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Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

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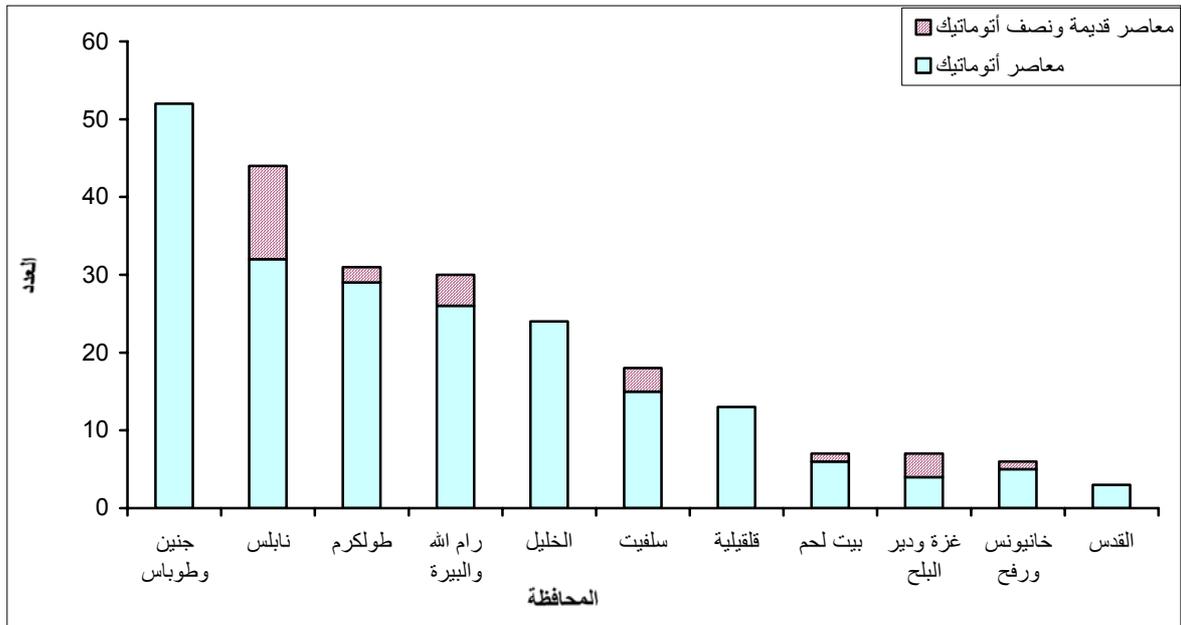
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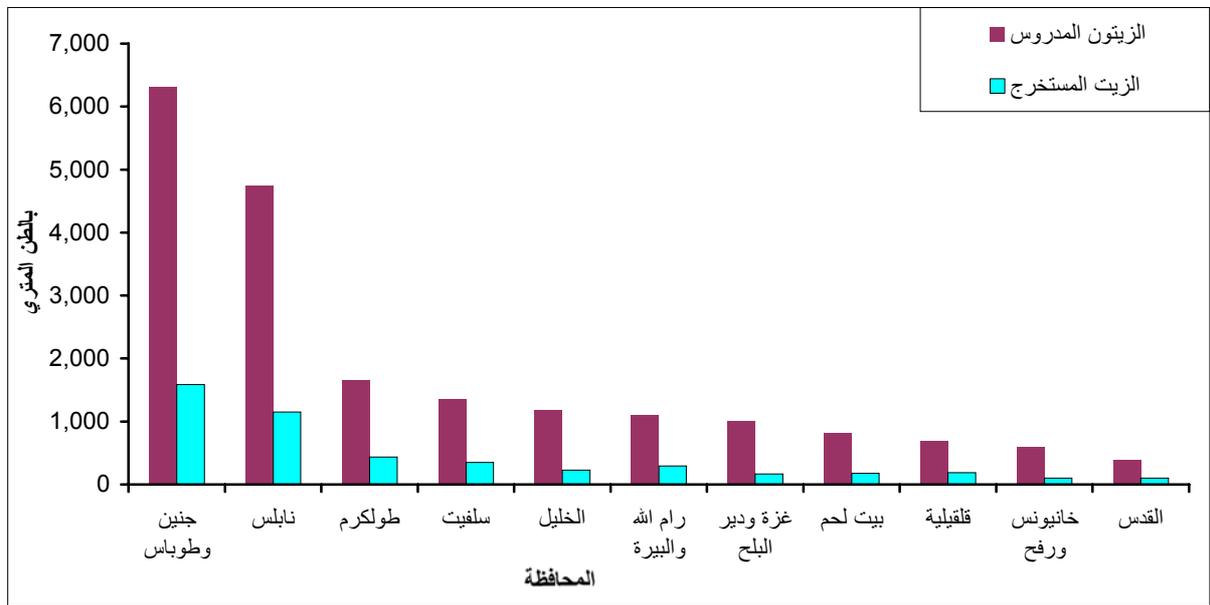
