



هيئة مقاومة الجدار والاستيطان  
Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission

## **Prominent Israeli Violations in The Palestinian Territories till The First Half of 2017**

**July 2017**

## **Executive summary**

In the first half of 2017 The Israeli occupying power has continued and escalated the policies of investing in and encouraging colonial settlement in the State of Palestine on the one hand, while discouraging sustainability and development for Palestinian communities on the other.

The report also details Government Provided Economic Incentives for Colonial Settlers describing the effects of these policy in increasing “Judiazation” of certain areas and the forced displacement of their Palestinian residents.

This report covers actions taken by the occupying power for this purpose using various methods such as: Government decisions, laws, bills, the provision of economic incentives for colonial settlers as well as fragmentation, demolitions and confiscation of Palestinian land and property. The report describes the following actions taken from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January to the 30<sup>th</sup> of June 2017;

Thirteen government decisions taken by The 34th Israeli government led by Binyamin Netanyahu expanding and cementing the annexation of Occupied East Jerusalem and the de-facto annexation of Area C.

Three Laws passed by the Israeli parliament and nine bills directly aimed at cementing the colonial project in the Occupied State of Palestine, six of these Bills propose to officially annex more of the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

Over 121 master plans authorizing the construction of over 11,311 residential units plans were processed for approval in planning committees of the civil administration and the Jerusalem regional and municipal committees. This number exceeds the number of residential units processed for approval in all of 2016.

The Israeli Land Authority issued 22 tenders for land lease and the construction including the construction of 2942 residential units, exceeding by the 365 residential units that were included in tenders published in all of 2016.

The occupying power carried out 252 demolitions of Palestinian structures effecting 4,282 residents and confiscated 16 structures effecting 389 residents.

## **Government Decisions taken by the Israeli government in the first half of 2017 in support of colonial settlement**

The 34th Israeli government led by Binyamin Netanyahu has continued and escalated the policy of investing vast sums to encourage colonial settlement in the State of Palestine and to cement its illegal annexation of East Jerusalem. Thirteen government decisions for this purpose were taken in the first half of 2017 are listed and detailed below. Four of the decisions listed will be implemented exclusively in the colonial settlements in areas C. Five decisions will be implemented exclusively in Occupied East Jerusalem. Four decisions listed will be implemented in the colonies in addition to other Israeli locations, due to the fact that Area C is treated as de facto as annexed territory and an extension of the Israeli state.

### ➤ **Government decisions to be implemented exclusively in the colonial settlements include:**

- Decision 2583 to “Establish a settlement for Amona evacuees in Mateh Binyamin Regional Council.”
- Decision 2605 to hold “A jubilee marking the liberation of Judea, Samaria, Binyamin, the Golan and the Jordan Valley”
- Decision 2621 on “The establishment of a tourism, educational and cultural project in the name of Minister Rehavam Ze’evi” in the Samaria Colonial Regional Council
- Decision 2657 on A Draft Law to “Extend the Validity of Emergency Regulations (Judea and Samaria - “Jurisdiction in Offenses and Legal Assistance), - 2017 - and the authorization of the Ministerial Committee for Legislation to promote the draft law.

### ➤ **Government decisions focused on Occupied East Jerusalem include:**

- Decision 2681 on “Construction of a tourist cable car to the area of ancient Jerusalem”
- Decision 2684 titled “Reducing economic and social gaps in East Jerusalem and economic development” that includes elements aimed to strengthen the occupations hold on this area.
- Decision 2679 on “Construction of an elevator and underground passages to make the Jewish Quarter accessible to the Western Wall plaza”
- Decision 2689 on “Increasing the budgetary framework of the five-year plan to upgrade infrastructure and encourage visits to the Western Wall plaza”
- Decision 2678 on “A plan for the development of the Old City Basin in Jerusalem”

➤ **Government decisions that will be implemented in areas within the boundaries of the occupying state and in the colonial settlements include:**

- Decision number 2415 taken 1/02/2017 “Plan to strengthen the personal security in the rural sector”
- Decision number 2648 taken 5/03/2017 “Application of coalition agreements”
- Decision number 2658 taken 4/05/2017 “Updates to the formula for distributing Balancing Grants to local authorities”.
- Decision number 2629 taken on 4/05/2017 “Approval of the appointment of the Directorate of the Authority for Planning and Development of Agriculture and Settlement in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development”.

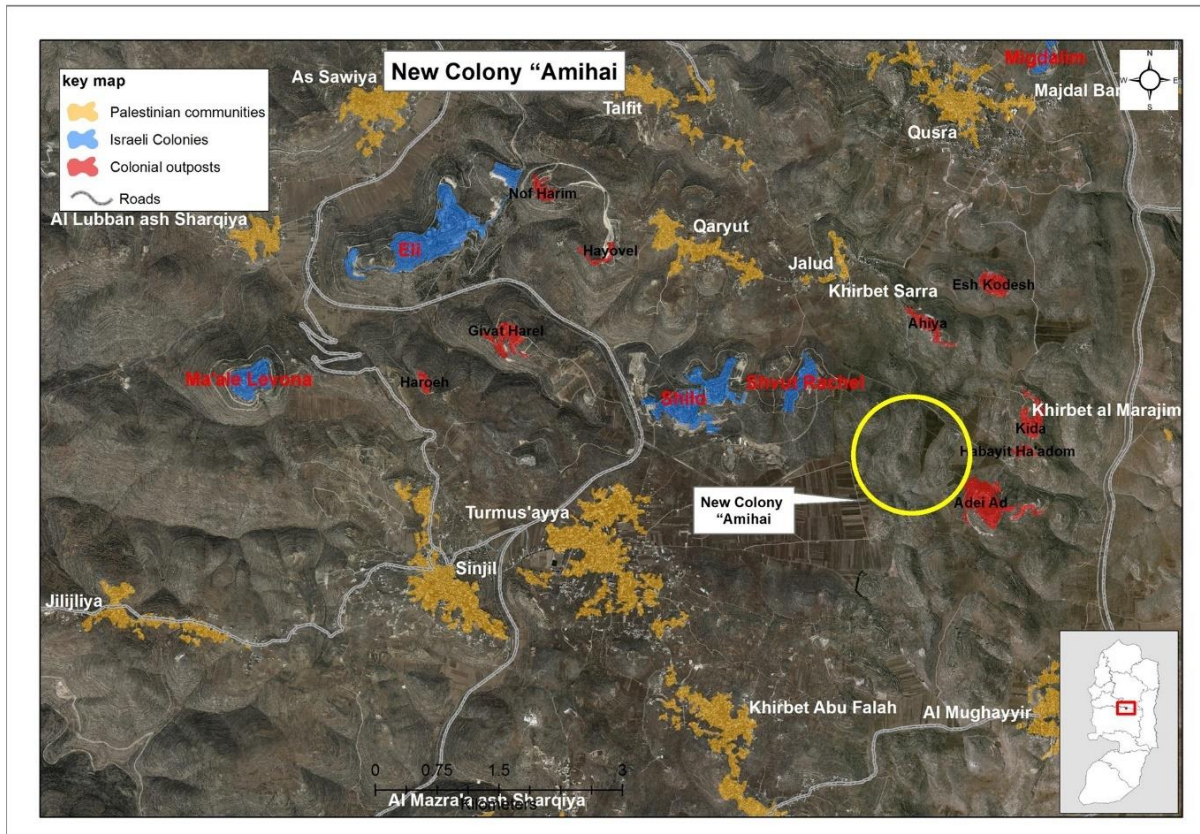
➤ **Summaries of the decisions to be implemented exclusively in the colonial settlements in Area C:**

**Decision number 2583 taken on 30/03/2017 to “Establish a settlement for Amona evacuees in Mateh Binyamin regional council.”**

*We decide:*

*A. To establish a new settlement on state land in the Shilo Valley area, which will operate within the municipal framework of the Mateh Binyamin Regional Council, will receive the symbol of an independent settlement and will absorb, among other things, residents evacuated from Amona. (for full text of the decision see Annex A)*

The government's decision, did not designate the exact location of the settlement. But uses the invented colonial term 'Shiloh Valley' to describe an area of thousands of dunams of private and public land belonging primarily to Qaryut and Jalud villages that have been taken over by settlers over the last decades. Five satellite outposts to the colony of Shilo have already been established in this area; Ahiya in 1997, Adei Ad in 1997, Esh Kodesh in 2000, Habayit Haadom in 2002 and Kida 2003. Colonizers from these outposts frequently attack Palestinian farmers to serve their takeover of thousands of dunams of land for agricultural purposes. Much of this land has been declared state land by the occupation authorities despite it belonging to and being cultivated and used for agriculture by the Palestinian villages it belongs to. It also includes large territories registered as private land belonging to residents of Jalud and Qaryut villages.



