



دولة فلسطين  
الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء الفلسطيني

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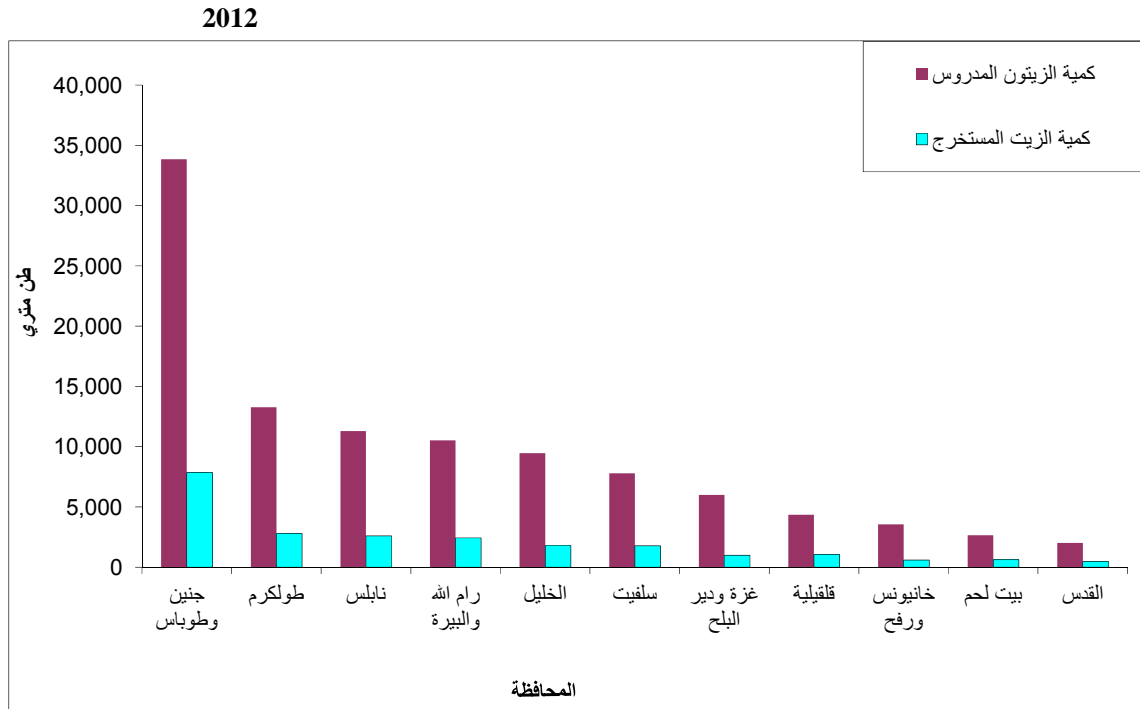
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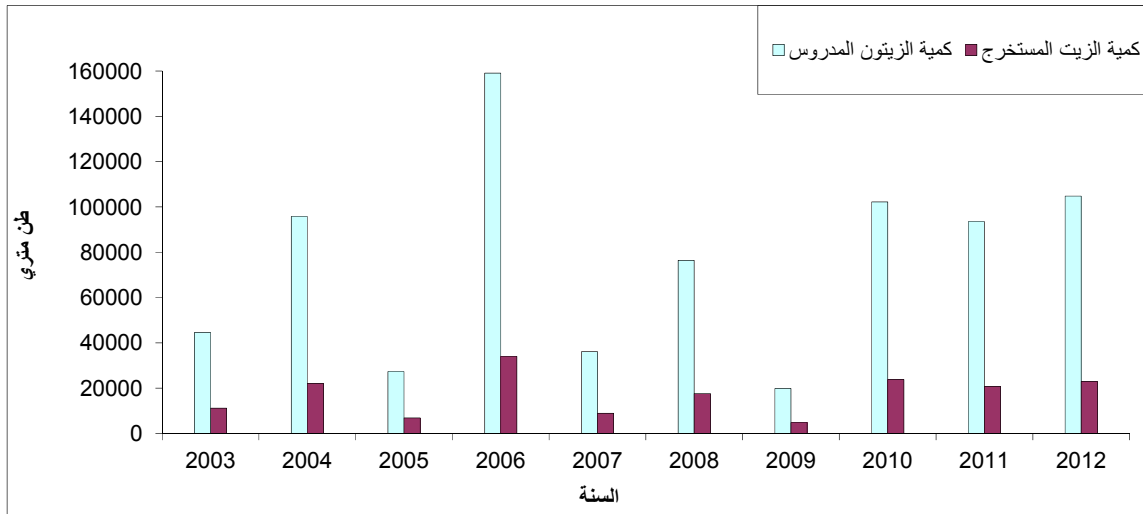
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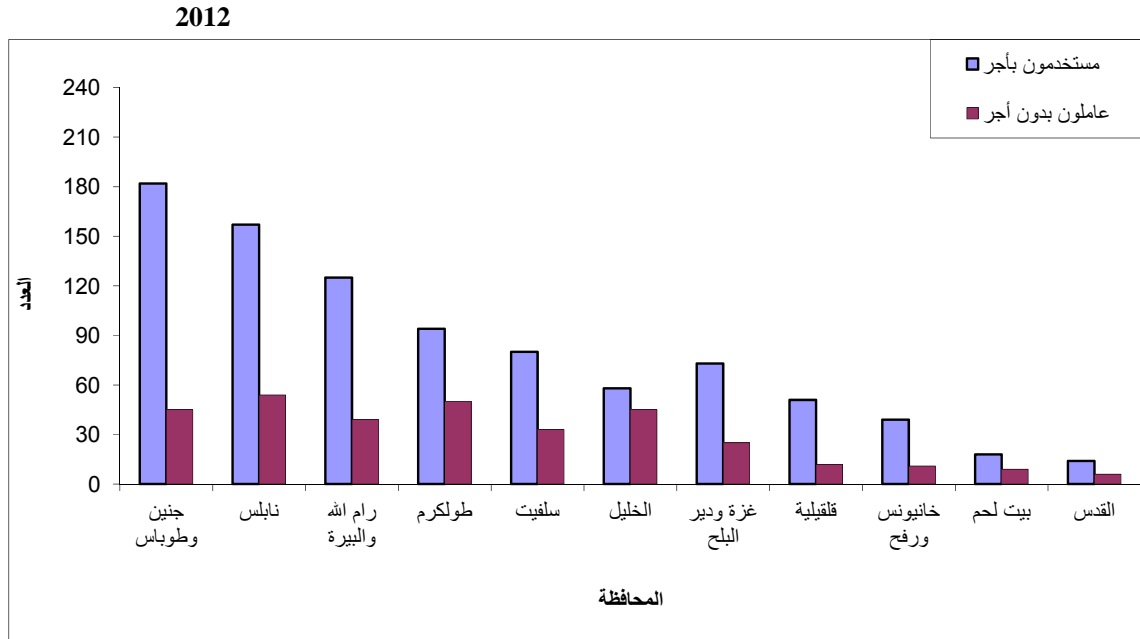
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## Tables

