



SUMMERY OF ISRAELI OCCUPATION STATE AND COLONIZERS' VIOLATIONS IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINE 2024



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Methodological Notes

First: In some cases, the maps attached to the military orders issued by the occupation army are directly used. In other cases, however, the military orders map coordinates are applied to the Commission's GIS system to produce new maps, based on the visual interpretation of each document.

Second: The colonies' master plans are adopted based on the master plan issued by the occupation state. Later on, it is aligned with the previous plans and the surrounding geographical data per the relevant database of the commission.

Third: The process of expanding colonies is not considered new land confiscations, given the classification of lands being expanded upon. In most cases, these are already confiscated lands, such as those confiscated under the pretext of being "state land". These lands have been allocated through successive declarations in favour of colonial expansion.

Fourth: Figures related to the colonies and colonial outposts may differ from numbers from those reported by other institutions due to the difference in classifications and approach. Therefore, the commission, when adopting the figures of colonies, studies a range of data and does not solely rely on the claims of the occupation authorities. Key factors include the location of the planned expansion, the master plan number, the existence of colonial outposts in the area of planned expansion, and other criteria.

Fifth: Colonial expansions on lands in Jerusalem Governorate outside of the borders of the municipality, known as J2 Areas, is counted with the Occupied West Bank colonies. Meanwhile, the data for colonies within the municipal borders, known as the Area J1, are handled separately.

Sixth: The commission keeps the original military orders (expropriation orders), master plans, laws, and approved or deposited bills, along with their reference numbers, documents, and attached maps, to support any future verification processes.

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Forward

They wanted a Palestine devoid of its people, but it became a homeland for all the free people of the world. The ideology of transient dwellers has crumbled, and in their place, Palestine has persisted, as an idea, a nation, and a conscience. The Palestinian people did not only confront military aircrafts, bulldozers, and tanks through the long years of occupation. They also fought all of the occupation's fabricated narratives, deceitful statements, and its declared and hidden plans of domination alike. Their plans targeted land, geography, and citizens through seizures, subjugation, theft, and fabrication.

They also sought to deliver a coup de grace to Palestinians through the massive means dedicated to forcibly displace its people, confining them into isolated enclaves. However, the simple people of the lands, the dwellers of mountains and rural villages stood firm against the claws of bulldozers. The bulldozers were defeated in face of the indigenous people of the land who thwarted the attempts to erase their presence.

This is not a poetic introduction intended to underestimate the severity and complex circumstances imposed upon our people through deception and empty rhetoric. Rather, it serves to appreciate and uplift all those who stood fast and continue to do so in the face of the ongoing terrorism of the colonizers' militia and the Israeli army who are fueled by hatred, violence, and a thirst for death.

Since its formation, the occupation state has relentlessly pursued its expansionist agenda on Palestinian lands at escalating rates. These days, escalations have reached unprecedented levels. The occupation state is aiming to control all the lands between the river and the sea, establishing Jewish supremacy by stripping Palestinians of their rights. This constitutes the clearest manifestation of apartheid committed by the last remaining occupation on earth.

Geographically, the occupation state has doubled all of its procedures during the previous years to reshape the Palestinian geography, eliminate the Palestinian cause, and erase the Palestinian existence. The occupation state took the flagrant aggression and its subsequent imposition of emergency laws as a cover to carry out its feverish campaigns of land confiscation through its various military procedures.

Since the issue of the land intertwines with the issues of population and demography, the occupation has always sought to corner the Palestinian people as the rightful guardians of the land. One cannot simply view all these seizures and theft of the Palestinian land without putting them

into the context of suffocating Palestinian citizens. The occupation is enforcing all of these measures and strategies to enforce an “oppressive expellant environment”, confining Palestinians into isolated cantons and ghettos. Consequently, they seek to manipulate the geography in favor of the colonizers and put it at their service.

As the genocide manifests in blood and destruction the Gaza Strip, it takes another form in the Occupied West Bank and Jerusalem before the eyes of world at the hands of the same perpetrator. This silent genocide manifests in the systematic seizure of Palestinian land, the destruction and sabotage of Palestinian institutions, and the relentless deprivation of basic human rights for Palestinian citizens.

Despite the torn geography, the continuous terrorism, and the double standards that are as detrimental as the occupation’s brutality, we still believe in history lessons and the inevitability of their repetition: The occupation will end, and the land will ultimately return to its rightful owners. We look with stern eyes to the colonizers and checkpoints, to the soldiers armed with fire, hatred, and a thirst for revenge, and see a bright future looking past them into Jerusalem, the Palestinian country, and sovereignty. This vision fuels our unwavering resolve, propelling us forward on our journey toward a future free from regression, frustration, and submission

Mu’ayyad Sha’ban

Head of the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission

Representations of Colonial Measures on Palestinian Land in 2024

	Colonial Indicator\ Procedure	Result
.1	The number of Israeli colonizers in the lands of the West Bank and Jerusalem	770,420 thousand colonizers
.2	Number of Israeli colonies	180 colonies
.3	Number of colonial outposts	245 colonial outposts
.4	Number of outposts established in 2024	51
.5	Number of agricultural outposts out of the total number of colonial outposts	129 outposts
.6	Area of land controlled by agricultural outposts	489000 dunums
.7	Area of land seized by the occupation authorities in 2024	46597 dunums
.8	Number of demolished facilities by the occupation authorities	903 facilities
.9	Number of demolish notifications monitored by the commission	939 notifications
.10	Number of colonial organizational plans studied for West Bank colonies	111 plans
.11	Number of colonial organizational plans studied for Jerusalem colonies	62 plans
.12	The total area of land subject to Israeli occupation colonial measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This area does not include lands planned to be isolated by the Annexation and Expansion Wall - This area constitutes 70% of the total areas classified (C) 	2400 km²
.13	Number of Palestinian martyrs at the hands of the occupation army in 2024	522 martyrs
.14	Number of Palestinian martyrs at the hands of the colonizers in 2024	10 martyrs
.15	The number of trees uprooted by the occupation or subjected to colonial attacks	14212 trees
.16	Number of schools threatened with demolition	45 schools
.17	The area of Palestinian land cultivated by Jewish colonizers	144 thousand dunums
.18	Number of service, industrial and other colonial sites	52 sites
.19	Number of military sites in the Palestinian territories	94 sites
.20	Number of military colleges	40 colleges
.21	Number of permanent and temporary checkpoints (gates, military, or earthen barriers)	890 checkpoints and gates
.22	The length of the Annexation and Expansion Wall if construction is completed	714 km
.23	The completed part of the Annexation and Expansion Wall	489 km
.24	The planned part of the Annexation and Expansion Wall	225 km
.25	The area of land that the Wall will isolate from the West Bank if construction is completed	560 km ²
.26	The lands are currently completely isolated due to the Wall	295 km ²

Executive Summary

The occupation state attempts to frame its actions in the Palestinian Territories as being tied to the aggression, or the so-called “security justifications” for their actions on the ground, given that the motivation behind the settler-colonial policy has purely a security concerns. However, in reality, all the occupation state’s actions, from changing the shape of the settler-colonial policies and the resulting procedures on the ground have started since the first year of occupation and have escalated in recent years. The severity of such actions have culminated after the formation of the extremist right-wing government in 2023, particularly evident in the outcomes of the coalition agreements between the parties that formed the government at the time. At the top of the terms of the agreement is the subject of recolonizing the northern part of the West Bank and what follows regarding the adjustment of the Disengagement Law, legalizing colonial outposts, expanding colonies, granting more privileges to the colonizers, and enforcing further planning restrictions on Palestinians.

The subject of coalition agreements now leads us to the statements made by the occupation’s Minister of Finance and the second minister of the Ministry of War, Bizalel Smotrich, especially his infamous article back in 2017 in which he announced the “Decisive Plan”. Upon examining this plan, especially the part concerning the lands of the West Bank, it becomes evident that the current policies and procedures are part of the steps of a previous plan but rather premeditated steps now framed as part of the security conditions of the so-called “war” and its accompanying justifications. Today’s conversations are not merely around procedures stripped from their context; rather, there is now a legislative incubator in progress that revolves around achieving the settler-colonial project. On the one hand, fundamental and unprecedented changes have been made to the structure of the so-called “Civil Administration”; however, this change does not absolve the previous framework’s reality as a colonial tool that has been utilized to solidify the occupation and control the land.

On the other hand, the nature of the changes established are solely on the structural aspect, like creating the position of the Deputy Head of the so-called “Civil Administration”, held by a “civilian” colonizer with an extremist right-wing background, then granting this person unlimited powers. These changes also include hiring a new director for the “Planning Council” who

previously worked at the Shomron Regional Council (Northern West Bank)¹. In addition, the changes included withdrawing planning powers from the Palestinian Authority and transferring them to the occupation, particularly in Area (B) and Bethlehem's eastern wilderness, which extends from southern Jerusalem to northern Hebron with an area of 167 km². Overall, the strategic objective being pursued through colonial expansion and land control is the elimination of any possibility of establishing a future Palestinian state. All colonial policies now revolve around this goal.

Nowadays, a number of key initiatives being accelerated exponentially, first of which, land seizures and expropriations (details to follow). The second framework handles the demolition of buildings and facilities, enforcing the planning powers of the occupation state regarding Palestinian construction and accelerating demolitions. In this regard, it is expected for demolitions and removal of Palestinian construction and emptying large areas of land, whether in areas C or B. Most importantly, part of the reason behind the new hires in the so-called "Civil Administration" was to enforce the demolitions against Palestinian construction heavily, while avoiding interference with colonial construction, and accelerate the procedures of legalizing colonial outposts. The occupation government has prepared a list less than a year ago that contains 70 colonial outposts that it wants to legalize, out of which it settled the legal proceedings of 13 outposts in 2024.

The Third framework, colonial expansion, brings us back to the coalition agreements in which Smotrich posed many conditions to impose big reforms in the so-called "Civil Administration". He was given the responsibility of reducing the approval for colonies' expansion plans from four steps to two, in addition to eliminating the need for the army's approval of these stages. By the end of 2024, the so-called "Civil Administration" reviewed (between approvals and deposits) 173 master plans that aim to build 23,461 new units in the West Bank and Jerusalem (including J1 and J2 classifications), in addition to establishing 51 new colonial outposts by colonizers, 36 of which are of pastoral nature, which marks an unprecedented and significant increase in the unofficial mechanisms of land control over the land.

The current occupation government, which is the most right-wing and extremist and fascist in Israeli history, has raised one slogan since the first moment of its formation, one that perfectly

¹ Refer to the analytical file titled: "Changing the Structural Framework of the 'Civil Administration': Impacts and Scenarios" in the Analytical Files section.

aligns with its inner criminal nature. This one slogan is relentless colonization, and control with no supervision. Because of this, it has lunged towards the efforts of manipulating with Palestinian geography with no restraints. In 2024 alone, it has seized a total of 46,597 dunums under various pretexts such as (declaration of nature reserves, expropriation orders, seizure orders, and state land declarations). This includes 20,000 dunums confiscated through six orders modifying the boundaries of nature reserves; 803 dunums through five expropriation orders; and 1,073 dunums through 35 land appropriation orders for military purposes, which resulted in the establishment of 12 buffer zones around colonies, along with a network of sites, fences, and security and military roads. Additionally, 24,597 dunums were declared state land through eight declarations, along with three additional declarations under what is referred to as the Blue Line Team.

Regarding assaults on Palestinian properties, the occupation authorities carried out a total 684 demolitions during 2024, which resulted in the demolition of 903 facilities in the West Bank, including Jerusalem. The occupation authorities also issued 939 demolition notifications to demolish Palestinian facilities under the pretext of lacking a license, 20 of which were targeted at Bethlehem's eastern wilderness.

At the level of recorded assaults and violations against citizens and their properties, the documentation and publication teams of the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission documented a total of 16,612 assaults during the past year, 2024. These were carried out by various apparatuses of the occupation state, including its colonizers' militias, targeting Palestinian citizens and their properties. Among these, 13,641 assaults were committed by the Israeli army, and 2,934 by colonizer militias. These systematic assaults resulted in the martyrdom of 522 Palestinian citizens in the West Bank and Jerusalem, while 10 citizens were martyred at the hands of colonizers.

According to the documentation and publication database of the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission, the number of operations targeting Palestinian trees during the past year, 2024, amounted to a total of 451 assaults, affecting 14,212 trees, including 10,459 olive trees. The Hebron Governorate recorded the highest number of damaged trees, with 3,980 trees affected, and followed by Bethlehem Governorate with 3,791 trees damaged or uprooted, and then Nablus Governorate with 2,737 trees damaged or uprooted.

**Chapter One: Measures of Israeli Occupation State to Support
Colonialism**

A: Laws and Bills Proposed to the Israeli Occupation's Knesset
in 2024

B: Financial Incentives and Facilities Provided to Colonies and Colonizers
in 2024

C: Attitudes and Racist Statements by Prominent Characters in the Israeli
Occupation State

A. Laws and Bills Introduced to the Occupation's Knesset² Since the Beginning of 2024

The laws and bills are studied through their official stages (preliminary, three readings, and approval) to be adopted as a law in the occupation state. These laws expose the mentality of the occupation's colonial mind and its most prominent orientations in the near future. The reality of Palestinian lands these days looks like a cancer in its last stages due to the difficult conditions caused by the discussions in the Knesset's halls. These "discussions" are not fit to be called that for they are merely the sick and twisted thoughts and dreams that are turned into bills, reflecting the mentality of each of the Knesset's parties.

Most of the parties adopt a far-right extremist Zionist ideology, reflected in their laws and bills. These positions dehumanize Palestinians, portraying them as monsters to be controlled and subdued, in line with their rigid views on land and its dynamics. Through these laws, they systematically target Palestinians, encroaching on every aspect of their existence—restricting their freedom, stifling their livelihoods, and suffocating their ability to thrive. Driven by envy and a desire to dominate, they employ ruthless tactics, often resorting to underhanded negotiations to seize what they claim as their own.

Therefore, monitoring and analyzing the debates within the occupying entity's Knesset is crucial, as they reveal the prevailing sentiments and ideologies within its society. These discussions also serve as a window into the future actions and policies the occupation aims to implement—policies that systematically target Palestinians, their land, their sovereignty, and their cultural and national symbols.

In this section of the report³, we review the most prominent laws and bills that have been discussed within the occupation's Knesset. Considering the nature of these laws, their hostile and racist

² This part of the report was completed with the assistance of Madar, the Palestinian Center for Israeli Studies.

³ Refer to Appendix No. (3): List of Laws and Bills of the Knesset in 2024.

character is always evident. Through these laws, the legislative bodies of the occupation state attempt to entrench a system of Palestinian oppression, deepen apartheid, and, more recently, exploit the conditions of war and emergencies imposed by the occupation state to create an irreversible reality, according to Israeli descriptions.

A brief examination of the bills proposed for review and approval in their three stages highlights a pattern of recurring themes consistently pursued by members of the occupying entity's Knesset. These legislative efforts not only impact the daily lives of Palestinian citizens and the autonomy of Palestinian institutions but also aggressively target Palestinian geography, seeking to impose control over it and annex parts of it. Additionally, these bills frequently address matters concerning Palestinian prisoners held in the occupation's prisons.

Concerning Palestinian prisoners held in the prisons of the occupying entity, over ten bills have been introduced targeting their basic rights and living conditions. Some of these laws seek to strip prisoners of their right to receive visits from family members, while others aim to restrict their access to legal representation. Additionally, certain proposals advocate for drastically reducing prison living spaces to the absolute minimum.

Furthermore, religious parties within the occupying state have repeatedly introduced variations of a particularly severe bill—the death penalty law. On April 3, 2024, a bill numbered 25/4550 was submitted, which mandates the imposition of the death penalty, in addition to imprisonment, for individuals convicted in military courts of offenses involving the killing or harming of Israelis. According to the bill's text, the execution would be carried out if a "terrorist organization" were to demand the release of the convicted individual.

The legislative bodies have also seized every opportunity to impose further sanctions and restrictions on Palestinian labour. They proposed more than five bills for later approval, including imposing penalties on those working within Palestinian territories, penalties on those who facilitate workers' access to these areas, and penalties on anyone who shelters workers. This is an attempt to exert greater economic pressure on Palestinian society.

Regarding Palestinian geography, several bills have been introduced targeting it through colonial plans, annexation, and the imposition of occupation sovereignty. For instance, one bill, submitted by the Otzma Yehudit party, seeks to lift the restrictions imposed by the Disengagement Law related to the 2005 withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and calls for resuming colonial activities in the area.

An example related to Palestinian geography is bill number 25/4486, which was submitted to classify colonies established on lands in the Hebron governorate as part of the jurisdiction of the Negev and Galilee Development Authority within the occupation state. The danger of this law lies in its being one of the annexation laws and measures—or, in other words, a gradual approach to treating West Bank colonies as towns and cities within the occupied interior. This law was submitted on April 3, awaiting further readings to determine its legal and executive status.

The situation did not end there. On December 16, 2024, another bill, numbered 5182/25, was introduced. This law serves as a further amendment to the initial law regarding colonies on lands in the southern West Bank. This time, however, its objective is to broaden the definition of the southern Negev area to encompass the southern region of Hebron in the occupied West Bank.

In the same context, a bill was submitted (pending approval) concerning the annexation of the Jordan Valley lands under "Israeli sovereignty." The bill was submitted on May 20, 2024, under number 25/4583 and is currently in the deposition stage. In the next Knesset session, it may receive further approvals.

The Knesset's agenda has been filled with numerous laws and bills that have been studied, all aimed at imposing control, annexation, and occupation sovereignty over Palestinian land. Some have already received the necessary approvals to become enforceable laws. Examples include:

- A law extending a temporary government emergency law allowing courts to extend the detention of individuals in security-related cases by 45 days at a time, approved earlier this year.
- A law permitting victims of resistance operations and their families to impose hefty financial compensation claims on the Palestinian Authority.
- An amendment to the Basic Law "Jerusalem – Capital of Israel," prohibiting the opening of diplomatic missions in East Jerusalem to serve Palestinians.

- Two laws prohibiting the operation of UNRWA in areas under "Israeli sovereignty" and banning any dealings with it

One of the most dangerous bills submitted for future approval is the proposed legislation to "transfer authority over archaeological sites in the West Bank to the Israeli Antiquities Authority." This is among the most perilous of such laws. On Wednesday, July 10, the Knesset's General Assembly, with a majority vote from coalition members, opposition members, and government support, approved a bill extending the jurisdiction of the Israeli Antiquities Authority to include all archaeological sites in the occupied West Bank.

The bill does not specify any particular areas in the West Bank. Instead, the law as a whole is part of the creeping annexation measures. It effectively eliminates the administrative classifications of the West Bank, granting the Antiquities Authority the freedom to operate across all Palestinian land. This constitutes an encroachment through archaeology into the entirety of Palestinian territory.

The matter did not stop there. On November 25, 2024, another bill was submitted (pending approval) under number 5090/5/25. This law proposes removing all military restrictions imposed on colonizers regarding their purchase of so-called "state lands" in the occupied West Bank. It is worth noting that since the early days of the occupation, all procedures related to land management were, unsurprisingly, organized to serve the occupation's interests—seizing land, allocating it, and granting it to the colonial project. The management of these lands remained under the authority of an officer in the so-called "Civil Administration" responsible for government lands.

This proposed law bypasses the authority of the official institution and grants colonizer's ownership rights, attempting to erase the special status of military presence that characterizes the occupation on Palestinian land.

A quick overview of the range of laws under discussion reveals the mindset of the occupation and its objectives regarding annexation and control over Palestinian lands, all while the world watches.

B: Financial Incentives and Facilities Provided to Colonies and Colonizers in 2024

The process of tracking the financial incentives and facilities provided to colonies and colonizers under the current Netanyahu-Ben Gvir-Smotrich government serves as a comprehensive observation into its administration's actions, including its criminal aggression against the Gaza Strip. This is especially evident given that, from its inception, this government has rallied behind a singular, dominant slogan: the colonization of Palestinian lands. By examining the financial allocations, legislative efforts, and divisive policies tied to this agenda, it becomes clear that the government is intensely focused on advancing settler-colonial activities. This encompasses the facilitation, public promotion, and initiatives aimed at legitimizing outposts, all of which underscore a continuation of the policies this government has pursued over the past year and a half.

The establishment of this government at the start of 2023 signaled not a departure from the past, but rather the perpetuation of a disastrous trajectory. It amplifies the cumulative actions of previous governments, but with unprecedented speed and intensity. Crucially, it does so using explicit, unequivocal language that openly endorses, promotes, and encourages settler-colonialism in all its manifestations.

In this part of the report, we will attempt to monitor the processes of allocating incentives and the methodology of facilitations approved by the occupation government in the first half of 2024 through a set of axes. This is to understand the reality, nature, and scale of this environment that fosters settler-colonialism within its executive framework:

First: Regarding Budget:

The occupation government, especially in the wake of the repercussions of war-related laws and policies, implemented a range of measures, most notably a policy of cuts tied to resolving and compensating individuals affected by the war. However, a closer look at these policies and their corresponding budgets revealed that around 390 million shekels were allocated to items directly connected to colonial activities. This figure is in addition to the funds approved through coalition

agreements among the governing parties, totaling over 737 million shekels—a significant increase compared to the original allocation of 275 million shekels outlined in the government’s decision from May 2023.

Furthermore, the decisions of the occupation government include implementing broad cuts of 15% from the budgets of government programs that were previously approved by official decree. The majority of these cuts, estimated at around 85%, target programs aimed at assisting the Arab community within Israel, amounting to a total reduction of approximately 4.5 billion shekels. In contrast, colonial-related initiatives, which are notably prioritized, have been allocated a total of 409 million shekels for the coming years, with nearly half designated for 2024. This funding includes the restoration of the Sebastia Park, projects led by the Elad Association in Palestinian neighborhoods of East Jerusalem, a plan to enhance the Old City Basin, and the preservation of archaeological sites in the West Bank. Notably, the government did not cut the 20 million shekels allocated to support agricultural farms, many of which are illegal outposts in the West Bank.

On the infrastructure front, particularly concerning the development of colonial roads, a review of budget documents reveals that a total of 3.6 billion shekels—roughly 20% of Israel’s road development expenditures—has been earmarked for colonial roads in the West Bank⁴.

The latest budget data from the occupation government, approved at the beginning of 2024, indicates the allocation of a series of grants to what are referred to as local authorities of colonies in the West Bank. In addition to the grants provided to all local authorities in the country based on standard criteria, the government annually awards unique grants to colonies. For example, following the Oslo Accords, the government at the time decided to grant colonizers the "Oslo Grant," which has been allocated every year since then (in 2023, it amounted to approximately 18 million shekels). This is in addition to a total of 7.171 million shekels allocated for what is called the "Security Grant for Local Authorities in Judea and Samaria," along with nearly 4 million more under developmental and other grants. The most significant and concerning allocation falls under the category of so-called "young settlement," a term that indirectly refers to agricultural and

⁴ Peace Now: Billions Allocated for Settlements in the 2024 Budget, February 22, 2024.

pastoral outposts. This brings the total explicit allocations in the budget tables to over 12 million shekels.

Furthermore, an additional 77.6 million shekels from the coalition budget are designated for West Bank colonies, of which 10 million shekels are allocated under the "young settlement" category (agricultural and pastoral outposts) within this type of budget⁵.

Regarding Authorities⁶:

On February 23, 2023, following the establishment of the so-called "Settlement Administration" unit within the Israeli occupation's so-called "Civil Administration," the occupations Cabinet approved Resolution 168. This resolution appoints Yehuda Eliahu as the head of the "Settlement Administration" within the Ministry of the Occupation Army. According to the resolution, "the term of office will be four years from the date of the government decision and will end upon the completion of the temporary mission of the "Settlement Administration" (the arrangement of civil services in Judea and Samaria) or at the end of the aforementioned period, whichever comes first." Eliahu is considered the right-hand man of Smotrich, and both were founders of the "Regavim" organization, which works to combat Palestinian presence in Area C.

This appointment entails two key aspects: First, the "Settlement Administration" unit will operate between 2022 and 2026, coinciding with Eliahu's term, to regularize the status of approximately 160-180 colonial outposts. Some of these outposts will be integrated into existing colonies as neighborhoods, while others will be transformed into new colonies. Additionally, the unit will work to legalize pastoral colonies (which occupy about 10% of Area C) and advance the project of regularizing West Bank lands by converting as much land as possible into state-owned territory. This includes efforts to combat Palestinian construction and agriculture in Area C.

Second: The "Settlement Administration" unit will be directly subordinate to the Ministry of War, aiming to streamline its operations. It is important to note that Israeli control over the occupied territories is exercised through military institutions, as the army is the occupying force. However,

⁵ See: <https://next.obudget.org/?q=אגודת-התקציב&dd=budget&kind=all&fiscal-year=latest&lang=en>

⁶ Refer to the Analytical Files section: Changing the Structural Framework of the "Israeli Civil Administration," Impacts and Scenarios.

in a compromise, the "Settlement Administration" unit will have the authority to appoint a deputy head of the so-called "Civil Administration". This appears to be a middle ground that satisfies the Israeli occupation military (which insists that the leadership of the "Civil Administration" must remain in military hands, i.e., a military figure) while also appeasing the colonizer leadership (which believes the "Civil Administration" should be dismantled and its powers transferred to more "zealous" civilian entities dedicated to colonial expansion)⁷.

All these changes culminated in the peak of substantial amendments introduced by the occupation government to the structural framework of the so-called "Civil Administration". For the first time since its establishment in 1981, a new civilian position was created: the Deputy Head of the "Civil Administration". The powers of this position were expanded under Decree No. 2195, which granted "Hillel Roth" authority over matters related to Palestinian construction, enforcement of demolitions, as well as lands, reserves, water, archaeological sites, and other areas.

Regarding Facilitations:

From the discussions and approvals in the sessions of the Cabinet, the council of ministers of the occupation, we can observe a series of incentives and facilitations aimed at bolstering the colonial project. Among the most notable is the occupation Cabinet's Resolution No. 2264 concerning "Improving the Medical Workforce in the Healthcare System and Addressing Anticipated Shortages." Through this resolution, the occupation government plans to significantly increase the quotas for medical students, particularly in the "Tel Aviv and Central regions, as well as the Ariel colony." Two medical universities operate in this field: Tel Aviv (which hosts the largest number of medical students in the occupying state) and the Ariel colony, which enjoys substantial privileges in this regard. The number of quotas in this region is expected to rise from 375 in 2024 to 689 in 2027 (an increase of 314 quotas, compared to 32 in the Negev region, 15 in Jerusalem, 158 in Haifa, and 42 in the northern region). These quotas also come with an increase in the budgets of the universities where the students are enrolled.

The second framework, which was also included in one of the outputs of the occupation Cabinet under Resolution No. 2282, dated October 31, 2024, pertains to enhancing energy security for the

⁷ Walid Habbas, "Inside the Civil Administration: Details of Settlers' Control Over the Levers of Power in Area C," Mada, The Palestinian Center for Israeli Studies, Establishment of the "Settlement Administration Unit," June 3, 2024.

Israeli electricity sector. This includes the construction of two Israeli power plants and 2,000 dunums of solar energy fields in the occupied territories. The resolution was part of the "Economic Plan for 2025 - Structural Changes" (also known as the "Settlement Law").

This decision, which includes the establishment of these fields, falls under the chapter titled "Enhancing Energy Security in the Israeli Electricity Sector." It primarily addresses steps to increase electricity production within the occupation state. The core idea of the project revolves around exploiting Palestinian lands to supply the occupation state with electricity, increasing Palestinian dependence on it, and ensuring the occupation state's reliance on infrastructure specifically built in the West Bank. We view this new direction by the occupation state with great concern, as it aims to entrench and deepen the principle of Palestinian dependence on the occupation in the fields of electricity and energy. This involves the exploitation of occupied land for the benefit of the occupying power, constituting a blatant violation of international law.

The idea behind the project to build two power plants is based on two steps. The first involves constructing infrastructure to transport natural gas from the gas reservoirs in the Mediterranean Sea to the West Bank for the purpose of operating the new power plants. The second step entails establishing solar energy fields over a vast area of 2,000 dunums, which are likely to be spread across multiple locations in Palestinian territories rather than a single area.

According to the monitoring mechanism of the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission, the project, as of now, requires a series of steps to be implemented on the ground. The executive bodies in the occupation state must complete the following: 1. Identify and allocate the land necessary for the project. 2. Submit master plans to the so-called "Civil Administration" for review and approval. 3. Obtain electricity operation licenses. Finally: Launch the tenders.

The occupation state exploits our dependence on Israeli electricity (Palestinians consume 10% of the total electricity produced by the occupation state) and sells it to us at high prices. Now, the occupation state seeks to increase its use of occupied land to generate electricity for the benefit of the occupation power, a practice explicitly prohibited under international law.

International law prohibits the occupation power from exploiting occupied territories for its own interests and mandates that the resources of the occupied territories be used exclusively for the benefit of the protected population. Therefore, the intention to build power plants and solar energy

facilities in the occupied territories for the Israeli electricity sector is in direct violation of international law.

Attitudes and Racist Statements by Prominent Characters in the Israeli Occupation State

These days, leaders of the Israeli occupation started making their racist statements unabashedly, revealing their superiority complexes and racist stances. In this section of the report, we quickly review the most prominent statements.

- **January 2, 2024:** Intelligence Minister Gila Gamliel before the Knesset: “Gaza is not our problem alone. The world must promote the voluntary resettlement of Palestinians in Gaza, for humanitarian reasons, (outside of the Strip). This is the only solution I know”.
- **January 3, 2024:** MK Zvi Sikkot (Religious Zionist Party) in a televised speech for the Knesset broadcasted by Channel 99: “We must reoccupy, annex, and demolish all the houses there (north of Gaza), and build large neighborhoods, squares, and settlements. A large settlement will be named after the nation's heroes who fought and got injured there - change from Palestinian names to that of Israeli heroes”.
- **January 3, 2024:** Likud MK Moshe Sa’da in an interview with Channel 14: “It is clear to everyone that all Gazans must be destroyed”.
- **January 4, 2023:** so-called “Minister of Heritage”, Amichai Eliyahu, in a statement to Israeli radio station 103 FM: “We must find ways for Gazans that are more painful than death to defeat them and break their morale, as the US did with Japan”.
- **January 9, 2024:** “Haaretz”: Likud MK Nissim Vaturi called upon the occupation army to burn what is left of Gaza.
- **January 17, 2024:** “Maariv”, Otzma Yehudit MK Limor Son: “The only thing that will make our enemy understand that they have paid the price is if there is full civilian and military control in the Gaza Strip. We will fight in the north until people do not return until then.”
- **January 18, 2024:** Ben-Gvir to the occupation army soldiers: “You have my support, when you see a terrorist, open fire, even if they do not pose a threat. I will provide the cover for you”.
- **January 24, 2024:** During a visit to the city of Hebron in the West Bank, the so-called Israeli Minister of Jerusalem Affairs and Heritage Amichai Eliyahu reaffirmed his call to

drop a nuclear weapon on the Gaza Strip. He added, “The International Court of Justice, which is examining the genocide case against Israel, knows my position.”