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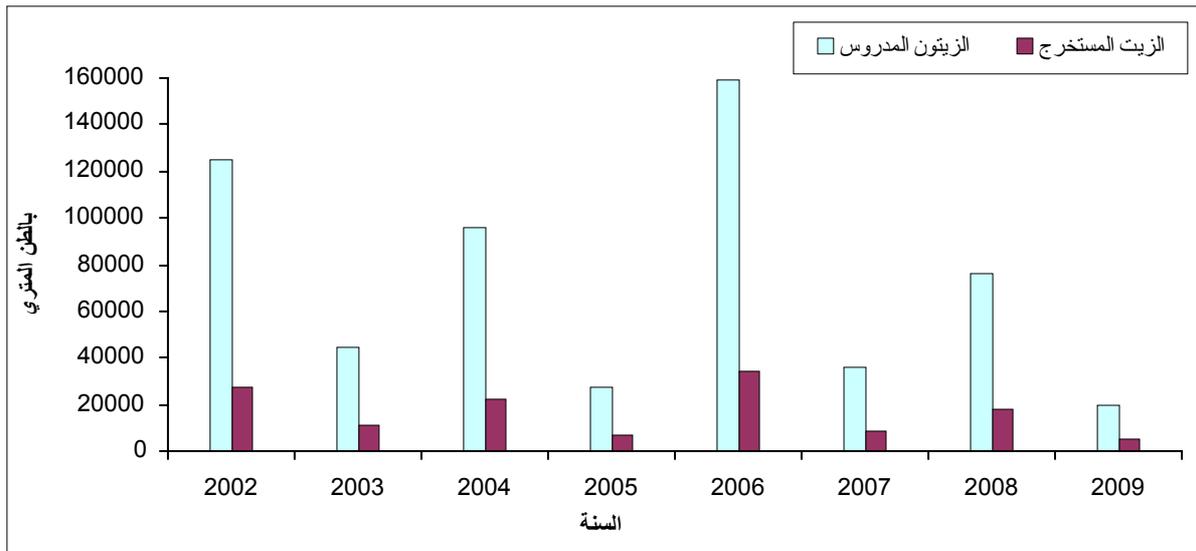
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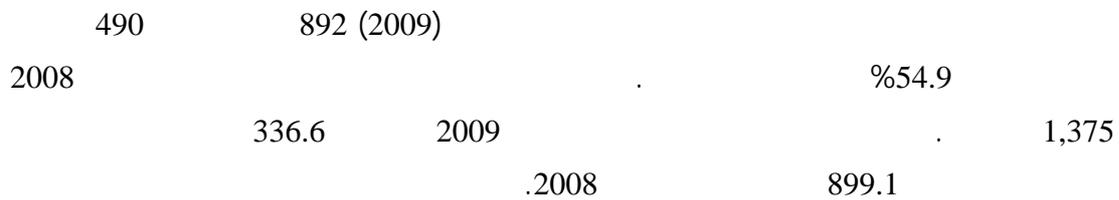
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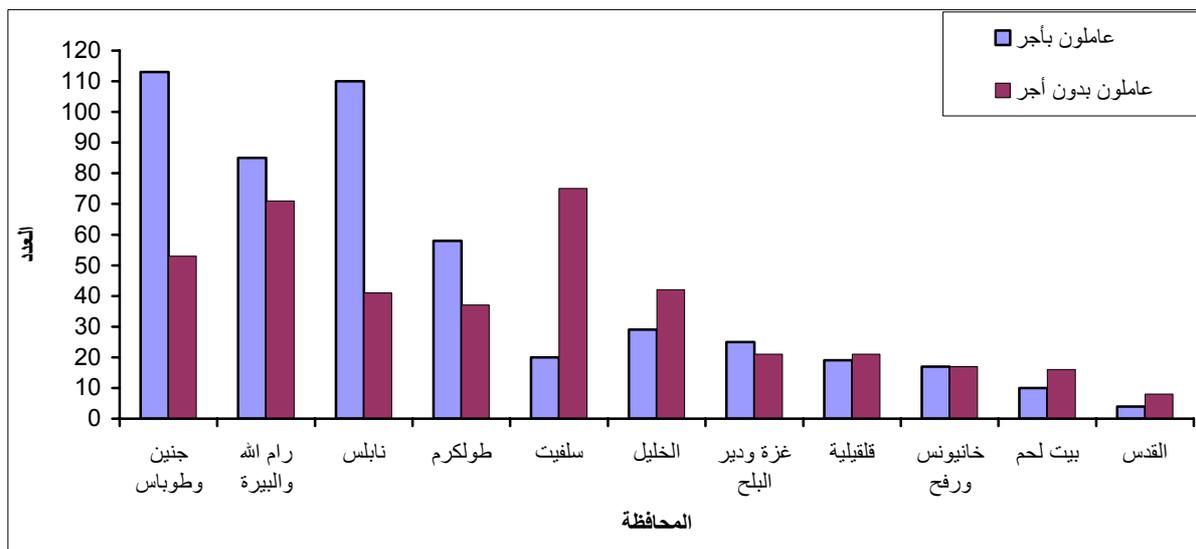
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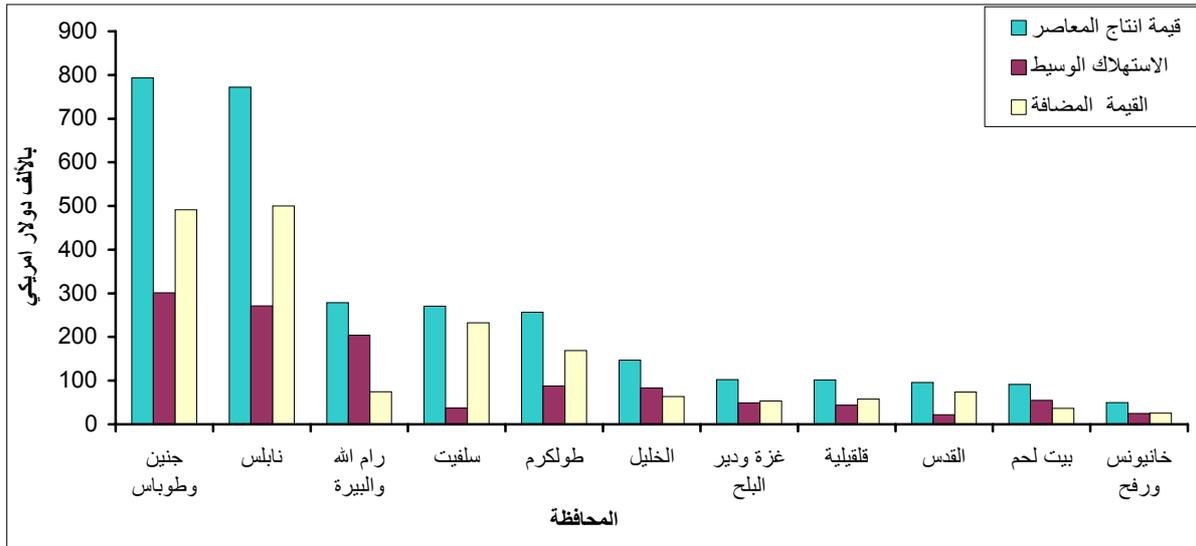