2012 - 2003

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Table1: Basic Changes for the Olive Presses Activity in Palestine, 2003 - 2012

(Quantity in Metric Ton and Value in USD 1000)

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variable	year									
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Total Operating Olive Presses	279	272	276	235	264	224	246	203	242	215
No. of Olive Presses Temporarily Closed	23	27	18	45	32	41	20	84	43	62
Quantity of Olive Pressed	104762.6	93565.7	102161.9	19860.4	76387.8	36032.7	159059.0	27310.0	95765.0	44573.0
Quantity of Oil Extracted	22951.1	20754.0	23754.0	4771.3	17583.9	8869.7	34002.0	6790.0	22106.0	11163.0
Number of Employed Persons	1220	1326	1523	892	1375	1100	1595	611	1110	954
Unpaid Employment	329	387	387	402	347	352	499	246	287	248
Wage Employees	891	939	1136	490	1028	748	1096	365	823	706
Compensation of Employees	1014.3	1028.3	1137.1	336.6	899.1	499.0	1099.3	283.0	819.0	468.0
Opening Book Value*	27586.8	38943.3	28301.9	25689.4	20723.4	11869.0	14458.8	12774.0	10796.0	11270.0
New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets	3456.9	2500.2	7165.7	1367.9	7560.6	3811.2	5348.0	1161.0	3049.0	564.0
Written offs and Losses and Sold Assets	3.4	99.4	4.8	0.2	373.6	9.8	22.0	89.0	109.0	0.0
Depreciation	2923.0	3074.2	2765.5	2551.4	2597.5	1639.0	1997.9	1563.0	1933.0	1885.0
Closing Book Value	28117.0	38270.0	32697.0	24505.7	25313.0	14031.5	17786.9	12283.0	11802.0	9949.0
Olive Presses Output	9098.2	9519.1	11177.6	2959.3	7799.9	4935.6	12319.4	2502.0	5266.0	2818.0
Intermediate Consumption	2607.3	2502.3	3194.4	1180.4	2582.2	1730.8	2764.8	889.0	1785.0	820.0
Gross Value Added	6490.8	7016.8	7983.2	1778.9	5217.7	3204.8	9554.6	1613.0	3481.0	1998.0
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	3166.4	2411.4	7036.1	1261.3	7017.8	3731.7	4991.7	1072.0	2941.0	482.0