The government decision was followed by both approval from the Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories (COGAT) designating the jurisdiction of the new settlement and a military order issued on the 28th of May by General Roni Numa bypassing the usual colonial planning procedures and designating an area for a new colony by military order. The order also adds 170 Dunam of Palestinian land designated by the occupation authorities as state land to the area of jurisdiction to the Mateh Binyamin colonial regional council for this purpose

On the sixth of June 2017, the civil administration settlement committee approved the submission of plan 252/1, to establish a new colonial settlement dubbed "Amichai" on Land belonging to the villages Jalud and Turmus Aya. The plan is being presenting as the first colonial settlement created by the Israeli authorities since the signing of the Oslo accords. In reality dozens of new colonial settlements have been created in this period. One example is the colonial settlement of Migron Hahadasha that was created on the 23/04/2017 with a special order in order to accommodate the colonial settlers evacuated from private Palestinian land. The occupation authorities have legalised 15 outposts all of which are new colonial settlements. The most recent legalization is the Kerem Reim outpost on 6/6/2017. In addition, many new colonies are presented as

neighborhoods of existing settlements despite being separate and often far away from the settlement they were supposedly a part of.

The plan for “Amichai” was referred to in the meeting as being “integrated into the regional plan of the northern Binyamin rea”. The “integral plan” mentioned was developed by the colonial regional council and never submitted or approved by any planning body. Nonetheless, the “Northern Samaria” plan serves as a blueprint for creating and connecting new settlements and existing outposts and colonies in the area to form a wedge between the Palestinian cities of Ramallah and Nablus. The area of the settlement regional council’s jurisdiction was adjusted to include the area of the plan including enclaves of privately owned Palestinian land.

In the same meeting, the settlement committee approved plan 205/3/2/ Shvut Rachel neighborhood east (Hill B) - sewage treatment plant and water reservoir, upon which the plan for the new settlement depends, both for the sewage treatment of the future colonial settlers but more importantly for its access road that includes privately owned Palestinian land that was confiscated by the military authorities.

On the 18th of June 2017, the Supreme Planning Committee approved Earthworks and the erection of temporary structures in the area of Plan 1/252 despite the fact that the plan has only been recently submitted and has not yet been approved.

**Decision number 2605 taken on 9/04/2017 to hold “A jubilee marking the liberation of Judea, Samaria, Binyamin, the Golan and the Jordan Valley”**

Ten Million Shekel were allocated for the event to take place on the thirteenth of September 2017 in the colonial settlement of Gush Etzion.

**Decision number 2621 taken on 30/4/2017 “The establishment of a tourism, educational and cultural project in the name of Minister Rehavam Ze’evi”**

Twenty-three and a half million shekels were allocated for a site to be established in the area under the jurisdiction of the colonial “Shomron regional council” that will serve as a

“a tourist, educational and cultural project in honor and in memory of Minister Rehavam Ze’evi”. As of the date of opening, the Samaria Regional Council will be allocated NIS 3.5 million per year for a period of five years for the purpose of managing and operating the site.

**Decision number 2657 taken on 21/05/2017 to “Extend the Validity of Emergency Regulations (Judea and Samaria Jurisdiction in Offenses and Legal Assistance), - 2017 - Authorization of the Ministerial Committee for Legislation”**

The regulations include granting judicial authorities to Israeli courts regarding Israelis and Palestinians in the occupied territories. Amendment 1 of the Emergency Regulations (Judea and Samaria)- Jurisdiction in Offenses and Legal Assistance), 2007 are due to expire on Friday, June 30, 2017. The bill aims to extend their validity by another five years, until Sunday, June 2022.

*It was decided:*

*A. To approve, in principle, a draft law to extend the validity of the Emergency Regulations (Judea and Samaria - Jurisdiction of Offenses and Legal Assistance), - 2017,*

*B. To authorize the Ministerial Committee on Legislation to approve, with the consent of the Government, the final version of the bill to be submitted to the Knesset.*

*C. In accordance with section 81 (c) of the Knesset Rules of Procedure, to request the Knesset Committee to bring the bill to a preliminary reading.*

➤ **Summaries of the government decisions focused on Occupied East Jerusalem:**

On the twenty-eighth of May 2017, the cabinet of the Israeli government held a special session in the tunnels the area of the Al Aqsa Mosque Compound in the Occupied East Jerusalem. Several government decisions were taken and a budget of over 296 Million shekels was approved at this session, that alter and purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, and to transform the old city of Jerusalem and the surrounding Holy Basin area into a Jewish tourist theme park.

A cable car, tunnels and elevators will connect settler run, Palestinian sites that have been taken over and are being presented as Jewish sites and link them all to each other culminating at the Buraq wall plaza. These Parks and Tourist sites severe and disrupt the fabric of cultural religious and economic life for Palestinians residents of Al Quds and across the state of Palestine.

**Decision number 2681 “Construction of a tourist cable car to the area of ancient Jerusalem”**

This decision approved a plan for a colonial cable car project that would directly link west Jerusalem to colonial settler managed tourist sites in the Holy Basin area in Occupied East Jerusalem. The Ministry of Tourism was given responsibility for the project planning and will allocate 15 million shekels to develop the plan in 2017 and 2018.

Touristic colonial settlement is part of growing trend of private settlement in the Old City area increasing Palestinian displacement via a combined strategy of home takeovers, home demolitions, evictions of Palestinian residents and private management of tourist facilities which includes aggressive private security companies and an increased military and police presence.

Colonial settler controlled parks and tourist sites contributes to the consolidation of Israeli control of the Historic Basin Under the guise of tourism and recreation.

The cable line is intended to run from Abu Tur in West Jerusalem, over the East Jerusalem neighborhoods of Abu Tur and Silwan, to a stop in the vicinity of the Dung Gate entrance to the Western Wall Plaza in the Old City.

According to earlier statements by Jerusalem Mayor Nir Barakat the cable car will have two stops in the Silwan in Occupied East Jerusalem. The first at the colonial tourist site “Kedem”, where there is an approved plan for a massive visitor center to be erected on 16,000 square meters of land across from the City of David and Old City walls, and another at the colonial tourist center of “Ir David” at the site of the Siloam spring. Both stops would be inside ‘the City of David national park’ run by the settler organization Elad which requires the demolition of up to 56 Palestinian homes to be constructed.

**Decision number 2679 “Construction of an elevator and underground passages to make the Jewish Quarter accessible to the Western Wall plaza”**

50 million shekels were approved for a project for an elevator and underground passages aimed to increase Israeli and Israeli controlled tourism to the Plaza at the Burak Wall created over the demolished Mughrabi neighborhood.

The project will be carried out at a total cost of NIS 50 million, spread over the years 2017 - 2019. Israeli government bodies will provide NIS 30 million, in addition the Company for the Rehabilitation and Development of the Jewish Quarter declared it will participate in the financing of the project, from the budgets raised by the Company, in the sum of NIS 20 million.

**Decision number 2689 “Increasing the budgetary framework of the five-year plan to upgrade infrastructure and encourage visits to the Western Wall plaza”**

An additional 4 million shekels will be funnelled through the Ministry of construction and Housing and the Jerusalem Municipality to the Fund for the Heritage of the Kotel in order to upgrade infrastructure and construction in the Buraq Wall Plaza and the tunnels dug under the Haram Al Shareef walls in order to increase and encourage Israeli controlled colonial tourism.



The Buraq Wall Plaza, constructed by the occupation authorities on the ruins of the demolished Mughrabi neighborhood includes the Mughrabi gate, through which the occupation authorities invade the Haram Al-Sharif compound. The Israeli government has continued to authorize the invasion of armed forces accompanying Israelis into Haram Al Sharif compound from this gate with increasing frequency while at the same time regularly banning many Palestinian worshippers.

**Decision number 2684 “Reducing economic and social gaps in East Jerusalem and economic development”**

While the decision purports to reduce economic and social gaps in East Jerusalem and economic development elements within the decision aim to alter the character of occupied East Jerusalem in ways that serve the colonisation of East Jerusalem and not the Palestinian residents of the area. For example:

The decision includes a plan to invest financial resources in education in Occupied East Jerusalem which is suffering from severe lack of funding but this will be conditioned in implementing the Israeli curriculum.

It also includes a plan to treat environmental hazards in Occupied East Jerusalem and allocates NIS 176,990,560, to the Jerusalem Municipality for “matters of enforcement and prevention of illegal dumping and disposal of waste and rehabilitation of fertilized areas” in occupied East Jerusalem.

In Occupied East Jerusalem enforcement of waste disposal is often used by the Jerusalem municipality to penalize Palestinian residents. One example is, residents whose homes are demolished or who are forced to demolish their own homes, must remove the rubble to a location designated by the Israeli authorities at their own expense or be further penalized.

The decision specifies that the sum budgeted is not to be used for the neighborhoods outside the annexation barrier despite these neighborhoods suffering from a severe crisis due to the fact that the municipality does not carry out its responsibilities such as garbage disposal.

The decision also budgets the ministry of Jerusalem and Heritage in an amount of 6,000,000 NIS for 2017, to evacuate the waste station in the vicinity of the "Sheep Market" in Wadi Al Jouz adjacent to the walls of the Old City, and to examine options for Israeli controlled tourism in its stead.

The decision designates the Ministry of Environmental Protection to establish an advanced waste treatment facility for Jerusalem and the region in the area of the planned recycling park in “Mishor Adumim East” promoting this colonial project and the link between the city of Jerusalem and the Maaleh Adumim colony to which Mishor Adumim is connected.