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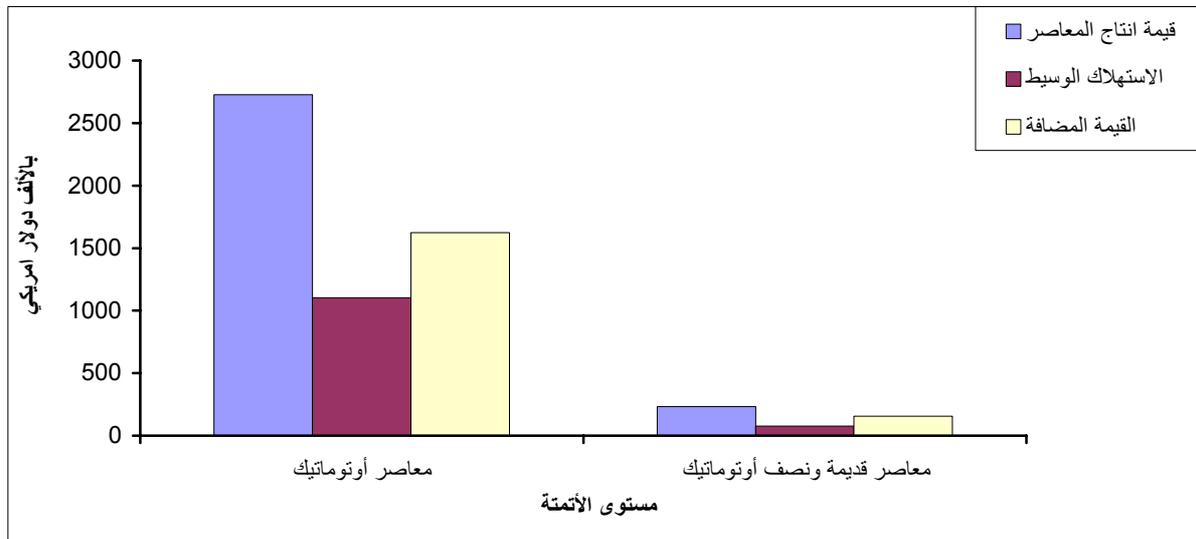
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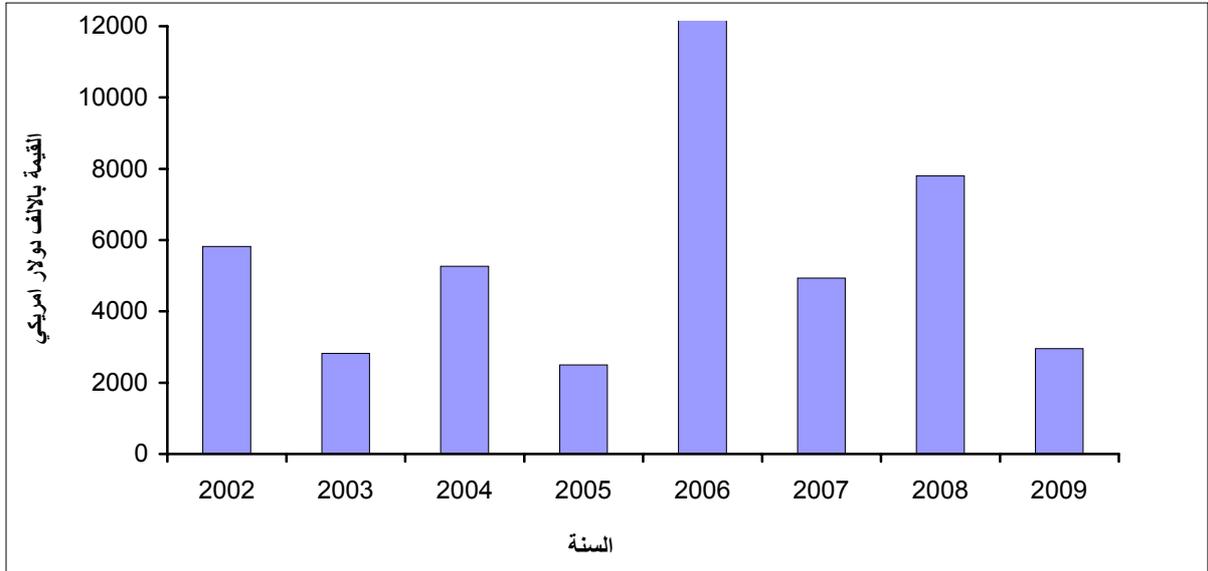
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Tables

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Table 1: Basic Changes for the Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory, 2002- 2009

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

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Variable	Year							
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Total Operating Olive Presses	235	264	224	246	203	242	215	246
No. of Olive Presses Temporarily Closed	45	32	41	20	84	43	62	27
Quantity of Olive Pressed	19,860.4	76,387.8	36,032.7	159,059.0	27,310.0	95,765.0	44,573.0	124,564.0
Quantity of Oil Extracted	4,771.3	17,583.9	8,869.7	34,002.0	6,790.0	22,106.0	11,163.0	27,744.0
No. of Employees	892	1,375	1,100	1,595	611	1,110	954	1,840
No. of Unpaid Employees	402	347	352	499	246	287	248	430
No. of Paid Employees	490	1,028	748	1,096	365	823	706	1,410
Compensation of Employees	336.6	899.1	499.0	1,099.3	283.0	819.0	468.0	950.0
Opening Book Value*	25,689.4	20,723.4	11,869.0	14,458.8	12,774.0	10,796.0	11,270.0	10,476.0
New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets	1,367.9	7,560.6	3,811.2	5,348.0	1,161.0	3,049.0	564.0	3,064.0
Writtinoffs and Losses and Sold Assets	0.2	373.6	9.8	22.0	89.0	109.0	0.0	25.0
Depreciation	2,551.4	2,597.5	1,639.0	1,997.9	1,563.0	1,933.0	1,885.0	2,020.0
Closing Book Value	24,505.7	25,313.0	14,031.5	17,786.9	12,283.0	11,802.0	9,949.0	11,495.0
Olive Presses Output	2,959.3	7,799.9	4,935.6	12,319.4	2,502.0	5,266.0	2,818.0	5,819.0
Intermediate Consumption	1,180.4	2,582.2	1,730.8	2,764.8	889.0	1,785.0	820.0	1,752.0
Gross Value Added	1,778.9	5,217.7	3,204.8	9,554.6	1,613.0	3,481.0	1,998.0	4,067.0
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	1,261.3	7,017.8	3,731.7	4,991.7	1,072.0	2,941.0	482.0	3,038.0

* Differences in results between opening book value in a certain year and closing book value in previous year, is due to the varying data for operating olive presses that differ from year to year.