\*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 Palestine by Operational Status and Governorate, 2012**

Governorate	Operational Status			
	Total	Operating	Temporarily Closed	
<b>Palestine</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>22</b>	
Jenin and Tubas*	72	69	3	*
Tulkarm	38	35	3	
Nablus	52	46	6	
Qalqiliya	18	16	2	
Salfit	26	25	1	
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	34	30	4	
Jerusalem	4	4	0	
Bethlehem	8	7	1	
Hebron	28	26	2	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah*	13	13	0	*
Khan Yunis and Rafah*	9	8	1	*

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

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**Table 3: Quantity of Olive Pressed and Oil Extracted for Olive Presses Activity in Palestine by Automation Level and Governorate, 2012**

(Quantity in Metric Ton)

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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	
<b>Palestine</b>	<b>22951.1</b>	<b>104762.6</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>21452.0</b>	<b>97820.1</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1499.1</b>	<b>6942.5</b>	<b>33</b>	
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>21356.9</b>	<b>95215.8</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>20079.7</b>	<b>89596.3</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>1277.2</b>	<b>5619.5</b>	<b>25</b>	
Jenin and Tubas*	7835.2	33846.0	69	7538.6	32460.9	67	296.6	1385.1	2	*
Tulkarm	2787.4	13267.4	35	2657.5	12634.3	32	129.9	633.2	3	
Nablus	2597.2	11300.5	46	2338.9	10150.9	37	258.3	1149.6	9	
Qalqiliya	1045.8	4355.9	16	623.8	2602.1	10	422.0	1753.8	6	
Salfit	1773.8	7791.7	25	1773.8	7791.7	25	0.0	0.0	0	
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	2429.4	10521.4	30	2279.6	9892.9	26	149.8	628.4	4	
Jerusalem	472.9	2012.8	4	472.9	2012.8	4	0.0	0.0	0	
Bethlehem	618.0	2656.9	7	597.4	2587.5	6	20.6	69.4	1	
Hebron	1797.2	9463.1	26	1797.2	9463.1	26	0.0	0.0	0	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>1594.2</b>	<b>9546.8</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1372.3</b>	<b>8223.8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>221.9</b>	<b>1323.0</b>	<b>8</b>	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah*	995.6	5992.8	13	881.8	5272.5	8	113.8	720.3	5	*
Khan Yunis and Rafah*	598.6	3554.0	8	490.5	2951.3	5	108.1	602.7	3	*

\* The Data of some Governorates were merged to maintain data confidentiality as stated in the general Statistics Law 2000.

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**Table 4: Number of Employed Persons and Compensation of Wage Employees for Olive Presses in Palestine by Governorate and Automation Level, 2012**

(Value in USD 1000)

( )

Governorate	Compensation	Wage Employees	Unpaid Employment	No. of Employed Persons	No. of Operating Presses	
<b>Palestine</b>	<b>1014.3</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>1220</b>	<b>279</b>	
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>885.7</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>1072</b>	<b>258</b>	
Jenin and Tubas*	277.6	182	45	227	69	*
Tulkarm	108.6	94	50	144	35	
Nablus	141.2	157	54	211	46	
Qalqiliya	34.7	51	12	63	16	
Salfit	100.4	80	33	113	25	
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	107.1	125	39	164	30	
Jerusalem	18.2	14	6	20	4	
Bethlehem	24.3	18	9	27	7	
Hebron	73.7	58	45	103	26	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>128.7</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>21</b>	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah*	93.7	73	25	98	13	*
Khan Yunis and Rafah*	35.0	39	11	50	8	*
Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	97.4	121	30	151	33	
Full Automatic Presses	917.0	770	299	1069	246	

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

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**Table 5: Intermediate Consumption, Taxes, Fees on Production, Transfers and Payments for Olive Presses Activity in Palestine by Governorate and Automation Level, 2012**

(Value in USD 1000)