**Decision number 2678 “A plan for the development of the Old City Basin in Jerusalem”**

The Minister of Jerusalem and Heritage will present to the Government next year Jerusalem a comprehensive plan for the development of the Old City Basin in Jerusalem for the years 2018-2024. The Ministry of Finance will allocate a one-time sum in 2017 of NIS 50 million to expand the budget for the reinforcement and development of settler controlled sites in the Old City Basin and to finance ongoing activities and projects implemented in previous years, Cultural and content events in the Old City Basin and other activities that encourage colonial tourism and present the old city as a Jewish Israeli site, as well as the budget for the planning and implementation of new projects to strengthen and develop Colonial tourism infrastructure in the Old City basin in Jerusalem.

On the same day Decision number 2686 Encouraging civil servants to live in the city of Jerusalem was taken. This decision is likely to be implemented in both West Jerusalem as well as in the colonies in Occupied East Jerusalem.

**Decisions that will be implemented not exclusively in the occupied territories:**

The following decisions do not refer exclusively to the occupied territories but will be implemented in Area C and in Occupied East Jerusalem, for the benefit of the Israeli colonial settlers, due to the fact that the government of Israel treats area C as a de facto annexed part of Israel.<sup>1</sup>

**Decision number 2415 taken 1/02/2017 “Plan to strengthen the personal security in the rural sector”**

This decision will be implemented in colonial settlements as well as other Israeli local authorities.<sup>2</sup>

**Decision number 2648 taken 5/03/2017 “Application of coalition agreements”**

This decision amends the sum of the State's support for religious institutions for 2017 and 2018 will amount to NIS 1,224 million per year. This money is expected to be funneled to many of the Religious Jewish Institutions in Colonial Settlements as in previous years<sup>3</sup>.

**Decision number 2658 taken 4/05/2017 “Updates to the formula for distributing Balancing Grants to local authorities”.**

Balancing Grants are distributed yearly to colonial local authorities that as well as other Israeli local authorities the only difference being that colonial authorities receive additional special balancing grants that Israeli authorities not the occupied territories do not receive.<sup>4</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://iplan.gov.il/Mechozi/yosh/Pages/yosh.aspx>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.cwv.gov.il/About/Pages/ListCities.aspx>

<sup>3</sup> <http://cms.education.gov.il/EducationCMS/Units/MT/TmichotMisrad/>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.macro.org.il/images/upload/items/27884861045856.pdf>

**Decision number 2629 taken on 4/05/2017 “Approval of the appointment of the Directorate of the Authority for Planning and Development of Agriculture and Settlement in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development”.**

The planning and development authorities for agriculture and settlement in the ministry of rural development in itself and as the body responsible for the settlement division of the World Zionist Organization since October 2016<sup>5</sup> continues to funnel many millions of shekels into the colonial project in the occupied territories in addition to projects not in the occupied territories.

---

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.pmo.gov.il/Secretary/GovDecisions/2016/Pages/dec1998.aspx>

## **Laws and draft laws issued by the Israeli government in the first half of 2017**

Laws passed by the Israeli Parliament in the first half of 2017 include three Laws and nine bills directly aimed at strengthening and cementing the colonial project in the Occupied State of Palestine, six of these Bills propose to officially annex more of the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

### **The law “Regulating the Settlement in Judea and Samaria, 2017”**

Proposed by knesset members Bezalel Smotrich, Yoav Kish, Shuly Mualem-Refaeli, David Bitan, Oren Asaf Hazan. The law was Passed by the Knesset on the 6 February 2017. The stated purpose of the law is “to regulate the settlement in Judea and Samaria, and to allow for the continued strengthening of its foundations and development.” It is designed to create a system to retroactively legalize the theft of privately owned Palestinian land by colonial settlers.

The law states that when “the regional authorities find that in the period preceding the date of publication of this Law a settlement was built in good faith on real estate that require regulation or that state consent was given for its construction, will be registered as state land and the state will complete planning procedures retroactively for those settlements. All enforcement proceedings and existing administrative orders will be suspended regarding a list of 16 settlements listed in the Appendix of the law. (See the full text of the Law in the Annex B)

While this law is currently being challenged in the Supreme court, an alternative parallel route to facilitate the regulation of stolen land has been approved and used by the government legal advisor. Article 5 of the “Order Concerning Government Property”, signed in July 1967, provides that any transaction in which money was paid and was “made in good faith”, enables the expropriation of the land, even if it is discovered that it is not under the legal ownership of the State.

### **The law “Center for the Heritage of the Six Day War, the liberation and unification of Jerusalem, at Ammunition Hill” 2017**

Proposed by the government, the law was published on 22/05/2017. It decrees the establishment of a “center for the heritage of the Six-Day War, the liberation of Jerusalem and its unification” in the colonial settlement dubbed “Ammunition Hill” in Occupied East Jerusalem. The center's funding will be financed from the state budget in addition to donations, estates and grants.

### **The law to “Extension of the Validity of Emergency Regulations (Judea and Samaria - Jurisdiction in Offenses and Legal Assistance) 2017**

Proposed by the government the bill was passed as law on the 26/06/2017 The regulations extended include granting judicial authorities to Israeli courts over Israelis and Palestinians in the occupied territories. Amendment 1 of the Emergency Regulations (Judea and Samaria)- Jurisdiction in Offenses and Legal Assistance), 2007 are due to expire on Friday, June 30, 2017. The law extends their validity by another five years, until Sunday, June 2022.

### **The “Greater Jerusalem” bill**

Proposed by Knesset Member Yehuda Glick was placed on the Knesset table for a preliminary reading on the 22/03/2017 proposes to annex and join to Jerusalem the colonial municipalities of Beitar Elite and Maaleh Adumim, the colonial local committees of Givat Zeev, Gush Etzion and Efrat, the colonial settlements of Kfar Adumim, Alon, Nofei Prat, Kedar, Ma'ale Michmas, and Mitzpeh Yericho and the local council of Mevaseret Zion.

### **The “Jerusalem and its daughters” bill**

Proposed by Knesset members Yoav Kish, Amir Ohana, Bezalel Smotrich, and Yoav Ben Zur, was placed on the Knesset table for a preliminary reading on the 22/03/2017 proposes to annex to the Jerusalem municipality the colonial Municipality of Beitar Elite and Maaleh Adumim, the colonial local council of Givat Zeev and Efrat and the colonial regional council of Gush Etzion. It also proposes to change the status of the Palestinian areas, Kfar Akab, Anata and Shuaafat refugee camp, which are cut off by the Apartheid Wall from neighborhoods within the Jerusalem municipality's Jurisdictions to independent “daughter” municipalities of Jerusalem.

### **The “Gush Etzion” bill**

Proposed by Knesset members Michael Yogev and Mahluf Miki Zohar, placed on the Knesset table for a preliminary reading on the 20/03/2017, ‘proposes to formally annex the Gush Etzion colonial regional council.

### **The “Ariel Block” bill**

proposed by Knesset members Michael Yogev and Mahluf Miki Zohar, placed on the Knesset table for a preliminary reading on the 20/03/2017, proposes to Annex the colonies of Ariel, Imanuel Revava, Barkan, Yakir, Nofim, Bruchin, Kfar Tapuah, Rehaim, Nofei Nehemia, Kiryat Netafim including the industrial zones, archaeological sites roads and all the state land between the colonial settlements in area C. The bill

emphasizes that since “there are only thousands of Arabs living in the area the annexation will not drastically change the demographic balance in Israel” and according to the bill “will not harm the democratic nature of the state.”

#### **The “Jordan Valley” bill**

Proposed by Knesset members Michael Yogev and Mahluf Miki Zohar, placed on the Knesset table for a preliminary reading on the 20/03/2017 proposes to officially annex the Jordan valley and the colonial Megillot regional council.

#### **The “settlements of Israel” bill (annexation of area C)**

Proposed by Ayelet Nahmias-Verbin of the Zlonist Union, was placed on the Knesset table for a preliminary reading on the 27/02/2017 proposes to implement the government's stated policy of annexing area C.

#### **The Bill “Implementation of the Disengagement Plan (Amendment - Cancellation of the Prohibition on Entry into Northern Samaria)” 2017**

Proposed by Knesset members Shuli Moalem-Refaeli, David Bitan, Bezalel Smotrich, Yoav Kish, Yaakov Margi, Mordechai Yogev, Amir Ohana, Avraham Negosa, Nurit Koren, Nissan Slomiansky, and Michael Malkiel, was placed on the Knesset table for a preliminary reading on 20/2/2017. The bill proposes to cancel the prohibition for Israeli citizens to enter the area in the Northern West Bank from which colonizers were evacuated in 2004 and to reestablish those colonial settlements.