- **February 29, 2024:** The so-called Heritage Minister of the occupation government Amichai Eliyahu said: “The so-called month of Ramadan must be wiped out, and our fear of this month must also be wiped out”.
- **February 24, 2024:** During an interview with The Times of Israel, so-called Israeli occupation Heritage Minister Amichai Eliyahu, said that the world can absorb millions of refugees but does not allow Gazans to move from one place to another, “liberating them from war and Hamas rule.” Regarding the re-settlement in the Gaza Strip, the Israeli minister said that where there are settlements, there will be security⁸.
- **February 22, 2024:** The Minister of Colonization in the occupation government, Orit Strook, claimed that “there is no Palestinian people and that the Palestinians have no right to establish their own state.”
- **February 22, 2024:** The so-called Minister of National Security in the occupying state, Itamar Ben Gvir, stated on platform X: "I do not recognize anything called Palestinians. We must place more barriers and close the axes on the roads of the Palestinian Authority. Our right to life is more important than their (referring to Palestinians) freedom of movement." He added: "We will continue to provide Israelis with weapons to protect themselves."
- **February 22, 2024:** Occupation Finance Minister Bezalel Smotrich stated: The dangerous attack in Ma’ale Adumim must be met with a firm security response, as well as the construction of new colonies. I demand that Netanyahu immediately approve plans to build thousands of housing units in Ma’ale Adumim and the entire region. He added: Let our enemies know that any harm to us will lead to more construction and more of our control throughout the country. **February 19, 2024:** The Hebrew newspaper Maariv quoted Smotrich as saying: Ramadan will be difficult in the West Bank without workers and salaries, and the Palestinians must know that there is a price they must pay.
- **March 11, 2024:** in his comment on the trial of the officer in the occupation army who blew up the Aqsa University in Gaza without receiving orders, the leader of Yisrael

⁸ See Amichai Eliyahu's statements about dropping the nuclear bomb on the Gaza Strip. In the Statements Appendix of the monthly report/November 2023

Beiteinu, MK, Avigdor Lieberman, said: I got to know Brigadier General Barak Hiram as part of my duties as Minister of Defense and I saw a distinguished officer. In his case, they send the opposite message. Whoever is responsible for the failure got away without a scratch. Whoever fights, does something, and does not wait for instructions from above, will be reprimanded. Commanders currently fighting on the battlefield are not encouraged to take the initiative.

- **March 12, 2024:** Regarding the martyrdom of the child Rami Hamdan Al-Halhouli (13 years old) in Shu'fat, Ben Gvir commented: I salute the security officer who killed the terrorist, and this is the best way to act. The next day, Yedioth Ahronoth quoted him as saying: The policeman who killed the child Rami Al-Halhouli yesterday does not deserve to be investigated, and I will work to award him a medal.
- **March 17, 2024:** Channel 13 quoted the extremist Israeli minister, Itamar Ben Gvir, demanding that Benjamin Netanyahu reverse the policy adopted by the occupation authorities during the past years, by preventing colonizers from storming Al-Aqsa Mosque during the last ten days of the month of Ramadan.
- **April 13, 2024:** Israeli occupation's Minister of Finance, Bezalel Smotrich: "We are committed to continuing colonial construction in every part of Israel. We are dealing with Nazis in Gaza and the West Bank and the sooner we realize this, we will realize how forceful we should be dealing with the enemy."
- **May 9, 2024:** The so-called "Minister of National Security" Itamar Ben-Gvir said: "I will ask the cabinet to vote on completely banning the entry of aid into the Gaza Strip from all crossings".
- **May 14, 2024:** Channel 7: The chairman of the so-called "Colonial Regional Council" and the so-called "West Bank Colonial Council" Yisrael Gants: "We will expand colonialism in the West Bank by hundreds of thousands of colonizers".
- **May 17, 2024:** Israel Hayom: Occupation Foreign Minister Israel Katz after the hearing in The Hague: "I congratulate our legal team who represented us with honour and pride at the International Court of Justice in The Hague against the spectacle of South Africa's hypocrisy. No force can deprive us of the right to self-defence."

- **May 19, 2024:** Channel 12 Occupation Army Minister Galant to members of Unit 8200: “We see the effects of the operation in Rafah - we must continue to attack where the enemy is not defending, and defend where he intends to attack.”
- **May 20, 2024:** Channel 12: Ben-Gvir: “We need to control the Gaza Strip, and promote voluntary migration”.
- **May 22, 2024:** Channel 12/Difna Libiel: Ben-Gvir during his storming of Al-Aqsa: “The countries that today recognise the Palestinian state are giving a reward to the cowardly, murderers and aggressors, and I say: We will not even allow the declaration of a Palestinian state.” "And I say something else: To destroy Hamas, you have to go to Rafah to the end and make a radical change. To return our prisoners, we have to stop the fuel, and prove that aid in exchange for aid is only aid. And controlling this place is what is most important."
- **May 22, 2024:** A joint statement between the occupation’s Minister of War, Yoav Galant, and the chairman of the so-called “Shomron Colonial Council”, Yossi Dagan, stated that the implementation of the executive order allowing the return to the colonies in the northern West Bank comes after a long discussion. He said, “After the law was passed, we were able to complete the historic step with Jewish control on the West Bank, security is guaranteed, and the implementation of the disengagement law will lead to the development of colonies and the provision of security for the residents of the region. Dagan said: This is a historic moment of necessary historical correction for Israel, as values and security are first-class, and certainly after October 7, Israel today corrected, in an official way, the injustice and foolishness that accompanied the deportation from the northern West Bank in 2005.
- **May 22, 2024:** Channel 12: Opposition leader Yair Lapid stated on his account on X: “The decision of Norway, Spain and Ireland to recognize the Palestinian state is shameful; however, it is not the product of a ‘crisis’ but rather an unprecedented political failure.”
- **May 22, 2024:** From Maariv: Minister of Energy and Infrastructure in the occupation government, Eli Cohen: The peace agreement with Saudi Arabia is not what is important at present. Instead of Saudi Arabia setting conditions for normalization with the entity, we must set conditions for Saudi Arabia.
- **May 22, 2024:** Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu: “The intention of many European countries to recognize the Palestinian state is a reward for terrorism. 80% of the

Palestinians in the West Bank support the terrible October 7 massacre. This evil should not be given a state. This will be a state of terrorism. It will try to repeat the October 7 massacre, and we will not agree to that. The reward for terrorism will not bring peace - and it will not prevent us from defeating Hamas either.

- **May 24, 2024:** Channel 12, Bezalel Smotrich: The entity is at war for its existence. In sad times of history, we could not stand alone. Today the Jewish people enjoy independence and the ability to defend their lives. Whoever demands that the entity stop the war is demanding that it end its existence itself, and we will not agree to that.
- **May 24, 2024:** Hebrew Channel 12, the head of the Israel Beiteinu party, MK Avigdor Lieberman, wrote: As I warned, the entity's government's decision to appear before the International Court of Justice in The Hague was a grave mistake and a fall into a trap with a specific end, and the court's decision issued today proves that institutions of the United Nations, as well as the Criminal Court in The Hague have become an aid to terrorists around the world and their entire role is to deter democratic countries in their war against terrorist organizations.
- **May 24, 2024:** Channel 12 Ben-Gvir: "The decision of the anti-Semitic court in The Hague must have only one answer - occupying Rafah, increasing military pressure, and destroying Hamas until complete victory in the war is achieved."
- **May 26, 2024:** On the Israeli Makaan TV channel, Israeli Colonization Minister Orit Strook, who belongs to the extremist Religious Zionism party led by Finance Minister Bezalel Smotrich, said that Israel does not need to comply with The Hague's orders. She added: "The International Court of Justice is an anti-Semitic theatre."
- **May 29, 2024:** Bezalel Smotrich, on X, said: We must fight terrorism in the West Bank as we fight it in Gaza, and terrorism must be eliminated in Tulkarm even if that means it will look like Gaza now.
- **June 10, 2024:** Religious Zionism MK Zvi Sukkot posted on his "X" page: "There is something unclear regarding the entry of Palestinian workers from 'Judea and Samaria'. How do we ensure that there are no terrorists among them? Who determines the procedures? Who is in charge of enforcing them? Who can or can't approve the entry of workers [to colonies]? And most importantly, how do we ensure that they are not planning anything against us now? I am in a session where we are trying to get answers."

- **June 10, 2024:** Maariv reported on the discussions of the occupations Cabinet, quoting the extremist Finance Minister, Bezalel Smotrich on the subject of handing over the bodies of Palestinian martyrs: “The bodies should be put in a cart and ragged in the middle of the city, as they did in the Torah, to serve as a lesson to others.”⁹”.
- **June 12, 2024:** Likud MK Tally Gotliv wrote on the X platform about the martyr Walid Daqqa, “What judge in Israel is capable of ordering the release of the body of vicious murderer Walid Daqqa, who is responsible for the brutal kidnapping and killing of soldier Moshe Tamam, may God avenge his blood? The state is making it clear that the body of a terrorist is a bargaining tool in the context of the hostages, so what... Turns out this is not a good enough reason to keep his body. Hours are wasted on this discussion instead of throwing the petition out.”
- **June 13, 2024:** Bezalel Smotrich, Minister of Finance (Religious Zionism), tweeted on his X platform page, and his statement was reported by Israel Hayom: “The Palestinian Authority encourages and favours terrorism by paying the families of terrorists, prisoners, and released prisoners. By the judgments that awarded compensation to the victims of terrorism, we offset the same amounts from the PA’s funds and are transferring the awarded money to the families of the victims of terrorism. At this time, I signed an order that transfers about NIS 130 million from the PA’s frozen funds to victims of terrorism.”
- **June 26, 2024:** Ben-Gvir: “There is no starvation in prisons, but my policy is clear, The Palestinian detainees will receive the minimum rights and the minimum food. The security prisoners must receive a smaller ration than criminal prisoners.” He added, “Since the war broke out, it was decided to reduce activity in prisons. We decided to change the method of purchasing and providing food to security prisoners.”
- **June 26, 2024:** The former head of the Shin Bet in the occupation’s Prison Service, Betty Lahat, stated in an interview with Kaan 11 Hebrew Channel: We should have shot them (referring to Palestinian detainees) in the head after interrogation instead of being preoccupied with issues of treating them kindly and improving their conditions as the politicians request.

⁹ <https://www.maariv.co.il/news/politics/Article-1106243>

- **July 2, 2024:** Channel 14: MK Almog Cohen in the Supreme Court hearing regarding allowing injured individuals from Gaza to receive treatment in the Israeli occupation state: “I want to harm them and be cruel to them, and I will use my immunity to prevent that (receiving treatment in Israel)”
- **July 13, 2024:** National Unity MK, Gideon Sa'ar posted on the "X" platform celebrating the massacre in the Al-Mawasi area: "Congratulations to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defense for the decision. Congratulations to the Israeli army and Shin Bet for the execution. The attack must continue." On the same day, Religious Zionism MK, Zvi Sukkot posted about the Al-Mawasi massacre on his "X" page: "Slowly, they will understand that there are only two options left: surrender or genocide... Only when this idea penetrates will we succeed in bringing the captives back home... Today was an important step on the path.
- **July 21, 2024:** Likud MK, Ari'el Kilner, posted against the prisoners on the "X" platform, stating, "There is no need to release terrorists even if there is overcrowding; this should be according to fixed instructions, not just based on current circumstances."
- **July 22, 2024:** Likud MK Boaz Bismuth posted against UNRWA on the "X" platform, "I am pleased to announce that the law I initiated to shut down UNRWA has now passed its first reading! With a little more effort, we will be able to eliminate this terrorist organization."
- **July 24, 2024:** So-called “National Security Minister” Itamar Ben-Gvir posted on the "X" platform: "I am the political echelon and the political echelon permits the storming of Al-Aqsa Mosque and praying there." On July 26, 2024, he added on the same platform: "The entire Gaza Strip should be occupied, and Palestinians should be encouraged to emigrate from it."
- **July 27, 2024:** Chairman of the so-called “National Security Committee”, MK Tzvika Fogel, stated: "I want to see Lebanon closed and Hezbollah burning—Mr. Prime Minister, enough with containment—The rule of the Galilee and the Golan should be like the rule of Tel Aviv—Let's proceed with the attack."
- **July 29, 2024:** The Israeli newspaper "Israel Hayom" quoted Finance Minister Bezalel Smotrich as saying he supports the demonstrators against the arrest of criminals in Sde Timan prison: "The civil protest against the terrible injustice faced by the reservists in Sde

Timan is justified, and I fully support it. He added: "The army soldiers deserve respect. Army soldiers should not be arrested like criminals. I call on the military prosecutor to lift their hands off our heroic fighters!"

- **August 5, 2024:** The extremist fascist finance minister of the occupation said at the Katif Conference, "The world will not allow Israel to starve two million citizens in Gaza to death, even if it is justified," referring to the Israeli occupation state's desire to starve the people of Gaza and its insistence on doing so¹⁰.
- **August 10, 2024:** Likud Knesset member Hanoach Milwidsky wrote, attacking critics of the "Sde Teiman" detention center, on his X platform page: "The ninth of August is behind us, and the Attorney General's campaign against the reserve soldiers at Sde Teiman is in full swing. A department head with a prestigious position, one of the pioneers in his field globally, suddenly received a summons from the Ministry of Health's Ethics Committee, simply because he 'dared' to give a medical opinion that refutes the claims made against our fighters. It's time for government ministers, and also the Prime Minister, to raise their voices on this matter. We will not allow our fighters to be 'framed'."
- **August 31, 2024:** The extremist fascist finance minister of the occupation posted on his X platform, inciting the expansion of invasions into West Bank cities: "We are committed to expanding the scope of the operation in Samaria (northern West Bank) to include the Judea sector (the south) as well, and to act firmly against any threat. Palestinian terrorism seeks to destroy the State of Israel and Jewish settlement in Judea and Samaria is at the forefront of defending the entire country. Therefore, our response must be to strengthen settlement and prevent the establishment of a Palestinian state, which would endanger our security and existence. We are working on the ground to achieve this, and I will soon present a strategic plan for the government's approval to accomplish these goals."
- **August 28, 2024:** Avigdor Lieberman, MK from the Yisrael Beiteinu party, commented on discussions about aid to Gaza on his X platform: "The only settlement that should be presented to Gaza is the cessation of all humanitarian aid, equipment, fuel, electricity, and water, and allowing the IDF the freedom to act militarily to prevent a new military buildup."

¹⁰From Yedioth Ahronoth, August 6, 2024, regarding Smotrich's statements at the Katif Conference on settlement in Gaza.

- **August 28, 2024:** Israeli occupation's Foreign Minister Yisrael Katz commented on the invasion of the northern West Bank on his X platform: "We must address this threat with all necessary means, including, in some cases of intense fighting, allowing residents to temporarily evacuate from one neighbourhood to another within the refugee camp to prevent harm to civilians and enable the dismantling of the terrorist infrastructure established there. This is a war in every sense of the word, and we must win it." In another post on the same platform, inciting the destruction of infrastructure in northern West Bank cities, he said: "We are compelled to deal with this threat in the same way we handle terrorist infrastructure in Gaza, including the temporary evacuation of Palestinian residents and any other required measures. This is a war for everything, and we must win it."
- **September 18, 2024:** The Israeli Minister of Colonization, Orit Strook, stated in a post on "X" that "Palestinian evil proves once again to be dangerous in itself, and we, as a government, must at least demonstrate our ability to inflict lethal damage on the diplomatic terrorism directed against us."
- **Likewise,** Finance Minister Bezalel Smotrich from the Religious Zionism party posted on "X": "I have just completed a long tour in the agreed-upon reserve in the Judean Desert, east of Gush Etzion. There is a massive strategic event taking place here. The Palestinian Authority is making concentrated efforts with a lot of money and energy to gain control to the east, to create regional continuity from north to south, as well as from east to west, effectively cutting off our continuity. This poses a significant threat to the landscape in one of the most valuable and important areas in the State of Israel."
- **September 16, 2024:** Itamar Ben Gvir, the so-called "Minister of National Security" (Jewish Power), posted on his platform: "It's sad that on the day we bury soldiers, we must confront a petition from a Knesset member in the State of Israel, who receives his salary from us, wanting to meet and talk with our partner—Marwan Barghouti, a killer whose hands are stained with Jewish blood. This is a disgrace, I say it plainly. I am the political level; I am the one who decided they cannot meet, and I stand behind this decision."
- On his part, Bezalel Smotrich, Minister of Finance (Religious Zionism), stated: "We are forced to work to uproot the phenomenon of criminal terrorism in the Arab community in Israel, which primarily affects the Arab community itself, including innocent children and

infants. We are talking about quantities of weapons, explosives, and materials that pose a national danger, some of which are already flowing to the perpetrators in Judea and Samaria and could be directed against every citizen in Israel in a future conflict."

- Ehud Tal, a Knesset member from Religious Zionism, added: "The time has come to change direction and adopt the 'Heroes' Plan!" (A plan initiated by a group of reserve soldiers aimed at forcing the residents of northern Gaza to completely evacuate to the central region, allowing displaced Israeli colonizing families to return to the colonies they were evacuated from during the aggression on Gaza)."
- **September 12, 2024:** Danny Danon, Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, posted: "How surprising—'UNRWA workers' who were killed yesterday during an IDF attack are actually 9 terrorists with blood on their hands, some of whom participated in the barbaric massacre on October 7. How long will the United Nations continue to bury its head in the sand and ignore the fact that Hamas terrorists have taken over UNRWA? These dead are not aid workers; they are terrorists with blood on their hands who are doomed to death."
- Yisrael Katz, Minister of Foreign Affairs (Likud), posted on his platform: "In the same week that the United States, Germany, France, and the United Kingdom imposed sanctions on Iran's air relations after it supplied missiles threatening Europe, the outgoing High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs, Josep Borrell, was busy with hate campaigns against Israel."
- **October 2, 2024:** The Israeli so-called Minister of Foreign Affairs posted an inciting post. The post stated: "Today I decided to declare that the UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, persona non grata, and that a person who fails to unequivocally condemn Iran's heinous attack, like nearly all countries of the world did, is not worthy of stepping on Israeli soil"
- **October 6, 2024:** The Israeli Minister of Housing and Construction in the Israeli government, Yitzhak Goldknopf, posted an inciting post against the "UNRWA" agency on platform X, stating: "We prefer the terrorist organization UNRWA to be in danger rather than the people of Israel. In response to my directive to evacuate UNRWA from state lands,

we will do everything we can to expel this terrorist organization and its activists from the lands of the State of Israel."

- **October 14, 2024:** The extremist Israeli so-called "Minister of National Security", Itamar Ben-Gvir, published an inciting post on the platform X against Palestinian detainees. In it, he wrote: "On 10/7 at five in the morning, I participated, along with the Prison Service Commissioner Kobi Yaakobi, in a prison raid on the cells of the terrorists, some of whom are elite terrorists who planned to instigate riots within the prison on the anniversary of the October 7 massacre. The only way to deal with these vicious animals is with an iron fist. This is the policy of the Prison Service. This is what happened, and this is how it will continue under my tenure!"
- **October 9, 2024:** On platform X, Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations, Danny Danon, posted: "The Security Council is now holding an urgent discussion on the situation in Gaza. During my speech, I intend to criticize the Council for holding this discussion at all, especially with the one-year anniversary of the October 7 massacre and while 101 hostages are still in Gaza. I will clarify to the ambassadors that only when Hamas is no longer in Gaza will aid reach exactly everyone who needs it."
- **October 11, 2024:** MK Almog Cohen from the Jewish Power party made a statement on platform X regarding detainees and their families, saying: "We cannot continue to show weakness toward those who call for the killing of our citizens. There is no intention of stopping. This morning, we will discuss the 'Expulsion of Terrorists' Families' law, which is being fast-tracked for legislation and is expected to pass its third reading by the end of October. If the Supreme Court dares to overturn the law, it will result in an unprecedented legal crisis."
- **October 15, 2024:** The extremist Israeli so-called "Minister of National Security", Itamar Ben-Gvir, posted an inciting post on the X platform, encouraging and supporting the detention of martyrs' bodies. The post stated: "I applaud the Supreme Court's refusal to interfere in the ministerial council's decision, which aligns with my stance that we should continue holding the bodies of Israeli Arab terrorists, especially the loathsome terrorist Walid Daqqa."
- **October 24, 2024:** MK Boaz Bismuth from the "Likud" party also incited against UNRWA, posting on X: "The bill I proposed to halt UNRWA's operations in Jerusalem

has been placed on the Knesset table, and we will vote on it in its second and third readings at the end of this month."

- **November 29, 2024:** MK Zvi Sukkot, from the Religious Zionism party, posted on "X" (in response to news about his request to change the status quo at the Ibrahimi Mosque to alter prayer times): "The Arabs are feeling the pressure, and rightfully so, because of the initiative we have promoted to remove the Waqf's control over the Ibrahimi Mosque and return it to its rightful owners—the Jewish people. 2025 will be the year of sovereignty."
- **December 14, 2024:** Otzma Yehudit MK, Limor Son Har-Melech, stated on her profile of X Platform: "I congratulate Defense Minister Yisrael Katz on his courageous decision to cancel the administrative detention order against Itiel Ben Tsaruya (one of the colonizer terrorists) from Samaria and to release him immediately. This decision reflects the recognition that administrative detention is a harsh and extreme measure that should not be applied to settlement activists. However, the work is not yet finished. There are still seven Jews in administrative detention, and I call on Minister Katz to continue this just course and release the remaining detainees as well."
- **December 25, 2024:** Occupation's Minister of Agriculture, Avi Dichter, tweeted on his profile on X Platform: "After decades of discrimination against farmers in Judea and Samaria and following the hard work of my ministry's Director-General, the farmers of Judea and Samaria have begun receiving the grazing grants they deserve—just like every farmer in Israel. As Minister of Agriculture, Security, and Food, I did not accept this discrimination and worked to correct it. A few months ago, this injustice was rectified, and this week, I received joyful news from farm owners in Judea and Samaria that they have started receiving the grants in practice."

Chapter Two: The Continuation of Colonial Expansion on Palestinian

Land

A: Master Plans for Colonial Construction in the West Bank

B: Master Plans for Colonial Construction in Jerusalem

C: Colonial Construction Bids in 2024

First: Master Plans in the West Bank¹¹

The Israeli occupation authorities use regulatory tools as one of the effective means to implement their colonial project in the Palestinian territories. This is done both to continue establishing and expanding Israeli colonies and colonial blocs on one hand, and to perpetuate the urban strangulation of Palestinian construction in areas still under their regulatory control on the other.

To make matters clearer, it is important to note that the occupation authorities market these violations as legitimate practices based on local laws that were in effect in the Palestinian territories prior to their occupation (specifically, the Town, Village, and Building Planning Law No. 79 of 1966). However, they ignore Military Order No. 418 of 1979, which amended this law to such an extent that it was effectively stripped of its original content, favoring colonizers while disregarding the needs of the indigenous Palestinian citizens, the rightful owners of the land.

Thus, the structural framework established by the aforementioned military order and its subsequent amendments retained the name "Higher Planning Council." However, it granted the Israeli military commander the authority to form this council exclusively from Israelis (soldiers and colonizers, of course) and endowed this council with the powers of local and regional committees. As a result, it became the sole body authorized to issue building permits or approve master plans for Palestinian villages. At the same time, Israeli colonies were granted the powers of local committees and were provided with additional regulatory committees endowed with extensive authority.

Since the beginning of 2024, a total of 111 master plans (approval and deposit) have been studied in favor of West Bank colonies, encompassing a total of 13,189 colonial units. This resulted in the approval of 4,253 colonial units across 60 master plans, while 51 colonial plans, comprising 8,822 colonial units, were deposited. These plans targeted a total of 11,888 dunums of Palestinian citizens' land.

Upon reviewing the maps attached to the detailed plans included in the 2024 data, it becomes evident that the occupation intends to impose realities that go beyond the mere expansion of

¹¹ Refer to the section related to appendices to review all master plans, Appendix No. (1).

colonies. These include, for example, the establishment of new colonies¹², new colonial neighborhoods, or even the creation of new facts on the ground by consuming large areas that separate two colonial sites.

A number of plans that have been deposited or approved carry serious strategic implications due to the fundamental changes they impose on the ground. Some of these plans involve the establishment of new neighborhoods for the benefit of colonies. For instance, the plan numbered שר/3/10/119, which pertains to the Novim colony built on the lands of citizens in the Salfit Governorate, includes the establishment of a new colonial neighborhood covering 211 dunums of land from Deir Istiya and Wadi Qana in the governorate, located to the south of the main colony.

Likewise, in April 2024, specifically in the Kiryat Arba colony, which is built on the lands of citizens in the city of Hebron, the occupation state submitted a master plan numbered שר/2/6/510 for the purpose of reorganizing an industrial area for residential use in favor of the Kiryat Arba colony. However, after reviewing the maps related to the master plan, it became clear that the targeted plot of land is located in an area that was confiscated in 1982 and is geographically far from Kiryat Arba. This is the same location where settlers established an outpost named "Mitzpe Avichai" in 2018. Thus, the occupation's intent to legitimize what the colonizers have done and establish a new colony in the area, specifically on the lands of Beit Einun village north of Hebron, becomes evident.

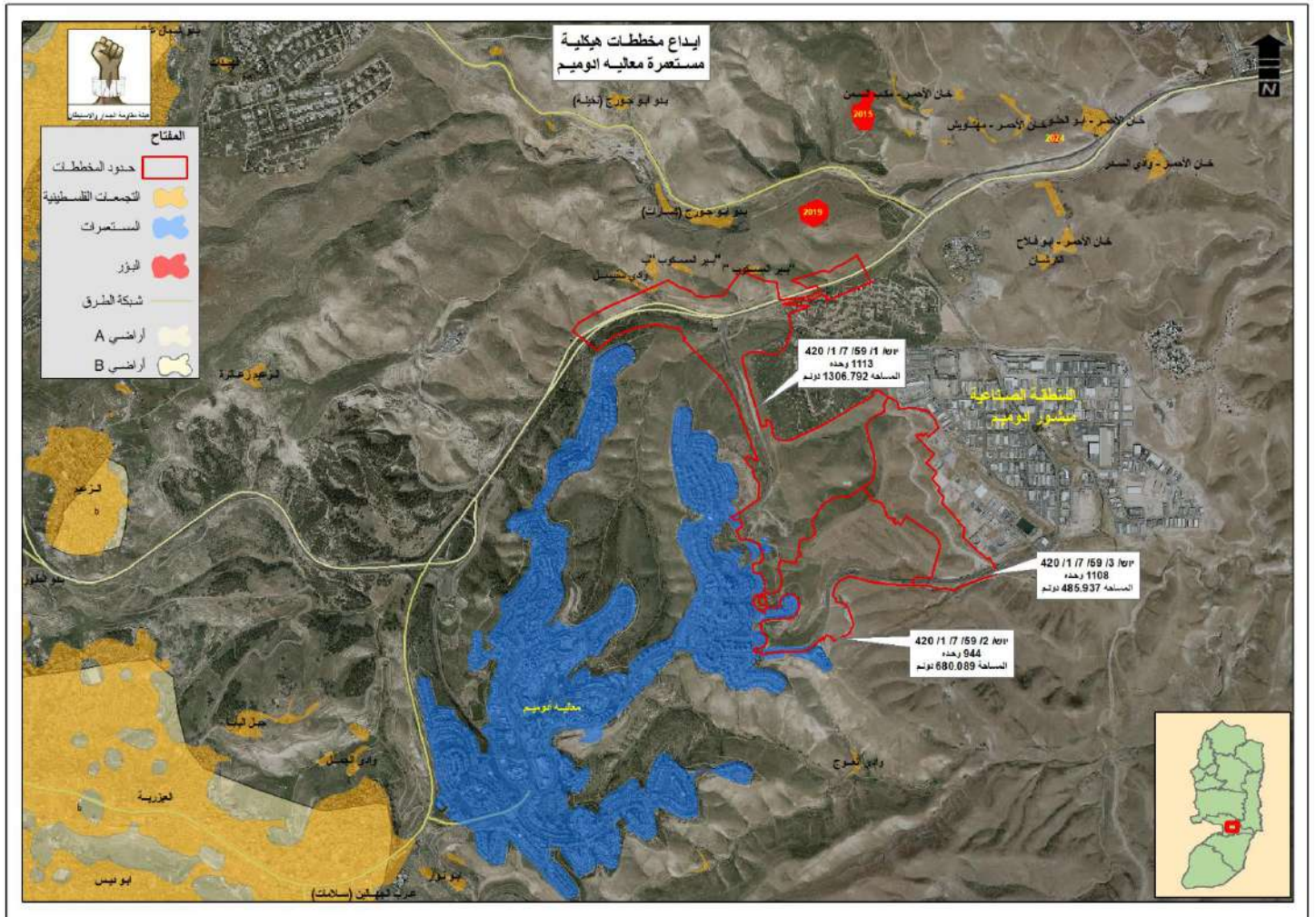
In May, the occupation authorities submitted a series of master plans concerning the Ma'ale Adumim colony, which is built on the lands of citizens east of Jerusalem. Upon reviewing the maps and documents attached to these plans, it became clear that the three plans complement each other to create geographical continuity between the Ma'ale Adumim colony and the Mishor Adumim industrial zone to the east of the colony.

