, of which 224 were operating, while 41 were temporarily closed. The distribution of operating presses by automation level was as follows: 194 full automatic and 30 half automatic and traditional presses.

Data indicate that operating presses were concentrated in the Northern West Bank governorates, especially in Nablus, Jenin, and Tubas Governorates; there were 41 presses in Nablus, of which 28 were automatic, followed by Jenin and Tubas where there were 47 presses, of which 46 were automatic. On the other hand, in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorates there were 31 presses, of which 28 were automatic; in Hebron there were 26 presses, all of them automatic. Also in Gaza Strip there were 16 operating presses, 11 of them automatic.

Figure 1: Number of Operating Olive Presses by Automation Level and Governorate, 2007



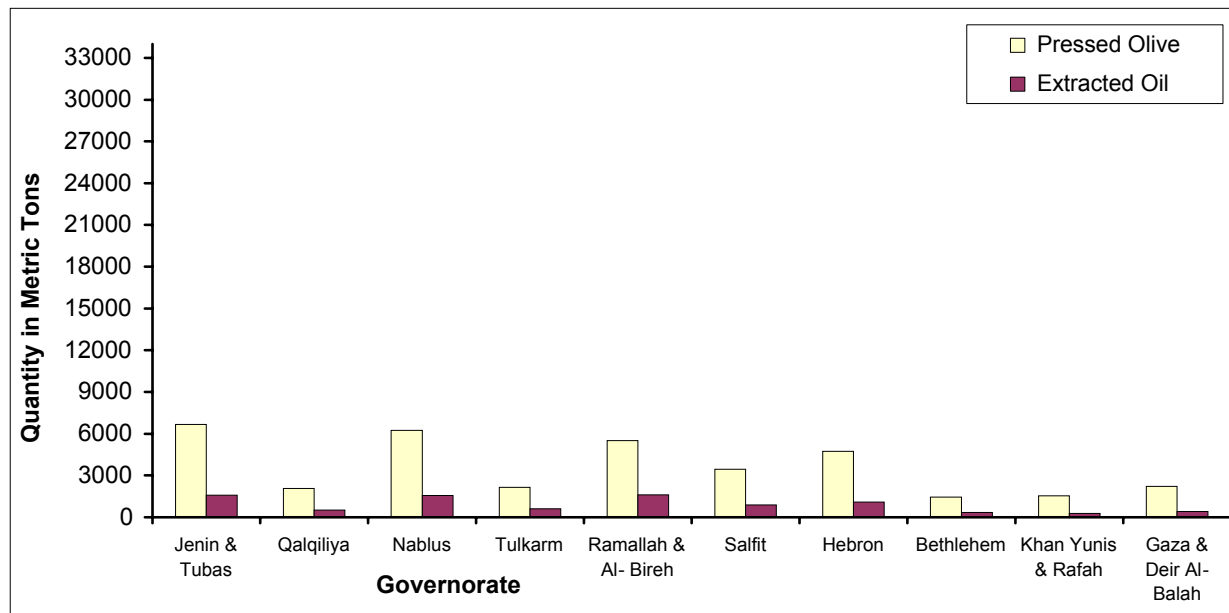
3.2 Year of Establishment:

The results indicate that 35.7% of operating presses were established after the year 2000, 26.3% of them were established during the 1990s, 21.4% were established during the 1980s and 16.5% were established before 1980. The results also show an obvious trend towards the establishment of full automatic presses during the last two decades.