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Table 2: Number of Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Operational Status and Governorate, 2009

Governorate	Operational Status			
	Total	Operating	Temporarily Closed	
Palestinian Territory	280	235	45	
West Bank	262	222	40	
Jenin and Tubas*	59	52	7	*
Tulkarm	34	31	3	
Nablus	55	44	11	
Qalqiliya	17	13	4	
Salfit	26	18	8	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh	35	30	5	
Jerusalem	3	3	0	
Bethlehem	7	7	0	
Hebron	26	24	2	
Gaza Strip	18	13	5	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah*	9	7	2	*
Khan Yunis and Rafah*	9	6	3	*

* The Data of selected Governorates were merged to maintain data confidentiality as stated in the General Statistics Law 2000.

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Table 3: Number of Operating Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level and Year of Establishment, 2009

Year of Establishment	Number of Olive Presses by Automation Level			
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	
Total	235	209	26	
Before 1960	4	2	2	1960
1960-1969	6	3	3	1969-1960
1970-1979	13	9	4	1979-1970
1980-1989	42	38	4	1989-1980
1990-1999	55	50	5	1999-1990
After 2000	115	107	8	2000

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Table 4: Quantity of Olives Pressed and Oil Extracted for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level and Governorate, 2009

(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	4,771.3	19,860.4	235	4,473.2	18,613.3	209	298.1	1,247.1	26	
West Bank	4,504.4	18,258.2	222	4,236.4	17,200.3	200	268.0	1,057.9	22	
Jenin and Tubas*	1,584.6	6,303.9	52	1,584.6	6,303.9	52	0.0	0.0	0	*
Tulkarm	434.0	1,654.2	31	421.3	1,607.3	29	12.7	46.9	2	
Nablus	1,149.2	4,751.9	44	1,002.4	4,158.5	32	146.8	593.4	12	
Qalqiliya	187.0	695.8	13	187.0	695.8	13	0.0	0.0	0	
Salfit	349.2	1,359.3	18	271.5	1,079.7	15	77.7	279.6	3	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh	293.8	1,102.3	30	269.9	997.5	26	23.9	104.8	4	
Jerusalem	102.6	388.8	3	102.6	388.8	3	0.0	0.0	0	
Bethlehem	176.8	813.7	7	169.9	780.5	6	6.9	33.2	1	
Hebron	227.2	1,188.3	24	227.2	1,188.3	24	0.0	0.0	0	
Gaza Strip	266.9	1602.2	13	236.8	1,413.0	9	30.1	189.2	4	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah*	167.7	1,008.9	7	144.2	859.2	4	23.5	149.7	3	*
Khan Yunis and Rafah*	99.2	593.3	6	92.6	553.8	5	6.6	39.5	1	*

* The Data of selected Governorates were merged to maintain data confidentiality as stated in the General Statistics Law 2000.

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Table 5: Number of Persons Engaged and Compensation of Paid Employees for Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate, 2009

(Value in US \$ 1000)

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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	336.6	490	402	892	235	
West Bank	312.7	448	364	812	222	
Jenin and Tubas*	111.2	113	53	166	52	*
Tulkarm	25.0	58	37	95	31	
Nablus	65.4	110	41	151	44	
Qalqiliya	8.2	19	21	40	13	
Salfit	10.5	20	75	95	18	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh	57.4	85	71	156	30	
Jerusalem	4.8	4	8	12	3	
Bethlehem	7.3	10	16	26	7	
Hebron	22.9	29	42	71	24	
Gaza Strip	23.9	42	38	80	13	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah*	14.1	25	21	46	7	*
Khan Yunis and Rafah*	9.8	17	17	34	6	*

* The Data of selected Governorates were merged to maintain data confidentiality as stated in the General Statistics Law 2000.

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Table 6: Number of Persons Engaged and Compensation of Paid Employees for Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2009

(Value in US \$ 1000)

()

Number and Compensation of Employees	Automation Level		
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses
No. of Operating Presses	235	209	26
Total no. of Person Engaged	892	767	125
No. of Unpaid Employment	402	356	46
No. of Paid Employees	490	411	79
Compensation of Paid Employees	336.6	301.8	34.8

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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, 2009

(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	25.2	22.0	1,180.4	258.3	376.7	140.2	405.2	235	
West Bank	25.2	17.9	1,106.7	233.1	358.2	132.0	383.4	222	
Jenin and Tubas*	9.7	3.4	301.6	71.3	99.9	19.2	111.2	52	*
Tulkarm	3.0	2.4	87.6	25.2	20.4	5.4	36.6	31	
Nablus	3.0	2.7	271.5	38.3	94.1	23.9	115.2	44	
Qalqiliya	0.6	1.7	43.7	13.8	12.9	3.2	13.8	13	
Salfit	0.6	1.4	37.7	8.0	15.4	5.0	9.3	18	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh	6.4	1.4	203.9	36.7	64.5	42.8	59.9	30	
Jerusalem	1.0	0.1	22.2	5.0	7.4	3.7	6.1	3	
Bethlehem	0.8	3.5	54.8	13.1	18.2	14.0	9.5	7	
Hebron	0.1	1.3	83.7	21.7	25.4	14.8	21.8	24	
Gaza Strip	0.0	4.1	73.7	25.2	18.5	8.2	21.8	13	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah*	0.0	3.0	49.2	19.6	12.2	5.4	12.0	7	*
Khan Yunis and Rafah*	0.0	1.1	24.5	5.6	6.3	2.8	9.8	6	*

* The Data of selected Governorates were merged to maintain data confidentiality as stated in the General Statistics Law 2000.