The plans were as follows: First, the master plan numbered שר/1/59/7/1/420, designated for the Ma'ale Adumim colony, which is built on citizens' lands north of Jerusalem. This plan aims to construct a total of 1,113 new colony units on an area estimated at 1,307 dunums of citizens' land.

¹² Refer to the analytical article: A New Colonial Game: Unannounced Colonies, in the Analytical Files section at the end of the report.

Meanwhile, the second plan, numbered 420/17/59/7/1/420, aims to build 944 colony units on an area of approximately 680 dunums, and it integrates with the first plan.

The third plan aims to build 1,108 new colonial units on an area estimated at 486 dunums. This plan integrates with the previous two to create geographical continuity between the Ma'ale Adumim and Mishor Adumim colonies, both of which are built on citizens' lands between the Jerusalem and Jericho governorates. The mentioned plans include the construction of a new colonial neighborhood, in addition to a new road network that strengthens control over the main road. This would isolate the communities of Bir al-Maskub, Sanisel, and other gatherings from the communities located west of the colony and cut them off from the road entirely, as illustrated in the map below.



In September, the occupation authorities submitted the master plan numbered $\text{יש}/3/3/208$, which aims to build 150 new colonial units on an area of approximately 111 dunums. This reveals the occupation's intent to establish a new colony in Ramallah Governorate, specifically on the lands of the villages of Al-Midya and Ni'lin, under the pretext of expanding the Ganei Modi'in (Hashmonaim) colony—see the side map.



The targeted land is geographically far from the colony's borders, making it clear that the occupation is attempting to circumvent announcing the construction of a new colony by falsely presenting it as an expansion. **(See the side map.)**

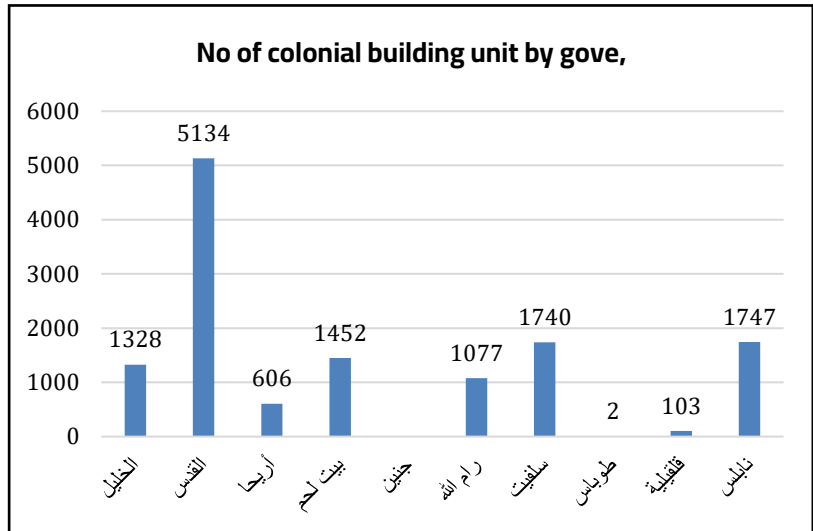


Among the plans that have been studied (deposited) are a series of plans aimed at legalizing the status of outposts surrounding the Eli colony, located between the Ramallah and Nablus governorates. These include "Beit El West" (Bilgai Mayim), through the study of two master plans numbered $\text{יש}/8/237$ and $\text{יש}/6/237$, which propose the construction of a total of 499 colonial units on 412 dunums of land. Additionally, a plan for the second outpost in the same geographic area, "Hoffel Harim," was deposited, proposing 407 colonial units on approximately 351 dunums of citizens' land, with its master plan numbered $\text{יש}/4/237$. Furthermore, a plan for establishing a new outpost, numbered $\text{יש}/5/237$, was deposited, targeting the construction of 650 new colonial units on approximately 638 dunums of land. **(See the side map.)**

In September, the planning authorities of the occupation state approved plan number $\text{יש}/8/237$, which concerns an outpost adjacent to the Eli colony, recognizing it as a new neighborhood of the colony with all the privileges granted to colonies.

Monitoring and documentation data used to analyze the master plans (including those for

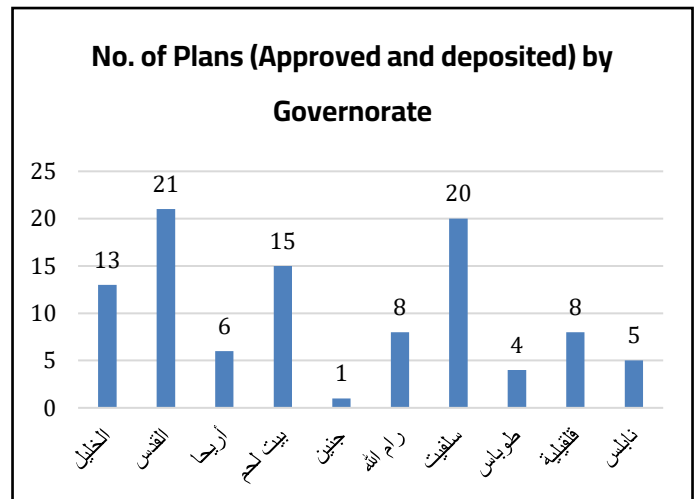
West Bank colonies, including Jerusalem-area colonies outside municipal boundaries) indicate a high concentration of colonial plans in the Jerusalem Governorate (outside the municipal boundaries), with a total of 21 master plans. This strategic placement reflects the occupation's ongoing effort to encircle Jerusalem with as much



settler-colonial construction as possible, which serves two main purposes; isolating Jerusalem from its Palestinian surroundings and separating Bedouin communities, particularly those east of Jerusalem, from the city and its surrounding areas, especially the eastern slopes.

Following Jerusalem, the Salfit Governorate ranks second in terms of the number of colonial plans, with 18 master plans. The largest of these are associated with the Revava-Yakir-Immanuel bloc and the Sha'arei Tikva-Etz Efraim bloc.

On another level, regarding the number of planned colonial units studied in 2024, the highest number targeted Jerusalem colonies (outside the municipal boundaries), and totaling 5,134 units, with a significant concentration in the Giv'at Ze'ev and Ma'ale Adumim colonies. Following Jerusalem, the governorates of Nablus, Salfit, Bethlehem, and Hebron had similar numbers of planned colonial units.



Second: Colonial Construction Master Plans within Jerusalem

The planning authorities ¹³ of the occupation state, represented by the so-called “District Committee of the Jerusalem Municipality”¹⁴ , have studied a total of 62 master plans¹⁵ for the purpose of colonial expansion in the colonies established within Jerusalem. They approved 29 plans, while 33 others were submitted for deposit. These plans aimed to construct 10,386 housing units, targeting a total of 3,094 dunums of land.

A review of the most significant measures of colonial expansion targeting Jerusalem, whether through colonial expansion or the establishment of new colonies, indicates that the occupation has indeed begun establishing a new colony within the boundaries of Jerusalem. This is evidenced by the issuance of Tender No. 367/2024, which aims to build 200 new housing units on lands adjacent to the Green Line in the Beit Safafa neighborhood. Land classifications indicate that the proposed colony will be built on lands classified as "Enemy Property Custodian" within Parcel No. 181, Basin No. 30385, covering an area of 18 dunums.

Among the most prominent colonial construction master plans targeting Jerusalem ("within the boundaries of the Jerusalem Municipality") is the City Center Plan. On December 20, 2024, the District Committee announced the approval of the largest plan targeting Jerusalem, which had been deposited in 2020. This plan, numbered (101/0465229), aims to preserve and reorganize planning and building rights in the city, according to the occupation's narrative. The plan spans an area of 706 dunums (see the table of Jerusalem plans in the appendices section), extending from the Al-Masrara area to Wadi Al-Joz and reaching the Old City to the south. Estimates indicate that this plan serves the goals of controlling the city's geography and encircling the Palestinian demography by allocating discriminatory land uses in favor of Jewish colonists while restricting Palestinians in the city from accessing any services related to land use. The project aims to

¹³ This part was prepared in cooperation with the “Society of Arabic Studies\ Jerusalem. In addition to a group of references from institutions operating within the Holy City.

¹⁴ This part of the report targets the master plans in Jerusalem, within municipality borders\ Also referred to as (J1)

¹⁵ To return to the list of master plans, review the appendices section, Appendix No. (2).

implement changes in land use, define maximum building areas and the number of floors, as well as open and expand streets.

Similarly, at the end of May last year, the District Committee announced the deposit of a master plan for the benefit of the Pisgat Ze'ev colony. The plan, numbered (101/1142249), aims to establish a new colonial neighborhood connected to the main Pisgat Ze'ev colony. The plan was deposited on May 31, 2024, and proposes the construction of 520 new colonial units on an estimated area of 10 dunums.

Additionally, the Ministry of Housing in the occupation state issued a tender to build 1,047 housing units in the Lower Aqueduct colony, which the occupying state seeks to establish in the heart of East Jerusalem, between the neighborhoods of Beit Safafa and Sur Baher.

The new colony was approved on January 1, 2024, marking the first approval in over a decade and a half in the heart of Jerusalem. The tender was published just four months after the approval of the new colony, which is an unprecedented timeframe between approval and the issuance of tenders. This indicates that the occupation state aims to expedite construction under the shadow of war and the world's preoccupation with events in the region.

In addition to all of this, there is a plan scheduled to be presented at the so-called "Jerusalem Municipality Planning Committee" meeting on January 7, 2025, specifically in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood. According to the plan, which has been in existence for several years, its progress was suspended and effectively frozen for four years. The Israeli authorities are now attempting to revive the plan, which carries long-term implications for the neighborhood. The plan, numbered (68858), was submitted by the Ohr Somayach institutions, which have branches in Australia, Canada, South Africa, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and is also known as the Glasman Religious School. It aims to construct an 11-story building, with eight floors above ground and three underground, including housing for hundreds of ultra-Orthodox Jewish students and faculty members. If built, the religious school would significantly increase the number of colonizers in the Palestinian neighborhood and contribute to threats to the safety of local residents, further altering the character of the area.

According to the Israeli Registrar of Associations, Ohr Somayach received over 12 million shekels in international donations in 2023. Among these, Ohr Somayach International, a nonprofit organization registered in the United States, contributed more than 6 million shekels to the organization, while Canadian Friends of Ohr Somayach donated 4.3 million shekels—both of which enjoy tax-exempt status in their respective countries. Additional donations amounting to hundreds of thousands of shekels were made by private donors and companies in Austria, South Africa, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. The religious school plan targets approximately 5 dunums of vacant land in Sheikh Jarrah, which was confiscated from its Palestinian owners under what is referred to as "expropriation for public benefit." The land is located at the main entrance of Sheikh Jarrah, along its southwestern side, and sits opposite the Sheikh Jarrah Mosque.

This plot of land is located near colonizers' enclaves in the neighborhood, where dozens of Palestinian families face the threat of eviction and the takeover of their homes by colonizers. It is also situated across from an Israeli occupation's military memorial, which has recently undergone extensive renovations, leading to its expansion.

The site's renovations were part of a broader initiative that involves colonial activity disguised as Israeli tourism development within Palestinian neighborhoods north of the Old City. This project, called the "Northern Path", envisions a tourist walking route that connects various sites between Damascus Gate (Bab al-Amoud) and the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood. The project is led by a colonizer-affiliated organization known as Reshet Jerusalem, in collaboration with the Ministry of Jerusalem Affairs. Reshet Jerusalem is managed by right-wing colonizer activist Tsahi Mamo, a key figure in colonizer takeovers of Palestinian properties, including in Sheikh Jarrah¹⁶.

¹⁶ Ir Amim, "Israeli Authorities Renew Efforts to Construct Massive Yeshiva in Sheikh Jarrah" 30 December 2024

Colonial Construction Bids since the Beginning of 2024

Settler-colonial construction bids are one of the most significant indicators of actual expansion efforts, as they are directly linked to the implementation of colonies' plans, turning them into a concrete reality. Once such bids are announced, real estate companies, construction firms, and investment entities involved in the colonies submit bids to initiate these projects.

Since the beginning of 2024, the occupation authorities have issued 34 construction bids for the development of 1,039 new colonial units. These bids targeted various colonies in the West Bank to different extents. The largest share of housing units was allocated to the Kokhav Ya'akov colony, followed by Karnei Shomron, which received 82 colonial units. Other bids included projects for diverse purposes, such as the establishment of five gas distribution stations and the construction of six multi-purpose commercial buildings.

The Bids Published Since the Beginning of 2024 and Still Enacted

Colony	No of Units	Bid No.	Final Date for Plan Submission	Bid Opening Date	Bid Publication Date	Designation
Geva Binyamin\ Adam	60	37/2024	June 3, 2024	May 2, 2024	January 28, 2024	Intensive construction
Ma'ale Efrayim	44	41/2024	July 22, 2024	May 1, 2024	January 28, 2024	Intensive construction
Efrat\ Tomer	62	47/2024	June 24, 2024	May 20, 2024	February 4, 2024	Intensive construction
Geva Binyamin\ Adam	22	49/2024	September 9, 2024	--	February 8, 2024	Intensive construction
Giv'at Ze'ev	3	50/2024	August 19, 2024	--	February 14, 2024	Low-rise building
Ari'el	12	51/2024	July 29, 2024	--	February 8, 2024	Intensive construction
Ari'el	39	52/2024	August 12, 2024	--	February 8, 2024	Intensive construction
Betar Illit		53/2024	July 8, 2024	--	February 8, 2024	Commercial building

Rehelim		54/2024	August 12, 2024	--	February 11, 2024	Commercial building
Kokhav Ya'akov	160	55/2024	July 22, 2024	--	February 11, 2024	Intensive construction
Shomron 117	82	56/2024	August 12, 2024	--	February 11, 2024	Intensive construction
Matityahu		57/2024	August 26, 2024	--	February 8, 2024	Gas station
Dolev		58/2024	July 22, 2024	--	February 8, 2024	Gas station
Kohav HaShahar		59/2024	July 29, 2024	--	February 8, 2024	Gas station
Kiryat Arba	1	61/2024	July 8, 2024	--	February 8, 2024	Low-rise building
Rehelim		62/2024	May 20, 2024	March 20, 2024	February 11, 2024	Commercial building
Adora		63/2024	August 12, 2024	--	February 11, 2024	Gas station
Karnei Shomron	48	64/2024	August 12, 2024	June 4, 2024	February 8, 2024	Intensive construction
Karnei Shomron		65/2024	July 29, 2024	--	February 8, 2024	Commercial building
Har Gilo		66/2024	July 29, 2024	--	February 8, 2024	Commercial building
Beit Ofarim	110	220/2024	February 16, 2025	--	July 8, 2024	Intensive construction
Dolev		252/2024	January 16, 2025	--	August 8, 2024	Building offices
Karnei Shomron		253/2024	May 5, 2025	November 4, 2024	August 8, 2024	Tourism and entertainment
Dolev		254/2024	May 5, 2025	--	August 8, 2024	Tourism and entertainment
Geva Binyamin	60	259/2024	January 24, 2025		August 7, 2024	Intensive construction
Immanuel	96	260/2024	January 27, 2025		August 12, 2024	Intensive construction
Alon Shvut	40	261/2024	February 24, 2025	--	August 8, 2024	Intensive construction
Immanuel		300/2024	January 13, 2025	--	January 3, 2024	Industrial
Ma'ale Efrayim		301/2024	January 27, 2025	--	October 31, 2024	Commercial building
Meta Benyamin		383/2024	March 3, 2025	--	November 7, 2024	Industrial
Ma'ale Adumim		390/2024	March 3, 2024	--	November 7, 2024	Industrial

Ma'ale Adumim		398/2024	March 10, 2025		November 10, 2024	Industrial
Beit Ofarim	200	420/2024	February 10, 2025		November 27, 2024	Nursing home
Ma'ale Michmash		422/2024	March 17, 2025		November 27, 2024	Gas station
Total	1039 units					

The Bids Published Before 2024 and Still Enacted

Colony	No of Units	Bid No.	Final Date for Plan Submission	Bid Opening Date	Bid Publication Date	Designation
Ari'el		60/2023		5/1/2024		
Betar Illit	20	89/2023	03/07/2023 12:00	08/05/2023	22/03/2023	Intensive construction
Efrat\Hatamar	110	90/2023	24/07/2023 12:00	25/06/2023	22/03/2023	Intensive construction
Beitar Illit	727	92/2023	07/08/2023 12:00	27/06/2023	22/03/2023	Intensive construction
Kiryat Arba\ Giv'at Hamara	156	134/2023	17/07/2023 12:00	12/06/2023	27/04/2023	Intensive construction
Alkana	10	164/2023	29/01/2024 12:00	23/11/2023	31/05/2023	Low-rise building
Shvut Rahel	98	89/2023	08/07/2024 12:00		31/03/2022	Intensive construction
Ma'ale Adumim		173/2022	29/07/2024 12:00		26/05/2022	Commercial building
Ofarim	159	2/2021	20/05/2024 12:00	11/02/2021	18/01/2021	Low-rise building
Ofarim	200	6/2021	05/08/2024 12:00		18/01/2021	غرف ضيافة
Itamar	346	360/2021	01/07/2024 12:00		24/10/2021	Intensive construction
Karnei Shomron	22	361/2021	15/07/2024 12:00		24/10/2021	Intensive construction
Ari'el/ West	20	365/2021	26/08/2024 12:00	31/12/2021	24/10/2021	Low-rise building
Ari'el/ West	102	366/2021	26/08/2024 12:00	28/12/2021	24/10/2021	Intensive construction

Immanuel	57	367/202 1	01/07/2024 12:00		24/10/2021	Intensive construction
Ari'el/ West	230	368/202 1	15/07/2024 12:00		24/10/2021	Low-rise building
Ari'el/ West	313	369/202 1	08/07/2024 12:00		24/10/2021	Intensive construction
Alfei Menashe	41	10/2020	29/07/2024 12:00		01/01/2020	
Beit Aryeh		14/2020	09/09/2024 12:00		01/01/2020	Commercial building
Total	2611 units					

Chapter Three: Occupation Procedures and Practices to Control Palestinian Lands

A: The Colonial Outposts Established and “approved” in 2024

B: Legalizing the colonial outposts.

C. Forced Displacement of Bedouin Communities

D. Land Expropriation (Land Confiscation) in 2024.

- Military orders in 2024

E: Expanding the Borders of Colonies’ Areas of Influence

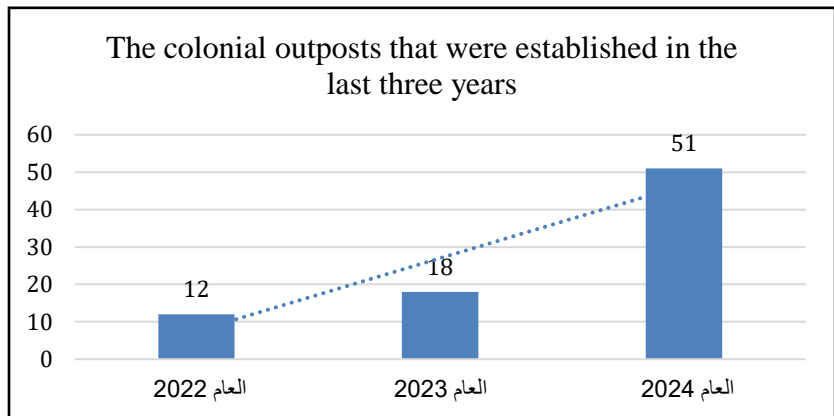
F: Land Registration Deals

G: The Recolonization of the Northern Part of the West Bank

A: The colonial outposts that were established and “approved” in 2024:

Since the beginning of 2024, colonizers have established 51 new colonial outposts, 36 of which are “agricultural” outposts. These outposts aim to impose control over more Palestinian lands. The implications of this control extend beyond merely preventing citizens from accessing their land; they also constitute significant risks to the Palestinian presence in the area. Meanwhile, 15 of the new outposts have been designated for residential purposes.

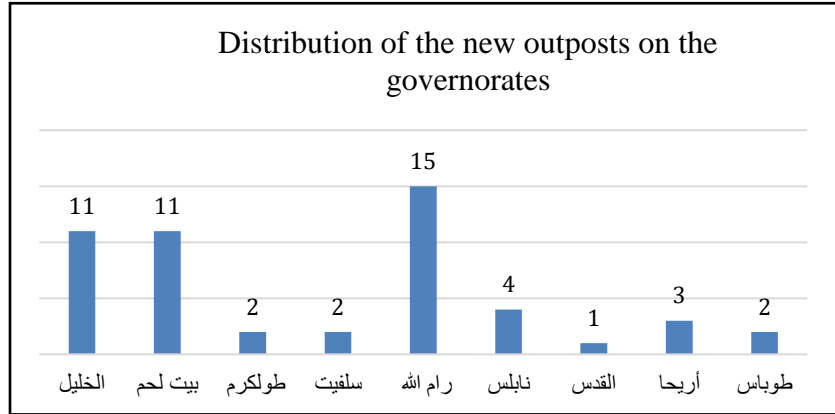
In 2024, there was a notable increase in the density of new colonial outposts. According to data documented by the (CWRC), the majority of these outposts are concentrated in three governorates: Ramallah, Bethlehem, and Hebron. Thus,



in Ramallah Governorate, the northeastern of Ramallah and the western and northern areas in the governorate have witnessed the highest number of colonial outposts. This concentration, in the northeastern areas, refers to the colonial plans of forced displacement which have been imposed on Bedouin communities there. The western and northern parts of Ramallah are also facing colonial plans aimed at creating a colonial presence to connect with “Talmon” bloc. Additionally, there are efforts to isolate the northern part of the governorate, specifically affecting the villages of Umm Safa, Ajul, Deir al-Sudan, and Obwein.

Most of the colonial outposts in Bethlehem Governorate were concentrated in the eastern Bethlehem Reserve, where eight new outposts were established. These outposts targeted the lands of Taakoa’, Kisan, Artas, and Battir as part of a plan to impose control over both the eastern reserve and the western part of the governorate.

In Hebron Governorate, the southern region has witnessed the highest number of colonial outposts in 2024. This is reflected in the significant colonial activity targeting lands in this area, particularly the efforts to besiege the



Palestinian presence in Masafer Yatta area through a forced displacement plan. Additionally, there have been colonial expansions affecting the colony of “Tana Omrim” and Migdal Oz. Recently, a new colonial outpost, known as “Adorim” outpost, has also been legalized on the lands of Dura. There was a notable rise in the number of outposts that were established in 2024 compared to outposts established in 2023 and 2022. That is, there were 18 new outposts in 2023 and 12 new outposts in 2022. This significant increase reflects clear instructions that colonizers are receiving from the decision-making authorities of the occupying state, taking into consideration that leaders of the colonizers’ militia are now in positions of power, and thus the agenda of the colonizers has become the same as the agenda of the occupying state.

The remaining Palestinian areas that were targeted by the new outposts represent significant dangers by preventing citizens from accessing their agricultural lands. This results in harming the cultivation in these lands while facilitating the occupation's control over these areas by seizing ownership from their rightful owners. Furthermore, the establishing of these outposts segregates Palestinian villages and towns, and deprives them of their right to natural growth and expansion. In this context, colonizers collaborate with the official institutions of the occupying state, which deliberately deprives these villages from getting building permits and master plans needed for community expansion. Additionally, the presence of these outposts often leads to connect with existing outposts or larger colonies nearby. Currently, these agricultural outposts are controlled by armed colonizers, who are protected by military forces and occupy vast areas of citizens' lands under the pretext of agriculture and grazing. However, the real goal of establishing these outposts is to impose control over every possible area of citizens' land through unofficial means, in order to:

First: weaken the natural expansion of Palestinian villages and towns, and to create a coercive and repellent environment that threatens these communities with displacement.

Second: control natural resources, particularly water.

Third: there is an intent to impose a new reality, one that the occupying government supports through manipulative legalization of these outposts. This transformation of land ensures that it is permanently allocated in favor of colonizers and the colonial agenda. Since the beginning of 2024, we have seen clear efforts to link colonies with established outposts. This strategy facilitates the control of lands that separate these colonial entities, depriving Palestinians of vast areas of their land

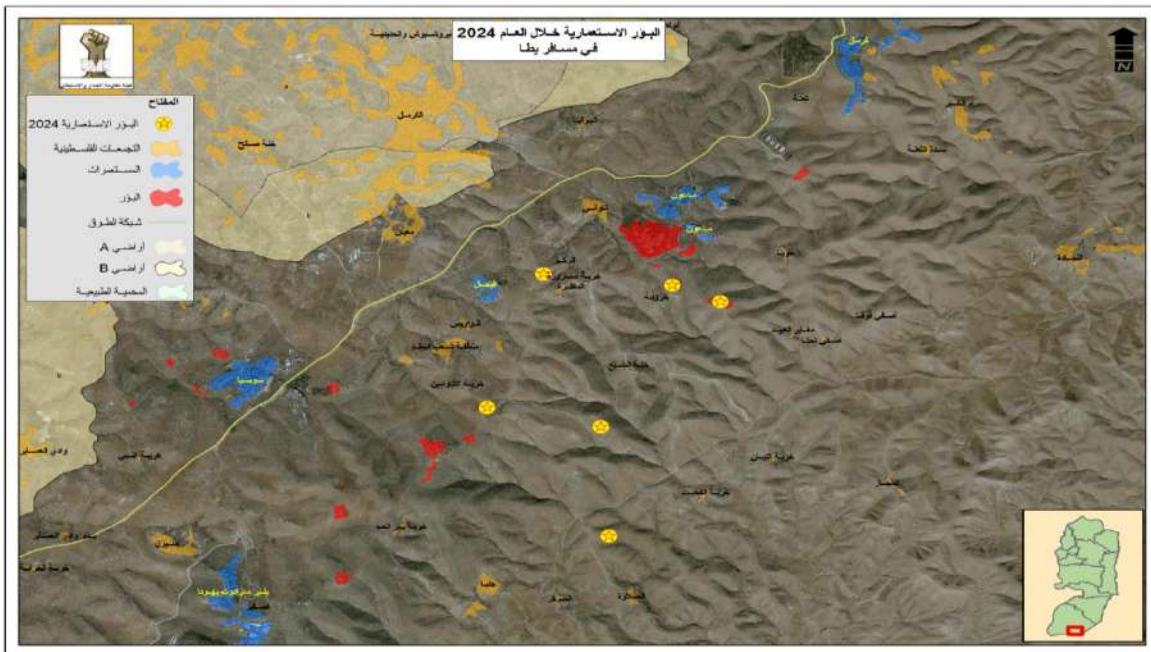
This section of the report examines the colonial outposts established since the beginning of 2024. It includes maps and illustrative images that illustrate the strategic location of these outposts within their geopolitical landscape.

This clarifies the impact of these colonial outposts on the surrounding Palestinian villages and towns, as well as the objectives behind establishing these outposts.

Details of the colonial outposts established in 2024:

• 6 colonial outposts on the lands of “Masafer Yatta”:

The attacks committed by the colonizers in Masafer Yatta are closely interconnected with the systematic brutal strategies of the official institutions towards the Palestinian residents there, as the term "forced displacement" serves as an “umbrella” for all the colonial measures targeting the region. It is clear that the ultimate objective of the colonizers' aggressive behavior, including their systematic attacks and relentless efforts to establish colonial outposts, whether on Masafer lands or as part of a broader effort to create a separation belt around the area, is to drive the residents away. Since the beginning of 2024, the colonizers have established six new colonial outposts on Masafer Yatta lands, in addition to the several outposts that have been set up in previous years. The Israeli occupying state has rushed to legalize these outposts while keeping others in place to serve as bases for launching colonial attacks against the residents. The newly established outposts, which are six, are located in the areas of “Khirbet al-Halawa”, “Samri” (southwest), “Khallet al-Daba” (north), “Khirbet al-Kharouba” (west), and “Maghyer” al-Deir. All are classified as agricultural outposts and include livestock pens, watering places, and tents. The sixth outpost, established on the lands of “Khirbet al-Rakeez”, is classified as a residential outpost and contains a number of residential caravans.

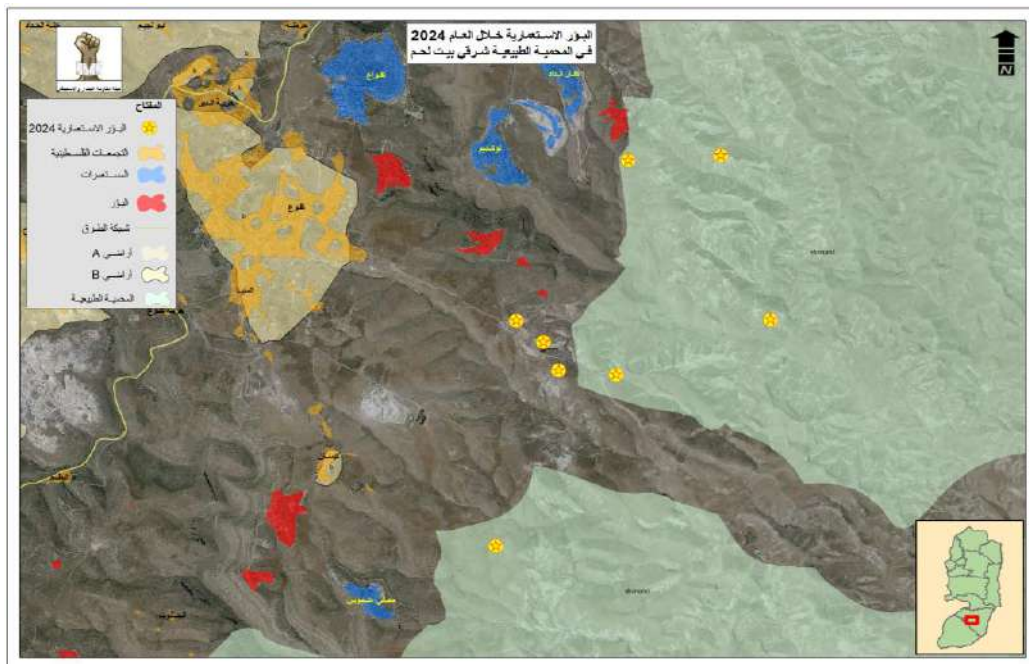


• 8 colonial outposts on the lands of “Taqqua” and “Kisan” (5 are residential & 3 agricultural outposts):

These outposts are particularly important, especially following the arbitrary decision made by the occupying government in June 2024 to withdraw planning powers from the State of Palestine concerning the area known as the eastern desert of Bethlehem, or the “agreement reserve” located east of the Bethlehem Governorate.