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Governorate	Transfers and Payments	Taxes and Fees	Intermediate Consumption					No. of Operating Presses	
			Total	Other Expenditures	Water and Electricity	Fuel and Oil	Material Inputs		
<b>Palestine</b>	<b>286.4</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>2607.3</b>	<b>801.9</b>	<b>994.8</b>	<b>284.6</b>	<b>526.1</b>	<b>279</b>	
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>282.3</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>2333.4</b>	<b>737.4</b>	<b>914.8</b>	<b>208.5</b>	<b>472.7</b>	<b>258</b>	
Jenin and Tubas*	21.0	4.9	555.5	221.6	268.0	23.0	42.8	69	*
Tulkarm	35.2	10.0	200.9	61.4	61.2	22.4	55.8	35	
Nablus	47.8	4.3	403.0	123.4	136.2	21.7	121.7	46	
Qalqiliya	0.8	5.3	43.6	15.8	6.6	13.6	7.6	16	
Salfit	77.3	5.5	270.4	123.8	90.5	17.8	38.4	25	
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	31.6	2.8	390.8	98.9	172.6	40.3	79.1	30	
Jerusalem	8.4	0.1	66.2	15.2	25.5	4.7	20.8	4	
Bethlehem	2.2	1.7	146.8	28.0	36.0	10.0	72.8	7	
Hebron	57.9	3.6	256.2	49.4	118.2	54.9	33.6	26	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>273.9</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>21</b>	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah*	0.4	7.3	200.2	45.5	57.7	63.0	34.0	13	*
Khan Yunis and Rafah*	3.7	3.4	73.7	19.0	22.3	13.0	19.4	8	*
Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	24.2	6.0	153.7	35.7	49.5	18.3	50.2	33	
Full Automatic Presses	262.2	43.0	2453.7	766.2	945.3	266.3	475.8	246	

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

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**Table 6: Fixed Assets for Olive Presses Activity in Palestine by Governorate and Automation Level, 2012**

(Value in USD 1000)

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Governorate	Closing Book Value	Depreciation	Writtinoffs, Losses and Sold Assets	New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets	Opening Book Value	No. of Operating Presses	
<b>Palestine</b>	<b>28117.0</b>	<b>2923.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3456.6</b>	<b>27586.8</b>	<b>279</b>	
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>25291.8</b>	<b>2583.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3034.6</b>	<b>24843.7</b>	<b>258</b>	
Jenin and Tubas*	6455.5	640.1	0.0	1634.4	5461.2	69	*
Tulkarm	2824.9	379.1	0.0	146.7	3057.2	35	
Nablus	4882.6	579.9	0.0	352.8	5109.8	46	
Qalqiliya	826.3	44.6	0.0	0.0	870.9	16	
Salfit	3872.2	439.1	0.0	651.9	3659.4	25	
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	4343.3	280.6	0.0	197.2	4426.7	30	
Jerusalem	675.3	51.5	0.0	0.0	726.8	4	
Bethlehem	410.1	63.7	3.4	37.4	439.7	7	
Hebron	1001.5	104.5	0.0	14.1	1091.9	26	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>2825.2</b>	<b>340.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>422.1</b>	<b>2743.1</b>	<b>21</b>	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah*	2525.0	280.0	0.0	422.1	2382.9	13	*
Khan Yunis and Rafah*	300.2	60.0	0.0	0.0	360.2	8	*
Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	1244.5	71.1	0.0	90.2	1225.5	33	
Full Automatic Presses	26872.4	2851.9	3.4	3366.5	26361.3	246	

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

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**Table 7: New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets for Olive Presses Activity in Palestine by Governorate and Automation Level, 2012**

(Value in USD 1000)

( )

Governorate	New Acquisitions of Fixed Assets				No. of Operating Presses	
	Total	Other Fixed Assets	Machineries & Equipment	Buildings & Constructions		
<b>Palestine</b>	<b>3456.9</b>	<b>353.7</b>	<b>2750.5</b>	<b>352.7</b>	<b>279</b>	
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>3034.9</b>	<b>352.5</b>	<b>2345.0</b>	<b>337.4</b>	<b>258</b>	
Jenin and Tubas*	1634.4	234.6	1143.0	256.8	69	*
Tulkarm	146.7	16.9	129.8	0.0	35	
Nablus	352.8	0.0	323.5	29.3	46	
Qalqiliya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16	
Salfit	652.2	100.7	514.9	36.6	25	
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	197.2	0.2	182.3	14.7	30	
Jerusalem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	
Bethlehem	37.4	0.0	37.4	0.0	7	
Hebron	14.1	0.0	14.1	0.0	26	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>422.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>405.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>21</b>	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah*	422.1	1.2	405.5	15.3	13	*
Khan Yunis and Rafah*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	*
Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	90.2	0.1	74.7	15.3	33	
Full Automatic Presses	3366.8	353.6	2675.8	337.4	246	

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

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Table 8: Olive Presses Output in Palestine by Governorate and Automation Level, 2012

(Value in USD 1000)