#### **The bill “Proposed Basic Law: Referendum (Amendment - Inclusion of Judea and Samaria),**

Proposed by Yehuda Glick, was placed on the Knesset table for a preliminary reading on the 27/02/2017 proposes to add to the existing “Basic law: Referendum;” the obligation to hold a national referendum should any Israeli Government decided to waiver control over “the territory of the territories of the State of Israel or held by the State of Israel, when the implementation of the agreement requires the evacuation of Israeli citizens or residents lawfully living in such territory”. The explanation to the bill states that “Judea and Samaria is also an area belonging to the Jewish people by virtue of a historical and legal right, being included in the British Mandate that was intended for the establishment of a Jewish state and since then there has been no change in the legal status of this territory”

### **The bill “Regulation for Housing in Pasture Areas 2017”**

Proposed by Knesset members Bezalel Smotrich, Yitzhak Vaknin, Yoav Kish was placed on the Knesset table on 22/03/2017. The bill's stated purpose is “to regulate the residences of herders in order to protect public land including open areas and forests.” The bill proposes to allow the minister of Agriculture (in consultation with the Inspector-General of the Israel Police), to designate “Adjacent guard zones” in which the minister has determined “a need for the permanent presence of the shepherd near the herd because of their characteristics, including the risk to them of persons and property, or because of their distance from the settlement.” in these areas “Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or plan, the Local Committee shall approve a request to establish a dwelling for a shepherd and his family.” Once the law is approved a two-year freeze will be imposed on all the supervision and control measures of existing structures to which this law applies, including pending legal proceedings.

## Master plans

Master plans for the construction of colonial settlements, excluding Occupied East Jerusalem, are approved by the Israeli military's Civil Administration High planning committee and its subcommittee, in particular the subcommittee for settlement. The Master plans in Occupied East Jerusalem are approved by the Regional Planning Committee for the area of Jerusalem and its subcommittees under the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance in addition to the Master plan committees of the Jerusalem Municipality. In the first half of 2017 Over 121 master plans were processed for approval. These plans authorize the construction of over 11,311 residential units in the colonial settlements including retroactively legalized housing built by colonial settlers without formal authorization. The number of residential units processed for approved already exceeds the number of residential units processed in all of 2016.

The plans processed for approval in the first half of 2017 include:

	Location	Colonial settlement	Plan number	Number of Residential Units	Other structures	Date and Stage of approval
1	Jayus	Tsufim	7/ 149 /יוש	260	Public buildings	25/01/2017 submission published
2	Tul Karem	The "Mesila" Industrial Zone	1/ 194 /יוש	0	Industrial zone	28/06/2017 hearing for approval
3		Telmon	1/ 11/ 235 /יוש	0	Public	29/01/2017 submission published
4	Yasuf	Tapuh	4/ 131 /יוש	13	-	08/06/2017 submission published
5	Mazra'a Al Qibliya	Talmon	1/ 11/ 235 /יוש	0	Public	25/01/2017 submission published
6		Shmuel Junction	16/ 4 /יוש/ הת/ תקש	0	Mobile phone tower	06/04/2017 approved
7	Jalud	Shilo, Mateh Binyamin	1/ 3/ 205 /יוש	98	NA	15/02/2017 approved
8	Turmus Aya, Jalud	Shilo, Mateh Binyamin	2/ 3/ 205 /יוש	0	Water tower and waste treatment plant	04/01/2017 approved for submission
9	Nakura	Shavei Shomron, Samaria	3/ 1/ 111 /יוש	69	Public and commercial structures	16/02/2017 approved
10	Shokba, Shbeetin	Shafir Quarry	1/ 8/ 52 /יוש	0	Quarry	01/03/2107 Approved for submission upon conditions
11	Masha, Sanria	Shaarei Tikva	3/ 1/ 122 /יוש	2	-	26/01/2017 submission published



12	Kefar Sur	Saleet	ויש 5/ 2/ 1/ 112	0	built by the ministry of housing and construction without permits	29/05/2017 submission published
13	Hares, Deir Istiya	Revava	ויש 5/ 4/ 170	54	-	19/06/2017 objections heard
14		Revava	ויש 4/ 4/ 170	14	-	20/02/2017 approved
15		Revava	0170/4/7	6	2 stores	07/06/2017 approved for submission
16	Deir	Regional	ויש 1544/ 60	0	Drilling for water	02/02/2017 approved
17	Shufa	Quarry	ויש 15/ 9/ 1285	0	Quarry	02/05/2017 approval published
18	Al Bireh	Psagot	ויש 1/ 222	9	-	06/06/2017 approved for submission
19	Yatta	Pnei Haver	509/2	5	-	07/06/2017 approved for submission
20		Petsael	315/2/1	55	-	06/06/2017 approved for submission
21		Peduel	ויש 4/ 160	0	permitting construction from 3-5 stories	19/01/2017 submission published
22	Dura	Otniel, Har Hevron	ויש 1/ 1/ 512	0	Public buildings and cemetery	22/03/2017 approval published
23	Sineria	Oranit	ויש 18/ 121	204	NA	08/06/2017 submission published
24	Saneria	Oranit	ויש 15/ 121	71	Public buildings and cemetery	08/02/2017 approved
25	Sineria	Oranit	ויש 7/ 9/ 121	8	-	14/02/2017 approved
26	Sineria	Oranit	ויש 20/ 121	4	-	24/01/2017 approved
27	Or Al Farah, Qabatiya	Or Recycling Park	ויש 3/ 300/ 58	0	recycling Park	06/03/2017 objections heard
28	Ein Yabrud	Ofra, Mateh Binyamin	ויש 2/ 7/ 221	60	-	15/02/2017 approved
29	Arab ATaamra	Nokdim, Gush Etzion	ויש 4/ 6/ 411	146	Public buildings	02/02/2017 approved for submission
30	Deir Istiya	Nofim, Sameria	ויש 8/ 119	108	-	03/05/2017 approved with condition
31	Ras Karkar, Deir Ammar	Nerya, Talmon North	ויש 1/ 4/ 2/ 235	98	light industry, commercial	19/06/2017 approval published
32	Deir Qadis	Modiin Elite	ויש 14/ 6/ 210	4	public buildings	06/03/2017 objections heard

33	Bil'in, Safa	Modiin Elite	יוש 2/ 8/ 210	0	-moving mobile homes	02/01/2017 approval published
34	-	Mltzpe Hagit	יוש/ הת/ תקש 15 /40 :	0	Mobile tower	05/04/2017 approved with requirements
35	Yata, Samoa	Metzudat Yehuda (Beit Yatir)	יוש 1/ 506	258	Public buildings- למכינה קדם "צבאית" בית יתיר", on 23 dunam	08/02/2017 approved for submission
36	Nabi Musa	Megillot, Megillot Yam Hamelach, Kalya	יוש 1/ 9/ 608	NA	-	05/04/2017 approved
37	Naalin	Matityahu	יוש 1/ 13/ 1/ 208	2	-	15/02/2017 approved
38	Deir Diwan	Maale Michmas	יוש 8/ 225	27	-	06/06/2017 Discussion for submission
39		Maaleh Adumim	420/1/4/40	750	-	06/06/2017 approved
40	Abu Dis, Al Azariya	Maaleh Adumim	יוש 24/ 1/ 420	459	-	07/06/2017 submission published
41	-	Maaleh Adumim	יוש 38/ 7/ 1/ 420	24	Public buildings	01/02/2017 approval published
42	Al Azariya	Maaleh Adumim	יוש 36/ 1/ 1/ 420	1	-	11/06/2017 approved
43	Al Azariya	Maaleh Adumim	יוש 43/ 1/ 1/ 420	0	Public Building	28/02/2017 approved
44	AlEzariya	Maaleh Adumim	יוש 44/ 1/ 1/ 420	0	Public buildings	14/06/2017 approved or submission
45	-	Maaleh Adumim	יוש 23/ 2/ 2/ 2/ 420	0	commercial	26/02/2017 approved
46	-	Maaleh Adumim	יוש 2/ 12/ 6/ 1/ 420	0	Public Building	28/02/2017 submission published
47	Kefar Akeb, Barka, Mihmas	Kohav Yaakov, Mateh Binyamin	יוש/ מ 242	3541	-	30/01/2017 approved for submission with conditions
48	Barka, Mihmas	Kohav Yaakov, Mateh Binyamin	יוש 2/ 250	86	Public Buildings	07/02/2017 approval published
49	Hebron	Kiryat Arba, Ramat Memra	יוש 1/ 22/ 510	24	-	08/06/2017 approved
50	Hebron	Kiryat Arba, Park Alon	יוש 1/ 18/ 510	no. of Tourism rental units Not Available	Park	30/04/2017 approved