3.3 Quantity of Pressed Olive:

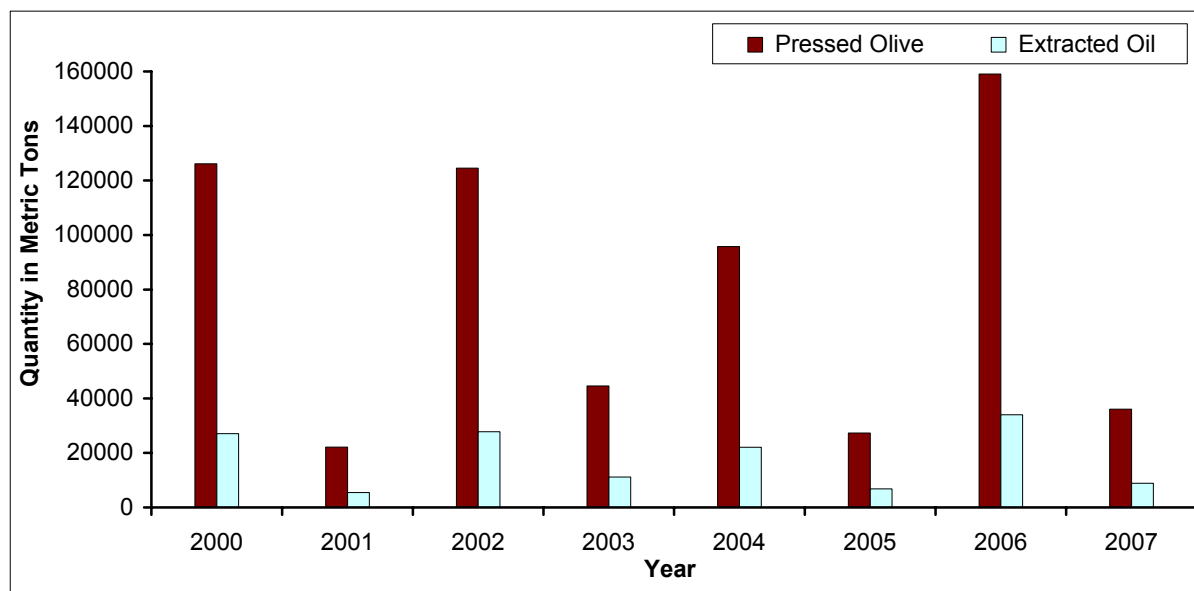
The total quantity of pressed olives in 2007 was 36,032.7 tons, of which 18.5% was in Jenin Governorate and Tubas, followed by Nablus Governorate with 17.3%. The quantity of extracted oil was 8,869.7 tons in 2007, compared to 34,002 tons in 2006 which were extracted from 159,059 tons of olives.

Figure 2: Quantity of Pressed Olives and Extracted Oil in the Palestinian Territory, by Governorate, 2007



Results show that the year 2006 had the highest quantities within the period 2000-2007.

Figure 3: Quantity of Pressed Olive and Extracted Oil in Palestinian Territory for the Years, 2000-2007



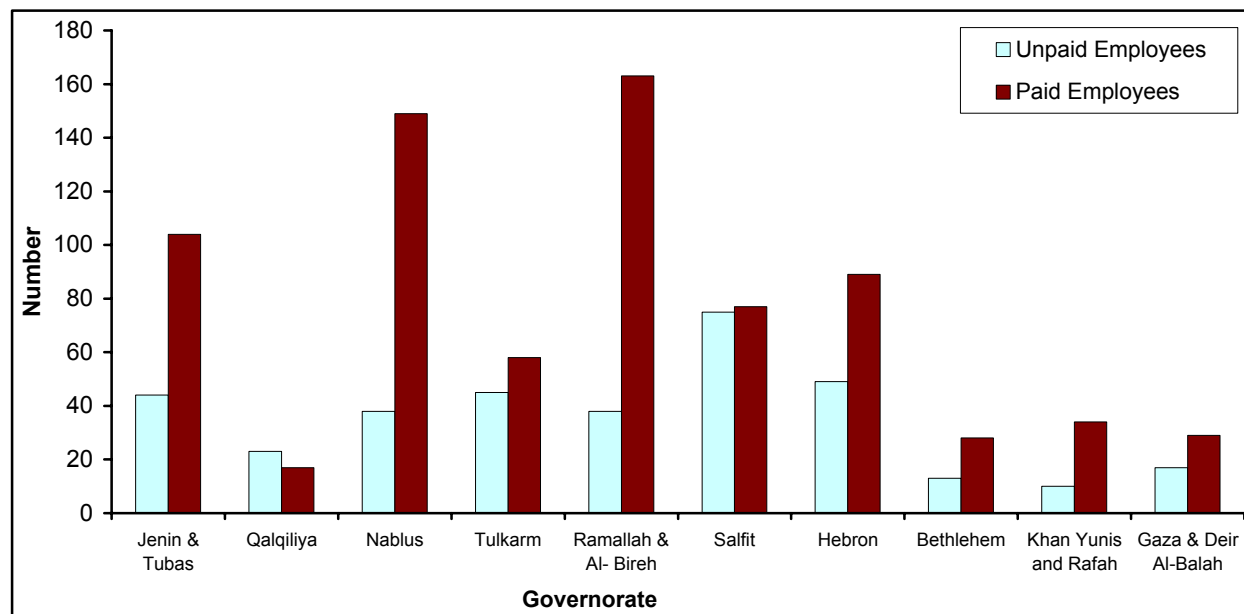
3.4 Extraction Rate:

The results show that the extraction rate in the Palestinian Territory reached 24.6%. Taking into account that the extraction rate varies by Governorate, it reached the highest level with 29.1% in Tulkarm Governorate, and the lowest in Khan Yunis and Rafah Governorates at 18.1%.

3.5 Employment and Compensation of Employees:

The results show that 1,100 employees participated in olive pressing activities in the year 2007, of which 68.0% were paid employees; the number of employees in 2006 was 1,595. Concerning compensation of paid employees the results show that it reached US\$ 499 thousand in the year 2007 compared with US\$ 1,099.3 thousand in 2006.

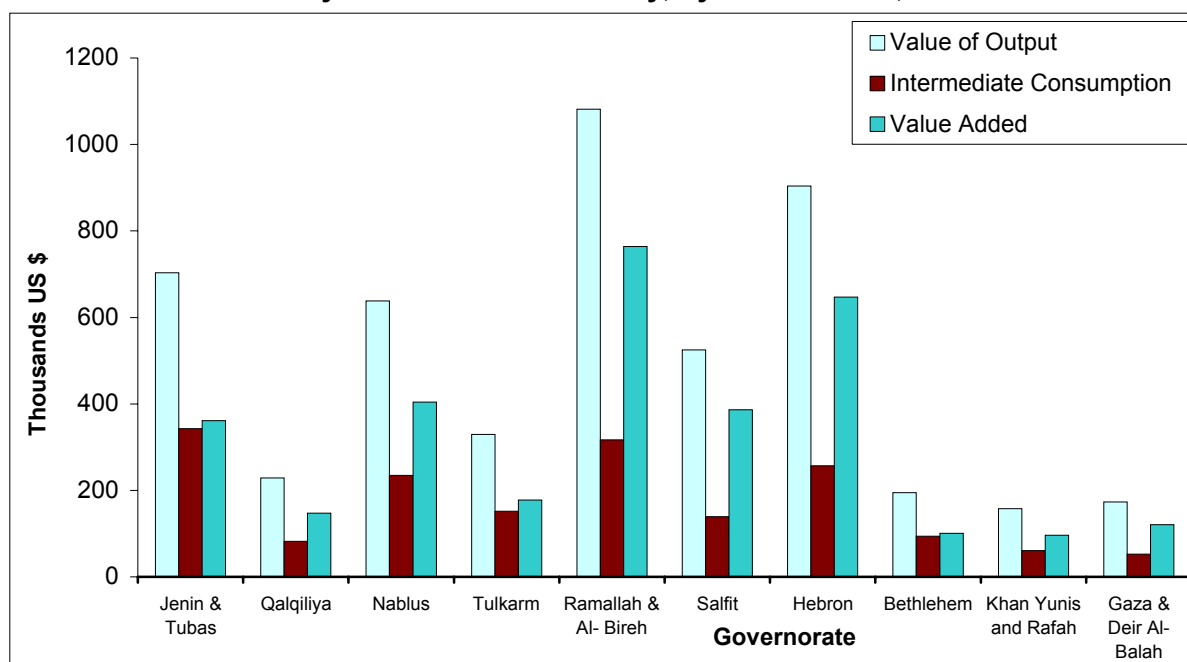
Figure 4: Distribution of Employees in Olive Presses Activity in Palestinian Territory, by Governorate, 2007