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Table 8: Intermediate Consumption, Taxes, Fees, Transfers, and Payments for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2009

(Value in US \$ 1000)

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Item	Automation Level		
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses
No. of Operating Presses	235	209	26
Intermediate Consumption	1,180.4	1,103.5	76.9
Material Inputs	405.2	374.2	31.0
Fuel and Oil	140.2	133.3	6.9
Water and Electricity	376.7	350.1	26.6
Other Expenditures	258.3	245.9	12.4
Taxes and Fees	22.0	20.3	1.7
Transfers and Payments	25.2	24.2	1.0

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Table 9: Fixed Assets for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate, 2009

(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	24,505.7	2,551.6	0.2	1,367.9	25,689.3	235	
West Bank	22,067.6	2,381.7	0.1	999.9	23,449.5	222	
Jenin and Tubas*	4,689.9	585.9	0.0	794.2	4,481.6	52	*
Tulkarm	2,884.0	303.9	0.0	16.1	3,171.8	31	
Nablus	4,180.6	516.1	0.0	35.4	4,661.3	44	
Qalqiliya	1,083.9	116.0	0.0	8.6	1,191.3	13	
Salfit	2,695.4	307.9	0.0	0.0	3,003.3	18	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh	3,486.7	211.9	0.1	116.3	3,582.4	30	
Jerusalem	605.8	40.5	0.0	0.0	646.3	3	
Bethlehem	970.2	84.9	0.0	24.0	1,031.1	7	
Hebron	1,471.1	214.6	0.0	5.3	1,680.4	24	
Gaza Strip	2,437.8	169.9	0.1	368.0	2,239.8	13	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah*	849.8	80.5	0.1	21.3	909.1	7	*
Khan Yunis and Rafah*	1,588.0	89.4	0.0	346.7	1,330.7	6	*

* The Data of selected Governorates were merged to maintain data confidentiality as stated in the General Statistics Law 2000.

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Table 10: Fixed Assets for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2009

(Value in US \$ 1000)

()

Fixed Assets	Automation Level		
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses
No. of Operating Presses	235	209	26
Opening Book Value	25,689.4	23,162.1	2,527.3
New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets	1,367.9	1,353.5	14.4
Writtinoffs, Losses and Sold Assets	0.2	0.2	0.0
Depreciation	2,551.4	2,447.6	103.8
Closing Book Value	24,505.7	22,067.7	2,438.0

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Table 11: New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate, 2009

(Value in US \$ 1000)

()

Governorate	New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets				No. of Operating Presses	
	Total	Other Fixed Assets	Machineries & Equipment	Buildings & Constructions		
Palestinian Territory	1,367.9	150.7	1,090.3	126.9	235	
West Bank	999.9	43.5	882.7	73.8	222	
Jenin and Tubas	794.2	42.2	688.2	63.8	52	*
Tulkarm	16.1	0.0	16.1	0.0	31	
Nablus	35.4	1.3	28.8	5.3	44	
Qalqiliya	8.6	0.0	8.6	0.0	13	
Salfit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh	116.3	0.0	111.7	4.6	30	
Jerusalem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	
Bethlehem	24.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	7	
Hebron	5.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	24	
Gaza Strip	368.0	107.2	207.6	53.2	13	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah*	21.3	0.0	0.0	21.3	7	*
Khan Yunis and Rafah*	346.7	107.2	207.6	31.9	6	*

* The Data of selected Governorates were merged to maintain data confidentiality as stated in the General Statistics Law 2000.

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Table 12: New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2009

(Value in US \$ 1000)

()

New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets	Automation Level			
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	
No. of Operating Presses	235	209	26	
Gross of New Acquisitions	1,367.9	1,353.5	14.4	
Buildings & Constructions	126.9	121.6	5.3	
Machineries & Equipment	1,090.3	1,081.5	8.8	
Other Fixed Assets	150.7	150.4	0.3	

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Table 13: Olive Presses Output in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate, 2009

(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	0.0	2,959.3	7.4	30.9	2,921.0	235	
West Bank	0.0	2,807.1	7.0	24.7	2,775.4	222	
Jenin and Tubas*	0.0	793.1	6.7	15.5	770.9	52	*
Tulkarm	0.0	256.8	0.0	0.0	256.8	31	
Nablus	0.0	771.9	0.0	3.7	768.2	44	
Qalqiliya	0.0	101.7	0.0	0.0	101.7	13	
Salfit	0.0	270.2	0.0	0.0	270.2	18	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh	0.0	278.6	0.3	1.0	277.3	30	
Jerusalem	0.0	95.7	0.0	0.0	95.7	3	
Bethlehem	0.0	91.7	0.0	1.4	90.3	7	
Hebron	0.0	147.4	0.0	3.1	144.3	24	
Gaza Strip	0.0	152.2	0.4	6.2	145.6	13	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah*	0.0	102.3	0.4	3.5	98.4	7	*
Khan Yunis and Rafah*	0.0	49.9	0.0	2.7	47.2	6	*

* The Data of selected Governorates were merged to maintain data confidentiality as stated in the General Statistics Law 2000.