51	Yasuf	Kfar Tapuah	131/5	6	-	07/06/2017 approved
52	-	Kfar Eldad, Nokdim, Gush Etzion	י"ש 1/ 3/ 6/ 411	84	Public buildings	08/02/2017 approved for submission
53	Arab AlTamra	Kfar Eldad, Nokdim, Gush Etzion	י"ש 2/ 1/ 6/ 411	4	-	10/02/2017 approval published
54	Anata	Kfar Adumim	י"ש 24/ 227	323	Commercial and public buildings	08/07/2017 approved for submission with condition
55	Mazra'a Al Qibliya, Ras Karkar	Kerem Reim, Talmon	י"ש 10/ 235	255	-	07/06/2017 approved
56	Nabi Musa	Kalya, Megillot	י"ש 1/ 9/ 608	NA	Tourism	08/05/2017 approved
57	-	Jordan Valley Regional Council	י"ש 1/ 300	NA	-	14/06/2017 approved for submission
58	Beit Dajan	Hamra	י"ש 4/ 307	0	Commercial structures	14/06/2017 approved for submission
59	Deir Nizam	Halamish	י"ש 3/ 203	56	-	06/06/2017 approved
60	Nabi Samuel	Givaat Zeev	י"ש 21/ 2/ 215	2	-	04/01/2017 approved for submission
61	Ai Jib	Givaat Zeev	י"ש 7/ 4/ 3/ 220	1	-	25/04/2017 approved for submission
62	-	Givaat Ze'ev	י"ש 1/ 24/ 220	80	-	08/02/2017 approved for submission with condition
63	Betunya	Givaat Ze'ev	י"ש 24/ 220	76	-	27/02/2017 approved
64	-	Givaat Ze'ev	י"ש 24/ 220	76	-	27/02/2017 approval published
65	-	Givaat Ze'ev	0220/10/7	28	-	07/06/2017 approved
66	Al Jib	Givaat Ze'ev	220/10/5	14	-	19/06/2017 approved
67	Nabi Saleh	Givaat Ze'ev	י"ש 18/ 2/ 215	2	-	05/04/2017 Approved
68	Nabi Samuel	Givaat Ze'ev	י"ש 27/ 2/ 215	1	-	05/04/2017 submission published
69	Nabi Samuel	Givaat Ze'ev	י"ש 31/ 2/ 215	1	-	08/02/2017 approved for submission
70	-	Givaat Ze'ev	י"ש 26/ 2/ 215	1	-	24/01/2017 approval published
71	Masha	Etz Efraim	י"ש 1/ 2/ 126	49	-	07/09/2016 submission published
72	Masha	Etz Efraim	י"ש 7/ 126	38	-	14/02/2017 approved
73	Masha	Etz Efraim	י"ש 3/ 126	4	-	12/10/2015 approved

74	Wadi Al-Nis	Etz Efraim	י"ש / 11/ 126	1	-	21/05/2017 submission published
75	Masha	Etz Efraim	י"ש / 8/ 126	0	Public structures	13/03/2017 submission published
76	Masha	Etz Efraim	י"ש / 4/ 2/ 126	0	Large commercial center	05/04/2017 approved for submission
77	Masha	Elkana	י"ש / 12/ 125	0	6 public buildings between 2-4 stories	30/01/2017 approval published
78	Azun, Kefar Talt, Deir Istiya	El-Matan	י"ש / 1/ 5/ 116	0	Access road Junction	25/04/2017 approved
79		Einav	י"ש / 4/ 110	13	-	07/06/2017 approved for submission
80	Ramin, Beit Lid	Einav	י"ש / 2/ 110	0	Sewage facility	03/05/2017 approved for submission
81	Artas, Al Khader	Efrat	י"ש / 33/ 5/ 410	11 (tourism rental units)	Two large commercial/tourist structures	20/03/2017 submission published
82	Al Khader	Efrat	י"ש / 19/ 3/ 410	32	-	15/02/2017 approved
83	Artas, Al Khader	Efrat	י"ש / 40/ 5/ 410	1	-	18/04/2017 approved for submission
84	Al-Khader	Efrat	י"ש / 60/ 5/ 410	0	commercial and public	05/01/2017 approved for submission
85	Artas	Efrat	י"ש / 47/ 5/ 410	0	public building	20/06/2017 approved for submission
86	Nakhalin	Beitar Elite	י"ש / 13/ 3/ 1/ 426	70	Not available	06/04/2017 approved
87	Daharia, Dura	Beit Hagai Quarry	י"ש / 4/ 4/ 52	0	Quarry	04/04/2017 approved
88	-	Beit El	218/11	200	-	07/02/2017 approved
89	Dura Al Qara	Beit El	י"ש / 17/ 219	20	-	07/06/2017 approved
90	-	Beit Aryeh	י"ש / 17/ 3/ 201	10	-	07/06/2017 approved
91	Abud	Beit Aryeh	י"ש / 14/ 3/ 201	1	-	15/01/2017 approved for submission
92	-	Beit Aryeh	י"ש / 13/ 3/ 201	1	-	07/06/2017 approved
93	Marda, Salfeet	Ariel	י"ש / 8/ 130	839	Public and commercial buildings	06/06/2017 approved
94	-	Ariel	130/2/3/38	9	-	19/06/2017 submission published

95	-	Argaman	16/ יוש/ הת 1007/ 1413	0	Commercial	15/01/2017 approved with condition
96	Silwad	Amuna	נושא/ יוש/ צו 1777	42		30/01/2017 objections rejected
97	Turmus Aya, Jalud	Amichai	יוש/ 1/ 252	102	Public buildings	06/06/2017 approved
98	Dir Al Khattab	Alon Moreh	יוש/ 1/ 4/ 107	60	-	29/05/2017 submission published
99	Azun	Alfei Menashe	יוש/ 14/ 115	24	Commercial buildings	25/08/2016 submission published
100	Kafr AlDeek	Alei Zahav	א / יוש/ 4/ 132	317		14/06/2017 approved
101	Tarqumiya	Adora	יוש/ 1/ 2/ 516	18	-	07/06/2017 approved for submission
102	Azun	Alfei Menashe, Yuvalim West	יוש/ 11/ 115	42	Public buildings	08/02/2017 approved for submission
103	Occupied East Jerusalem	Mount of Olives	470484	0	A structure for religious services	01/02/2017 Approved for submission with conditions
104	Occupied East Jerusalem	Neve Yaackov	101-0413658	214	-	09/02/2017 Check of approval conditions
105	Occupied East Jerusalem	Gilo, Maalot Dafnah, Ramot Eshkol, French Hill, Mount Scopus	101-0209593	0	train - green line	12/01/2017 aproval registered
106	Occupied East Jerusalem	French Hill	101-0362400	0	Tunnel	13/06/2017 approved for submission with conditions
107	Occupied East Jerusalem	Light rail, Blue Line	101-0178129	0	train	14/06/2017 objections hearing
108	Occupied East Jerusalem	Mount of Olives, Uzia Boardwalk	101-0247338	0	commercial buildings	15/01/2017 submission published
109	Occupied East Jerusalem	Ramot	101-0103754	100	public buildings	15/2/2017 objections heard
110	Occupied East Jerusalem	Ramot	101-0103754	100	public buildings	15/2/2017 objections heard
111	Occupied East Jerusalem	Pisgat Zeev	101-0330530	254	-	16/02/2017 Check of approval conditions

112	Occupied East Jerusalem	Pisgat Zeev	101-0317149	250	-	16/02/2017 Check of approval conditions
113	Occupied East Jerusalem	Pisgat Zeev	101-0330498	210	public and commercial buildings	16/02/2017 Check of approval conditions
114	Occupied East Jerusalem	Pisgat Zeev	101-0330506	130	-	16/02/2017 Check of approval conditions
115	Occupied East Jerusalem	Pisgat Zeev	101-0330514	104	-	16/02/2017 Check of approval conditions
116	Occupied East Jerusalem	Regional	101-0292870	0	parks	18/1/2017 recommended for submission by the local committee
117	Occupied East Jerusalem	Sheikh Jarah	101-0499699	0	six floor office building	19/02/2017 Check of approval conditions
118	Occupied East Jerusalem	Sheikh Jarah	126979	0	Light Rail to Mount Scopus	19/02/2017 recommended for permit approval
119	Occupied East Jerusalem	Gilo	400812	270	-	21/06/2017 check of approval conditions
120	Occupied East Jerusalem	Pisgat Zeev	101-0464859	116	commercial	21/06/2017 Check of approval conditions
121	Occupied East Jerusalem	Ramot	483354	200	-	22/06/2017 Check of approval conditions

### Example of Master plan from 2017

On the 30/01/2017: The Supreme Planning Council, Sub-Committee for Settlement in the civil administration approved for submission with conditions a master plan for, what they refer to as, the Kochav Ya'akov settlement. The plan number מ/יזש/ 242 spreads over 1639 Dunams belonging to the villages of Kefar Akeb, Mihmas and Barka. The plan expands and connects, separate colonial settlements and colonial outposts, some of which are over a Kilometer away from each other with the stated goal of "building a settlement block". This is achieved by expanding the settlements and outposts of; Kochav Yaakov, (Colonial settlement established in 1985) Kohav Yaakov East (Colonial outpost established in 2003,) Kohav Yaakov West (Colonial outpost established in 2002), and Migron hahadasha (Colonial settlement established in 2012) and constructing roads and joint public spaces between them.

According to the engineer for the colonial regional council there 400 residential units being built in Kohav Yaakov West dubbed Tel Zion. This colonial outpost is being

marketed to Orthodox Jews as: “Tel Tzion, a suburb of Kochav Yaakov, is located 15 kilometers north of Jerusalem. It was established in 2000 to answer the needs of young Haredi couples looking for affordable suburban housing in the greater Jerusalem area.” and that “The Yishuv is slated to grow to a population of 35,000 people.”<sup>6</sup>

Bennie Viel who serves as the representative of The ministry of Construction and housing on the settlement committee informed the committee that; “there is a strategic plan for the Haredi population in the country as a whole, including Tel Zion, which is taken into account by 2025. This is a strategic plan approved by the government, construction of 200,000 housing units throughout the country.”