As a result, the establishment of outposts within the borders of this reserve is viewed as a continuation of efforts to encroach upon areas classified as B. Since the beginning of 2024, the colonizers have established five outposts within the reserve’s boundaries. Two of these are located to the east of the town of Tuqu’ in the central part of the reserve, another two outposts are located to the east of “Za’tara” in the northern section, while the fifth outpost is built to the east of “Arab al-Rashaydeh” community in the southern part of the reserve.

Furthermore, three colonial outposts were established in the eastern area of Taqqua’ in Bethlehem Governorate. Three of them are located to the south of the so-called “Sefer Hamadbar” outpost, while the fourth outpost is located exactly to the east of Taqqua’ village, between the colonies of “Taqqua’ BC” and “Taqqua’ D”, and to the west of the first three outposts. The location of these colonial outposts aims to isolate vast areas of the eastern reserve of Bethlehem Governorate.



• Two outposts on the lands of “Bani Nai’m” village (to the east of “Bani Hefer” colony):

These two outposts were established in June 2024. They consist of a group of barracks and tents and is located on lands south of the Hebron Governorate. The outposts are expanding to unite with the so-called “Madbar Hafeer” outpost to the southwest of this outpost, and is approaching the so-called “Bani Hefer” colony which is established on the lands of Bani Nai’m.

• Two outposts on the lands of “Sinjil” village (one is agricultural and the other is residential):

Two colonial outposts were established on the lands of Sinjil village in Ramallah Governorate. The first one was established in “al Libban Road” area while the second was established in “Al-Maghrabat” area in the village. These outposts actually isolate the agricultural lands located to the north of the village as well as expand to unite with the so-called “Givat Haru’a” colony.

• An outpost on the lands of Battir:

This outpost was established at the beginning of 2024, to the east of Battir village in Bethlehem Governorate, and to the west of the so-called “Neve Uri” outpost, established on citizens’ lands there. The outpost consists of several barracks and barns.

• Two Residential Outposts on lands of “Targumiya”:

These outposts were established in February 2024 on the lands of residents in the town of Targumiya, located west of Hebron Governorate. The first outpost is located north of the so-called “Telem” colony while the second is located north of the so-called “Adora” colony. Both outposts are classified as residential and consist of a series of caravans for colonizers.

• An agricultural outpost on the lands of Jabaa’:

This outpost was established in March 2024, on the lands of Jabaa’ in Ramallah Governorate. It was established on the area connecting the so-called “Adam colony” (Geva Benjamin) and the so-called “Geva Mukhamas”. The Israeli government targeted this area at the end of the year 2023 by issuing an order of “state lands” targeting 501 dunams there. This outpost creates a kind of geographical continuity between the colonies established in the region.

• An outpost on the lands of al “Nazla al-Sharqiya” village:

This outpost was established in April 2024, on the lands of Al-Mughraqiya area, near Al-Nazla Al-Sharqiya village, in Tulkarm Governorate. It consists of several tents and barracks.

• **An outpost on the lands of Majdal Bani Fadel:**

This outpost was established in April 2024, on the citizens' lands of Majdal Bani Fadel village, south of Nablus Governorate, and to the east of the so-called "Ma'ale Efraim" colony, which was established on citizens' lands in the region.



• **An agricultural outpost on the Lands of Deir Dibwan:**

This outpost was established in May 2024 on the lands of Deir Dibwan, specifically in "Khallet al-Maghara" area to the east of the town. The outpost is classified as "agricultural" and includes 200 livestock, along with designated pens for these livestock. Fences have been erected around the seized land.

• **An outpost on the lands of "Qarawa Bani Hassan"/Salfit:**

This outpost was established in May 2024 to the northeast of "Qarawa Bani Hassan" village in Salfit Governorate, near the agricultural outpost called "Yair" established on the lands of this village. This outpost is expanding to unite with the first outpost in order to isolate the lands located between them. The outpost consists of a group of tents and barracks.

• **An outpost on the lands of "Irtas" village:**

This outpost was established in June 2024, south of the village of Artas in Bethlehem Governorate. It was built to the north of the so-called "Ha'itam" outpost, which was established on the lands of Irtas and Khirbet al-Nahla in the governorate.

• **An outpost on the lands of "Yatta":**

This outpost was established to the east of Khirbat Abu Al-Irqa and Raboud on the lands of Yatta, south of Hebron Governorate (west of Yatta). This outpost is extending to unite with the so-called "E'tnael" colony established on citizens' lands near the colony's area of influence. The outpost consists of a group of tents and barracks.

• An agricultural outpost on the lands of “Ramin”:

This outpost was established in June 2024 on the lands of the citizens in the village of Ramin, located east of Tulkarm Governorate. The outpost is located to the north of Ramin Plain. It includes a set of pens and watering places designated



for grazing livestock. Additionally, the area is surrounded by fences and barbed wire for protection.

• Two Outposts on the lands of “Ein Yabroud” (one is agricultural and the other is residential):

The residential outpost was established in August 2024 on the citizens' lands in the village of Ein Yabroud, located east of Ramallah. It is located in Basin No. 11, Plot No. 2 of the citizens' lands and is classified as a residential area, within Area B. The second outpost is located in Basin No. 8 and is classified as agricultural and includes livestock pens.

• An agricultural outpost on the Lands of “al Khan al-Ahmar”:

This outpost was established in August 2024 on the lands of the citizens of al “Khan al-Ahmar”, located east of Jerusalem, just 150 meters from their homes. The outpost is designated for grazing livestock and includes several pens and watering areas.

• An agricultural outpost on the lands of “Rujib”:

This agricultural outpost was established in August 2024, on the lands of citizens in the village of Rujib, east of Nablus Governorate, and the lands of Beit Furik, to the east of the village. It is considered an extension of an outpost established on the lands of the villages called “Ma’ale Heber”, as well as it linked with the so-called “Itamar” colony. The outpost contains a group of pens and watering places designated for grazing livestock.

• An agricultural outpost on the lands of “al Auja” spring:

This outpost was established in August 2024, on the lands of citizens in al Auja Spring area, north of Jericho Governorate, and is only 150 meters away from the village. The outpost includes a pastoral tent that serves as a watering place for livestock.

- **An agricultural outpost on the lands of “Aboud”:**

This agricultural outpost was established in August 2024, on citizens' lands in “Aboud”, north of Ramallah Governorate. It includes a set of pens and watering places designated for livestock.

- **An agricultural outpost on the lands of “Arora and Umm Safa”:**

This agricultural outpost was established in September 2024, on citizens' lands in Umm Safa, north of Ramallah Governorate and Arora lands. It includes a set of pens and watering places designated for livestock.

- **An agricultural outpost on the lands of “Al-Khader”:**

This agricultural outpost was established in September 2024, on the lands of citizens in “Al-Khader”, west of Bethlehem Governorate, and is located in Wadi Abu Al-Hassan area, in the area between the towns of Husan, Nahalin and Al-Khader. It includes several pens and watering places designated for livestock.

- **An agricultural outpost on the lands of “Umm al-Jimal”/Northern Jordan Valley:**

This agricultural outpost was established in September 2024, on the lands of citizens who were forcibly displaced from “Umm al-Jimal” community in the northern Jordan Valley. It contains several pens and watering places designated for grazing livestock.

- **An agricultural outpost on the lands of “Aqraba”:**

This agricultural outpost was established on the lands of Aqraba to the west of the village of “Fasayel”. It contains numerous tents, water tanks, and pens prepared for raising livestock.

- **Residential outpost on the lands of “Farkha”:**

This outpost was established in October 2024 on the lands of Farkha, west of Salfit, and contains a group of residential caravans.

- **An agricultural outpost on the lands of “Ni’lin”:**

This agricultural outpost was established in November 2024, on the lands of citizens north of the village of “Ni’lin”, west of Ramallah Governorate and to the west of the village of Shibtin, and is located directly on “Mount Al-Alam”. It contains a group of pens prepared for raising livestock.

- **A residential outpost on the lands of “Jalud” :**

This outpost was established in November 2024, on citizens’ lands southeast of Nablus Governorate, and is located exactly on Mount Al-Najma. It includes a set of residential caravans.

•Two agricultural outposts on the lands of “Silwad”:

These outposts were established in December 2024. The first is located east of Silwad in Basin No. 8, while the second is to the west in Basin No. 21. Both outposts consist of a group of tents, water tanks, livestock, and vehicles.

• Residential outpost on the lands of “Kafr Malik”:

This outpost was established in December 2024, on the lands of citizens in the village of Kafr Malik, north of Ramallah, as well as, there is a road has been paved to provide access to “Alon Street”.

• Residential outpost on the lands of “Turmusa’ya”:

This outpost was established in December 2024, on the lands of citizens in the village of Turmusa’ya, north of Ramallah, in the Turmusa’ya plain. Several residential caravans have been built there. It is important to note that part of the outpost is located in areas classified as “B”.

• A residential outpost on the lands of “Bitello”:

This outpost was established in December 2024, on the lands of citizens in the village of Bitello, northwest of Ramallah Governorate, on the mountain of Mustafa al-Ali. The site spans approximately 2,000 dunams and includes 20 water springs, specifically the lands near the so-called “Nahliel” colony, which was established on lands east of the village. Several residential caravans have been built there.



• An agricultural outpost on the lands of Arab Al-Malihah / On the Road to Al-Ma’rajah / Jericho:

This outpost was established in December 2024 on the lands of Arab Al-Malihah community, located on the road to Al-Ma’rajah in the Jericho Governorate. In the outpost, there are two tents, a barrack, a water tank, and livestock, as well as watering facilities for livestock.

• An agricultural outpost near “Al-Duyouk Al-Tahta”:

This agricultural outpost was also established in December 2024. It is located on the lands of “Al-Duyouk Al-Tahta” village, in Jericho Governorate. Like other agricultural outposts, it includes watering facilities for livestock, two barracks, a water tank, and livestock.

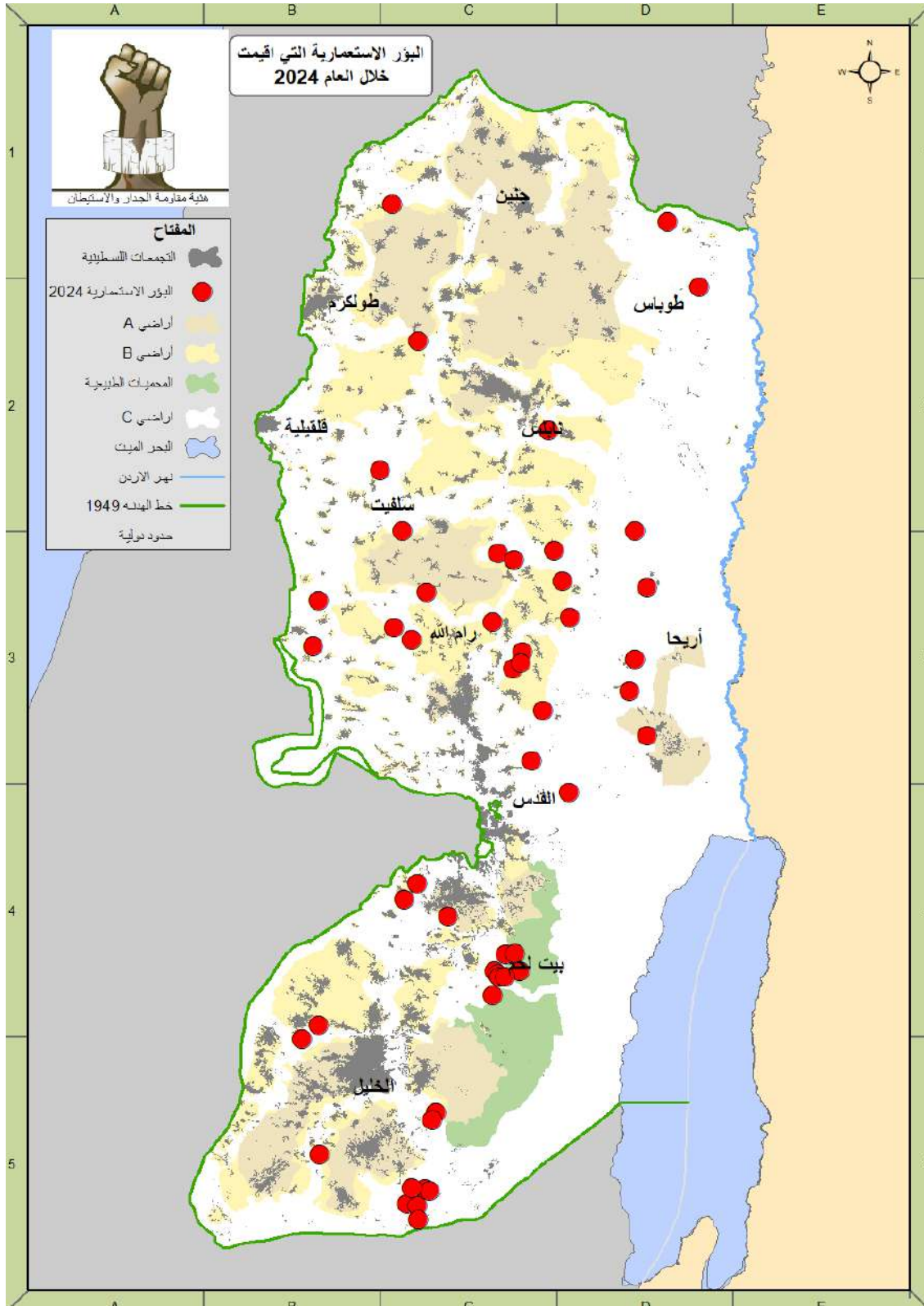
• An agricultural outpost on the lands of “Qa'un” Plain, “Bardala”:

This outpost was established in December 2024 in the Qa'un Plain, located west of Bardala village in the northern Jordan Valley. It is equipped with an agricultural tractor, a water tank, and necessary fodder, it supports a healthy herd of around 30 sheep. The outpost is located near a military checkpoint, which was set up by the occupying forces about two months ago.

• An agricultural outpost on the Lands of “Al-Janiya and Ras Karkar”:

This outpost was also established in December 2024. It is located northeast of Ras Karkar, adjacent to the so-called “Neria” outpost and near the so-called “Talmon” colony. Like other agricultural outposts, it includes livestock pens, watering facilities, and barns tailored for livestock care.

A map shows the outposts that were established in 2024.



B- Legalizing the colonial

outposts:

Since the beginning of 2024, the Israeli government announced an official announcement regarding the legalization of 11 outposts and converting them into official colonies enjoying financial allocations for their development and for providing

them with basic services like water, electricity, road, and security. The newly legalized outposts are divided into two parts. The first part came in stages and through separate announcements and decisions adopted by the occupation government and the planning authorities in the occupying state.

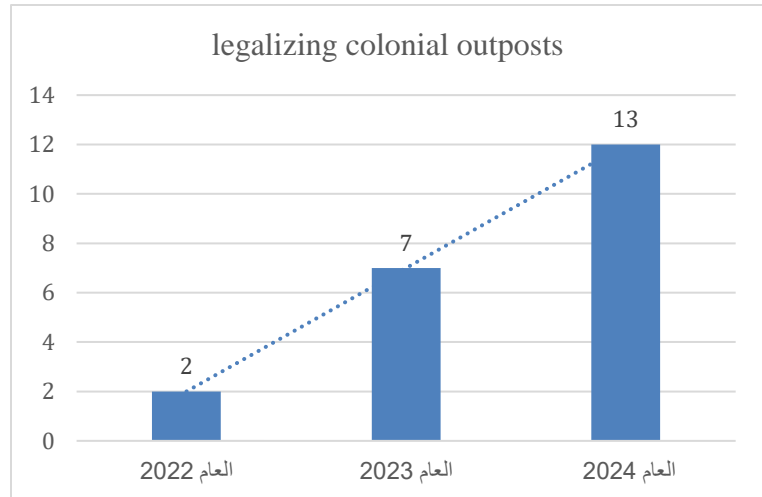
The side image shows a news item from the Channel 7 website, a channel affiliated with the settler right.

The news, which was announced on April 6, 2024, discusses a decision to grant four new outposts official “settlement status”. This designation means they are now eligible to receive full basic services and budget allocations from the occupying government. The announcement was made by the extremist Finance Minister, Bezalel Smotrich. the colonies which was referred to in the news item in the side image are “Mishmar Yehuda” located on the

lands of Al-Abidiya in Bethlehem, “Asael” in Masafer Yatta south of Hebron, “Shaharit” west of Salfit, and “Beit Hujala” which was built on the lands of Jericho Governorate.

Despite the fact that the occupying state has not yet taken serious steps to transform these outposts into neighborhoods affiliated with existing colonies or to establish them as independent colonies, this initial stage is considered crucial as it aims to legalize the outposts with recognized privileges.

It is important to note that anyone observes the colonial activities on the ground will likely notice



a marked escalation in the efforts to change the status of these colonial outposts. This is particularly evident in light of the repeated announcements from the Israeli occupying government expressing its intention to legalize 70 new colonial outposts. Over the past three years, there has been a significant increase in this issue.

In 2024, the colonial outposts that the occupying state announced its intention to initiate settlement procedures are divided into two sections: The first section includes previously announced outposts for which procedures have already been partially initiated. The second section, announced during the cabinet meeting on June 26, 2024, encompasses additional outposts. These colonial outposts are the following:



- Mishmar Yehuda outposts, established in the lands of Al-Abidiya in Bethlehem Governorate (approval of a master plan)
- Asael and Avigail outposts, established on the lands of Masafer Yatta, in Hebron Governorate (amending the colony's boundaries)¹⁷
- Shahrarit outpost, established on lands west of Salfit Governorate (amending the colony's boundaries)
- Hogla outpost (Hijla), established on lands of Jericho Governorate (by Cabinet decision).
- Ahya outpost, established on the lands of Jalud and Qaryut (expanding the Area of influence of the so-called "Shilo Colony")¹⁸.
- Qaryut outpost, (it is established on the lands of Qaryut) (approval of a master plan for the so-called "Eli" colony)¹⁹.
- Benny Adam outpost/Geva Benjamin lands (amending the borders of the so-called "Geva Benjamin" colony)

The second part refers to the outcomes of the occupation cabinet meeting held on June 26, 2024. In this meeting, the cabinet decided to transform five colonial outposts into colonies that will

¹⁷ The border expansion occurred in 2023 and was designated a "colony" in April 2024.

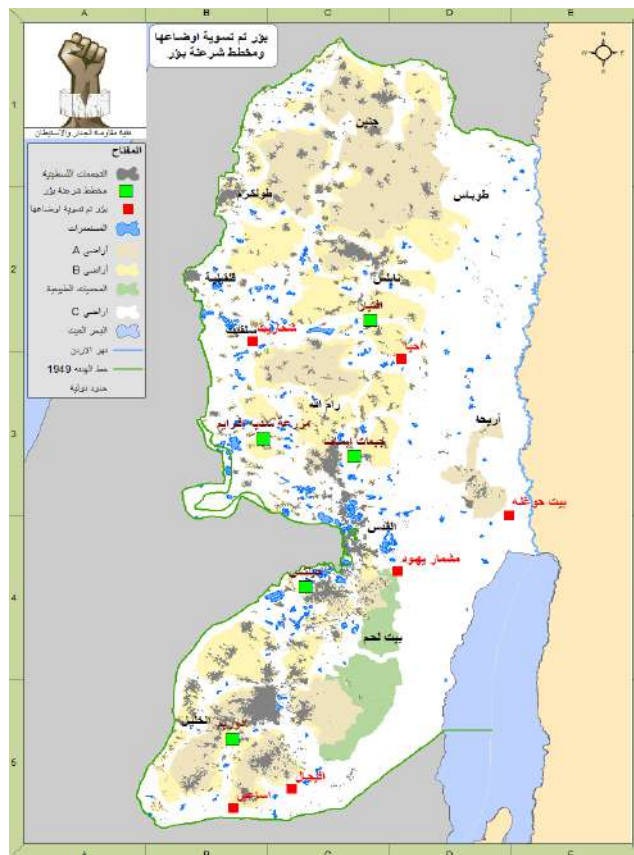
¹⁸ See section on amending the Colonial Boundaries, section relating to the colony of "Shilo".

¹⁹ Master Plan No. 8/237/שׁי, see the section on master plans for West Bank colonies.

receive the privileges, allocations, and services typically granted to larger colonies. The outposts being converted are as follows:

- Avitar outpost, south of Nablus Governorate, established on the lands of Beita and Jamma'in (Cabinet decision)²⁰.
- Side Efraim, established on the lands of Beitin in Ramallah Governorate (Cabinet Decision)
- Givat Assaf, established on the lands of Kafr Ni'ma and Bil'in, Ramallah governorate (Cabinet decision).
- Haltz, established on Bitir Lands, Bethlehem Governorate (Cabinet decision)²¹.
- Adorim, established on the lands of Dura, Hebron Governorate (Cabinet decision).

A Map shows some of the outposts that have undergone the process of legalizing in 2024



²⁰ See the section on “Expropriation and Land Confiscation” for the declaration of state land for Jabal Sabih, and the procedures for legalizing the so-called “Avitar” outpost.

²¹ See the section "Expropriation and Land Confiscation" Blue Line Staff Decision regarding Bitir Lands and legalizing the so-called “Hiltz” colony.

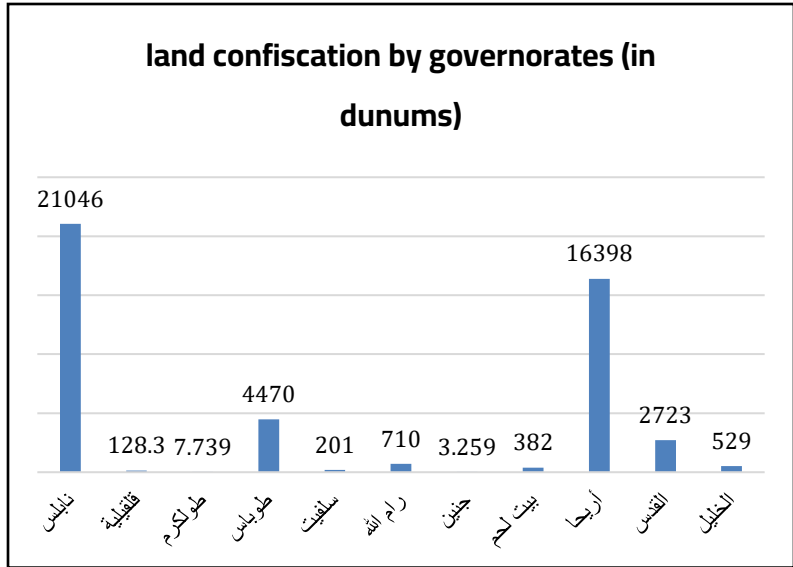
C: Forcible Displacement of Bedouin Communities:

In 2024, 7 Palestinian communities in the West Bank, consisting of 34 families, including 215 individuals, were forcibly displaced due to the Israeli occupation's measures, noting that 22 Palestinian Bedouin communities consisting of 277 families, including 1,707 individuals, were also forcibly displaced since 7th of October, 2023.

	The Bedouin Community	Governorate	No. of families	No. Of individuals
1	Matallet Thib	Jericho	2	10
2	Ein Alsukhun	The central areas of the Jordan valley	9	62
3	Al Nasiriya	Nablus	5	27
4	Al Farisiyyah	The Jordan valley	1	8
5	Wadi E'bayyat	Bethlehem	1	11
6	Um al Jamal	The Jordan valley	14	84
7	Al Faw	The Jordan valley	2	13
	Total		34	215

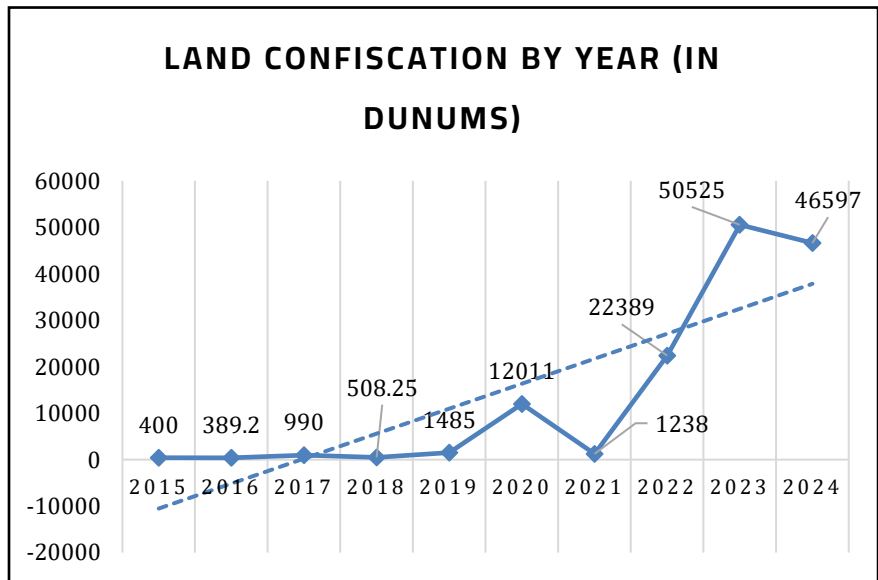
D- Land Expropriation, Land Confiscation in 2024:

In 2024, the Israeli occupation authorities confiscated 46597.41 dunums (a dunum is 1,000 meters square) under various pretexts (declaring natural reserves, expropriation orders, seizure orders). Specifically, they issued 35 seizure orders targeting 1,073.16 dunams, 5 expropriation



orders confiscating 803 dunams, and 8 declarations of state lands that affected 24,597 dunams. This includes 3 declarations concerning the Blue Line staff and 6 orders to amend the boundaries

of a nature reserve, through which 20,125 dunams were confiscated. From 2015 to the end of 2024, there has been an enormous increase in land confiscation rates, particularly in the last two years. This increase represents a significant escalation in the systematic confiscation of Palestinian



lands. In 2024, the detailed analyses of land confiscation efforts reveal that these operations were primarily concentrated in the governorates of Nablus, Jericho, Tubas, and Jerusalem. Notably, Nablus governorate experienced the largest land confiscation operation in over three decades, specifically in the village of Aqraba, through 2 confiscation orders that classified the land as “State land”. This operation involved the confiscation of more than 20,000 dunams. Additionally, Jericho governorate received six orders to amend the boundaries of nature reserves. In Tubas, a military order was issued, targeting a nature reserve and seizing over 732 dunams for expansion of an

established military site. Lastly, in Jerusalem governorate, a confiscation order was issued in favor of “State Lands” and affected the towns of Al-Eizariya and Abu Dis. The total targeted area was 2,640 dunams, and it was confiscated to facilitate the connection between the so-called “Ma'ale Adumim” and “Kedar” colonies.

Details of military orders:

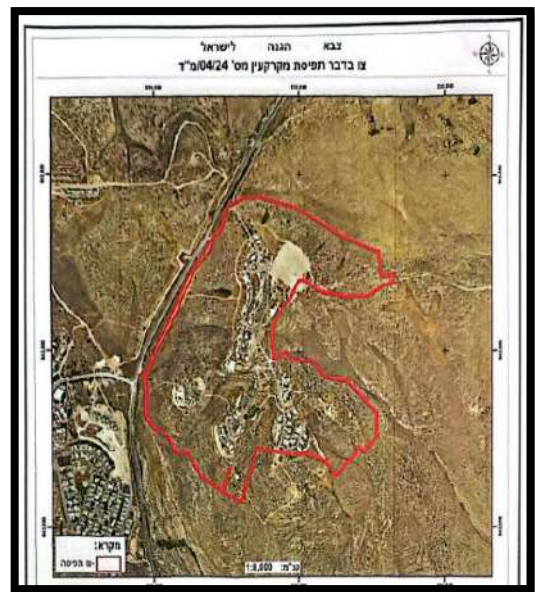
First: Seizure Orders:

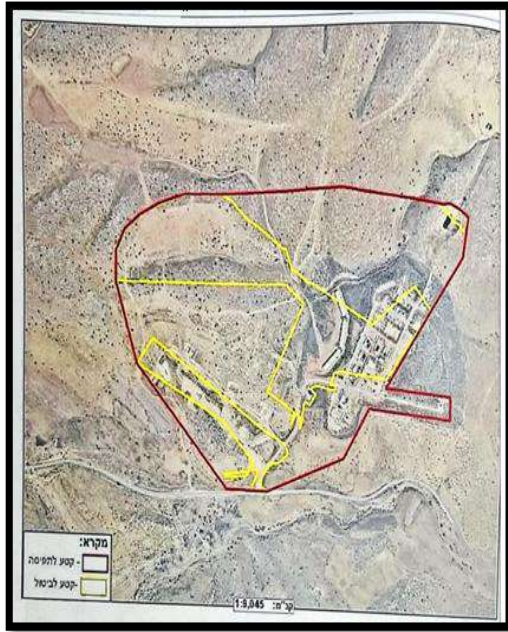
In 2024, the Israeli occupation authorities issued 35 seizure orders to confiscate 1073 dunums for military and security purposes. It is important to note that 12 orders of the recent military orders, are considered an actual implementation of the “buffer zones” bill proposed by the Israeli Finance Minister, Bezalel Smotrich. This bill aims to exploit the security conditions and the laws of war and emergency in order to seize more Palestinian lands. In fact, these confiscated lands do not only constitute buffer zones around the colonies, but rather they prevent Palestinian citizens from accessing vast areas of their lands. The same thing will be repeated to include more colonies, thus preventing Palestinian citizens from accessing more lands

The following orders are examples on Seizure Orders for security and military purposes:

1-The Israeli occupation authorities issued a military order bearing the number (M.D\ 24\4) to confiscate privately owned Palestinian lands in the village of Deir Dibwan east of Ramallah Governorate. This order targets 18 dunums of Deir Dibwan lands around the so-called “Mitzpe Dane” Colony, which was “legalized”

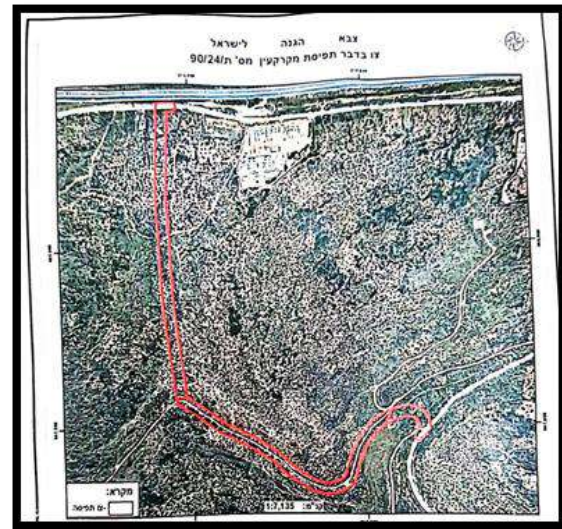
by the Israeli occupation in 2022. This order prevents Palestinian citizens from accessing more than 320 dunums of their lands in the area.