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Governorate	Revenues and Transfers	Olive Presses Output				No. of Operating Presses	
		Total	Other Revenues	Trade Margin	Olive Presses Return		
<b>Palestine</b>	<b>134.0</b>	<b>9098.2</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>9005.0</b>	<b>279</b>	
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>134.0</b>	<b>8260.6</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>8179.8</b>	<b>258</b>	
Jenin and Tubas*	6.4	2299.7	0.0	0.1	2299.5	69	*
Tulkarm	0.0	866.0	0.0	0.0	866.0	35	
Nablus	18.4	881.4	4.3	1.0	876.1	46	
Qalqiliya	0.0	288.0	6.4	15.4	266.3	16	
Salfit	104.6	579.9	0.0	0.1	579.8	25	
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	3.1	1256.5	9.0	4.4	1243.1	30	
Jerusalem	0.0	246.4	0.0	0.0	246.4	4	
Bethlehem	1.4	487.3	0.0	12.7	474.6	7	
Hebron	0.0	1355.3	1.5	26.0	1327.8	26	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>837.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>825.2</b>	<b>21</b>	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah*	0.0	502.4	0.1	9.4	492.9	13	*
Khan Yunis and Rafah*	0.0	335.2	0.0	2.9	332.3	8	*
Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	3.7	532.1	1.9	6.8	523.4	33	
Full Automatic Presses	130.4	8566.1	19.3	65.2	8481.6	246	

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

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**Table 9: Main Economic Indicators for Olive Presses Activity in Palestine by Governorate and Automation Level, 2012**

(Quantity in Metric Ton and Value in USD 1000)

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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	
<b>Palestine</b>	<b>3166.4</b>	<b>6490.8</b>	<b>2607.3</b>	<b>9098.2</b>	<b>1014.3</b>	<b>22951.1</b>	<b>104762.6</b>	<b>279</b>	
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>2744.4</b>	<b>5927.2</b>	<b>2333.4</b>	<b>8260.6</b>	<b>885.7</b>	<b>21356.9</b>	<b>95215.8</b>	<b>258</b>	
Jenin and Tubas*	1408.6	1744.2	555.5	2299.7	277.6	7835.2	33846.0	69	*
Tulkarm	146.7	665.1	200.9	866.0	108.6	2787.4	13267.4	35	
Nablus	352.8	478.4	403.0	881.4	141.2	2597.2	11300.5	46	
Qalqiliya	0.0	244.4	43.6	288.0	34.7	1045.8	4355.9	16	
Salfit	590.9	309.5	270.4	579.9	100.4	1773.8	7791.7	25	
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	197.2	865.7	390.8	1256.5	107.1	2429.4	10521.4	30	
Jerusalem	0.0	180.2	66.2	246.4	18.2	472.9	2012.8	4	
Bethlehem	34.0	340.5	146.8	487.3	24.3	618.0	2656.9	7	
Hebron	14.1	1099.1	256.2	1355.3	73.7	1797.2	9463.1	26	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>422.1</b>	<b>563.6</b>	<b>273.9</b>	<b>837.6</b>	<b>128.7</b>	<b>1594.2</b>	<b>9546.8</b>	<b>21</b>	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah*	422.1	302.2	200.2	502.4	93.7	995.6	5992.8	13	*
Khan Yunis and Rafah*	0.0	261.4	73.7	335.2	35.0	598.6	3554.0	8	*
Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	90.2	378.4	153.7	532.1	97.4	1499.1	6942.5	33	
Full Automatic Presses	3076.3	6112.4	2453.7	8566.1	917.0	21452.0	97820.1	246	

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

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**Table 10: Number of Olive Presses in Palestine by Methods of Waste Disposal and Governorate and Automation Level, 2012**

Governorate	Methods of Waste Disposal											No. of Operating Presses	
	Olive Cake			Waste water				Disposal liquid (Zebar)					
	Others	Sell	Farmers	Others	Tight Cesspit	Sewage Network	Porous Cesspit	Others	Tight Cesspit	Sewage Network	Porous Cesspit		
<b>Palestine</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>279</b>	
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>258</b>	
Jenin and Tubas*	17	0	52	1	46	0	22	2	45	0	22	69	*
Tulkarm	1	0	34	0	20	10	5	1	25	5	4	35	
Nablus	1	0	45	2	25	9	10	1	25	9	11	46	
Qalqiliya	0	7	9	0	0	15	1	0	0	15	1	16	
Salfit	0	0	25	2	22	0	1	2	22	0	1	25	
Ramallah and Al- Bireh	0	0	30	2	21	3	4	2	21	3	4	30	
Jerusalem	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	
Bethlehem	3	1	3	0	2	4	1	0	2	4	1	7	
Hebron	1	0	25	0	8	6	12	0	8	6	12	26	
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>	
Gaza and Deir Al-Balah*	13	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	12	1	13	*
Khan Yunis and Rafah*	7	0	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	8	*
Traditional & Half Automatic Presses	7	2	24	0	13	13	7	0	13	13	7	33	
Full Automatic Presses	36	6	204	7	135	50	54	8	139	45	54	246	

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

.2000

\*



**State of Palestine  
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

**Olive Presses Survey 2012  
Main Results**

**March 2013**

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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## **Introduction**

Olive production is the backbone of Palestinian agriculture. It contributes to the social and economic well-being of the Palestinian households especially in rural areas. Olive production and related activities are essential to the Palestinian people, and the role of Olives in the Palestinian economy is paramount, therefore, needs to be considered in any developmental plans in Palestine.