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Table 14: Olive Presses Output in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2009

(Value in US \$ 1000)

()

Presses output and Revenues and transfer	Automation Level		
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses
No. of Operating Presses	235	209	26
Olive Presses Output	2,959.3	2,726.9	232.4
Olive Presses Return	2,921.0	2,689.8	231.2
Trade Margin	30.9	29.9	1.0
Other Revenues	7.4	7.2	0.2
Revenues and Transfers	0.0	0.0	0.0

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Table 15: Main Economic Indicators for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Governorate, 2009

(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	1,261.3	1,778.9	1,180.4	2,959.3	336.6	4,771.3	19,860.4	235	
West Bank	999.8	1,700.4	1,106.7	2,807.1	312.7	4,504.4	18,258.2	222	
Jenin and Tubas*	794.2	491.5	301.6	793.1	111.2	1,584.6	6,303.9	52	*
Tulkarm	16.1	169.2	87.6	256.8	25.0	434.0	1,654.2	31	
Nablus	35.4	500.4	271.5	771.9	65.4	1,149.2	4,751.9	44	
Qalqiliya	8.6	58.0	43.7	101.7	8.2	187.0	695.8	13	
Salfit	0.0	232.5	37.7	270.2	10.5	349.2	1,359.3	18	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh	116.2	74.7	203.9	278.6	57.4	293.8	1,102.3	30	
Jerusalem	0.0	73.5	22.2	95.7	4.8	102.6	388.8	3	
Bethlehem	24.0	36.9	54.8	91.7	7.3	176.8	813.7	7	
Hebron	5.3	63.7	83.7	147.4	22.9	227.2	1,188.3	24	
Gaza Strip	261.5	78.5	73.7	152.2	24.0	266.9	1602.2	13	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah*	21.1	53.1	49.2	102.3	14.1	167.7	1,008.9	7	*
Khan Yunis and Rafah*	240.4	25.4	24.5	49.9	9.8	99.2	593.3	6	*

* The Data of selected Governorates were merged to maintain data confidentiality as stated in the General Statistics Law 2000.

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2009

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Table 16: Main Economic Indicators for Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory by Automation Level, 2009

(Value in US \$ 1000)

()

Indicator	Automation Level		
	Total	Full Automatic Presses	Traditional & Half Automatic Presses
No. of Operating Presses	235	209	26
Pressed Olive Quantity	19,860.4	18,613.3	1,247.1
Extracted Oil Quantity	4,771.3	4,473.2	298.1
Compensation of Employees	336.6	301.8	34.8
Olive Presses Output Value	2,959.3	2,726.9	232.4
Intermediate Consumption	1,180.4	1,103.5	76.9
Gross Value Added	1,778.9	1,623.4	155.5
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	1,261.3	1,246.9	14.4

2009

:17

Table 17: Number of Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Methods of Waste Disposal and Governorate, 2009

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	13	3	219	15	121	42	57	17	124	41	53	235	
West Bank	4	2	216	15	121	30	56	17	124	29	52	222	
Jenin and Tubas*	0	1	51	6	43	0	3	6	43	0	3	52	*
Tulkarm	0	0	31	2	18	5	6	3	18	5	5	31	
Nablus	0	0	44	3	12	7	22	4	14	7	19	44	
Qalqiliya	0	0	13	0	5	1	7	0	6	1	6	13	
Salfit	0	0	18	0	16	0	2	0	16	0	2	18	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh	0	0	30	4	14	6	6	4	12	7	7	30	
Jerusalem	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	3	
Bethlehem	4	0	3	0	0	4	3	0	1	3	3	7	
Hebron	0	0	24	0	13	5	6	0	13	5	6	24	
Gaza Strip	9	1	3	0	0	12	1	0	0	12	1	13	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah*	6	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	7	*
Khan Yunis and Rafah*	3	0	3	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	1	6	*

* The Data of selected Governorates were merged to maintain data confidentiality as stated in the General Statistics Law 2000.

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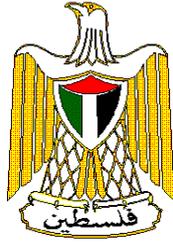
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2009

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Table 18: Number of Olive Presses in the Palestinian Territory by Methods of Waste Disposal and Automation Level, 2009

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	13	3	219	15	121	42	57	17	124	41	53	235
Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	3	1	22	0	8	6	12	0	9	6	11	26
Full Automatic Presses	10	2	197	15	113	36	45	17	115	35	42	209



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

**Olive Presses Survey 2009
Main Results**

April, 2010

“Cover Price 3 US\$”

PAGE NUMBERS OF ENGLISH TEXT ARE PRINTED IN SQUARE BRACKETS.
TABLES ARE PRINTED IN THE ARABIC ORDER FROM RIGHT TO LEFT

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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 and, therefore, needs to be considered in any developmental plans in the Palestinian Territory.

PCBS focused on the olive production sub-sector since its very early statistical activities, by implementing an annual survey of olive presses, particularly looking at its agriculture side, since 1995. This edition is the fifteenth issue in that series.

PCBS hopes that the data of this report gives a clear idea about the main indicators of the olive season in the year 2009. Hopefully, this report meets the needs of data users and researchers in developing the economic policies in this critical stage of Palestinian development.

April- 2010

**Ola Awad
Acting President**

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Executive Summary

Results show that there were 280 olive presses in the Palestinian Territory in the year 2009, of which 235 were operating, while 45 were temporarily closed. The distribution of operating presses by automation level was as follows: 209 full automatic, 26 half automatic and traditional presses. Data indicate that operating presses were concentrated in North of the West Bank, especially in Jenin and Tubas, and Nablus Governorates.

The total quantity of pressed olives in 2009 was 19,860.4 tons, and the quantity of extracted oil was 4,771.3 tons in 2009.

Results show that there were 892 persons engaged participating in olive pressing activities in the year 2009, out of them 54.9% were paid employees. Regarding compensation of paid employees the results show that it reached US\$ 336.6 thousand in the year 2009.

The value added of olive pressing activity amounted to US\$ 1.8 million, whereas the intermediate consumption and output of olive presses amounted to US\$ 1.2 and US\$ 3.0 million respectively. Results also indicate that automatic presses record the highest percentage of total value added with 91.3% and with 93.5% from intermediate consumption and with 92.1% from output.

Results show that most of the olive presses used the tight cesspit to dispose of the liquid wastes (zebar) and waste water, at 52.8%, and 51.5% respectively. Automatic presses record the highest percentage of using the tight cesspit to dispose the liquid wastes and waste water, at 55.0%, and 54.1% respectively.