2-The military orders which targeted 732.719 dunums of land in the villages of Bardala and Tayaseer in Tubas Governorate. The purpose of this order is to reorganize a military site established in the area, as indicated in red on the military order map. This involved cancelling a previous order controlling 275 dunums, highlighted in yellow, and replacing it with the new order that intersects with Road No. 5799. This military order was numbered T/79/25.

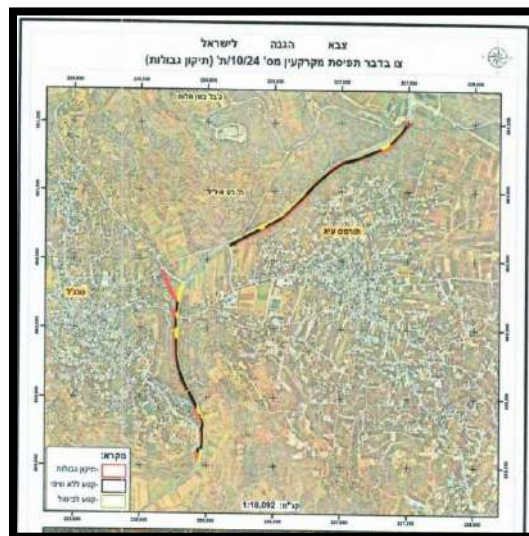
3-This order, which



was issued on 12/10/2024, targeted a total of 53.947 dunums of citizens' lands in the village of Kifl Haris in Salfit governorate. The order aims to construct a road connecting the entrance of Salfit city to the main road, effectively denying the residents of Salfit governorate access to the main road designated for the city. The military order, numbered T/90/24, is valid until December 31, 2027.

Typically, land seizures for the purpose of constructing roads are carried out under expropriation orders. However, this time, they were seized through a temporary seizure order (valid until 12/31/2027). After consulting various sources and references, it became evident that the occupation army is circumventing citizens who might challenge the order in court by claiming that the confiscation is for security considerations. In truth, the military order aims to control the course and outcomes of the road under the pretext of security and military needs, avoiding citizen objections over the closure of the first road, which has been designated exclusively for colonizers, while opening the second road.

4-The Israeli occupation army issued a military order on Tuesday, August 20, 2024, concerning the lands in the towns of Turmusa'ya and Sinjil, located north of Ramallah Governorate. This order authorizes the seizure of additional lands to modify the path of the fence along Route 60, which is scheduled to be constructed in the beginning of 2024. This directive specifically targets the lands of the two towns and includes plans for expanding the junction of the old Nablus Street, which is currently closed. Based on this order, about 28 dunams of land will be confiscated. Additionally, the new order rescinds the seizure of another 18 dunams, which were initially part of the planned amendment to the fence's route. However, the implementation of this order will prevent the citizens from accessing thousands of dunams of agricultural land. This military is similar to a previous order aimed at the village of Azzun, east of Qalqilia, issued in October 2023. That order aimed at establishing a barbed wire fence that prevents Palestinian citizens from accessing the main street. The thing which began to be executed gradually earlier this year.



	Type of order ²²	No. of order	Village/ Governorate	Area
1	Seizure Order	M.D23/57/	Al Mazraa al Gharbiyya/Ramallah	9.54
2	Seizure Order	M.D24/4/	Dir Dibwan/ Ramallah	18
3	Seizure Order	T24/66/	Dir Istia/ Hares / Salfit	4.688
3	Seizure Order	T24/22/	Al Sawiya/ Nablus	0.243
4	Seizure Order	T24/27/	Nahhalin/Bethlehem	5.7
5	Seizure Order	T24/10/	Sinjil/Turmusa'ya/Ramallah	29
6	Seizure Order	T24/31/	Mukhamas/Burqa/Ramallah	6.006
7	Seizure Order	T24/29/	Mukhamas/Burqa/Ramallah	0.107
8	Seizure Order	T24/43/	Yasuf/Nablus	13.43
9	Seizure Order	T24/25/	Bitunia /Ramallah	2.219
10	Seizure Order	T24/24/	Askaka/Salfit	2

²² The yellow cells in the table below indicate the imposition of buffer zones through 12 military orders

11	Seizure Order	T24/61/	Al Nabi Samuel / Beit Iksha/ Jerusalem	1.012
12	Seizure Order	T24/20/	Sebastia / Nablus	1.301
13	Seizure Order	T24/56/	Burqa/ Nablus	14.682
14	Seizure Order	T24/54/	Awarta/ Rujib/ Nablus	30.156
15	Seizure Order	T24/45/	Iskaka	7.902
16	Seizure Order	T24/42/	Al Sawiya / Yetma Nablus	9.39
17	Seizure Order	T24/17/	Al Sawiya	3.241
18	Seizure Order	T24/13/	Burqa / Nablus	0.379
19	Seizure Order	T24/64/	Bani Hassan/Hares/ Salfit	14.389
20	Seizure Order	T24/66/	Deir Istia/ Hares/ Salfit	4.688
21	Seizure Order	T24/75/	Yatta / Hebron	0.767
22	Seizure Order	T24/73/	\burin / Madma/ Asira al Qibliya	17.897
23	Seizure Order	T24/71/	Beit Lid / Tulkarm	7.739
24	Seizure Order	T25/79/	Bardala/ Tayaseer/ Tubas	732.719
25	Seizure Order	T24/81/	Tubas	6.712
26	Seizure Order	T24/80/	Tubas	2.791
27	Seizure Order	T24/82/	Qalqilia	2.734
28	Seizure Order	T24/79/	Fasayel /Jericho	8
29	Seizure Order	T24/65/	Kafr Qaddum/ Qalqilia	57.252
30	Seizure Order	T24/72/	Masha/ Sineria/ Qalqilia	20.834
31	Seizure Order	T24/69/	Jaba / Jerusalem	26.499
32	Seizure Order	T24/85/	Barta'a /Jenin	3.259
33	Seizure Order	T24/90/	Kefel Hares/ Salfit	947.
34	Seizure Order	T24/56/	Burqa	5.761
35	Seizure Order	T24/121/	A'tara/ Ramallah	1.419
Total				1073.16 dunums

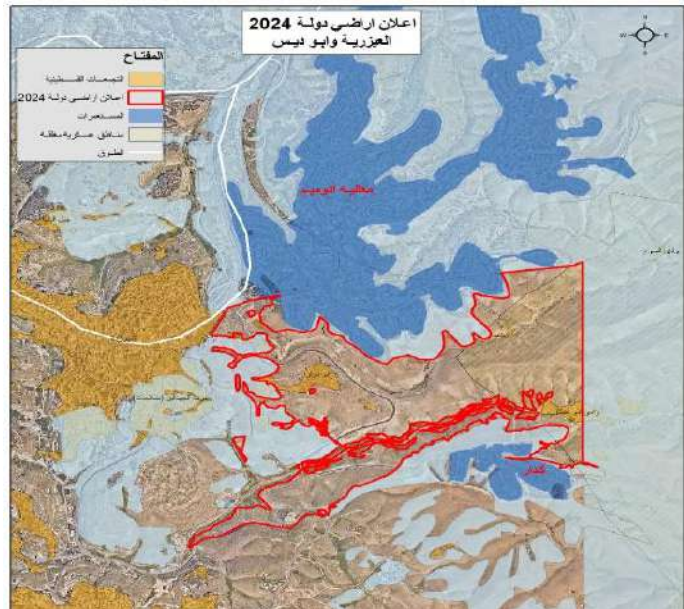
Second: State Land Declarations:

In 2024, the largest operation for the seizure of “state lands” in three decades was executed, resulting in the confiscation of 24,579 dunams through eight decisive declarations. The first declaration was in February and involved the seizure of 2,640 dunams in the areas of Al-Eizariya and Abu Dis. The second declaration was in March and targeted the lands of the Jordan Valley, specifically east of Aqraba, where 8,159.8 dunams were confiscated to expand the so-called “Yafit” colony, which was established on the citizens' lands in the village of Fasayil in Jericho Governorate. Following that, there was an additional declaration included the seizure of 172 dunams in Bethlehem. This was followed by another declaration targeting the lands of “Qabalan

and Beita” villages aimed at legalizing the so-called “Avitar” outpost, and another one targeting 441 dunams of the villages located west of Ramallah. The last declaration involved the seizure of lands south of Nablus, specifically in the village of Burin, as well as lands in villages northwest of Jerusalem, particularly in Qatanna and Biddu.

The danger of state land declarations lies in the likelihood that these lands will be transferred to colonial projects. This process typically involves one specific declaration which is “a planning permit” that designates these areas as zones for colonial expansion, or as areas of influence that effectively serve the interests of settlement councils. The recent state land declarations aim at connecting existing colonies, as what happened in the case of the colonies of “Ma'ale Adumim” and “Kedar”, or to settle the status of existing outposts like the so-called “Yafit” outpost on the lands of Aqraba”. Additionally, these declarations can legitimize colonial outposts, as what occurred in the case of “Sabih mountain” declaration, and can also complete prior land confiscations, such as those affecting villages west of Ramallah.

On February 29, 2024: The Israeli occupation authorities seized 2640 dunams of the lands from the towns of Abu Dis, Al-Eizariya, and Arab Al-Sawahreh, east of occupied Jerusalem, according to a new declaration under the name of "state lands," a term adopted by the occupying state to control and confiscate more land. This new declaration targets the area located between the

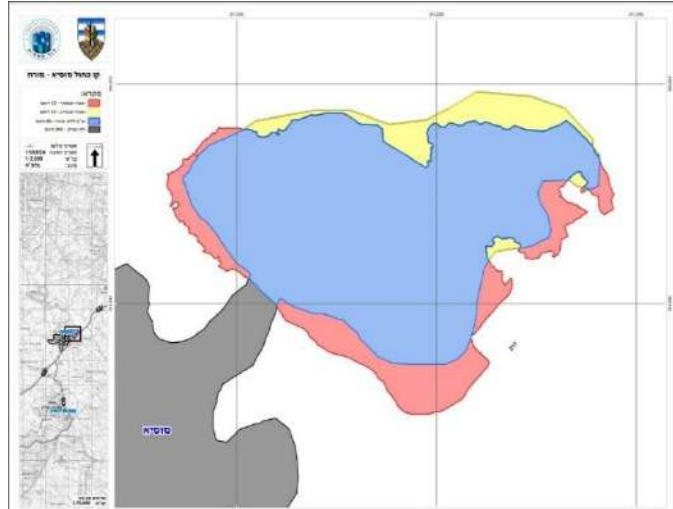


colonies of "Kedar" and "Ma'ale Adumim" established on the lands of the Palestinian citizens east of Jerusalem. This seizure by the occupation authorities aims to create geographical continuity between the aforementioned colonies, which will lead to isolating East Jerusalem from its Palestinian context. Furthermore, this step will also link the previously declared lands as "state lands" with the new declaration, in addition to isolating Bedouin communities (Wadi Abu Hindi and Al-A'waj cluster from Al-Eizariya and Abu Dis) and tightening the closure of the eastern slopes.

Blue Line Team Announcement

On March 10, 2024: The Blue Line team, affiliated with the occupation’s so-called “Civil Administration” and tasked with reviewing lands declared as State lands met to review the boundaries of the Hebron Governorate.

Consequently, they changed the boundaries of the land that has been declared as state land since 1982. This change resulted in the removal of some lands from the announcement, and the addition of some other areas to it. The area targeted by the announcement is in Hebron Governorate, specifically, in Yatta\Susya\ Wadi As-Suaid. The area that was reclaimed is 10

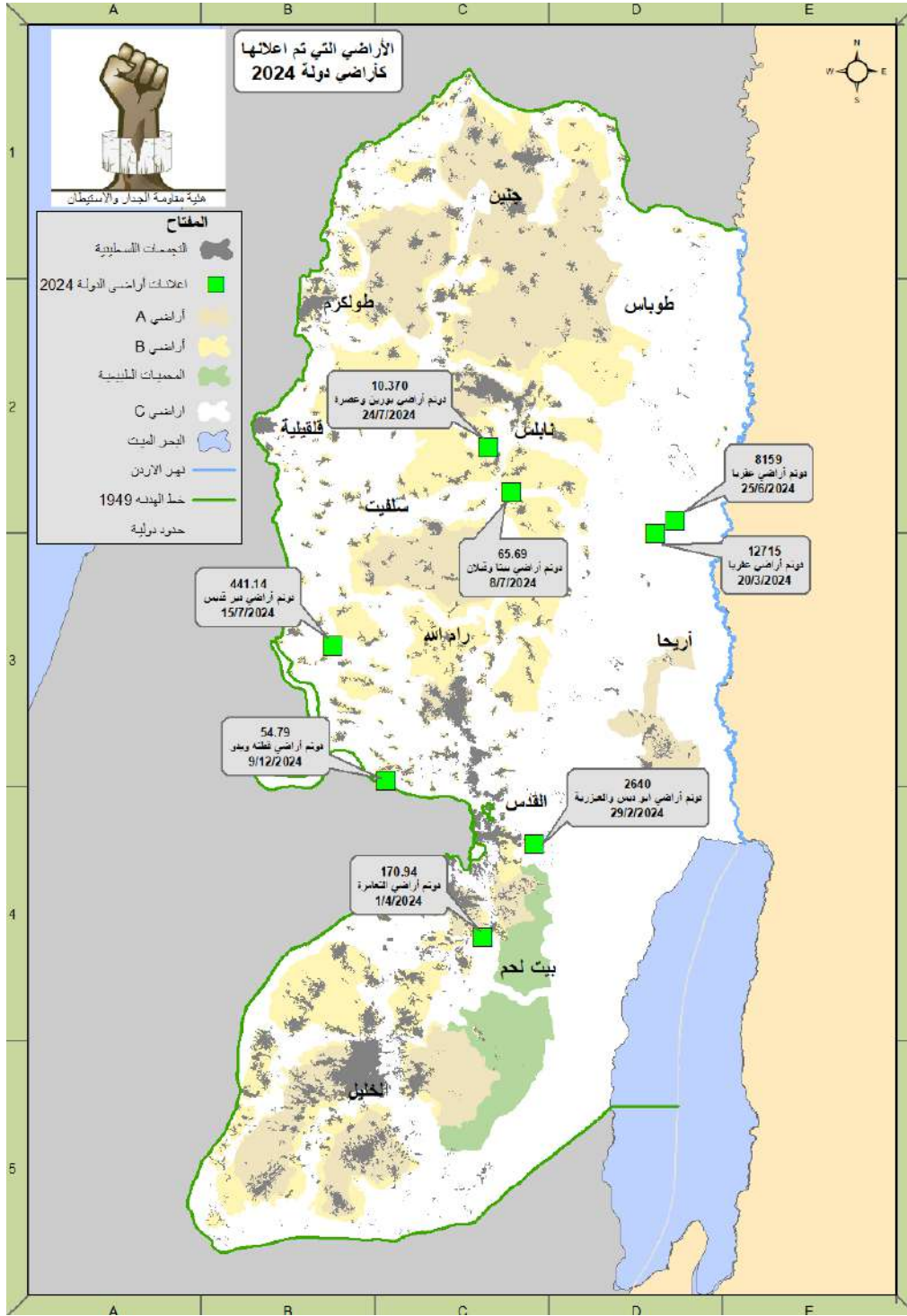


dunams and it is marked in yellow, while the area that was confiscated and added to the previous order is 19 dunams and it is marked in red²³. The map indicates that the total declared area in 1982 is 90 dunams.

	Type of order	No. of order	Village/ governorate	Area/ dunums
1	State Land	2/24	Aqraba/ Nablus	8,159
2	State Land	3/24	Aqraba/ Nablus	12,715.2
3	State Land	1/24	Al Azaria/ Abu Dis /Jerusalem	2640
4	State Land	4/24	Al Ta’amrah/ Bethlehem	172
5	State Land	5/24	Beta/ Nablus	65.79
6	State Land	6/24	Shibtin/ d Qadis/ Ramallah	441
7	State Land	7/24	Asira al Qibliya/burin/ Nablus	10.370
8	State Land	8/24	Qatanna/ Biddu/ Jerusalem	54.79
9	Blue line team	--	Susia / Hebron	19
10	Blue line team	--	Beit Ommar/ Beit Fajjar/ Hebron	116.2
11	Blue line team		Al Makhrrur/ Bitter/ Bethlehem	203.9
	Total			24,597 dunums

²³ See the article: “Blue Line Crew Announcement... “The Confiscation of lands without any lawful right,” on the Commission’s website. www.cwrc.ps

Map shows the lands declared as “State Lands” in 2024

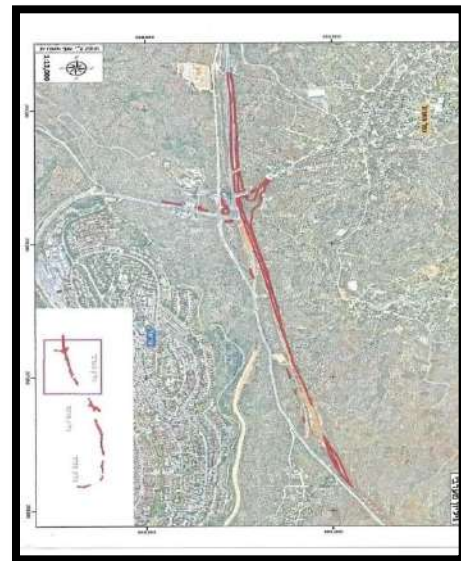


Third: Expropriation Orders:

The Israeli government seized 803 dunums of citizens' lands in the governorates of Ramallah, Hebron, Jerusalem, Salfit and Qalqilia, through 4 expropriation orders²⁴.

The Israeli occupying state is adopting a series of measures to control and confiscate Palestinian lands. This includes expropriation orders, the declaration of state lands, and orders to seize land for military purposes. These measures circumvent international law, which stipulate that citizens under occupation should benefit from expropriation orders. However, the occupying authority allocates these orders to benefit colonizers, thus manipulating international law and violating the rights of the local population. In case if the landowners be allowed to use their land, the occupying power keeps its control over these lands and imposes its will at any time.

The most prominent of these expropriation orders is the order that was issued on 11/11/2024 when the occupying state seized 166.742 dunums of citizens' lands northeast of Salfit through an expropriation order. This order aims to confiscate areas of land in the villages of Yasuf, Marda,



Kifl Haris, and Jamma'in to expand the "Trans-Samaria Road 505," extending from the Za'tara checkpoint to the roundabout of Kifl Haris.

²⁴ See: "Position Assessments on the Occupation's Mechanisms for Controlling Palestinian Land," on the Commission's website.

The expropriation orders that were issued in 2024

	Type of order	No. of order	Village	Area
1	Expropriation order	3/24H	Silwad, dir Dibwan,/ Ramallah	66.762
2	Expropriation order	95/4/H	Bani Nai'm/Hebron	385
3	Expropriation order	- /1/83/H 1/95/° -5/94/°	Silwad, Burqa, Dir Dibwan and Mukhamas	137.615
4	Expropriation order	4/24/-H	Yasuf, Marda, Kifl Hares and Jamma'in	166.742
5	Expropriation order	2/24/H	Qalqilia and Habla/ Qalqilia	47.3
Total				803.419 dunums

Fourth: Amending the Natural Reserve's Boundaries:

In 2024, the Israeli occupying authorities issued 6 orders targeting Palestinian nature reserves, which resulted in the confiscation of 20,000 dunums of land, primarily in the governorates of Tubas, Jericho, and Ramallah. The declaration of lands as nature reserves through these military orders serves as a mechanism for controlling Palestinian territory and facilitating its expropriation. The lands targeted by these military orders are typically fertile and are at risk of being declared nature reserves or national parks, even though they are actively cultivated and plowed by their owners.

It is important to note that once these lands are declared as nature reserves, Palestinians are forbidden from accessing them. But the most dangerous thing about all of this is that such military orders often pave the way for transferring these lands to colonial projects. This has occurred previously, in the case of “Abu Ghneim” Mountain Reserve, which eventually became one of the largest colonies encroaching on Jerusalem's territory. Similar situations have occurred in “Wadi Qana”, situated between the governorates of Qalqilia and Salfit. The Israeli occupation has established colonial outposts on several nature reserves, such as the so-called “Al-Kanat colony” which was built in Salfit Governorate. Additionally, the so-called “Rehan”, “Shaked”, and

“Homesh” colonies have been constructed on nature reserves in Jenin Governorate, meanwhile, the so-called “Alon Moreh” colony was established in Nablus Governorate.

One of the most prominent example of land confiscation under the pretext of establishing nature reserves occurred in February 2024. On February 11, 2024, the Israeli occupation authorities issued a military order expanding the area of Palestinian lands under their control in “Fasayil Reserve” by an additional 5,229 dunums, based on the Israeli military order issued in 1983. The Palestinian lands affected by the recent military order are located between the so-called “Fasayil” colony “(from the east) and the so-called “Ma’ale Ephraim” colony from the north. The original Israeli military order was issued on March 5, 1983, designating 7,905 dunums of Palestinian land in Nablus and Ramallah governorates as a nature reserve.

جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي

أمر بشأن حماية الطبيعة (يهودا والسامرة) رقم ٣١٣. ١٩٦٤.٥٧٣٠.

(إعلان عن محمية طبيعية "فصائل" - (فصائل) (تعديل حدود)

بموجب مستلحي وفق المادة ٢ من الأمر بشأن حماية الطبيعة (يهودا والسامرة) (رقم ٣١٣)،
 ١٩٦٤.٥٧٣٠ (رقم في الأمر) والسادة ٣(٢٧) من الأمر بشأن إقامة إدارة محمية يهودا
 والسامرة (رقم ٤١٤٧-٧٤٦-١٩٨٦، أعلن بهذا أن موقع "فصائل" (فصائل) (تعديل حدود)،
 أراضي التي تبلغ مساحتها ١٢.٠٢٤ دونم المحدد بالوثائق المرفقة على الخريطة المرفقة بهذه
 الإعلان، المرفقة بالقرع وتتشكل جزء لا يتجزأ من هذا الإعلان، تعتبر "محمية طبيعية"،
 كجمهوريتها في الأمر.

تودع الخوذة لإطلاق الجمهور في ديوان هذه المنطقة، في مكتب الضابط لشؤون حماية الطبيعة
 والسائق العامة، مديرية التنسيق والإرصاد القرع، مركز الشرطة في المحافظة التي تقع المحمية
 المنبثقة في نطاقها وفي مكتب فرج القبة التقنية في الإدارة المدنية.

بنيه سريال هذا الإعلان ٦٠ يوم من يوم نشره.

المستفيد فارس عطية	رقم ٥٧٨٤
رئيس الإدارة المدنية	١١ شباط ٢٠٢٤
في منطقة يهودا والسامرة	

No.	Type of order	No. of order	Governorate	Area (dunums)
1	Amending the Natural Reserve's Boundaries		Um Zuqa/The northern Jordan Valley	3727
2	Amending the Natural Reserve's Boundaries	30 (363)	Daraja valley/ Jericho	4728
3	Amending the Natural Reserve's Boundaries	32 (363)	Haselfador/ Fasayel	20
4	Amending the Natural Reserve's Boundaries	29 (363)	Kharouba/ al Jiftlik/ Jericho	2894
5	Amending the Natural Reserve's Boundaries		Qana and Asmar	6,441
6	Amending the Natural Reserve's Boundaries		Fasayel / Nablus / Ramallah	5,229
Total		15,397 dunums		20125 dunums

E: Expanding the Borders of Colonies & Regional Council:

The concept of “areas of influence” or “jurisdictional areas” in the context of colonial expansion has emerged in recent years as a significant and critical issue regarding control over Palestinian land. The Israeli measures taken by the occupying authorities to encroach upon Palestinian territory are escalating at an enormous rate. This situation actually embodies the well-known analogy: the colonial project is like a rolling fireball. As a colony expands its “area of influence”, the occupying state rapidly begins to confiscate more land, designating it as new areas of influence. In 1979, the Israeli occupation authorities issued a military order numbered (783)²⁵ that defined the area of influence for the colony or what is called “the jurisdictional area”. This area is identified as "the area bearing the name of the colony," as indicated in the color on the colony's map, which is signed by the military commander of the West Bank, and as amended from time to time by him.” In this sense, it represents the boundaries of the spatial area, whether existing or designated for future urban expansion of each colony, but this area is subject to continuous change, development and expansion.

According to data of the CWRC, the jurisdictional areas of Israeli colonies in the West Bank is about 550 km², which represents 10% of the West Bank's total area. Palestinian access to these areas is prohibited without a permit from the military commander. This restriction is based on a military declaration issued by the West Bank Commander, General Gabi Ofir, on March 28, 1997.

First: Expansion of Jurisdiction of the Jordan Valley Regional Council:

²⁵ Order Regarding the Administration of Regional Councils (Judea and Samaria) (No. 783) of 1979

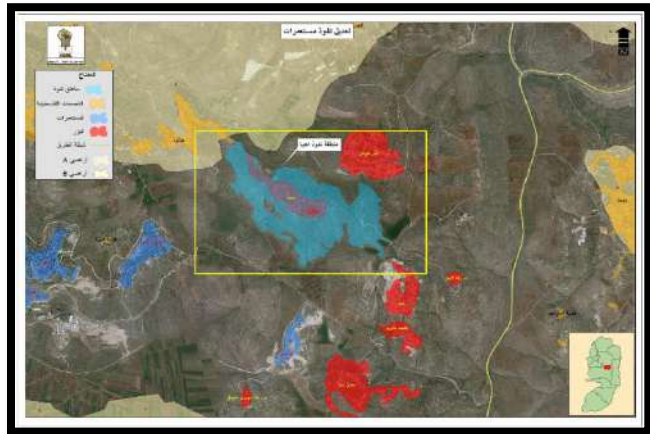
On March 31, 2024, the Civil Administration announced its intention to add an area of 206.3 dunams to the jurisdiction area of the Jordan Valley Regional Council (Bika'at Herdin), which is located in the Palestinian village of Jiftlik, in Area classified “C”. According to the Civil Administration, the area designated to be added to the council’s jurisdiction is defined as an archaeological site called “Tel Al-Mazar”. Due to the presence of an archaeological site in the area, which falls within a colonial jurisdiction area, the Israeli occupying state



intends to establish a colonial building designed as an archaeological shrine. This building will serve the colonizers in the region, given that the area that will be annexed does not overlap with areas belonging to colonies as areas of influence.

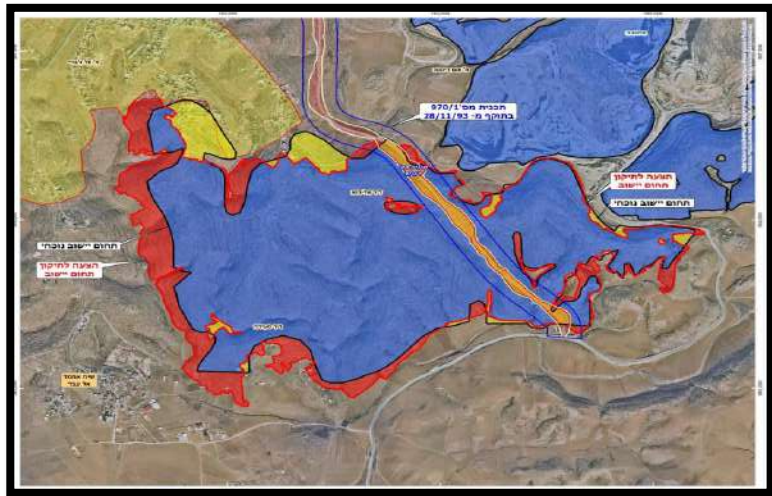
Second: expanding Shilo Settlement’s Jurisdiction to legalize the so-called “Ahiya Outpost”:

On March 26, 2024: The Israeli Civil Administration has announced its intention to include the so-called “Ahiya outpost” within the jurisdiction of the so-called “Shilo” colony (legalizing it), allowing planning for the regularization of the outpost to begin. The so-called “Ahiya outpost” is situated east of the settlement of Shilo which was established on citizens’ lands north of Ramallah Governorate. The Israeli occupation authorities consider “Ahiya Outpost” as a colonial neighborhood belonging to the so-called “Shilo” colony, which the occupation established in 1997.

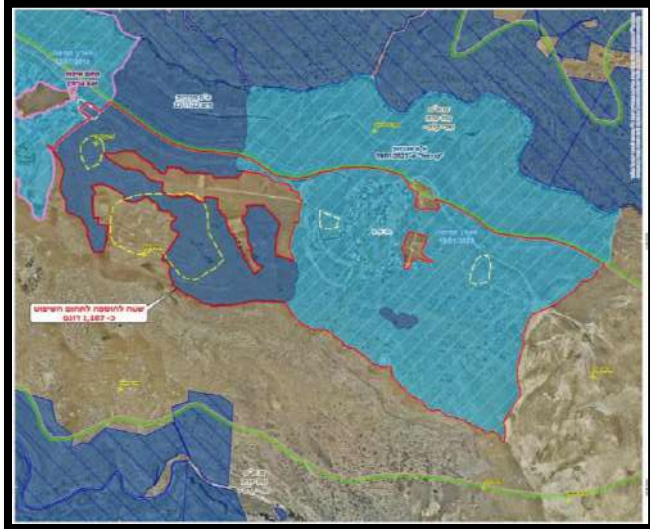


Third: Expanding the jurisdiction area of the so-called “Tana Omrim” colony:

On September 3, 2024, the so-called Civil Administration announced its intention to add 300 dunams to the jurisdiction of the so-called “Tana Omrim” colony, which is located on the lands of Adh Dhahiriya in the southern Hebron Governorate. This expansion marks a continuation of colony growth, particularly following the Blue Line Team's decision in 2015. The implications of this expansion are



profound, as it will effectively encircle the communities of Arab Freijjat, Deir Sa'ida, Deir al-Hawa, and Khirbet al-Rahwa, ultimately expanding the colony by an additional 2,400 dunams to the southwest.