PCBS has 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 seventeenth issue in that series.

This report provides up to date data about the main indicators pertaining to the olive season in the year 2012. Hopefully, this report meets the needs of data users and researchers in developing the economic policies in this critical stage of Palestinian development.

**March, 2013**

**Ola Awad**  
**President of PCBS**



Chapter One

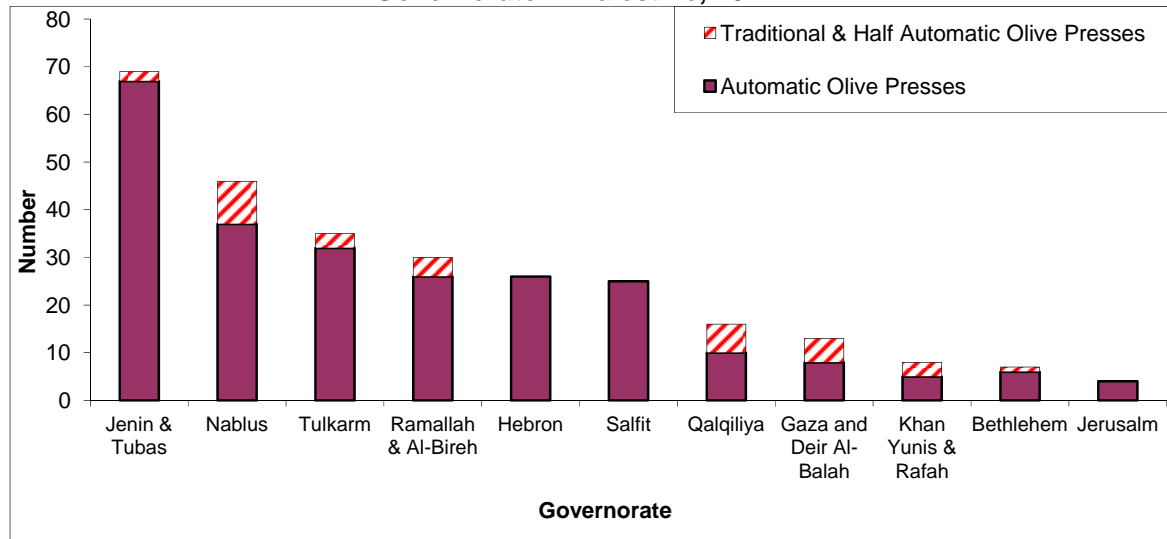
**Main Findings**

This chapter presents the main findings of the Olive Press Survey of 2012.

**1.1 Number of Presses**

There were 302 olive presses in Palestine 2012, of which 279 were in operation and 23 were temporarily closed. Of the presses in operation, 246 were fully automatic presses and there were 33 half automatic and traditional presses.

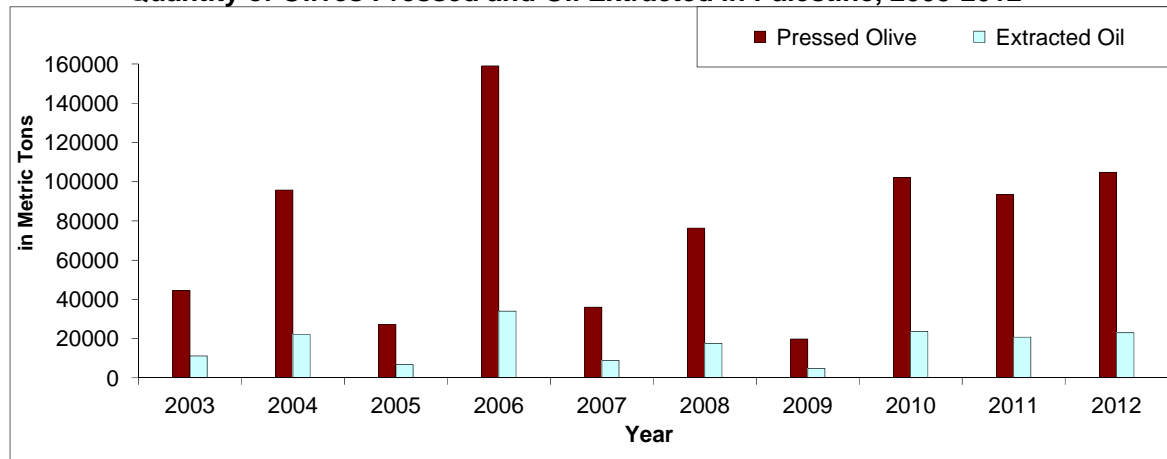
**Number of Operating Olive Presses by Automation Level and Governorate in Palestine, 2012**



**1.2 Quantity of Olives Pressed**

The total quantity of olives pressed in 2012 was 104,762.6 tons, 32.3% of them in Jenin and Tubas governorates, followed by 12.7% in Tulkarm governorate. The quantity of oil extracted was 22,951.1 tons in 2012.