3.6 Value Added, Intermediate Consumption and Output:

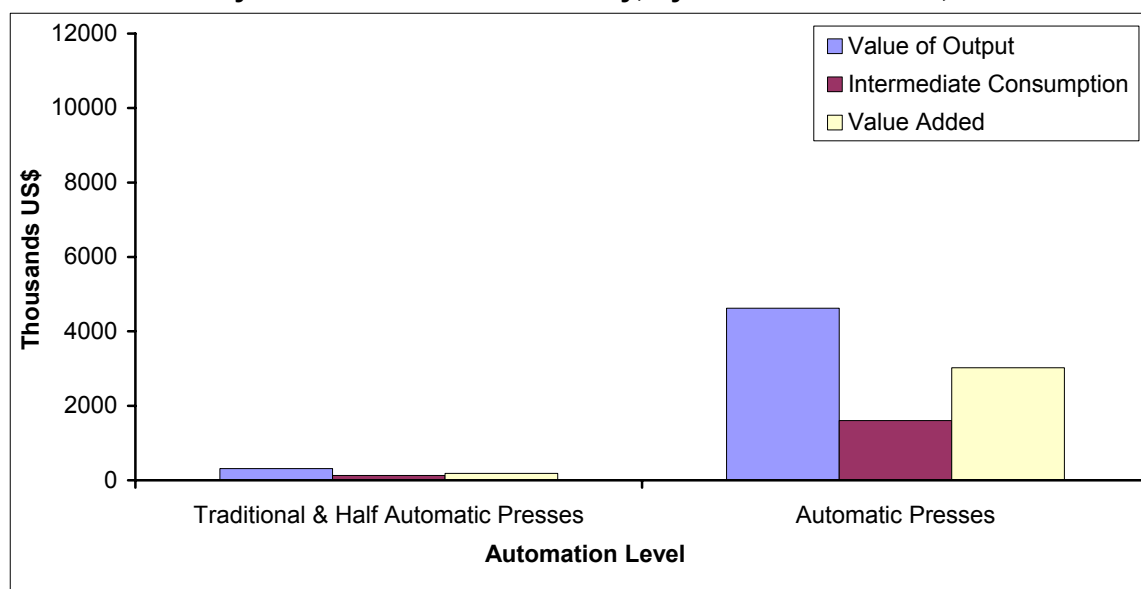
The value added of olive pressing activities amounted to US\$ 3,204.8 thousand in 2007, compared with US\$ 9,554.6 thousand in 2006, whereas the intermediate consumption and output of olive presses amounted to US\$ 1,730.8 in 2007 and US\$ 4,935.6 thousand, respectively.

Figure 5: Value of Output, Intermediate Consumption and Value Added of Olive Presses Activity in Palestinian Territory, by Governorate, 2007



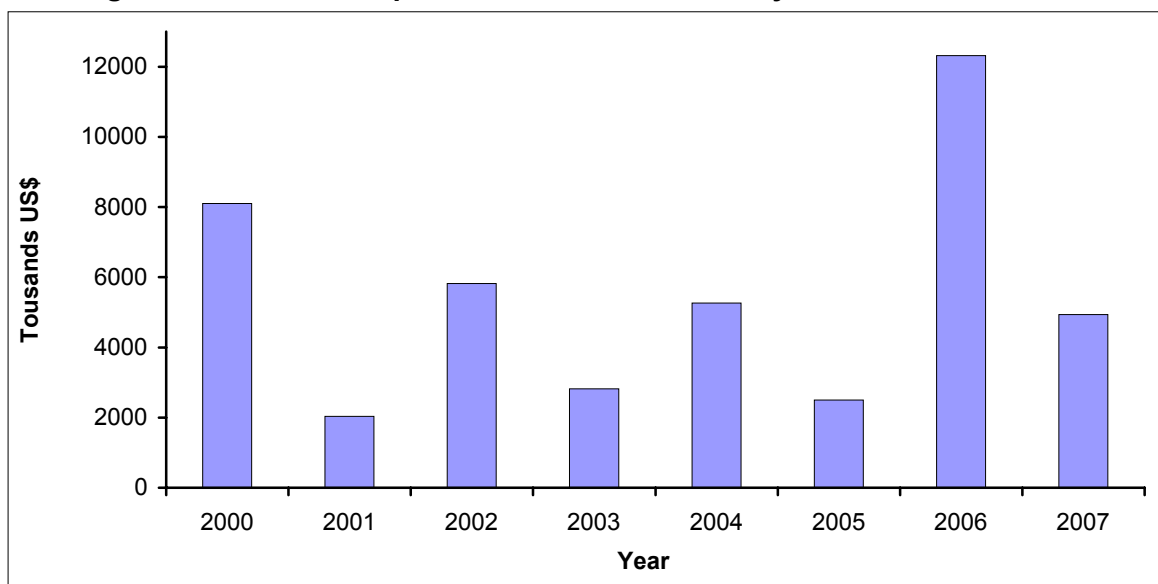
The results indicate that automatic presses record the highest percentage of total value added at 94.3%, intermediate consumption at 92.6%, and output at 93.7% followed by traditional & half automatic presses with 5.7%, 7.4%, and 6.3% respectively.