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Chapter One

Introduction

Olive production constitutes a major activity in the economy of the Palestinian Territory. It not only preserves 950.7 thousand dunums of land, representing 51.2% of the cultivated area and 81.1% of the area cultivated with fruit trees in the 2007/ 2008 agricultural year, but it also contributes to the social and economic well-being of Palestinians. The value of olive production represents 6.9% of the value of agricultural production and 35.9 % of the value of fruit trees.⁽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 fifth 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, 2010. Agricultural Statistics, 2007/2008. 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).

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.

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.

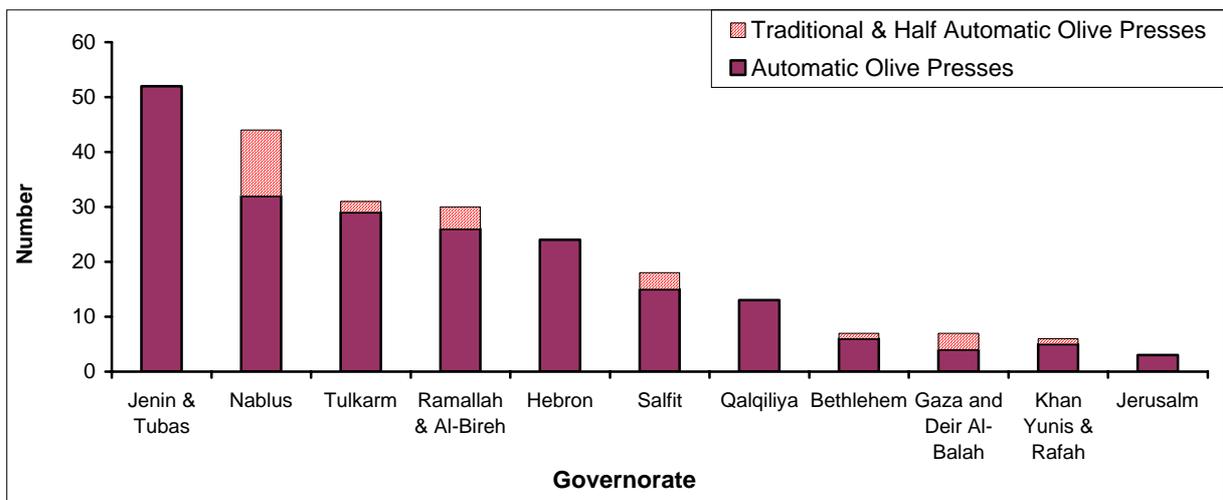
Main Findings

This chapter presents the main findings of the olive presses survey 2009.

3.1 Number of Presses:

Results show that there were 280 olive presses in the Palestinian Territory in the year 2009, of which 235 were operating, while 45 were temporarily closed. The distribution of operating presses by automation level was as follows: 209 full automatic presses and 26 half automatic and traditional presses.

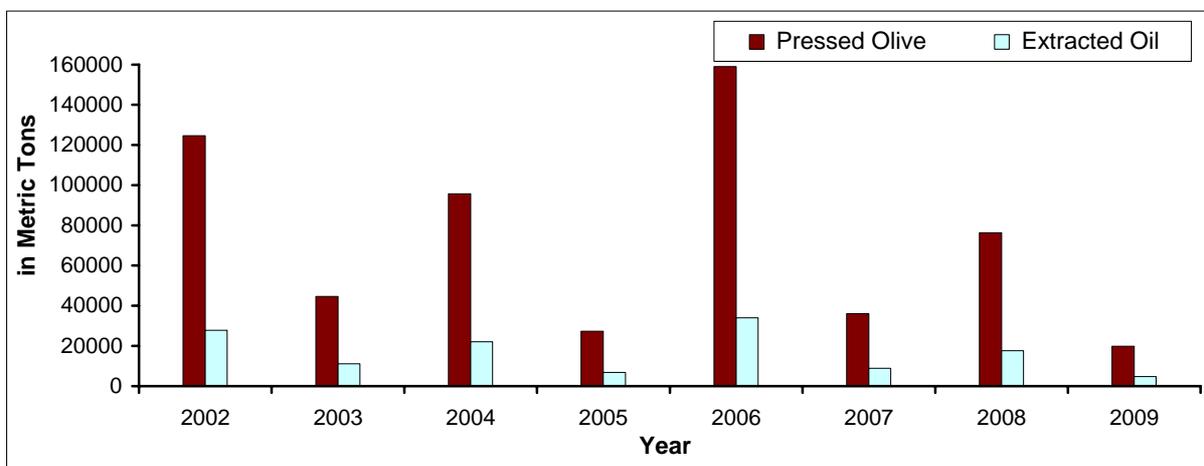
Figure 1: Number of Operating Olive Presses by Automation Level and Governorate, 2009



3.2 Quantity of Pressed Olive:

The total quantity of pressed olives in 2009 was 19,860.4 tons; 31.7% of the quantity was in Jenin and Tubas Governorates, followed by Nablus Governorate with 23.9%. The quantity of extracted oil was 4,771.3 tons in 2009.

Figure 2: Quantity of Pressed Olive and Extracted Oil in the Palestinian Territory for the Years, 2002-2009



Results show that the year 2006 had the highest quantities in the period 2002-2009.