**Quantity of Olives Pressed and Oil Extracted in Palestine, 2003-2012**





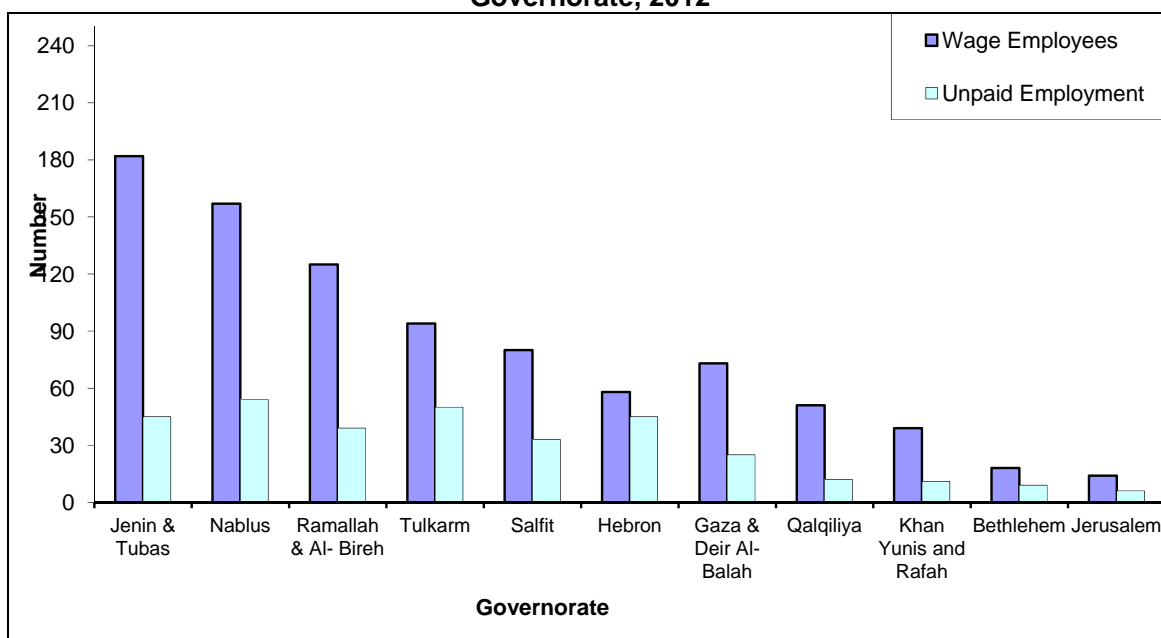
### 1.3 Extraction Rate

The extraction rate of olive presses in Palestine was 21.9%. Taking into account that the extraction rate varies by governorate, it was highest at 24.0% in Qalqiliya governorate and lowest in Gaza and Deir Al-Balah governorates at 16.6%.

### 1.4 Employees and Compensation

The results show that 1,220 workers were employed in olive pressing activities in 2012, 73.0% of them waged employees. The compensation of employees was USD one million.

**Employed Persons in Olive Presses in Palestine by Type of Work and Governorate, 2012**



### 1.5 Value Added, Intermediate Consumption and Output

The value added of olive pressing activities totaled USD 6.5 million in 2012 and the intermediate consumption and output of olive presses totaled USD 2.6 and USD 9.1 million respectively.

### 1.6 Olive Press Waste

The majority of olive presses used a tight cesspit to dispose of the liquid waste (*zebar*) and wastewater: 54.5% and 53.0% respectively. Automatic presses recorded the highest percentage of tight cesspit use to dispose of 56.5% of liquid waste and 54.9% of wastewater.

Olive cake (*jeft*) is considered as an important energy source, especially in rural areas. About 81.7% of olive presses return olive cake (*jeft*) to owners (olive farmers).

## Chapter Two

### Methodology and Data Quality

#### 2.1 Objectives

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

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

#### 2.2 Questionnaire

The olive press questionnaire was designed with the aim of ensuring compatibility with other economic series surveys. Special attention was devoted to the main agricultural and economic variables to meet the needs of policy planners and decision makers in the agricultural field.

#### 2.3 Frame and Coverage

The survey was comprehensive and covered all olive presses operating in Palestine in 2012. However, non-operating presses were visited to confirm their status.