Figure 6: Value of Output, Intermediate Consumption and Value Added of Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory, by Automation Level, 2007



The results show obvious high value of output over the years 2002, 2004, 2006, 2007, and 2000, and the highest value of output is US\$ 12,319.4 thousand in 2006; it amounted to US\$ 2,033 thousand in 2001, but the years 2001, 2003 and 2005 show low value of output amounting to US\$ 2,033 thousand, US\$ 2,818 thousand and US\$ 2,502 thousand respectively.

7Figure 7: Value of Output of Olive Presses Activity for the Years 2000- 200



3.7 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 44.2%, and 48.2% respectively. Automatic presses recorded the highest percentage of use of tight cesspit was to dispose of the liquid wastes and wastewater, 41.8%, and 46.4% respectively.

Olive pulp cake (*Jift*) is considered as an important energy source, especially in the rural areas, for 91.5% of olive presses. *Jift* is returned to the farmers.

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 that 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 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 includes 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 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 in-kind 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 to provide information about 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 2007. 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 14/10/2007 - 18/10/2007, also one refresher day was conducted for two fieldworkers through he video conference in Gaza Strip.

In Phase 2 data collection (questionnaires) started in 18/10/2007. 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%; 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:

With the twelfth round of Olive Presses survey for the year 2007 completed, 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 was 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 was 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: 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 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 north, middle, and south of West Bank by project management; on the other hand, Gaza governorates could not be visited because of Israeli closure.
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 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. Similarity was observed between the Ministry of Agriculture estimations and PCBS results: 99.2% for olive quantities and 93.8% for oil quantities.

5.3 Technical Notes:

1. Financial data was collected in NIS, but it was converted and published in US \$, by using average exchange rate from October to December 2006: 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 Jerusalem Governorate presses were included in Ramallah & Al- Bireh Governorate.
5. Methodology of computing fixed assets has changed by including additional new acquisitions for every press from the year of establishment to the year of survey 2007.

Executive Summary

Results show that there are 265 olive presses in the Palestinian Territory in the year 2007, of which 224 are operating, while 41 are temporarily closed. The distribution of operating presses by automation level is as follow: 194 full automatic, 30 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.

The total quantity of pressed olives in 2007 is 36,032.7 tons, where the quantity of extracted oil is 8,869.7 tons in 2007.

Results show that there is 1,100 employees participated in olive pressing activities in the year 2007, out of them 68.0% are paid employees. As of compensation of paid employees the results show that it reached 499 thousand US\$ in the year 2007.

The value added of olive pressing activity amounted to US\$ 3,204.8 thousand, whereas the intermediate consumption and output of olive presses amounted to US\$ 1,730.8 and 4,935.6 thousand respectively. Results also indicate that automatic presses record the highest percentage of total value added with 94.3% and intermediate consumption with 92.6% and output with 93.7%.

Results show that most of the olive presses used the tight cesspit to dispose the liquid wastes (zebar) and waste water, at 44.2%, and 48.2% respectively. And automatic presses record the highest percentage of used tight cesspit to dispose the liquid wastes and waste water, at 41.8%, and 46.4% respectively.