Fourth: Expanding the jurisdiction area of the so-called “Geva Binyamin” colony:

On December 23, 2024, the so-called “Civil Administration” announced its intention to expand the jurisdictional area of the so-called “Geva Binyamin/Adam” colony by adding 1,100 dunams. This colony is located on lands owned by citizens of the village of Jaba’ in Jerusalem Governorate. The spatial data indicate that the Israeli occupying state plans to legalize an illegal colonial outpost,

called “Bani Adam,” which was established in 2006, by annexing it to the colony’s jurisdiction. It is important to note that at the end of 2023, the occupying state declared 501 dunams of land from the village of Jaba’ as state land in an effort to create geographical continuity between “Geva Binyamin/Adam” colony and the surrounding outposts. The recent expansion will take place on lands that were previously confiscated and declared as state land.

F: Land Registration Deals²⁶:

The Israeli occupation authorities continue to provide the colonial organizations with facilities and subsidies to encourage these organizations to seize private Palestinian lands and real estate. The Israeli government uses various mechanisms to achieve this goal. These mechanisms include amending local laws that were originally established to protect these lands from being transferred to foreign parties, as well as by enacting new legislation through military orders to achieve this goal. Additionally, they provide assistance and protection to these organization which are convicted in committing unlawful actions such as land leak deals.

²⁶ This part of the report was prepared in cooperation with the “Society of Arab Studies” /Jerusalem.

The role of the colonial companies is growing as they attempt to gain ownership of lands by falsifying and forging ownership through suspicious sales. The CWRC is responsible for monitoring advertisements, opposing such deals, and challenging the sales involved. The Commission believes that all sales accompanied by misleading explanations are the result of systematic forgery perpetrated by colonial companies. In 2024, the CWRC monitored 10 real estate deals, the aim of which was to change and falsify the ownership of Palestinian lands for the benefit of colonial companies.

No. of deal	Name of company	The date of deal	Village/ town	Area/Dunums
9056-1	Ahrash-al Qana LTD	16 February	Hares/ Salfit	90.077
10487	Renta for investment and development	15 March	Jabaa'/Jerusalem	23.85
10499	Barakat al Rab/ Giva'at Zia 'if	15 March	Bitunia/ Ramallah	20.533
10477	Renta for investment and development	15 March	Bitunia/ Ramallah	6.191
9066/1	Ahrash-al Qana LTD	12 April	Sineria/ Qalqilia	9.168
9674/2	Sheveli Habraham/Alkana	17 June	Al Zawyia/ Salfit	47.489
9446/1	Azis/Al-Qana Ltd	31 May	Jayyous	115.128
9674/2	Sheveli Habraham/Alkana	28 June	Al Zawyia	47.489
9482/2	Boni Tsavon/Kedumim LTD	28 June	Kafir Qaddum	110.196
9481/2	Boni Tsavon/Kedumim LTD	28 June	Kafir Qaddum	60.262
9466/2	Registration office/ Ariel	12 July	Dir Istiya, kefl Hares/ Salfit	154.127
9559/2	AL Zawyia/Salfit	30 August	Boni Bsagit (L.L.C)	35.798
9681/2	Masha/ Salfit	20 August	Boni Ma'la (L.L.C)	38.384
9603/2	Sineria /Qalqilia	27 September	Boni Bsagit (Sha'ri Tekva)	11.947

9602/2	Sineria / Qalqilia	28 September	Boni Bsagit (Sha'ri Tekva)	17.894
9482/2	Kfar Qaddum / Qalqilia	8 November	Boni Tsafun/ Kedumim (L.L.C)	110.196
9062/2	Bruqin/ Salfit	15 December	Youssef 2000 Makrakeen (L.L.C)	40.022
9738/2	Kfer Bra	13 December	Shekhunat Haf'mun Aranit	25
9791/2	Jayyous/ Qalqilia	13 December	Shekhunat Haf'mun Sufim (L.L.C)	24.051
10520	Kafir Sur/ Tulkarm	13 December	Matsbe A'ta'seh (L.L.C)	70.359

G- The re-Colonization of the northern parts of the West Bank.

in 2005, the occupation evacuated four colonies from the northern West Bank, specifically those surrounding the city of Jenin, namely the colonies of “Ganim, Kadim, Sanur, and Homesh”, by a government decision that was legislated in the same year in the occupation Knesset and was called “the Palestinian Disengagement Law”. Despite numerous rulings by the Israeli Supreme Court ordering the evacuation of colonizers from "Homesh colony" in particular, these rulings were not implemented and the Israeli occupation did not fully abandon the evacuated colonies, rather it prevented Palestinians from returning to them. The colonizers, on the other hand, established a religious school that became a nucleus for the extremist terrorists who later organized severe attacks against Palestinian villages.

Despite the Israeli Supreme Court's decisions allowing Palestinians to return to their lands and banning the entry of Israelis (soldiers, civilians, colonizers) according to the court's ruling, the colonizers did not accept this decision and continued to invade the lands. The Israeli occupation forces declared the area a closed military zone.

At the beginning of 2023, after the formation of the last occupation government (Netanyahu/Ben-Gvir/Smotrich), the coalition agreements between government parties led to a dangerous amendment to the “Disengagement Law”. These agreements allowed the re-establishment of colonies in the northern West Bank through the gate of the Homesh colony (evacuated in 2005, turned into a colonial outpost that takes the form of a religious school in 2021, and now is being converted to back into a colony, then an executive decision from the army in 2023 allowing the colonizers to return to it (see Executive Order No. 2137 above).

צבא הגנה לישראל	
<p>צו בדבר יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות (ביטול ביחס למרחב חומש) (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 2137) התשפ"ג-2023</p> <p>בתוקף סמכותי כמפקד כוחות צה"ל באזור, הנני מצווה בזאת לאמור:</p>	
1.	<p>החלטת שטח מסומן מצו 1566</p> <p>על אף האמור בצו בדבר יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 1565), התשס"ה-2005 (להלן – צו יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות), החל מיום חתימת צו זה –</p> <p>(א) לא ייחול לגבי השטח המסומן במפה המפורטת (להלן בצו זה – השטח המסומן) הוראות סעיפים 2 עד 6 וסעיף 9 לצו יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות.</p> <p>(ב) לא ייחולו הוראות סעיף 7 לצו יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות ביחס לשטח המסומן, בכל תנועו לזכויות שהתגבשו מיום כניסתו לתוקף של הצו בדבר יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות וביטול ביחס למרחב חומש) (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 2137) התשפ"ג-2023, או לאחריו.</p>
2.	<p>סמכות שותף ביתר</p> <p>בכל תנועו לשטח המסומן, על אף האמור במינוי עדות תכנון מיוחדות (ממוענות מקומיות וממוענות אזוריות) (יהודה ושומרון), תשס"ח-2008 (להלן – כתב המינוי), סמכות לפי סעיף 14 (א) לכתב המינוי ביחס לתוכנית שאושר לפני יום המינוי בשטח המופנה, כהגדרתו בצו יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות, יהיה תנועה לממוענת התכנון העליונה או אחת ממועדות המשנה שלה בלבד.</p>
3.	<p>ביטול צו 1566 בשטח המסומן</p> <p>הצו בדבר איסור הענקת מקום מגורים (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 1556), התשס"ה-2005 לא ייחול לגבי השטח המסומן.</p>
4.	<p>שמירת דינים</p> <p>(א) אין בהוראות צו זה כדי למנוע בתוקפם של כל דין או תחיקת ביטחון.</p> <p>(ב) למשך חסר ספק, אין בהוראות צו זה כדי למנוע בכל סמכות תנועה לחייל או משטרה, לששול כלפי אדם או רכוש לפי כל דין ותחיקת ביטחון, לרבות סמכות מפקד צבאי מכוח סעיף 318 לצו בדבר הוראות ביטחון (נושח משולב) (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 1651), התש"י-2009, וכך בכל סמכות מכוח הצו בדבר מבנים בלתי מורשים (הוראת שעה) (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 1529), התשס"ד-2003.</p>
5.	<p>תחילת תוקף השם</p> <p>תחילתו של צו זה ביום חתימתו.</p>
6.	<p>צו זה ייקרא: "צו בדבר יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות (ביטול ביחס למרחב חומש) (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 2137) התשפ"ג-2023".</p>
כ"ז באייר, התשפ"ג	אלוף אהרון חיימוביץ
18 במאי, 2023	מפקד כוחות צה"ל באזור יהודה ושומרון

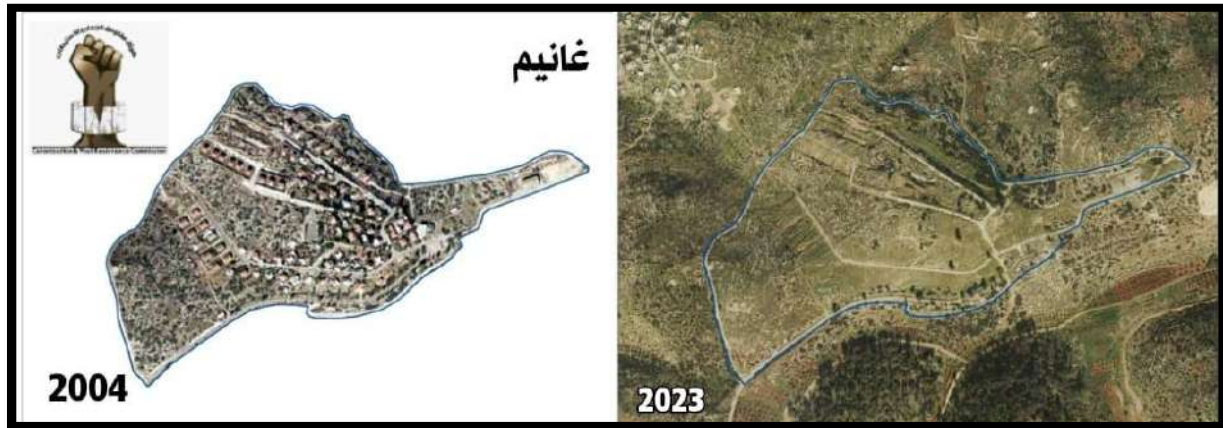
In June 2024, the so-called Minister of Security of the occupying state issued a new executive order, allowing settlement again in the other three colonies.

Based on official documents, all the lands on which the Israeli colony was established are recognized as private property owned by Palestinians, meaning that they are owned by Palestinians according to official documents. The Israeli occupation state was unable, through all its known methods, to confiscate the land and seize it by declaring it state land, which is the usual means for converting land to a colonial project. Despite having all the documents proving Palestinian ownership of these lands, on May 18, 2023, a military order was issued allowing the return of colonizers to “Homesh”. However, this military order does not change the legal status of these lands, as they retain their status as private lands owned by Palestinians.

This part of the report shows the most prominent spatial information about the evacuated colonies to which the occupying state is trying to re-settle:

First: the so-called “Ganim” colony:

This colony was established in 1983 on lands classified as a Jordanian treasury. According to aerial photographs captured in 2004, its area is 242 dunams. It was established on the lands of Deir Abu Dai’f village, east of Jenin Governorate. 30 families of colonists settled there.



Second: the so-called “Sanur Colony”:

This colony was established in 1977, and was legalized in 1978. It was established on the lands of “Al-Fandqumiya” village, south of Jenin Governorate. It has 77 buildings. The available aerial photographs of the colony, which was taken in 2004, indicate that its area is 53 dunums and 15 colonial families settle it.



Third: the so-called “Homesh” Colony:

This colony was established in 1978, and was legalized in 1980. According to aerial photographs taken in 2004, its area is 855 dunams, of which 670 dunams were confiscated from citizens according to the military order No. 4/78. Before the evacuation order, it was inhabited by 70 colonial families, and later, when the religious school was established, 55 colonizers settled there. The colony was established on the lands of Silat al-Dhahr village, south of Jenin Governorate, and Burqa, north of Nablus Governorate.

Fourth: the so-called “Kadim” Colony:



This colony was established in 1983, and was legalized in 1984. It was established on the lands of Qabatiya village, east of the Jenin Governorate. Before the evacuation order, it was inhabited by 39 colonial families, including 160 individuals. The available aerial photos of the colony, which was taken in 2004, indicate that its area is 461 dunams and is classified as “State Lands”.



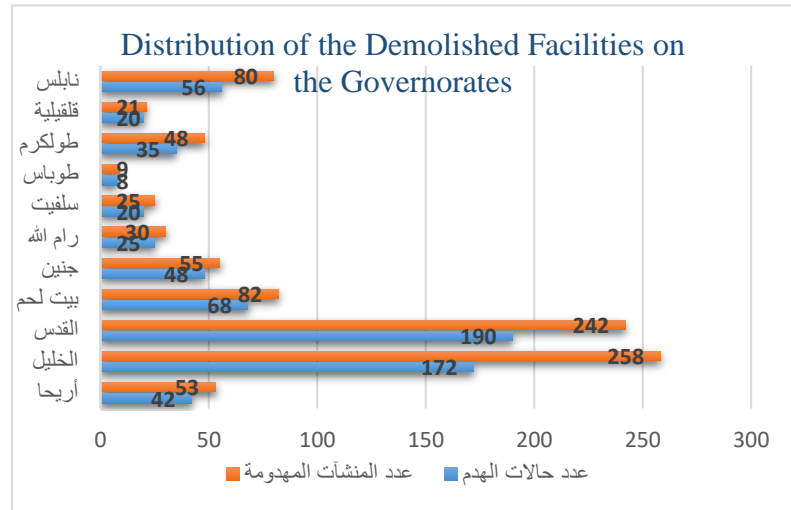
Chapter Four: Procedures & Measures of the Israeli Occupation Authorities Against Palestinian Facilities

- a. Demolitions Operations
- b. Demolitions Notifications

The Procedures of the Israeli Occupation Authorities against Palestinian Facilities:

a. Demolitions

According to the database of the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC), the Israeli Occupation Authorities have carried 684 demolitions that targeted 903 facilities in the West Bank including Jerusalem in 2024. Most of the demolitions were concentrated in Jerusalem



Governorate which witnessed 190 demolitions that caused the demolition of 242 facilities. Meanwhile, 172 demolition operations were documented in Hebron Governorate, causing the demolition of 258 facilities. Next, 68 demolitions were recorded in Bethlehem governorate, causing the demolition of 82 facilities.

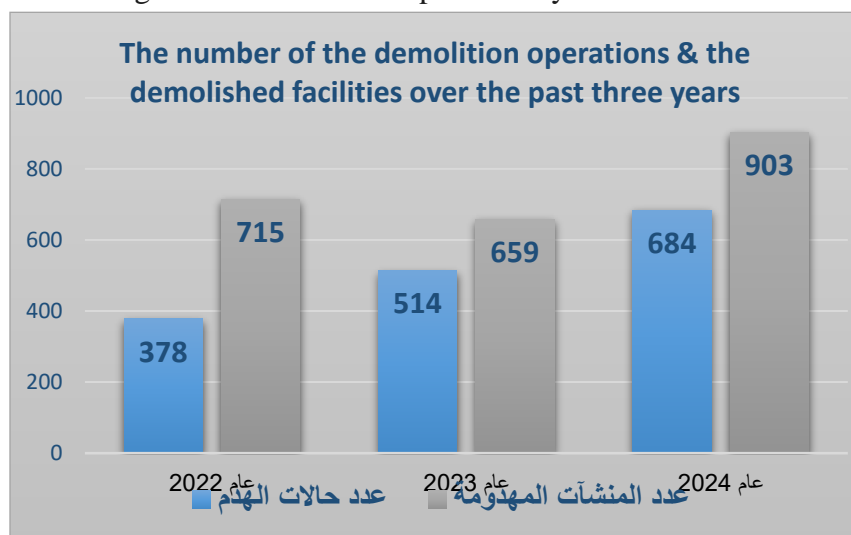
The following chart shows that the demolitions were concentrated in the central and southern parts of the West Bank (see also the notifications section). Regarding demolition operations there is an inseparable relationship between demolition operations and the issued notification. Based on this, most of the demolitions are concentrated in the central and southern areas of the West Bank, where the Israeli occupation seeks to displace and expel their residents in favor of the settler-colonial project. The demolitions carried out in 2024 included the following facilities: inhabited houses, uninhabited houses, under-construction buildings, agricultural facilities, mobile homes (caravans), commercial and industrial barracks, and wells.

The number of facilities that were demolished distributed per governorates & type of facility:

Governorate	Type of facility					Total
	Inhabited Facility	Uninhabited Facility	source of livelihood	Agricultural Facility	Other facilities	
Jericho	28	6	9	6	4	53
Hebron	86	16	67	83	6	258
Jerusalem	122	27	61	18	14	242
Bethlehem	28	15	11	26	2	82
Jenin	18	1	11	18	7	55
Ramallah	10	1	2	15	2	30
Salfit	1	9	5	10		25
Tubas	4	3		1	1	9
Tulkarm	15	2	9	18	4	48
Qalqilia	5		4	11	1	21
Nablus	29	2	16	31	2	80
Total	346	82	195	237	43	903

Here, we compare the number of demolitions and demolished facilities perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities in the West Bank governorates over the past three years.

In 2022, demolition operations were primarily concentrated in Jerusalem Governorate, resulting in 118 demolition operations that affected 178 facilities. In 2023, this trend continued, with 171 demolition operations carried out, leading to 209 demolished



facilities. By 2024, the demolition efforts intensified, with 190 operations perpetrated resulting in 242 demolished facilities in the same governorate.

b. Demolition Notifications:

The demolition notifications which are usually issued by the Israeli Occupation

Authorities in the West Bank are considered one of the colonial tools of besieging the Palestinians in the area classified “C” and preventing them from urban development and expansion there, since the Israeli occupation imposes its control over planning in those areas and deprives the Palestinians from their right to prepare master plans and rejects them if they are submitted. Such measures aim to exploit area “C”, which represents 61% of the West Bank’s total area. However, the Israeli Occupation seeks to keep this

Governorate	No. of notifications
Jerusalem	81
Jericho	140
Hebron	180
Bethlehem	126
Jenin	23
Ramallah	124
Salfit	37
Tulkarm	44
Qalqilya	76
Nablus	108
Total	939

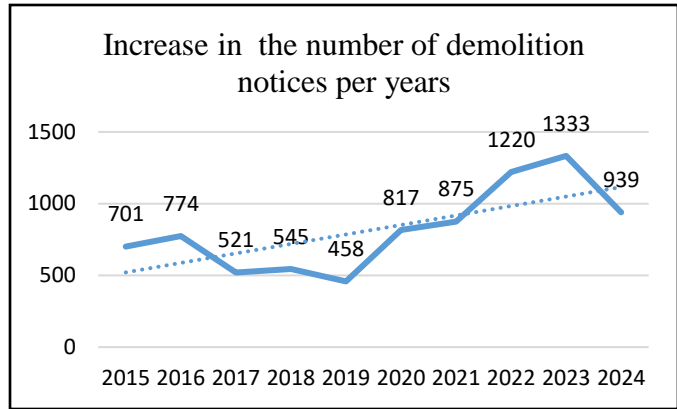
area as a strategic reserve for the colonial expansion in the future²⁷.

In 2024 the Israeli occupation authorities issued (939) demolition notices for Palestinian facilities under the pretext of lack of a license. The majority of these notices were concentrated in Hebron Governorate, which witnessed 180 notices, followed by Jericho Governorate, which received 140 notices. The remaining notices were distributed among Bethlehem, Ramallah, Nablus, Jerusalem, and Qalqilia Governorates.

Those who follow the geographical distribution of the demolition notifications will notice how they are concentrated in the south of Hebron, particularly in Masafer Yatta area, which is in danger of complete forcible displacement. The map below demonstrates how the area is almost completely surrounded by demolition notifications. Jericho Governorate follows, as it received the second largest number of demolition notices. This plan aims to isolate the city and transform it into a separate entity due to its geographical location, which positions it as a key connection point between Palestine and the world.

²⁷ The Commission’s field observations indicate that there are a significant number of notifications that do not reach Governmental and non-governmental institutions related to monitoring violations and legal follow-ups. As a result, they are not included in the statistics mentioned in this report. This part of the report was carried out in cooperation between the CWRC, the Saint Yves Foundations, and the Jerusalem Legal Aid Center.

The attached data (see sidebar) indicate that there has been a decline in the number of notifications distributed in 2024 compared to the previous two years, 2022 and 2023. This decline refers to the circumstances of the war, particularly in the initial months. However, the emergence of new types of notifications, especially the administrative

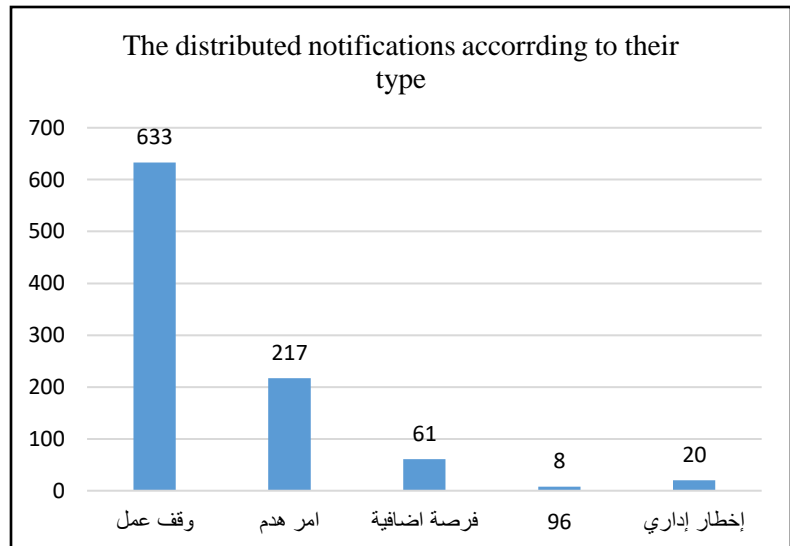


ones targeting the Eastern Bethlehem Reserve, also known as the Convention Reserve, presents a new challenge for the Palestinian legal efforts to monitor and follow up these actions.

Furthermore, the analysis suggests that this decline is likely temporary. It reflects the significant systematic and structural changes that the occupying state has implemented within the administrative framework of occupation. These changes have granted colonizers increased authority over land, colonization, and planning departments. As a result, there is a greater targeting of Palestinian land and construction, reflected in both demolition notifications and carrying out large and extensive demolition operations in the coming stage.

According to the data documented by the CWRC, the occupation authorities issued 633 moratorium notifications for Palestinian facilities. Additionally, they issued 217 demolition orders and granted 61 extra opportunities

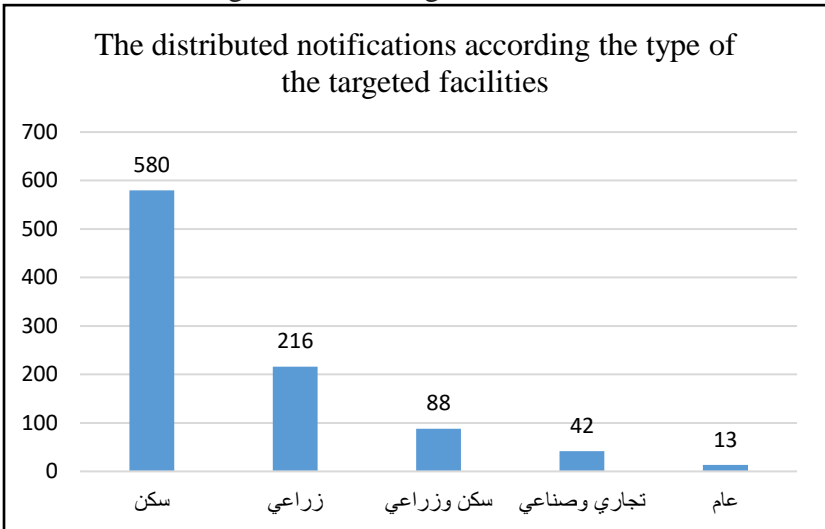
for follow-up on previous notifications. There were also 8 notifications issued under the 2018 amendment of Military Order 1797, commonly referred to as a 96-hour notification. Furthermore, 20 new administrative notifications were issued, which relate to the nature reserve east of the Bethlehem



Governorate, where the occupation state's civil administration recently exercised its demolition powers.

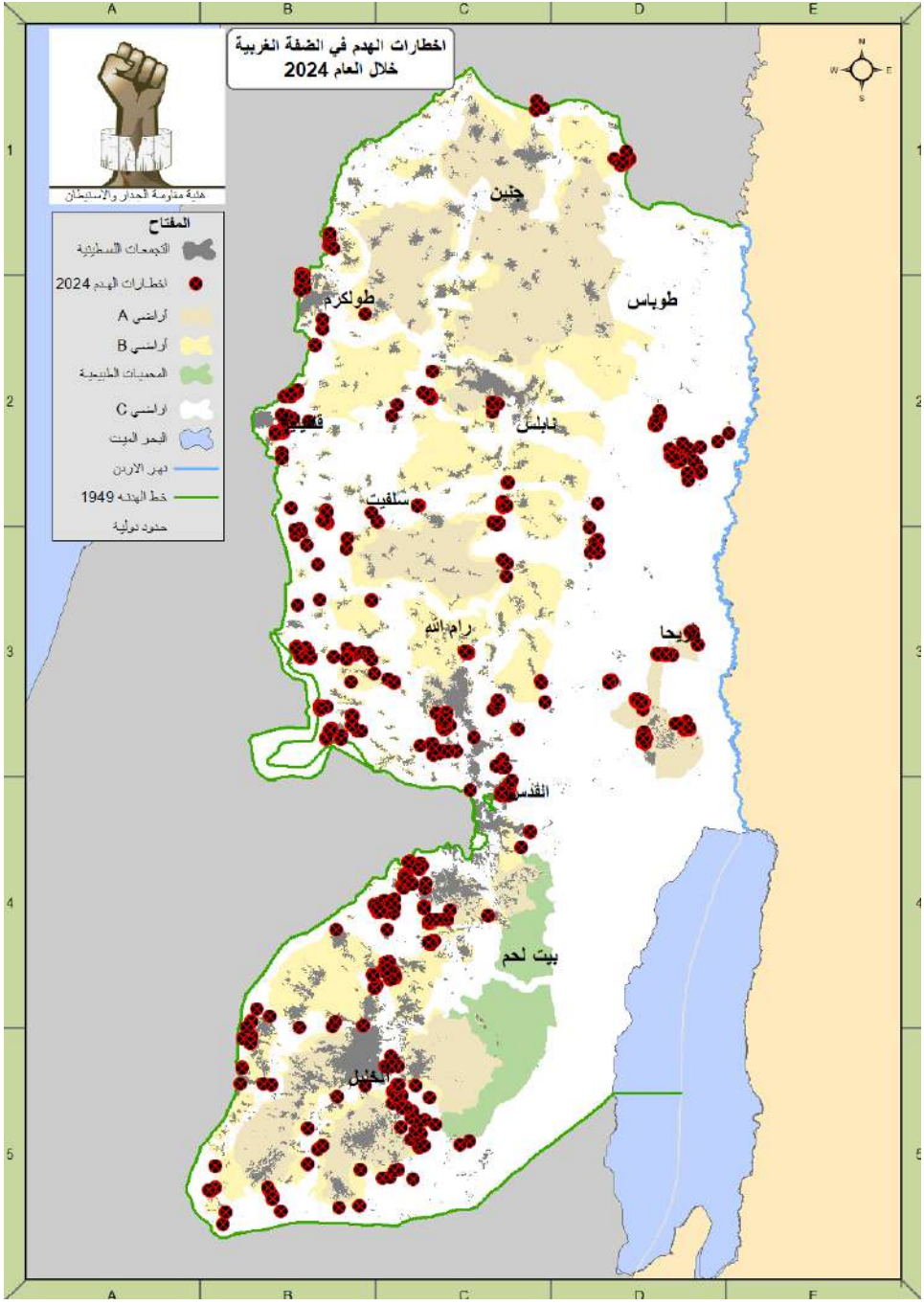
In terms of the type of targeted facilities, the analysis of demolition notices issued in 2024 reveals that residential facilities were the most frequently targeted, receiving 580 demolition notices. Agricultural facilities were the second most targeted, receiving 216 notices for demolition.

Additionally, the facilities which are considered both residential and agriculture, received 88 demolition notices, while commercial and industrial facilities also received 88 notices. Lastly, public buildings were the least affected, receiving only 13 demolition notices. It is



important to note that retaliatory demolitions carried out by the occupying authorities against the homes of citizens accused of carrying out “terrorist actions”, do not fall within the classifications of punitive planning measures taken by the occupying state against Palestinian construction. These actions are separate from the broader campaign against Palestinian construction, which is often justified by claims of building without license or without master plans.

Map: shows the distribution of demolition notices across all governorates of the West Bank and Jerusalem.



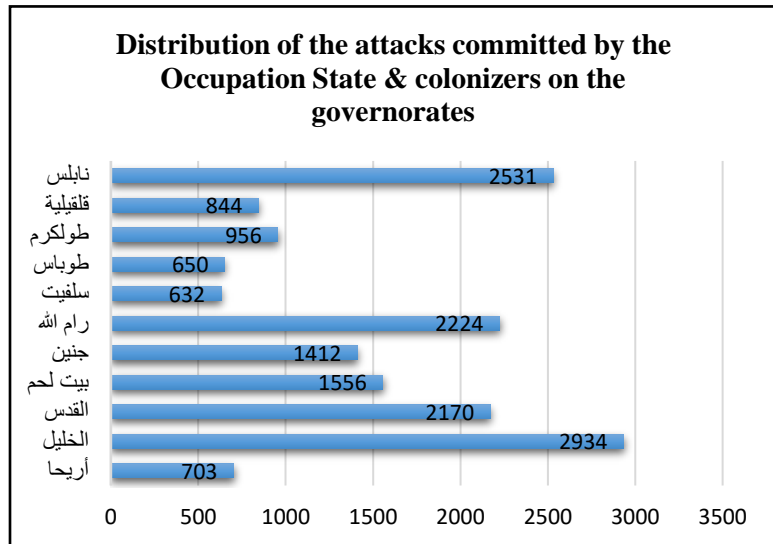
Chapter 5: Attacks of the Israeli Occupation Apparatuses and its Colonizers on Palestinian Citizens, Their Properties & Holy Places.