#### 2.4 Accuracy of the Data

The most important observations regarding the seventh round of the Olive Press Survey for 2012 are as follows:

##### 1. Statistical Errors

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

##### 2. Non-Statistical Errors

This type of error could appear in one or all stages of the survey that comprise data collection and data entry:

- Non response errors: there was a very good response from all visited presses and no non-response case was reported for this season.
- Response errors: these are related to respondents, field workers, and data entry personnel. To ensure data quality, a series of measures were implemented to support the accuracy of data collection and data processing, including:
  1. Respondents: Data were collected on the quantities of olives pressed and olive oil extracted on a daily basis. This was to ensure reliable and accurate figures on the important indicators. Field workers visited the olive presses daily to check if data had been reported fully and correctly.
  2. Field workers: A series of actions were implemented to support the accuracy of data collection via the following:

- A. Selection of a specialized field work team trained theoretically and practically on the survey questionnaire for five days.
  - B. The main field work team was selected based on the training course.
  - C. Different levels of supervision and monitoring took place according to the following hierarchy:
    - Field workers: field workers for this survey were distributed throughout all governorates.
    - Field work supervisors: supervisors were distributed in the north, middle, and south of the West Bank.
    - Field work coordinator.
3. Data entry operators: To ensure the quality and consistency of data, a series of measures were implemented, including:
- The setting up of a data entry program prior to data collection to check the operation of the program.
  - A series of validation rules were applied in the program to check the consistency of data.
  - The efficiency of the program was checked through pre-testing by entering a few questionnaires and including incorrect information to monitor efficiency in capturing erroneous data.
  - Well-trained data entry personnel were selected and trained for the main data entry phase.
  - Data files were sent to the project management to be checked for accuracy and consistency. Notes were provided for data entry management for correction purposes.

**Other actions taken by the project management to enhance data quality included:**

1. Field visits were a helpful tool to test the credibility of field workers and to solve any obstacles they might face. Visits took place in the north, middle, and south of the West Bank by project management. However, Gaza governorates were inaccessible due to the imposition of the Israeli closure and siege on the Gaza Strip.
2. Verification of the edited questionnaires was conducted by project management.
3. Some indicators were covered by more than one question to double check the answers and strengthen data credibility. The results showed no significant differences.

**2.5 Comparison of the Data**

- Comparison exercises were carried out with surveys of olive presses for the previous survey and the comparison reveal logical convergence with previous survey data.

**2.6 Notes on Data**

1. Financial data were collected in NIS but were converted and published in US dollars using the average exchange rate from October to December 2012: US\$1= 3.5433 NIS during that period.
2. Differences in the results of certain indicators are due to approximation.
3. There are no olive presses in Jericho and Al-Aghwar, and north Gaza governorates. The data of selected governorates were merged to maintain data confidentiality as stated in the General Statistics Law of 2000.

## Chapter Three

### 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 secondary activities).

**Extraction Rate: (Indicator)**

Percentage of olive oil resulting from pressed olives.

**Pressing Fees:**

The payment made by clients for having their olives pressed. It is paid either in cash or in kind as a fixed proportion of the oil extracted.

**Payments and Transfers:**

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

**Outputs:**

The value of the final products of goods and services produced by a certain olive press which is used by other units for self-consumption or for the purposes of self gross fixed capital formation.

**Intermediate Consumption:**

The value of the goods and services consumed as inputs, used up, or transformed during the production process. It is measured during a specific period of time in a way similar to measuring production. Intermediate consumption is estimated by the purchase price, which is defined as the producers' price plus transportation, wholesale and retail trade margins. The value of the gross intermediate consumption on the level of the total economy is the same whether calculated by purchase or producers' price. However, on a detailed level, the two evaluations vary.

**Value Added:**

Value added is a central concept of production and refers to the generated value of any unit that carries out any productive activity. Gross value added is defined as the value of gross production less the value of intermediate consumption.

**Employed Persons:**

A person who works in the olive press including owners, self-employed, unpaid family members, or waged workers who receive their compensations in cash or in kind during a specific reference period.

**Compensation of Employees: (Indicator)**

The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, including social security contributions, payable by an olive press to an employee in return for work done by the latter.

**Administration and Services Employee:**

Employees who depend mainly on their intellectual skills rather than physical abilities, such as accountants, administrators, managers, etc.

**Gross Fixed Capital Formation: (Indicator)**

This is the total value of producers' acquisitions less disposals of fixed assets during the accounting period, plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets released by the productive activity of institutional units. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced from the production process that are themselves used repeatedly or continuously in other processes of production for more than one year.

**Depreciation:**

The value of the assets which can be reproduced and depreciated during the year: depreciation is calculated on the current substitutive value.

**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:**

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

**Disposal Liquid (*Zebar*):**

The liquid remains (waste) after olive pressing.