The legal advisor of the committee noted, that the plan does not coincide with the jurisdiction boundaries of the colonial settlement but as is the usual procedure in these cases he merely requests that the judicial boundaries of the colonial settlement be corrected and this is done internally by the civil administration without giving the Palestinian landowners a chance to affect the decision.

---

<sup>6</sup> The Website of Nefesh BeNefesh a semi governmental organisation, accessed July 2017  
<http://www.nbn.org.il/aliyahpedia/community-housing-aliyahpedia/community-profiles/tel-tzion/>

## Land Lease Tenders

In total, in the first half of 2017, 22 tenders for land lease and the construction of 2942 residential units were issued. These tenders, issued by the Israeli Land Authority, the Ministry of Construction and Housing and the Custodian for Government and Abandoned property call for bids to lease land in the Occupied Territories for periods of 98 or 49 years with an option to extend for another 98 or 49 years on which the winner of the bid is required to construct residential, commercial or industrial structures.

Example: On the 30/3/2017 ten tenders for leasing land for construction in four colonial settlements were issued by The Custodian of Government and Abandoned properties, The Ministry of Finance and marketing divisions of The Ministry of Building and Construction. The tenders offer to lease land in the colonial settlements of Beitar Elite, Ofarim - Beit Aryeh, Karnei Shomron and Givaat Tal East which is listed as a neighborhood for Karnei Menshe, for 98 years with an option for extending for another 98 years for contractors to construct 1992 new residential units.

Tenders issued in 2017							
	Colonial Settlement	Number of Tender	Date issued:	Residential units	Closing Date		
1	Alfei Menashe, Givaat Tal	<u>2017/115/פ'</u>	11/05/2017	56	25/09/2017	-	-
2	Givaat Zeev	<u>2017/37/פ'</u>	16/02/2017	0	22/05/2017	-	-
3	Karnei Shomron	<u>2017/35/פ'</u>	16/02/2017	0	28/8/2017	-	-
4	Ornit	<u>2017/36/פ'</u>	16/02/2017	0	10/7/2017	-	-
5	Givaat Zeev, HaBanana,	<u>פ'/2017/14</u>	25/01/2017	552	30/10/2017	-	-
6	Alfei Menashe, Givaat Tal	<u>פ'/2017/19</u>	25/01/2017	22	04/09/2017	-	-
7	Beitar Elite	<u>פ'/2017/23</u>	25/01/2017	97	25/09/2017	-	-
9	Maaleh Adumim Site 07,	<u>פ'/2017/15</u>	25/01/2017	46	14/08/2017	-	-
10	Maaleh Adumim Sites 03, 04	<u>פ'/2017/16</u>	25/01/2017	44	25/09/2017	-	-
11	Alfei Menashe, Givaat Tal East	<u>פ'/2017/79</u>	30/03/2017	472	04/09/2017	-	-



12	Alfei Menashe, Givaat Tal East	<u>פ/2017/80</u>	30/03/2017	226	24/07/2017	-	-
13	Beitar Elite	<u>פ/2017/74</u>	30/03/2017	65	30/10/2017	-	-
14	Beitar Elite	<u>פ/2017/76</u>	30/03/2017	50	25/09/2017	-	-
15	Beitar Elite	<u>פ/2017/75</u>	30/03/2017	22	31/07/2017	-	-
16	Beitar Elite - Hill C	<u>פ/2017/73</u>	30/03/2017	405	25/09/2017	-	-
17	Beitar Elite - Site A 1	<u>פ/2017/77</u>	30/03/2017	70	25/09/2017	-	-
18	Karnei Shomron	<u>פ/2017/84</u>	30/03/2017	52	30/10/2017	-	-
19	Ofarim - Beit Aryeh	<u>פ/2017/83</u>	30/03/2017	152	30/10/2017	-	-
20	Ofarim - Beit Aryeh	<u>פ/2017/82</u>	30/03/2017	478	25/09/2017	-	-
<b>Tender results in first half of 2017</b>							
	Colonial Settlement	Number of Tender	Date issued:	Residential units	Closing Date	Date of decision	Final price not including VAT
1	Neve Yaakov, Jerusalem	<u>/133/2016ד</u>	26/07/2016	36	2/1/2017	08/01/2017	<b>866,000</b>
2	Har Homa -Homat Shmuel	<u>ד/2017/22</u>	26/01/2017	130	5/6/2017	08/05/2017	<b>558,000</b>
3	Kiryat Arba- Givaat Haharsina	<u>/119/2016פ</u>	05/07/2016	42	29/05/2017	11/06/2017	841,001
4	Karnei Shomron	<u>2016/194/פ</u>	19/09/2016	Commercial	22/5/2017	11/06/2017	328,770
<b>Open tender in first half of 2017</b>							
	Colonial Settlement	Number of Tender	Date issued:	Residential units	Closing Date		
1	Maaleh Adumim	<u>8/2015/פ</u>	23/01/2015	Hotel	06/02/2017	-	-

## **Government Provided Economic Incentives for Colonial Settlers**

The Israeli government's decision No. 667 dated 08.04.2013 of Netanyahu's 33<sup>rd</sup> government is considered the most important decision regarding identification of regions and communities of national preference<sup>7</sup>. Its sixth article determines this decision valid until the 07.31.2017, and constitutes the basis on which the government and the ministries and official institutions are dealing with the regions and communities in terms of national preference in order to achieve the following goals as stated by the preamble of the resolution:

- a. Encouraging the deployment of the population in Israel and the increasing population in the periphery and in areas near the border, as defined below.
- B. Increasing economic growth and reducing differences in opportunities between the national priority areas and Tel Aviv, as defined as defined by the Ministry of the Interior.
- C. Strengthening civil-military strength of Israel.
- D. Improving the quality of life for settlements as a national priority.

The decision includes the majority of West Bank's Israeli colonies in the list of national preference communities for national considerations, as well as in the list of national preference communities for socio-economic considerations, which have been identified under the same resolution, in addition to giving national preference for the newly constructed colonies built 10 years ago.

Government Resolution No. 2553 issued on 20.2. 2015 also deals with incentives and exemptions in the field of construction and housing provided for the communities of national preference, meanwhile, the government's decision No. 4192 issued on 01.29.2012, demarcates the map of national preference areas, which included the dominant Israeli settlements in the West Bank, and considered valid until 05/31/2015, or until the adoption of another decision. (This list is published on the website of the Ministry of Israeli construction and housing)<sup>8</sup>.

Other decisions adopted by the current Israeli government in the framework of supporting the colonial settlements in the West Bank are, for example, the government's decision No. 867 dated 20.12.2015, which included the disbursement of grants and allocations to local councils of these colonies<sup>9</sup> and the government's

---

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.pmo.gov.il/Secretary/GovDecisions/2013/Pages/des667.aspx>

<sup>8</sup> [http://www.moch.gov.il/odot/yeshuvev\\_adifut\\_leumit/Pages/reshimat\\_yeshuvev\\_adifut\\_leumit.aspx](http://www.moch.gov.il/odot/yeshuvev_adifut_leumit/Pages/reshimat_yeshuvev_adifut_leumit.aspx)

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.pmo.gov.il/Secretary/GovDecisions/2015/Pages/dec867.aspx>

decision No. 358 dated 08/05/2015 which included the allocation of about 340 million shekels for colonial Israeli communities in the West Bank<sup>10</sup>

Also, Israeli settlements are included in the "national preference list" accredited by the Israeli Ministry of Industry, which translates into providing support and encouragement for all Israeli industrial zones in the West Bank<sup>11</sup>. The Israeli Ministry of Defense also, gives priority for the procurement of the production of national preference areas including Israeli settlements in the West Bank<sup>12</sup>. The same applies to the Ministry of Economy which, for example, designated 6 million shekels to accommodate new graduates living in those areas in which there are factories located in national preference areas<sup>13</sup>, and has allocated 57 million shekels end of May 2016 to promote the industry in these areas<sup>14</sup>. In addition, the National-Civic Service Authority provides support for the attainment of higher education for those who have completed their national and civic service in the national preference areas<sup>15</sup>

It is worth noting that the report issued by the Prime Minister's Office dated 18.02.2016 includes an inventory of achievements for the government of Israel in the area of grants, exemptions and facilities for the areas of national preference, Which includes the majority of settlements in the West Bank<sup>16</sup>, The government reports do not mention the "achievements" of the "Settlement Division", despite the fact that it's budget comes from the government and totaled about 500 million shekel <sup>17</sup>in 2014, that was mainly dedicated to support Israeli settlements in the West Bank (for more on what the Israeli government is doing under "Settlement Division", see its website<sup>18</sup>).

As for the Israeli colonial settlements in Jerusalem, they enjoy special virtue as Jerusalem is in the eye of the Israeli colonial- Judaization project, as the "Ministry of Jerusalem" was split from the "Ministry of Jerusalem and Diaspora" and transferred to be located in the prime minister's office according to the cabinet meeting on 19.05.2015<sup>19</sup>.