- Colonizers' attacks.
- Attacks on Citizens
- Attacks on Lands and Natural Resources
- Attacks on Trees and Crops
- Attacks on Palestinians' Properties.

Attacks of the Israeli Occupation Apparatuses and its Colonizers on the Palestinian Citizens, their Properties & holy places.

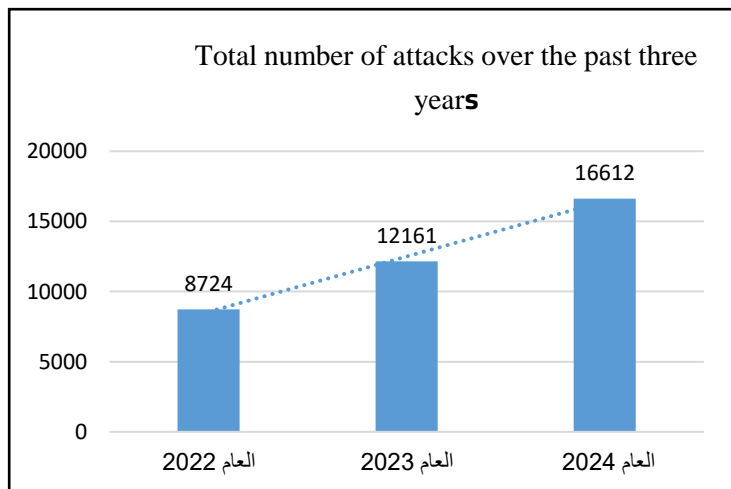
In 2024, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) monitored 16612 attacks. These attacks were carried out by the various bodies of the occupying state, including its colonial militia, against Palestinian citizens and their property.

Of these attacks, 13,641 were conducted by the Israeli army, while 2,971 were perpetrated by settler militias against Palestinian citizens and their property. These attacks included physical injuries resulting from live ammunition or tear gas, as well as incursions, sabotage, confiscation of property, bulldozing lands, and uprooting



trees. However, these attacks were concentrated in the governorate of Hebron which witnessed 2934 attacks, followed by Nablus Governorate (2531 attacks), then Ramallah Governorate (2224) attacks. Meanwhile, 2170 attacks were recorded in Jerusalem governorate. These governorates experienced intensive attacks, amounting to 59% of the total attacks. The situation

in the other governorates was similarly dire. Jenin and Bethlehem experienced over a thousand attacks each. Meanwhile, the governorates of Qalqilia, Tulkarm, Salfit, Tubas, and Jericho reported at least six hundred attacks each.



These attacks included 4538 attacks on property and holy places, 744 attacks on lands and natural resources, 11330 attacks on citizens.

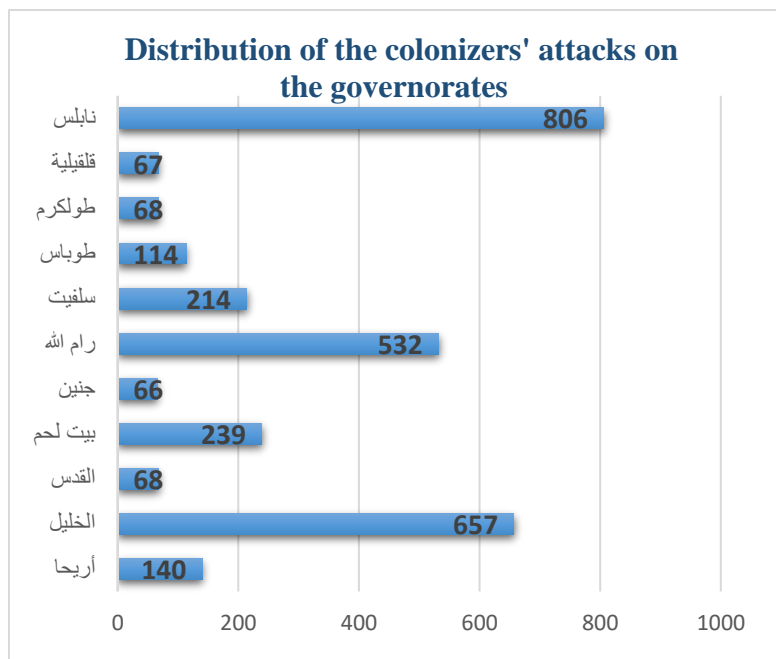
It is important to note that, in 2022, the highest number of Israeli attacks occurred in Ramallah Governorate, totaling 1,646. In 2023, the concentration of these attacks shifted to Nablus Governorate, with 2,128 recorded incidents. By 2024, Hebron Governorate became the area with the most violations, reaching a total of 2,934.

- **Colonizers' Attacks:**

In 2024, and according to what was monitored and documented by the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC), the colonizers carried out 2971 organized attacks. These attacks varied between the occupation army's protection of the colonizers in their storming of Palestinian communities, breaking into Palestinian villages, confiscating citizens' property, drawing racist slogans on the walls, and bulldozing lands. Furthermore, 600 vehicles were badly attacked by colonizers, either by damaging, burning or drawing racist graffiti on these vehicles.

Including the affected vehicles, there were 337 smashed and vandalized vehicles, 201 vehicles were set on fire, and 62 vehicles were exposed to gunfire in addition to throwing stones at the passing vehicles as well as the racist graffiti that were drawn on these vehicles.

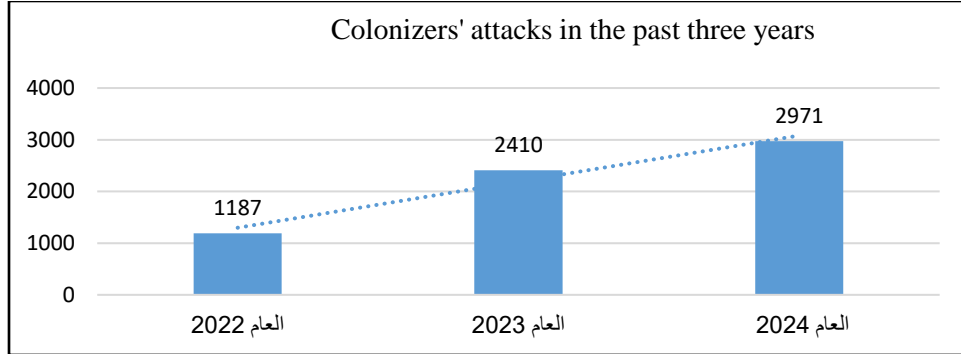
The most prominent of these colonial attacks was storming the holy places; among which is the squares of Al-Aqsa Mosque in the occupied city of Jerusalem, especially during the Jewish holidays and conducting Talmudic rituals there. That is, in 2024, 59098 Israeli colonizers, protected by the Israeli occupation army, carried out 240 raids into Al-Aqsa Mosque Squares. Besides, 40152 colonizers carried out provocative tours under what is called "tourism to the squares of Al-Aqsa Mosque."



It is important to note that most of these attacks were concentrated in the Governorate of Nablus which witnessed 806 attacks, followed by Hebron governorate where 657 attacks were recorded. In the governorates of Salfit and Bethlehem, there were over two hundred attacks by colonizers in

each area. The sidebar illustrates the increase in colonizers' attacks during the period covered by the report in comparison to previous periods.

A comparison of colonizers' attacks in the West Bank governorates over the past three years



In 2022, colonizers' attacks were primarily concentrated in the Nablus Governorate, which witnessed 417 attacks. This pattern continued in 2023, where Nablus Governorate experienced an increase to 842 attacks. In 2024, there were also significant attacks in Nablus Governorate, totaling 806.

Regarding casualties, the number of martyrs due to colonizers' violence in 2024 was 10. The following table provides details and names of the martyrs since the beginning of the year 2024.

Palestinian citizens who martyred due to colonizers' attacks in 2024

	Name of the martyr	Governorate	Date of martyrdom	Age	Illustrations
1	Tawfiq Hafiz Tawfiq Ajaq	Ramallah/ al Mizrea' al Sharqiya	19/1/2024	17	In the area of Ayoun al-Haramiyah
2	Fakher Bani Jaber	Aqraba /Nablus	19/3/2024	43	Al-Tawil area, east of Aqraba/Shepherds
3	Jihad Afif Abu A'lia	Al Mughayyir/ Ramallah	12/4/2024	26	Attack on al-Mughayyir
4	Omar Ahmad Abdel Ghani Hamed	Bitin/ Ramallah	13/4/2024	17	Colonizers at the entrance to the village towards DCO Ramallah
5	Abdel Rahman Maher Bani Fadel	Aqraba / Nablus	15/4/2024	30	Attack by colonizers on the area of al-Tawil
6	Mohammad Ashraf Bani Jame'	Aqraba/ Nablus	15/4/2024	21	Attack by colonizers on the area of al-Tawil

7	Mohammad Awadallah Mohammad Musa	Qaryut /Nablus	20/4/2024	50	An Ambulance driver while transporting an injured person during the colonizers attack on al-Sawiya
8	Rashid Abdel Qader Mohammad Seddeh	Jit/ Qalqilia	15/8/2024	23	Attack from the colonies of Gilat and Yitzhar on the south of Jit
9	Khalil Salem Ziadeh	Wadi Rahhal	27/8/2024	37	Attack by colonizers on Wadi Rahhal and shooting fire
10	Ahmad Abdallah Ghazal	Sebastia / Nablus	10/11/2024	72	Attacking the farmers and spraying pepper gas

Arson Attacks by colonizers in 2024:

In 2024, the Israeli occupying army and its colonizers militia perpetrated 373 arson attacks. The most prominent attacks occurred in Nablus Governorate, which experienced 136 fires. This was followed by 91 fires in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate, and 32 fires in Jenin Governorate. The attacks varied in their impact; there were 109 fires that affected citizens' lands, fields, and crops, while 264 fires targeted residential facilities, including apartments, buildings, vehicles, and other properties. The following table summarizes the number of arson attacks by governorate:

Governorate	Nablus	Qalqilya	Tulkarm	Tubas	Salfit	Ramallah	Jenin	Bethlehem	Jerusalem	Hebron	Jericho	Total
No. of attacks	136	8	25	13	16	91	32	15	10	18	9	373

The Israeli occupation army has exploit the brutal aggression that the occupying state is waging against our people in Gaza and the West Bank. They committed numerous crimes, the most prominent of which was setting fires. These crimes clearly reflect the ongoing Israeli intent to perpetrate terrorist behaviors by instilling fear in the innocent people and destroying their property. The aim is to create a coercive environment that forces those people to abandon their lands and to confine their presence to isolated and besieged “cantons.”

Examples on the Colonizers’ Attacks:

On April 11, 2024: Israeli colonists set fire to a house and a vehicle belonging to Palestinians in the town of Al-Lubban ash-Sharqiya, east of Nablus. The colonists also assaulted one of the residents, causing him fractures in his hand.



On

April 12, 2024: Five citizens were injured in a massive colonial attack on the village of Abu Falah, northeast of Ramallah. Palestinian Red Crescent crews dealt with 5 injured citizens who were attacked by the colonizers, while two of them were rushed to the hospital. The colonizers also

fired bullets at the citizens and their homes. Also on Friday evening, a citizen injured with fractures in an attack by colonists on the village, during which they burnt at least 12 vehicles, 4 agricultural greenhouses, and 5 motorcycles.

On April 27, 2024: Israeli colonizers set fire to agricultural lands in the village of Al-Mughayyir, located northeast of Ramallah in the occupied West Bank. The army-guarded colonists brought tires and set them on fire in an olive-planted area in the vicinity of the village. The occupation forces also prevented citizens from reaching the targeted area.





On May 5, 2024: a group of colonizers severely attacked the boy, Adam Al-Rishq (16 years old), in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem, while he was jogging near the Old City of Jerusalem. Actually, the attack took place in front of members of the occupation police, who disregarded the accident. Rather, they beat the boy and arrested him after a colonizer shouted and said, “Arab terrorist.” The boy

miraculously survived death, and was transferred to the hospital. He suffered bruises and wounds throughout his body.

On July 6, 2024: a group of colonizers stormed (al Tahaddi 10) (Challenge 10) School in Khirbet Ibziq, northeast of Tubas. They vandalized the protective fence, and removed the Palestinian flag. What is worth noting is that this Elementary School is one of the challenge schools, and includes grades from first to sixth. Furthermore, 40 male and female students from Khirbet Ibziq and the surrounding areas study there.



On August 25, 2024: The young man, Laith Awaina, from the town of Battir, west of Bethlehem, was injured after the colonizers severely beat him and then abducted him in the area of the Auja Spring, north of the city of Jericho. They later left him near the so-called “Hamra military



checkpoint” in the northern Jordan Valley. The young man was transferred to the Turkish Hospital in the city of Tubas to receive treatment.



On September 2, 2024: a group of colonizers attacked the citizen Fouad Ghazi Bani Jame' from the village of Aqraba, southeast of Nablus. Bani Jame's brother said that dozens of settlers attacked his brother's home and severely beat him, causing bruises on his body, and stole about 250 of his sheep.

On September 16, 2024: a group of armed colonizers

attacked al-Kaa'bneh Arab community in al-Ma'rajat area northwest of Jericho, assaulted an elderly man, and stormed the elementary school. They attacked the students and teachers before detaining them. A state of panic and fear spread among the citizens, especially women and children. The



occupation forces arrived and arrested the school principal and one of the students' parents. Red Crescent crews dealt with 7 injuries caused by the colonizers' attack, and they were transferred to the hospital for medical treatment, including 4 female teachers. **On October 28, 2024,** armed colonizers vandalized the school once again and smashed the windows of classrooms and tried to destroy the newly installed surveillance cameras, which were still being prepared for use. This School, which is located in Al-Mu'arrajat area that connects the Ramallah and Al-Bireh governorates with Jericho, is recognized as a challenge school and serves 100 male and female students. It has faced repeated attacks by colonizers, the most recent of which was in mid-September.

On September 18, 2024: a group of colonizers from the so-called "Mitzpe Yair" colony, under the protection of Israeli occupation force, severely beat the young man Muhammad Dababseh in the village of KHALLET al-DABA' in Masafer Yatta, while was grazing sheep on his land. The armed colonizers ambushed him (hiding behind trees) and severely beat the citizen with five strong sticks, causing him injuries and bruises, after which he was transferred to the hospital for treatment.



On November 4, 2024: a group of colonizers set fire to number of citizens' vehicles after attacking the city of Al-Bireh in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate.



They attacked the industrial zone in the city of Al-Bireh and torched about 18 vehicles before withdrawing. Fire engines rushed to extinguish the blaze; however, the fire completely damaged the vehicles and also caused damage to the facades of three residential buildings in the vicinity.

The colonizers also fired into the air and aimed at the civil defense vehicles that responded to the incident before fleeing the area. This incident is not an isolated one; there have been at least three previous attacks on the industrial zone by settlers, during which they punctured the tires of two vehicles and scrawled racist slogans on them. **On December 15, 2024,** several colonizers from the same colony set fire to tires of vehicle in Jabal Qaratis, which resulted

in a large blaze. A massive fire erupted on the eastern outskirts of the city of Al-Bireh, filling the sky with thick clouds of black smoke.





On December 20, 2024: Israeli colonists set fire to a mosque in the village of Marda in the occupied West Bank governorate of Salfit. They stormed the eastern area of Marda and set ablaze the Bir al-Walidain Mosque and wrote racist slogans on its walls. The residents were able to control the fire before it spread to the entire mosque. **On November 15, 2024,** a

group of colonizers climbed the minaret of a mosque in Khirbet Marah al-Baqar in the town of Dura. They desecrated the place where they shouted slogans in Hebrew, danced, and sang provocatively.

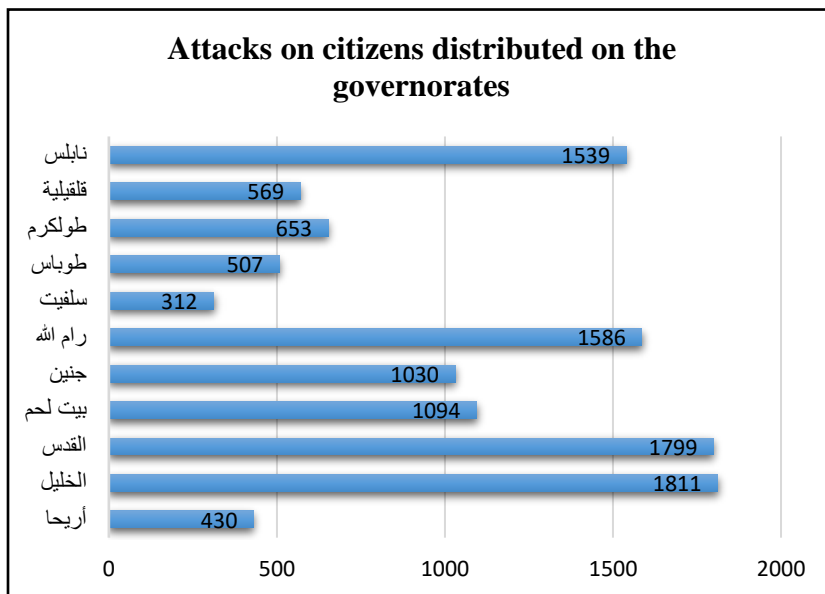
On December 28, 2024: Three Palestinian citizens were injured, and another was arrested in an attack by colonizers and the Israeli occupation army on the town of Silwad, east of Ramallah. A number of armed colonizers, under the protection of the IOF, stormed the town from the direction of a colonial outpost, established 20 days ago in Al-Burj area to the west, and attacked Palestinian citizens in their agricultural lands and severely beat them. Furthermore, three citizens were injured and bruised, and a fourth, identified as Islam Hamed, was arrested while working in his land. The attacking colonizers smashed the glass of a vehicle belonging to the citizen Yahiya Raje Issa Hamed.



- **Attacks on citizens:**

During the reporting period, in 2024, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 11330 attacks on citizens. These attacks resulted in the martyrdom of 509 citizens in the West Bank and Jerusalem.

Among these, 499 martyrs were shot by the occupation army, while 10 were shot by colonizers. Most of these attacks were concentrated in Hebron Governorate which witnessed 1811 attacks, followed by Jerusalem Governorate which witnessed 1799 attacks. Meanwhile, there



were 1586 attacks in Ramallah governorate, and 1539 attacks on Nablus governorate. These attacks included martyrdom, shooting, arresting campaigns, shutting down checkpoints and imposing traffic restrictions on citizens.

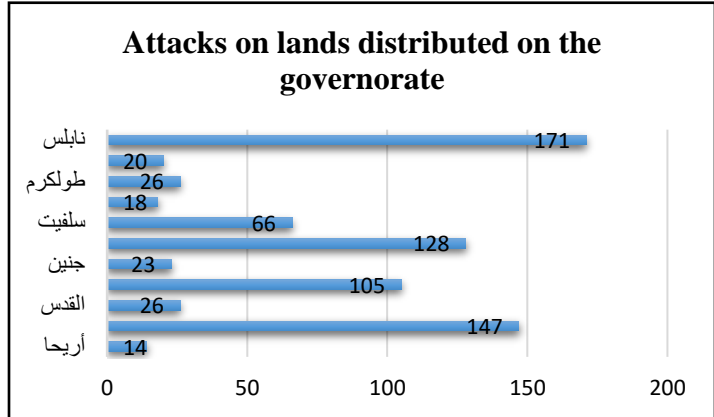
During 2024, 1707 checkpoints were imposed to hinder the movement of citizens in various governorates of the West Bank. Moreover, 3332 Palestinians were detained in the same period.

The following table shows the Israeli attacks on citizens distributed on the governorates:

	Jericho	Hebron	Jerusalem	Bethlehem	Jenin	Ramallah	Salfit	Tubas	Tulkarm	Qalqilia	Nablus	Total
Martyrs	5	35	26	10	143	28	-	47	146	16	53	509
Arresting citizens	200	440	786	265	313	342	82	217	152	199	336	3332
Shooting	14	78	92	25	101	78	7	50	72	45	180	742
Restriction on movement	30	292	223	185	173	210	82	54	89	142	227	1707
Attacks on citizens (Hitting)	57	235	117	66	46	81	44	24	33	38	169	910
Running over	-	2	7	2	4	4	-	-	1	1	6	27
suffocations	-	103	20	94	10	27	1	1	6	3	101	366
Intimidation	124	626	528	447	240	816	96	114	154	125	467	3737
Total	430	1811	1799	1094	1030	1586	312	507	653	569	1539	11330

Attacks on Lands & Natural Resources: In 2024, the Colonization & Wall Resistance

Commission (CWRC) has documented 744 attacks on Palestinian lands and natural resources. These attacks were concentrated in Nablus Governorate which witnessed 171 attacks, followed by Hebron Governorate (147 attacks), and followed by Ramallah governorate where 128 attacks were recorded. These attacks affected thousands of dunums of citizens' lands.



The reporting period, 2024, witnessed 96 colonial attempts to establish outposts on citizens' lands, but the citizens remained steadfast and defended these attempts, the thing which prevented colonizers from the establishment of these outposts. In addition, the Israeli occupation forces and the colonizers carried out 181 bulldozing lands' operations. Most of these operations were concentrated in Nablus governorate where 39 bulldozing operations were recorded. Meanwhile, 29 bulldozing operations were carried out in each of Hebron and Bethlehem. In addition, there were 21 operations in Salfit.

A Table highlights the number of attacks on agricultural lands and crops, distributed by governorate and type

	Nablus	Qalqiyah	Tulkarm	Tubas	Salfit	Ramallah	Jenin	Bethlehem	Jerusalem	Hebron	Jericho	Total
Imposing actions on ground	1	-	1	-	-	3	2	2	2	3	-	14
Attempts to establish colonial outposts	18	-	3	4	6	19	-	17	2	20	7	96
Bulldozing lands	39	7	8	4	21	13	8	29	18	29	5	181
Assaults on trees	113	13	14	10	39	93	13	57	4	95	2	453
Total	171	20	26	18	66	128	23	105	26	147	14	744

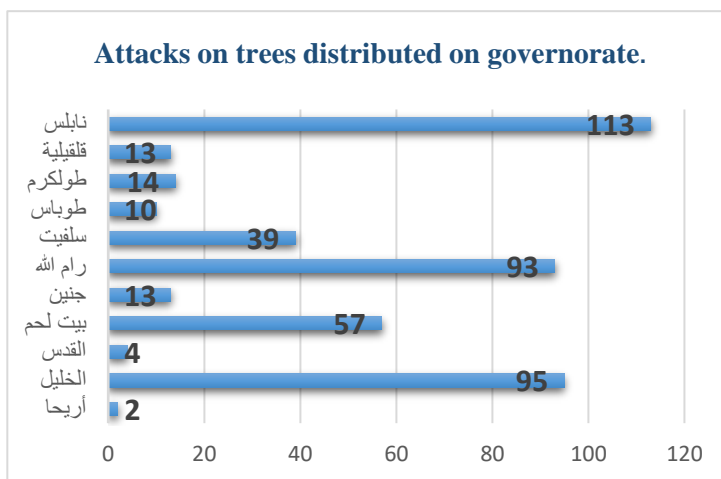
A table shows the area of land that was bulldozed in 2024, distributed by governorate

Governorate	Area (dunum)
Jericho	600
Hebron	462.25
Jerusalem	5
Bethlehem	389.3
Jenin	23.6
Ramallah	218
Salfit	38
Tulkarm	64
Qalqilya	62
Nablus	130
Total	1992.15

It is important to note that vast areas have been bulldozed and remain unmonitored because the occupying army is preventing citizens from accessing their lands and assessing the damages inflicted upon them.

- **Attacks on Trees:**

In 2024, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 453 attacks that caused the uprooting, poisoning and burning of 14212 trees among which there were 10459 olive trees. Most of these assaults were concentrated in Nablus governorate where 113 attacks were recorded and caused the uprooting and burning of 2737 trees, followed by



Hebron governorate which was subjected to 95 attacks that caused the uprooting and burning of 3980 trees. Meanwhile, 93 attacks were recorded in Ramallah governorate and caused the uprooting and damaging of 616 trees.

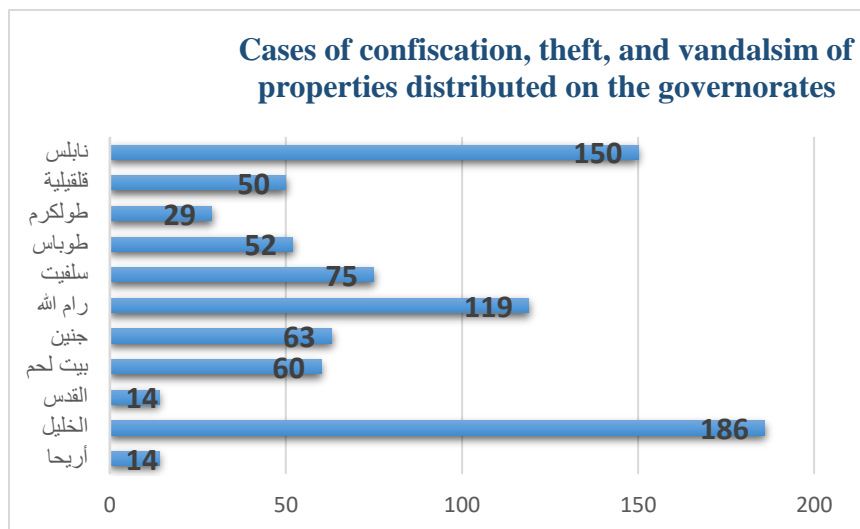
The following table clarifies the number of the affected trees (either by uprooting, burning or damaging) in the governorates:

Governorate	No. of the affected trees
Hebron	3980
Bethlehem	3791
Jenin	77
Ramallah	616
Salfit	1320
Tubas	12
Tulkarm	460
Qalqilya	1219
Nablus	2737
Total	14212

It is important to note that in 2022, the colonial attacks on trees were primarily concentrated in the Nablus Governorate, with a total of 93 incidents resulting in damage to 2,426 trees. In 2023, the situation remained similar, with 93 reported attacks causing damage to 4,352 trees. By 2024, the number of attacks increased to 113 in the same governorate, leading to damage and uprooting of 2,737 trees. It is important to note that many trees were not monitored due to restrictions imposed by the occupying army, which prevented citizens from accessing their lands and assessing the extent of the damage.

- **Attacks on Palestinians' Properties:**

In 2024, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 4538 attacks on properties the Israeli occupation forces along with the colonial militias launched vast campaigns to confiscate, steal, and sabotage citizens' properties. These properties included mobile facilities, agricultural tractors,



vehicles, bulldozers, camera recordings, agricultural tools, and heavy equipment.

Since the beginning of 2024, there have been 812 incidents of confiscation and theft of property. These operations caused the confiscation of 2,763 Palestinian properties, including: 48 mobile facilities (caravans), 63 agricultural tractors, 357 vehicles, 173 agricultural tools, 43 bulldozers, 42 trucks, 54 camera recordings, 58 monetary assets (theft of money), 1,634 livestock, 141 electrical equipment and 150 other items.

These operations were primarily reported in Hebron Governorate, where there were 186 reported incidents of confiscation and theft. Following closely are Nablus Governorate with 150 incidents and Ramallah Governorate which had 119 incidents.