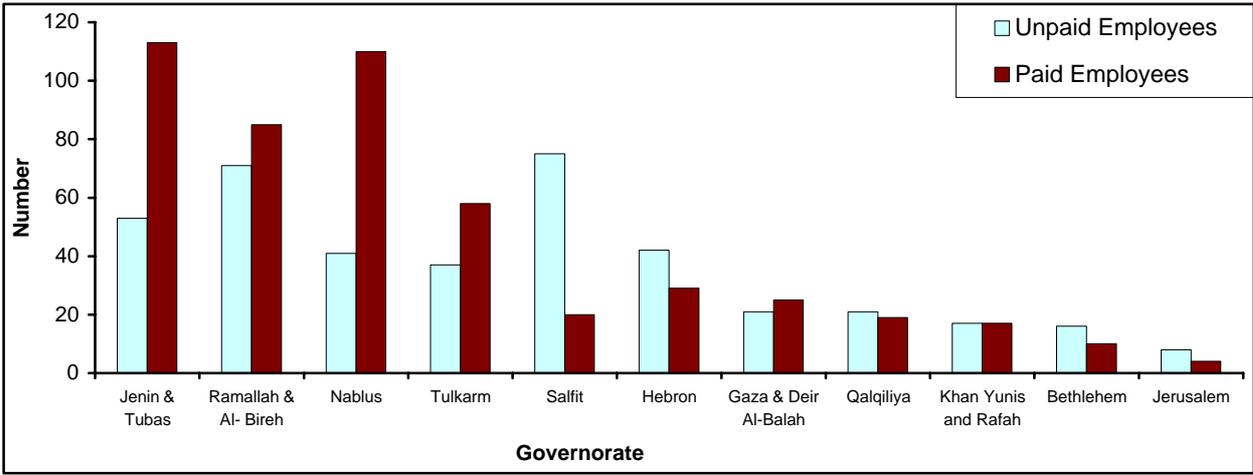
3.3 Extraction Rate:

The results show that the extraction rate in the Palestinian Territory reached 24.0%. Taking into account that the extraction rate varies by Governorate, it reached the highest level with 26.9% in Qalqiliya Governorate while the lowest level was in Gaza and Deir Al-Balah Governorates at 16.6%.

3.4 Persons Engaged and Compensation of Employees:

The results show that 892 Persons Engaged participated in olive pressing activities in the year 2009, of which 54.9% were paid employees.

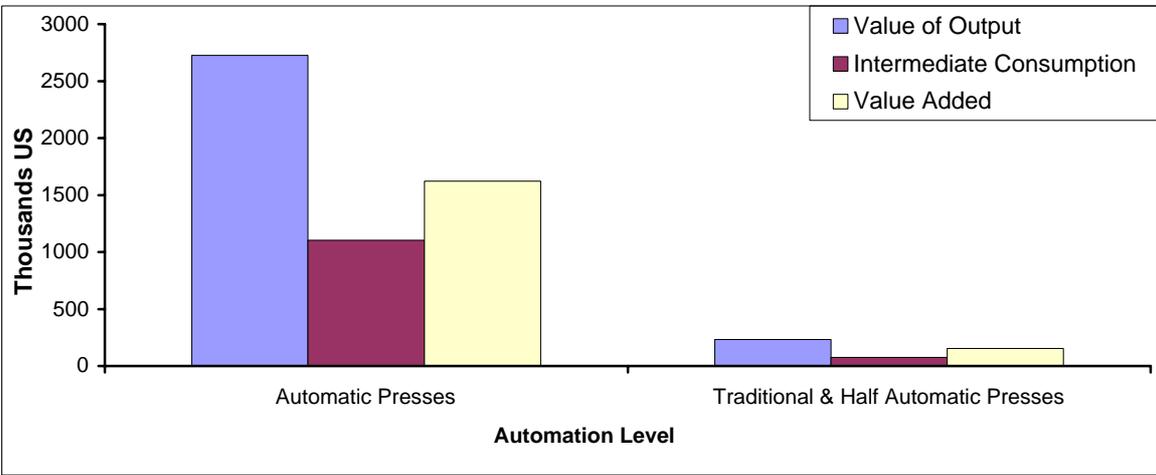
Figure 3: Distribution of Persons Engaged in Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory, by Type of Work and Governorate, 2009



3.5 Value Added, Intermediate Consumption and Output:

The value added of olive pressing activities amounted to US\$ 1.8 million in 2009, whereas the intermediate consumption and output of olive presses in 2009 amounted to US\$ 1.2 and US\$ 3.0 million, respectively. The results indicated that automatic presses recorded the highest percentage of total value added at 91.3%, intermediate consumption at 93.5%, and output at 92.1% followed by traditional and half automatic presses with 8.7%, 6.5%, and 7.9%, respectively.

Figure 4: Value of Output, Intermediate Consumption and Value Added of Olive Presses Activity in the Palestinian Territory, by Automation Level, 2009



3.6 Olive Presses Wastes:

The results show that most of the olive presses used a tight cesspit to dispose of the liquid waste (*zebar*) and wastewater, at 52.8%, and 51.5%, respectively. Automatic presses recorded the highest percentage of use of tight cesspit to dispose of the liquid wastes and wastewater, at 55.0%, and 54.1% respectively.

Olive pulp cake (*jeft*) is considered as an important energy source, especially in the rural areas, for 93.2% of olive presses. Jeft is returned to the olive farmers themselves.

Chapter Four

Methodology

4.1 .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 to 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 to 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 of 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 2009. 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 middle of December 2009.

4.4 Implementation Stage:

This phase includes fieldwork operations, data processing and tabulation:

- Fieldwork operations: This is initiated after the training and recruitment of qualified interviewers who are responsible for data collection from the field.
- Data processing and tabulation: This part includes:
 - Developing a data entry program and training of operators
 - Organizing data entry processes
 - Post-data entry editing
 - Tabulation

Data Quality

5.1 Accuracy of the Data:

With the fifth round of Olive Presses survey for the year 2009 completed, the most important observations are 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 is free of statistical (sampling) errors.

5.1.2 Non-Statistical Errors

These types of errors could appear in one or in all 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 the 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 a 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: fieldworkers of this survey were distributed among all governorates.
 - Fieldworker supervisors: there were supervisors 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 in 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. The visits were implemented to the north, middle, and south of the 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 was done 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.

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 2009: US\$ 1= 3.7612 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 1960 is due to addition of new acquisition of fixed assets in the subsequent years.
4. There are no olive presses in Jericho and Al-Aghwar, and north Gaza governorates; also the data of selected Governorates were merged to maintain data confidentiality as stated in the General Statistics Law 2000.