Accordingly, it is logical that the population growth rate in these colonies, according to data of the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2014, is more than doubled (4.4%) from the average of the Occupying state (1.9%), and more than four times higher than in cities such as Tel Aviv, Haifa, Rishon Lezion and Ashdod that are Jewish majority<sup>20</sup>. This high rate of growth is mostly due to the internal movement of the population of the

---

<sup>10</sup><http://www.pmo.gov.il/Secretary/GovDecisions/2015/Pages/des358.aspx>

<sup>11</sup><http://www.economy.gov.il/INDUSTRY/DEVELOPMENTZONEINDUSTRYPROMOTION/Pages/default.aspx>

<sup>12</sup>[http://www.mod.gov.il/Society\\_Economy/Pages/economic\\_support.aspx](http://www.mod.gov.il/Society_Economy/Pages/economic_support.aspx)

<sup>13</sup><http://www.themarket.com/news/macro/1.2488461>

<sup>14</sup><http://economy.bestoneonline.co.il>

<sup>15</sup>[http://ncs.gov.il/ncs/Pages/zchuyot\\_charedim\\_menu.aspx](http://ncs.gov.il/ncs/Pages/zchuyot_charedim_menu.aspx)

<sup>16</sup><http://www.pmo.gov.il/about/Projects/Pages/adifut.aspx>

<sup>17</sup><http://www.themarket.com/realestate/1.2527717>

<sup>18</sup><http://www.hityashvut.org.il/PageCat.asp?id=16>

<sup>19</sup><http://www.pmo.gov.il/MediaCenter/SecretaryAnnouncements/Pages/govmes190515.aspx>

<sup>20</sup>[geo.cet.ac.il/FileViewer.aspx?nFileID=393090](http://geo.cet.ac.il/FileViewer.aspx?nFileID=393090)

occupying state to the colonies of the West Bank by virtue of the attractive climate enjoyed in all fields.

The other side of this policy is the disastrous impact of these measures on Palestinian demographic reality. This is most obvious seen in examples such as the Jordan Valley area and in the city of Jerusalem. In the Jordan valley area, all the Israeli colonies are part of the national preference areas. The steady increase in Israeli colonists offset by a decline in the total number of Palestinians by virtue of expulsion and eviction measures perpetrated by the Israeli government and its military has forced the Palestinian population to shrink and move to the west towards the localities under Palestinian control. Mass eviction cases were witnessed in many Palestinian communities such as Al-Haddidiya, Humsa, Bziq, Al-Maleh, and Al- Karezliya. As for Jerusalem, it is enough to note that the population of “Kafr Akab” area (about 80,000 people) are originally, in majority - if not all – are population of Jerusalem city holding Jerusalem IDs, as are the residents of “Shu’fat” refugee camp of about 80,000 who were also compelled to flee their city due to the Israeli measures and live in the refugee camp.

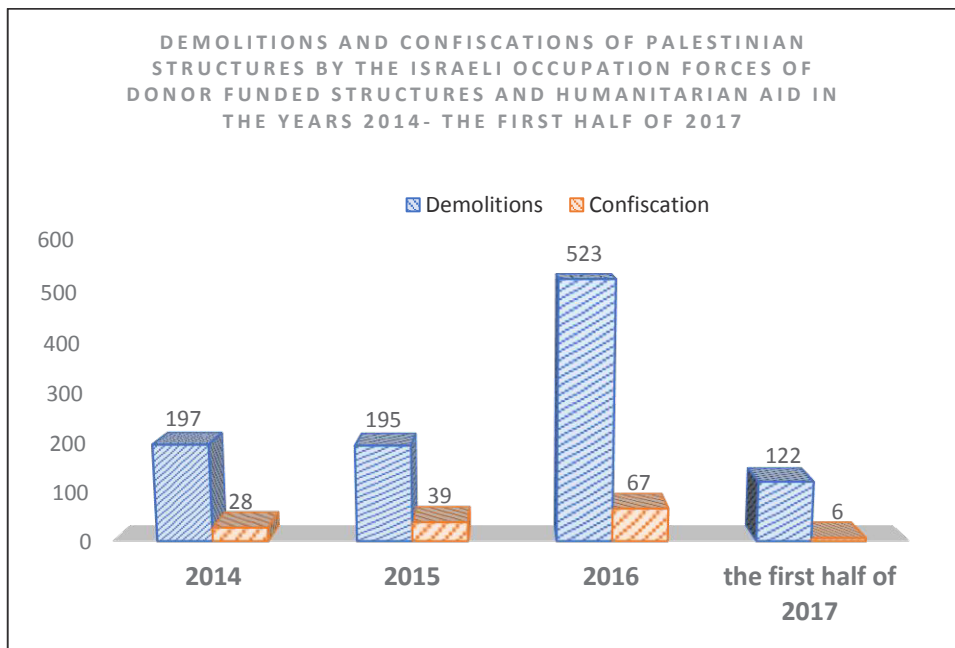
## Demolitions and confiscations of Palestinian structures by the Israeli occupation forces in the first half of 2017

### Demolitions and confiscations of Palestinian structures by the Israeli occupation forces in 2017

Confiscation of donor funded structures	Total confiscations	Demolitions of donor funded structures	Total Demolitions	Structures
2	3	31	57	Residential inhabited
1	1	4	36	Residential uninhabited
-	1	13	16	WASH
-	-	64	100	Agricultural
3	4	3	3	Infrastructure
-	7	7	38	Others
<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>182</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>3582</b>	<b>4282</b>	<b>Effectuated residents</b>

**Demolitions and confiscations of Palestinian structures by the Israeli occupation forces of donor funded structures and humanitarian aid in the years 2014- The first half of 2017**

Effectuated residents	Confiscation of donor funded structures	Demolitions of donor funded structures	year
785	28	197	<b>2014</b>
736	39	195	<b>2015</b>
4078	67	523	<b>2016</b>
3764	6	122	<b>the first half of 2017</b>
<b>9363</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1037</b>	<b>Total</b>



## **Annexes**

### **Annex A. Government Decision 2583**

*To approve the decision of the Ministerial Committee for National Security Matters No. 191/b dated March 30, 2017 concerning the establishment of a new settlement for the evacuees of Amona in the Mateh Binyamin Regional Council, as follows:*

*We decide:*

*A. To establish a new settlement on state land in the Shilo Valley area, which will operate within the municipal framework of the Mateh Binyamin Regional Council, will receive the symbol of an independent settlement and will absorb, among other things, residents evacuated from Amona.*

*B. To authorize the Minister of Defense to promote all the actions required for the establishment of the permanent settlement, including the task of ordering the relevant bodies to; prepare the necessary staff work necessary for planning the settlement and proposing the exact location of its establishment, while examining all the required aspects, including the planning, economic, infrastructure and environmental aspects; To receive from the Ministry of Finance an economic-budgetary reference regarding the establishment of the settlement; To promote the masterplan plan of the settlement and bring it to the approval of the authorised planning institutions; Subject to aforementioned approval of the plan and the determination of the area of jurisdiction of the settlement, to act to develop and establish the permanent settlement. In addition, a temporary residence area will be constructed until the permanent settlement is established, subject to the provisions of any law. In carrying out the aforesaid actions, it will be possible to use the assistance of the Mateh Binyamin Regional Council as needed and is of interest, subject to the law.*

*The Minister of Defense will report to the Ministerial Committee on National Security upon conclusion of the work of the staff for the planning of the settlement and examination of the aspects relating to its establishment, including the receipt of the economic-budgetary reference.*

*C. The sources of the budget required for the planning and construction of the permanent settlement and the temporary residential area, insofar as it is decided to establish it, including: The sources of the budget for infrastructure, development and public buildings will be agreed upon between the Minister of Defense and the Minister of Finance and in cooperation with the relevant ministries, including budgets set out in section 5 of Government Decision No. 2178 of 18.12 .2016 In the event of a dispute, the matter shall be brought to the Prime Minister for decision.*

*D. This decision will be brought for the approval of the government. "*

*The decision was made in accordance with Article 19 (a) of the Government Work Regulations.*

**Annex B. Law regulating the settlement in Judea and Samaria, 2017\***

\* Passed by the Knesset on the 6 February 2017; The Bill and explanatory notes were published in the Knesset bills - 672, from the 7 December 2016, p 44.

<b>Purpose</b>	1. The purpose of this law is to regulate the settlement in Judea and Samaria, and to allow for the continued strengthening of its foundations and development.
<b>Definitions</b>	<p>2. In this Law -" Area" - as defined in the Emergency Regulations (Judea and Samaria - Criminal Jurisdiction and Legal Assistance), 1967<sup>21</sup>, as their validity was extended and the wording was amended in the law, from time to time;</p> <p>"Owner of real estate rights" - Whoever has proved that they are registered as an owner of rights in the real estate or that they are entitled to be registered as an owner of rights in the real estate.</p> <p>"Planning processes" - including the issuing of building permits based on the plans to be approved;</p> <p>"State consent " - explicitly or implicitly, in advance or after the fact, including assistance in laying down infrastructure, providing incentives, planning plans, advertising publications designed to encourage construction or development or participating in cash or in kind;</p> <p>"Settlement" - including a neighborhood or expansion of that settlement, including the residential buildings in it, the facilities, the agricultural land used for it's purposes, public buildings, means of production, as well as access roads and water , communications, electricity and sewage infrastructure;</p> <p>"Reservations Commission" - The Committee established under Article 10;"</p> <p>"Appraisal Committee" - The Committee established under Article 9;</p> <p>"Jordanian Land Law" - The Land Law (Acquisition for Public Purposes) No. 2, 1953, as amended in the Order regarding the Land Law (Acquisition for Public Purposes) (Order No. 321) (Judea and Samaria), 1969<sup>22</sup>;</p> <p>"The State" - The Israeli Government or Government Ministries, Regional Authorities, Local Authorities or Regional Council in Israel or in the area and a Settling institution.</p>

<sup>21</sup> Regulations file 2016 p. 2741, The Book of Laws 2007 p. 20, 2012, p.476.

<sup>22</sup> Proclamations Orders and Appointments File 1969, p.644



	<p>"Settling Institution" - as defined in the Law of the candidates for agricultural settlement , 1953<sup>23</sup>;</p> <p>"The Commissioner" - The Commissioner of the Government Property in Judea and Samaria under the Order Concerning Government Property;</p> <p>"Real estate requiring regulation" - Real estate in the area which the rights of use and holding of them or some of them are not subject to the authorities of the region or the commissioner;</p> <p>"Order Regarding Government Property" - Order Regarding Government Property (Judea and Samaria) (No. 59), 1967<sup>24</sup>;</p> <p>"Regional authorities" - Whoever took all the governmental powers under Section 3 of the Proclamation on regulations of Government and Law (Judea and Samaria) (No. 2), 1967<sup>25</sup>, or by any other legal provision that will replace it.</p>
<p><b>Registration of Real estate or the taking away of the rights to it's the use and holding-</b></p>	<p><b>3.</b> The regional authorities found that in the period preceding the date of publication of this Law a settlement was built in good faith on real estate that require regulation or that state consent was given for its construction, all these instructions will apply to all the land upon which this settlement was built before the day of it's publication:</p> <p>(1) Real estate where there is no owner of real estate rights - the Commissioner shall register them as government property, under section 2C of the Order Concerning Government Property;</p> <p>(2) (a) Real estate that have an owner to real estate rights - the regional authorities will take the rights of use and estate holdings of the real estate and transmit them to the Commissioner, if found that the amount invested in the construction of settlements was more, during the construction, then the value of the real estate without a settlement at that time;</p> <p>(B) taking and holding usage rights pursuant to this subsection shall be made, as far as possible, in accordance with the Jordanian Land Law, as far as they do not contradict the provisions of this law, and shall remain in force until a decision on the political status of the region and the settlement in it.</p>
<p><b>Date for the registration of real Estate or the removal of usage and holding rights in it</b></p>	<p><b>4.(A)</b> The Commissioner shall register the real estate as government property in accordance with Article 3 (1) within 12 months from the date of publication of this law.</p> <p>(B) the regional authorities will take the rights of use and land holdings in accordance with Article 3 (2) within six months from the date of publication of this law.</p>

<sup>23</sup> The book of Laws 1953, p.126

<sup>24</sup> Proclamations Orders and Appointments File 1967, p.162

<sup>25</sup> Proclamations Orders and Appointments File 1967, p.3

<b>Allocation of land rights</b>	<b>5.</b> Within 60 days of the registration or taking rights as said in section 4, respectively, the Commissioner will allocate the rights of use and holding of the real estate or take away the rights in them as said, for the needs of the settlement that was built on the same real estate, through a settling institution.
<b>Completion of the planning process</b>	<b>6.</b> (A) the state will act to complete the planning process in the real estate registered or in which the rights were taken away in them under Article 3, as soon as possible.  (B) The real estate planning procedures as provided in subsection (a) shall be made, as far as possible, taking into account for the purpose of regulating the existing building.
<b>Suspension of proceedings and their expiration</b>	<b>7.</b> (A) The regional authorities found that in the settlement exist the conditions in the opening phrase of Article 3, all procedures for enforcement and the administrative orders that exist concerning the same settlement will be suspended, until the complete the planning procedures under Article 6, except for procedures and orders, as said, that were given judicial orders or verdicts concerning their implementation. (B) planning procedures have been completed in accordance with Section 6, All enforcement proceedings and administrative orders under subsection (a) will be expired. (C) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a structure of which it's destruction is necessary to prevent danger to human life.
<b>Compensation -</b>	<b>8.</b> (A) The regional authorities have taken away the rights of use and holdings in real estate in accordance with Article 3(2) The Owner of real estate rights will be entitled to a land rights annual fee at the rate of 125% of their value worthy of the usage fees as determined by the Commission the assessment under section 9(C) ( Below - the proper value), the usage fees are discounted for 20 years at a time at a rate of 125% of their proper value, or alternative land to the extent possible under the circumstances, according to their choice.  (B) The owner of real estate rights did not choose the alternatives of the compensation under subsection (a) until the date of allocation of real estate rights under Article 5, he will be entitled to annual fee at the rate of 125% of their proper value.  (C) payment of compensation under this section shall be made within three months from the date of the determination of the proper value of the usage fees pursuant to Section 9 (c) (2).  (D) the Commissioner has learned that the real estate it has registered as government property as prescribed under article 3 (1) there is an owner of real estate rights, the provisions of Article 3 (2) will be applied and the owner of real estate rights will be entitled to compensation under the provisions of this section.

	<p>(E) The provisions of this section and sections 9 and 10, will not delay the proceedings under articles 3 to 6.</p>
<b>Appraisal Committee</b>	<p><b>9.</b>(A) The Minister of Justice, in consultation with the Minister of Defence, will establish an assessment committee to implement the provisions of this law, and these will be its members:</p> <p>(1) An appointee of the Minister of Justice from the Ministry's employees - and he will be the chairman;</p> <p>(2) An appointee of the Minister of Finance Ministry from its offices employees;</p> <p>(3) A representative of the regional authorities appointed by the Minister of Defense.</p> <p>(B) The Minister of Justice shall determine the discussion procedures of the assessment committee.</p> <p>(C) (1) the assessment committee will determine the appropriate value of the rate of user fees or the offered alternative land to owner real estate rights, as applicable, after hearing the arguments of the owners of real estate rights - if claimed, and considering all the circumstances.</p> <p>(2) the assessment committee's determination under paragraph (1) shall be made within three months from finishing hearing the arguments of the owner of real estate rights or the date on which the owner of the real estate to argue his claims in accordance with the procedures set forth in the discussion under subsection (B).</p>
<b>Reservations committee-</b>	<p><b>10.</b> (A) The Minister of Justice, in consultation with Defense Minister, will establish a reservations committee in order to implement the provisions of this law, and these will be its members:</p> <p>(1) A representative of regional authorities qualified to be a judge of the Magistrate's Court, appointed by the Minister of Justice, with the consent of the Minister of Defense - and he will be the Chairman of the Committee;</p> <p>(2) A representative appointed by the Chief Government Appraiser from its offices employees;</p> <p>(3) A real estate appraiser whose name is included in the list of decisive appraisers under section 202 C of the Planning and Construction Law, 1965, appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Real Estate Appraisers.</p> <p>(B) The owner of real estate rights that deems himself injured by the decision of the assessment committee under section 9 (c) (1), may submit a reservation to the decision of the reservations committee.</p> <p>(C) The Reservations Commission decisions will be adopted by majority vote of the committee members; Without such a majority opinion, the opinion of the Committee Chairman shall prevail.</p> <p>(D) The Reservations Commission shall not be bound by the procedures and regulations and evidentiary rules used in the courts, and will act the way it deems most effective for a just and rapid decision regarding the reservation.</p>

	(E) The Reservation Committee may approve the decision made by the assessment committee, wholly or partially, cancel or change, return the matter to the assessment committee renewed or take an another decision in it's stead.
<b>Transitional provisions regarding the communities listed in the appendix</b>	<p>11.(A)(1) during a period of 12 months from the date of publication of this Law, All enforcement proceedings and existing administrative orders will be suspended and regarding the settlement in the settlements listed in the Appendix.</p> <p>(2) During the period specified in paragraph (1), the regional authorities will determine if the conditions according to the list in Article 3 exist in the settlements listed in Appendix.</p> <p>(3) The regional authorities determined that the conditions in the opening phrase of article 3 exist in the settlements listed in Appendix, the provisions of this Law shall apply to them</p> <p>(4) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to -</p> <p>(A) enforcement procedures and administrative orders, existing in settlements listed in the Appendix given judicial orders or verdicts concerning their implementation;</p> <p>(B) A structure which the destruction of is necessary to prevent danger to human life.</p> <p>(B) the Minister of Justice, with the approval by the Knesset Constitution, Law and Justice Committee, may add, by order, additional communities to the appendix.</p>

#### Appendix (article 11)

1. Ofra
2. Netiv Ha Avot (the Ancestor's path)
3. Ali
4. Kohav Hashahar
5. Mitzpe Kramim
6. Alon Moreh
7. Maale Michmas
8. Shavei Shomron
9. Kedumim
10. Psagot
11. Beit El
12. Yitzhar
13. Har Bracha
14. Moddin Elite
15. Nokdim
16. Kohav Yaakov

Binyamin Netanyahu Prime Minister  
 Reuven Rivlin President of the state

Ayalet Shaked Minister of Justice  
 Yuli Yoel Edelstein Chairman of the Knesset