A table shows the distribution of the colonial attacks on lands and properties by governorate:

	Jericho	Hebron	Jerusalem	Bethlehem	Salfit	Jenin	Ramallah	Tubas	Tulkarm	Qalqilia	Nablus	Total
Notifications	140	180	81	126	37	23	124		44	76	108	939
Property Vandalism	63	438	60	103	122	225	242	65	169	109	507	2103
Confiscation of Properties	4	108	9	29	42	55	75	34	18	27	60	461
Theft of properties	10	78	5	31	33	8	44	18	11	23	90	351
Demolitions	42	172	190	68	20	48	25	8	35	20	56	684
Total	259	976	345	357	254	359	510	125	277	255	821	4538

According to the database of the (CWRC), 812 Palestinian properties have been confiscated and stolen by the occupation authorities and their colonial militias. These properties are categorized based on the governorate and the type of property as follows:

	Nablus	Qalqilia	Tulkarm	Tubas	Salfit	Ramallah	Jenin	Bethlehem	Jerusalem	Hebron	Jericho	Total
Caravans	3	2	-	6	-	-	-	12	1	24	-	48
Tractors	6	1	-	9	2	6	2	6	-	31	-	63

Vehicle s	32	12	2	6	7	88	16	14	4	176	-	357
Agricult ural supplie s	25	16	9	2	28	73	5	2	-	13	-	173
Bulldoz er	4	4	-	1	17	14	3	-	-	-	-	43
Truck	3	1	-	8	-	-	14	2	2	10	2	42
Camer a recordi ngs	10	8	8	-	5	9	7	1	-	6	-	54
Money	9	5	1	2	3	9	4	6	2	14	3	58
Animal s	282	11	4	161	75	248		173	1	434	245	163 4
Electric al equipm ent	10	6	4	18	27	13	13	13	-	35	2	141
Others	47		11	10	14	21	18	9	4	14	2	150
Total	431	66	39	223	178	481	82	238	14	757	254	276 3

Appendix (1)

Table of Colonial Expansion Plans (Approved and Deposited) in the West Bank

Colony	Plan No.	Governorate	Approval	Deposit	New Units	Area	Notes
Ma'ale Adumim	420 /1 /7 /59 /2 /ירוש	Jerusalem		1294	1294	680	
Ma'ale Adumim	420 /1 /7 /59 /3 /ירוש	Jerusalem		1108	1108	476	
Ma'ale Adumim	420 /1 /7 /59 /1 /ירוש	Jerusalem		1113	1113	1307	
Ma'ale Adumim	420 /1 /6 /25 /ירוש	Jerusalem				262	
Kiryat Arba	510 /6 /2 /ירוש	Hebron		234	234	56	Industrial area
Revava	170 /5 /ירוש	Salfit	381		381	258.9	Public buildings
Eli (Neve Sheham)	237 /5 /ירוש	Nablus		650	650	638.0	
Eli (HaYovel)	237 /4 /ירוש	Nablus		414	414	351.4	
Eli (Belgei Mayim)	237 /6 /ירוש	Nablus		347	347	382.8	
Ari'el	130 /ת /6 /11 /ירוש	Salfit				324.7	Industrial area
Efrat	33/5/410 /ירוש	Bethlehem				8.366	Tourist area
Efrat	410 /5 /7 /ירוש	Bethlehem	694		694	630.6	
Alon Shvut	405/12 /ירוש	Bethlehem				2.6	
Oranit	121/3/9/6 /ירוש	Qalqilya				0.672	
Nofim	119/10/3 /ירוש	Salfit				211.7	Change of usage
Nofim	119/5/3 /ירוש	Salfit				1	
Migdal Oz	407/2/7 /ירוש	Hebron				8.957	Change of usage
Har Gilo	401/2/3 /ירוש	Bethlehem				33.2	Change of usage
Atarot	204/8/1 /ירוש	Ramallah				7.7	Public building
Kedar	421 /4 /ירוש	Jerusalem		330	330	63.6	
Ateret	204 /8 /1 /ירוש	Ramallah				7.8	Public buildings
Ma'ale Michmash	225 /3 /3 /ירוש	Ramallah				36.09	
Ma'ale Amos	413/5/1 /1 /ירוש	Bethlehem		152	152	27.87	
Geva Benyamin	240/1/1 /ירוש	Jerusalem		356	356	141.6	
Kfar Ezion	941 /3 /ירוש	Bethlehem					Regional road
Har Gilo	401 /2 /3 /ירוש	Jerusalem					Public buildings
Elkana	125 /25 /ירוש	Salfit	351		351	110.2	
Efrat	410 /4 /32 /ירוש	Bethlehem				13.29	
Shilo	205 /ת /1 /3 /ירוש	Ramallah				89.05	Change of usage
Ofra	221 /6 /2 /ירוש	Ramallah				9.251	Change of usage

Zufim	149 /15 /יוש	Qalqilya	--	--	--	14.80	Engineering facility
Hermesh	144 /2 /1 /יוש	Jenin					Lan usage
Masada	414 /2 /1 /1 /יוש	Hebron	78		78	10.65	
Telm	501 /1 /1 /יוש	Hebron		196	196	144.4	
Giv'at Ze'ev	215 /2 /37 /יוש	Jerusalem		2	2	0.45	
Giv'at Ze'ev	215 /2 /43 /יוש	Jerusalem				0.609	Lan usage
Kokhav Ya'akov	242 /2 /יוש	Ramallah		627	627	253.7	
Masua	312 /6 /1 /יוש	Jericho		260	260		
Masua	312 /1 /1 /יוש	Jericho					Industrial area
Sha'arei Tikva	122 /7 /יוש	Qalqilya	6		6	1.965	
Ets Efraim	126 /2 /8 /יוש	Salfit		73	73	21.07	
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /28 /יוש	Jerusalem	228		228	34.39	
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /10 /32 /יוש	Jerusalem		195	195	6.852	
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /10 /30 /יוש	Jerusalem		6	6	0.669	
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /10 /31 /יוש	Jerusalem		48	48	3.911	
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /10 /21 /יוש	Jerusalem		21	21	4.086	
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /10 /11 /1 /יוש	Jerusalem		53	53		
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /10 /17 /1 /יוש	Jerusalem		38	38	3.284	
Kiryat Arba	510 /22 /3 /יוש	Hebron	64		64	31.5	
Kiryat Arba	510 /14 /3 /יוש	Hebron	140		140	43.95	
Elkana	125 /9 /2 /יוש	Salfit		26	26	20.518	
Efrat	410 /1 /19 /יוש	Bethlehem				0.416	
Efrat	410 /5 /49 /יוש	Bethlehem				0.648	
Efrat	410 /5 /86 /יוש	Bethlehem				0.362	
Modi'in Ilit	210 /4 /2 /6 /יוש	Ramallah		300	300	17.03	
Modi'in Ilit	210 /6 /2 /4 /יוש	Ramallah				6.62	
Modi'in Ilit	210 /6 /8 /1 /יוש	Ramallah				0.891	
Modi'in Ilit	210 /6 /1 /8 /יוש	Ramallah				4.028	
Susya	513 /5 /יוש	Hebron		107	107	134.1	
Beit Hagai	517 /2 /יוש	Hebron			135	140.1	
Neve Daniel	402 /9 /יוש	Bethlehem				0.335	
Negehot	521 /1 /ב /יוש	Hebron	158		158	520.2	
Emmanuel	120 /13 /יוש	Salfit	96		96	12.47	
Emmanuel	120 /1 /4 /יוש	Salfit	266		266	46.3	
Ro'i	305 /2 /יוש						Photoelectric
		Tubas				271.3	
Immanuel	120 /13 /יוש	Salfit	96		96	12.47	

Kiryat Arba	510 /14 /3 /ירוש	Hebron	140		140	43.95	
Kiryat Arba	510 /22 /3 /ירוש	Hebron	64		64	31.5	
Masad	414 /2 /5 /ירוש	Hebron	6		6	3.08	
Shlo Mitsyun	312 /1 /1 /ירוש	Jericho				586	Change of usage
Betar Illit	426 /7 /ב /16 /ירוש	Bethlehem	46		46	7.01	
Betar Illit	426 /7 /ב /17 /ירוש	Bethlehem	68		68	5.4	
Betar Illit	426 /1 /3 /21 /ירוש	Bethlehem	198		198	12.25	
Hashmona'im	208 /3 /3 /ירוש	Ramallah			150	141.6	
Asfar\Masad	414 /2 /5 /ירוש	Hebron	6		6	3.09	
Migdalim	142 /4 /ירוש	Nablus		184	184	151.6	
Giv'at Ze'ev	215 /2 /40 /ירוש	Jerusalem		2	2	0.66	
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /28 /ירוש	Jerusalem	228		228	34.52	
Almon	226 /2 /1 /2 /ירוש	Jerusalem	91		91	100.8	
Almon	226 /2 /1 /1 /2 /ירוש	Jerusalem				10.171	
Eli	237 /8 /ירוש	Nablus	152		152	92.79	
Karnei Shomron	117 /1 /5 /1 /ירוש	Salfit		36	36	2.532	
Barkan	128 /8 /ירוש	Salfit				0.516	
Barkan	128 /6 /ירוש					4.56	
Mitzpe Yeriho	228 /5 /ירוש	Jericho	345		345	169.0	
Zufim	149 /14 /ירוש	Qalqilya	74		74	15.75	
Zufim	149 /16 /ירוש	Qalqilya				6.01	Public buildings
Nofim	119 /60 /ירוש	Salfit				1.724	Engineering facilities
Sha'arei Tikva	122 /13 /ירוש	Salfit				0.559	
Pedu'el	160 /12 /ירוש	Salfit		33	33	6.543	
Betar Illit	426 /7 /א /2 /3 /ירוש	Bethlehem		28	28	1.168	
Betar Illit	426 /7 /א /4 /ירוש	Bethlehem		184	184	6.212	
Ari'el	130 /15 /ירוש	Salfit		98	98	61.49	
Alfei Menashe	115 /3 /6 /ירוש	Qalqilya		1	1	0.739	
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /10 /21 /ירוש	Jerusalem		21	21	4.086	
Argaman	60 /300 /1 /ירוש	Tubas				603.9	Water tanks
Rafa	52 /14 /2 /ירוש	Salfit				97	Quarry
Ets Efraim	126 /16 /ירוש	Qalqilya	12		12	5.827	
Ari'el	130 /3 /1 /1 /ירוש	Salfit				771	Expantion
Ma'ale Adumim	420 /2 /1 /12 /ירוש	Jerusalem				832.5	Change of usage
Alon Shvut	405 /7 /5 /ירוש	Bethlehem	82		82	9.588	
Maskiyot	303 /2 /ירוש	Tubas				92.5	Photoelectric
Ma'ale Efrayim	310 /1 /3 /ירוש	Jericho	1		1	0.35	
Efrat	410 /5 /91 /ירוש	Bethlehem				0.305	

Ma'ale Efrayim	310 /1 /2 /ירש	Jericho				0.433	
Efrat	410 /5 /92 /ירש	Bethlehem				0.665	
Emmanuel	120 /6 /4 /ירש	Salfit					Expand/Approval
Emmanuel	120 /14 /ירש	Salfit					Expand/Approval
Efrat	410 /5 /89 /ירש	Bethlehem				8.588	
Giv'at Sal'it	301 /2 /1 /ירש	Tubas	2		2	22.35	
Karnei Shomron	117 /8 /21 /ירש	Qalqilya	10		10		
Total			4253	8822	13075	11,843.079 dunums	

Note:

- Orange cells indicate plans that have already been approved.
- White cells indicate plans that have been submitted for subsequent approval.
- Yellow cells indicate that the occupation is seeking to regularize the status of a colonial outpost

Appendix (2)

Table of Colonial Expansion Plans (Approved and Deposited) within the Jerusalem Municipality

Colony	Plan No.	Stage	Unit No.	Area	Date	Notes
Silicon Valley	101/0977694	Approval		73.836	January 12	HI-TECH
French Hill	101/1025529	Deposit	628	53.16	January 15	
French Hill	101/0896217	Approval	89	7.37	January 15	
French Hill	101/0896225	Approval	1239	84.5	January 5	
Pisgat Ze'ev	101/1136019	Deposit		1.07	January 5	Building expansions
Ramat Shlomo	101/1004555	Deposit	3	0.527	January 5	
Neve Yaakov	101/1114131	Deposit	86	2.28	January 5	
Neve Yaakov	101/0668707	Deposit	236	25.42	January 19	
Talpiot	101/1106863	Deposit		12.56	January 19	Public buildings
Light Rail	101/0800771	Deposit		283.39	January 19	Purple Line
Gilo	101/1206572	Deposit	23	1.6	January 26	
Gilo	101/0701391	Deposit	800	12.3	January 26	
Atarot	101/1108307	Deposit		3.29	January 26	Factory
Giv'at Shaked	101/0969162	Approval	473	38.7	February 16	
Ramot	101/0916387	Approval		6.1	February 3	Public buildings
Atarot	101/1130897	Approval		5.3	February 2	Factory
Ramot	101/0981829	Approval	90	5.7	February 16	
Har Homa	101/1171875	Approval	146	4.6	February 9	
Talpiot	101/0817742	Deposit	500	13.157	February 16	

Route / Kafr Aqab	101/0751396	Approval		9.5		Street
French Hill	101/0890442	Approval	500	26.6	March 1	
Ramot	101/1106178	Deposit	3	0.195	March 8	
Ramot	101/1032515	Approval		1.6	March 8	Synagogue
Har Homa	101/1133156	Approval	150	3.26	March 15	
French Hill	101/1074848	Deposit	233	5.237	March 15	Demolition and construction
Giv'at HaMatos	101/1153048	Deposit		69.8	April 19	
Gilo	101/0918417	Approval	3	1.151	April 19	Warehouses and units
Atarot	101/1082080	Approval		6	April 5	building a factory
Atarot	101/1259126	Approval		1047	April 19	
Ramot	101/1074822	Approval	2	1.135	April 12	
Ramot	101/1174523	Deposit	12	6.038	April 19	
Ramat Shlomo	101/1023233	Deposit		3.188	April 12	Religious school
Neve Yaakov	101/1049188	Deposit		1.235	April 19	Demolition and construction
Garbage dump	101/1003532	Approval		109.14	April 19	
Talpiot	101/0823922	Approval		75.5	May 10	Embassy building
Ramat Shlomo	101/1004555	Approval	3	0.527	May 17	
At-Tur	101/0731455	Deposit		45.11	May 17	Employment area
Atarot	101/1108307	Approval		3.29	May 24	Factory
Pisgat Ze'ev	101/1142249	Deposit	520	10.427	May 31	
Pisgat Ze'ev	101/1136019	Approval		1.07	June 28	Building expansion
Gilo	101/1164433	Deposit	808	22.218	June 21	
Gilo	101/1197102	Deposit	176	2.04	June 28	
Kitsmah	101/1049923	Deposit		17.982		Archaeological park
Gilo	101/0948356	Deposit		17.768	July 5	land usage
Sindharya	101/1015262	Approval	372	17.6	July 26	
Gilo	101/0892588	Deposit	484	18.36	September 20	
Gilo	101/1197102	Approval	176	2.04	September 6	
Talpiot	101/0992032	Deposit	332	7.096	September 13	
Ramat Shlomo	101/1023233	Approval		3.188	September 13	Expanding a religious school
Ramot	101/1278001	Deposit		9.498	September 20	Educational and sports buildings
French Hill	101/1025519	Deposit	628	54.658	September 20	
Sindharya	101/0675041	Deposit		11.417	September 20	Animal Welfare building
Talpiot	101/0817742	Approval	500	13.157	October 11	
Gilo	101/0766154	Deposit		90.024	October 11	Bus stop
Har Homa	101/1132232	Deposit		3.675	October 11	Religious school
Gilo	101/0701391	Approval	800	12.33	November 8	
City center	101/0465229	Approval		706.548	December 20	
Pisgat Ze'ev	101/0949669	Approval	7	2.056	November 29	
Ramot	101/0877381	Approval		10.036	December 6	Public building
Gilo	101/0737866	Deposit			December 6	urban renewal

Talpiot	101/0967174	Deposit	278	7.809	December 13	urban renewal
Neve Yaakov	101/1114131	Approval	86	2.28	December 20	
Total			10,386 units	3094 dunums		

Note:

- Orange cells indicate plans that have already been approved.
- White cells indicate plans that have been submitted for subsequent approval.

Appendix No. (3)

Most Prominent Laws and Bills of the Israeli Occupation's Knesset					
Law\ Bill	No.	Stage	Date	Clarifications	
A bill depriving children and minors convicted of "security cases" of social benefits	4232 /25 / א	Preliminary	31 January 2024	The law received the government's endorsement, with coalition parties and Zionist opposition blocs voting in favour. The law was opposed by the blocs of the 'Democratic Front-Arab Movement for Renewal' and the 'United Arab List'.	
Extending a government emergency law (temporary) that allows the court to extend detention in security cases for 45 days each time."	Government **	Final reading Approval	31 January 2024	This is one of the emergency laws that were passed last October 2023, and its effect expires on February 5, 2024. The government has requested an extension until April 3, 2024.	
A law under which an employer has the right to terminate a worker or employee immediately and without prior notice if the person is convicted of supporting "terrorism."	4213 /25 / א	Preliminary	22 January 2024	Under this, the employer is entitled to immediately terminate an employee if the individual is convicted of supporting "terrorism" according to the Israeli definition of terrorism, or even when charges are brought against them, meaning even before a verdict is issued. The criminal law permits terminations from employment without prior notice for those who commit serious crimes such as murder and rape, and the bill's sponsor requests amending the law to include what has been mentioned here.	
Extending the state of emergency law allows the prison authority to reduce the available space for security detainees (prisoners) below	Government **	Final reading	17 January 2024	According to reports issued periodically, Israeli occupation prisons are witnessing severe overcrowding, with the available space for each detainee not exceeding 3 square meters, in addition to conditions of detention not stipulated by law, such as deprivation of beds, appropriate clothing, and sufficient food.	

the limits specified in international laws and treaties.				
Extending the emergency law that allows authorities to prohibit visits for a detainee from the Gaza Strip who participated in attacks between October 7th and October 13th, 2023."	Government	Final reading	17 January 2024	On January 15, 2024, the General Assembly of the Knesset approved, with a majority of votes from the coalition and the majority of opposition blocs, in the final reading, the extension of the emergency law. This law allows authorities to prevent a detainee from the Gaza Strip, who participated in attacks between October 7th and October 13th, 2023, or was subsequently arrested in the Gaza Strip, from meeting with his lawyer for up to 15 days, with the possibility of consecutive extensions, up to a maximum of 180 days. Each extension must be requested in detail by a police officer or a military officer with relevant authority, and later approved by the competent court.
A bill proposing imposing sanctions on institutions operating in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, which require dealings with financial institutions inside Israel, if it is proven that they transfer funds from the Palestinian Authority to "terrorists".	4202 /25 / כ		15 January 2024	The law includes imposing penalties and restrictions on Israeli financial institutions or those operating within Israel if they deal with those foreign financial institutions without reporting them.

<p>A bill to expand the concept of incitement on social networks and to facilitate arrests</p>	<p>4345 /25 / כ</p>	<p>Preliminary</p>	<p>March 20, 2024</p>	<p>The bill expands the concept of incitement of “terrorism” on social networks, as stated in the law, and turns it into an offence if there is a rationality that the content incites terrorism, not just on “established content”. In addition to this, the offence also applies to those who put a “like” or similar actions on social networks for any text that is deemed to incite terrorism.</p> <p>In the event of such an offence, the occupation police have the authority to arrest an individual upon receiving a complaint from any person or entity, without waiting for approval from a competent legislative authority.</p>
<p>A law allowing victims of resistance activities and their families to fine the Palestinian Authority with substantial compensation.</p>	<p>2967 /25 / כ</p>	<p>Final</p>	<p>March 11, 2024</p>	<p>A law that allows those affected by operations carried out by Palestinians, labelled as "terrorism" according to the Israeli definition of the concept, to file compensation lawsuits against entities supporting these operations. According to the draft law, the first of these entities is the Palestinian National Authority. This "right" is for the victims of the operations or their families in case of death. For example, the law calls for imposing a fine on the authority for each deceased individual, with an amount not less than 10 million shekels (\$2.8 million).</p> <p>In the case of permanent physical damage, the victim is entitled to claim financial compensation of 5 million shekels from the Palestinian Authority.</p>
<p>A bill requiring the transfer of tax revenues to the Palestinian Authority "upon proving its fight against terrorism and condemnation of it."</p>	<p>4398 /25 / כ</p>	<p>Preliminary</p>	<p>March 11, 2024</p>	<p>A law that authorizes the Minister of Finance, with the approval of the Minister of War and the so-called “Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee” in the Knesset, to transfer tax revenues to the Palestinian National Authority only if it implements four conditions. If it fails to do so, the Minister of Finance has the authority to transfer the funds to spending areas that he deems appropriate.</p>

<p>A bill to double the penalties for anyone who transports a Palestinian in his car without having a permit to enter Israel.</p>	<p>4409 /25 / כ</p>	<p>Preliminary</p>	<p>March 11, 2024</p>	<p>A law that doubles the penalties and fines for anyone who transports a Palestinian from the West Bank or Gaza Strip without having a permit to enter Israel.</p>
<p>Extending the temporary law prohibiting family reunification of Palestinian families for an additional year.</p>		<p>Extension of law validity</p>	<p>March 5, 2024</p>	<p>Extending the validity of the law that deprives thousands of Palestinian families in Israel, where one parent is from the West Bank or the Gaza Strip, as well as Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and Iran, according to the law, from family reunification, including exemptions. The extension of the law, which comes in the form of a temporary law since 2003, until March 14, 2025, is because the law contradicts international laws and conventions.</p>
<p>A bill to impose financial restrictions and movement constraints on officials of the Palestinian Authority and the Palestine Liberation Organization.</p>	<p>4377 /25 / כ</p>	<p>Deposited</p>	<p>March 4, 2024</p>	<p>A law imposing restrictions on officials of the Palestinian National Authority and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). It is a bill that is almost identical to the one submitted by Deputy Sukkot himself individually, numbered 4342 and was deposited on February 19, 2024, with the addition of one clause that we refer to.</p>
<p>A bill that proposes to classify the colonies in the southern part of the West Bank (Hebron) as cities in the occupied territories beyond the Green Line.</p>	<p>4486 /25 / כ</p>	<p>Deposited</p>	<p>April 3, 2024</p>	<p>Mk from the Jewish Power party (specifically Son Har-Melech) proposed that these colonies be annexed to the so-called Negev Development Authority.</p>

A bill to impose the death penalty with a stay of execution and conditional implementation	4550 /25 / כ	Preliminary	April 3, 2024	A law to impose the death penalty, in addition to imprisonment, on those convicted in military courts of killing Israelis or causing them harm, with the provision that this sentence be suspended. The death penalty would be implemented if a “terrorist organization”, according to the text of the bill, demands the prisoner’s release.
A bill to increase penalties for those who transport Palestinians, who are accused of “terrorism” without permits	4281 /25 / כ	First reading	April 3, 2024	According to the law, those who transfer Palestinians who do not have a permit to enter Israel, and who have announced their support for the 7 th of October, 2023 attacks, will be sentenced to 6 years of prison and a fine of 240 thousand ILS. If the Palestinian has participated in the attacks or has previously carried out an operation, their transporter will be sentenced to 8 years in prison and a fine of 300 thousand ILS.
Extending and strengthening the enforcement of an emergency law that prevents Gaza Strip detainees from meeting with lawyers for up to 180 days.	1731 כ	Final	April 3, 2024	Emergency Law that allows preventing a prisoner from the Gaza Strip, who participated in the attacks that took place between the 7 th and 13 th of October, 2023, or who were subsequently arrested in the Gaza Strip, from meeting with their lawyers for up to 90 days (instead of 21 days under the previous law) with the permission to extend the period consecutively to a maximum period of 180 days from the day of arrest.
Amendment of law to double the punishment of those who transport Palestinians in their cars without having a permit to enter Israel.	3510 /25 / כ 4409 /25 / כ	Final	April 3, 2024	The law raises the minimum punishment from two years in prison to four years, and the maximum from four years to seven years. It also increases fines for individuals from 5000 ILS to 40,000 ILS and for companies from 10,000 ILS to 160,000 ILS

<p>A bill to imprison children under the age of 14</p>	<p>3058 /25 / כ</p>	<p>Preliminary</p>	<p>April 3, 2024</p>	<p>This bill stipulates that Israeli courts have the authority to impose prison sentences on children under the age of 14 in the violation falls under what the Israeli occupation describes as a “terrorist act” or acts with a nationalist background, not just convictions for murder, as in the existing law.</p>
<p>Extending the prohibition for detainees in security cases from meeting with a lawyer for up to 120 days (excluding “unlawful combatants”)</p>		<p>Final</p>	<p>April 3, 2024</p>	<p>Extension of the validity of the temporary law (emergency law) that prohibits a detainee in "sensitive" security cases (not including prisoners currently falling under the Israeli definition of "unlawful combatants") from meeting with a lawyer for up to 120 days. The decision must be made by a judge with the rank of chief or deputy chief of a central (criminal) court, and each time the period is extended by 20 days, upon request from the Israeli police investigation unit.</p>
<p>Governmental law and special regulations to prevent released detainees from returning to their places of residence, work, or study</p>	<p>2852 /25 / כ 3024 /25 / כ 4136 /25 / כ 4171 /25 / כ</p>	<p>Final</p>	<p>April 3, 2024</p>	<p>The government proposed a law, accompanied by two laws that had been preliminarily read on June 14, 2023, and two bills in the same format were preliminarily read in the session on March 4, 2024 (alongside the approval of the law in the first reading), allowing Israeli courts to impose house arrest on every released prisoner who has served an actual prison sentence, including determining their place of residence and even preventing them from returning to their place of work or study.</p>
<p>An emergency law that allows the ban of media outlets, internet sites, and mobile applications in Israel if their operations harm Israel’s national security.</p>		<p>Final</p>	<p>April 1, 2024</p>	<p>(An emergency law) allows the Minister of Communications, upon recommendation from the Prime Minister, to prohibit and prevent non-Hebrew-speaking media outlets from operating and broadcasting from within Israel, if the Minister of Defense is convinced that the broadcast and content are detrimental to Israel’s security during the period of the state of war declared by the government, and approved by the parliamentary Foreign Affairs and Security Committee on October 8, 2023.</p>

<p>A bill to disburse frozen Palestinian tax funds to the Israeli occupation government</p>	<p>4202 /25 / כ 4303 /25 / כ</p>	<p>Preliminary</p>	<p>May 29, 2024</p>	<p>Two bills require the disposal of the Palestinian Authority's funds, which are withheld by the Israeli occupation government, in accordance with the law passed in 2018, which stipulates that the Israeli occupation government withholds from the Palestinian tax funds it collects at the "crossings" annually, as much as the Authority spends on allocations for prisoners and the families of martyrs. The first bill was presented by Knesset member Zvi Suktot, from the "Religious Zionism" bloc, and the second was presented by Ze'ev Elkin from the "Official Right" bloc, led by Gideon Sa'ar.</p>
<p>Two bills impose sanctions on Palestinian banks and financial institutions that handle funds for "terrorist entities".</p>	<p>25/2/4323 / כ 25/2/4333 / כ 25/5 /4332 / כ</p>	<p>Preliminary</p>	<p>May 29, 2024</p>	<p>These bills stipulate the imposition of sanctions on financial institutions, either banks or what can be interpreted as exchange offices, existing in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, and which require relations with financial institutions such as banks and others inside Israel, if it is proven that they transfer funds from the Palestinian Authority to whoever is considered, according to the Israeli definition, as "terrorists," and the intent is essentially liberated prisoners and families of martyrs. The first law was presented by MK Dan Illouz, from the Likud bloc, and the second law was presented by MK Yevgeni Soba and all members of his "Israel Beiteinu" parliamentary bloc, which includes 6 representatives.</p>
<p>A bill that strips UNRWA of its diplomatic status and considers it a "terrorist organization" whose activities are prohibited.</p>		<p>Preliminary</p>	<p>May 29, 2024</p>	<p>These laws target the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), with the approval of the government, and with the consensus of the coalition blocs and the Zionist opposition blocs, with details of the vote later.</p>

<p>Extending the validity of an emergency law for another seven months allows for a reduction in the space of security detainees in prisons and detention centers.</p>	<p>4486 /25 /ב</p>	<p>Approved</p>	<p>May 29, 2024</p>	<p>This law allows the prison authority to reduce the space available to security prisoners (detainees), including those who are called “unlawful combatants,” meaning those accused of attacks from October 7 to 13, 2023, to less than the space stipulated in international laws and conventions. The law also permits not to provide a bed for each prisoner.</p>
<p>A bill that proposes to classify the colonies in the southern part of the West Bank (Hebron) as cities in the occupied territories beyond the Green Line.</p>	<p>4281 /25 /ב</p>	<p>Preliminary</p>	<p>May 22, 2024</p>	<p>Mks from the Jewish Power party (specifically Son Har-Melech) proposed that these colonies be annexed to the so-called Negev Development Authority.</p>
<p>A bill to increase penalties for those who transport Palestinians, who are accused of “terrorism” without permits</p>		<p>Approved</p>	<p>May 22, 2024</p>	<p>According to the law, those who transfer Palestinians who do not have a permit to enter Israel, and who have announced their support for the 7th of October, 2023 attacks, will be sentenced to 6 years of prison and a fine of 240 thousand ILS. If the Palestinian has participated in the attacks or has previously carried out an operation, their transporter will be sentenced to 8 years in prison and a fine of 300 thousand ILS.</p>
<p>Extending the validity of an emergency law that allows for a reduction in the space of security detainees in prisons and detention centers.</p>	<p>4583 /25 /ב</p>	<p>First</p>	<p>May 22, 2024</p>	<p>This law allows the prison authority to reduce the space available to security prisoners (detainees), including those who are called “unlawful combatants,” meaning those accused of attacks from October 7 to 13, 2023, to less than the space stipulated in international laws and conventions. The law also permits not to provide a bed for each prisoner.</p>

Bill 12 to impose so-called "Israeli sovereignty" over the Jordan Valley region		Deposited	May 20, 2024	A bill imposing so-called "Israeli sovereignty" over the Jordan Valley region. This bill is added to 11 similar bills that were previously submitted in the current 25 parliamentary term.
A bill to stop social welfare payments to resistors and their families from the West Bank and Gaza Strip.	4664 /25/5	First reading	July 23, 2024	On Tuesday, July 23, 2024, the Knesset plenum, with a majority vote and government support, approved in the first reading a bill to stop social welfare payments to those deemed "terrorists" and their families residing outside Israel, specifically in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This is applicable if the Israeli authorities determine that the individual has committed a terrorist offence under Israeli law.
A political decision by the votes of the coalition and the majority of the Zionist opposition categorically rejects the establishment of a Palestinian state.			July 17, 2024	A political decision that "categorically" rejects the establishment of a Palestinian state anywhere in historic Palestine, or as the resolution states, "in the Land of Israel" and "west of the Jordan River."
A bill that bans opening diplomatic missions in East Jerusalem to provide services to Palestinians	/25/5 1043 /25/5 2437 .3570	First reading		On Wednesday, July 17, 2024, the Knesset plenum, with a majority vote from both the coalition and the Zionist opposition, approved in the first reading a government bill that includes two identical "Basic Laws" presented by two members and approved in the preliminary reading on June 6, 2024. The bill prohibits the opening of diplomatic missions in occupied East Jerusalem intended to serve Palestinians, without the approval of the Israeli government.
A bill to include antiquities in the West Bank under the jurisdiction of Israel Antiquities Authority	2346 /25/5	Preliminary	July 10, 2024	On Wednesday, July 10, the Knesset plenum, with the majority of votes from the coalition and some opposition members, and with government support, approved a bill granting the Israeli Antiquities Authority jurisdiction over archaeological sites in all areas of the occupied West Bank. The bill does not specify any particular areas in the West Bank; rather, it represents one of the creeping annexation laws.

A bill to spend frozen Palestinian tax funds on treatment and compensation for those affected by Palestinian operations	4807 /25/5	Deposited	August 22, 2024	The bill stipulates that the Israeli government spend frozen Palestinian tax funds on the cost of treatment and compensation for those affected by Palestinian operations
A bill that prevents any party accused of supporting “terrorism”, including the Palestinian Authority, from suing Israel in Israeli courts.	4860 /25/5	Deposited	August 24, 2024	A bill, which is a proposed amendment to the Courts Law, and would prevent any entity that the Israeli occupation considers to be directly or indirectly supporting what Israeli law calls “terrorism” from suing Israel in Israeli courts.
Another bill that imposes sanctions on foreign or local banks and financial institutions that handle funds from “terrorist entities.”	4773 /25/5	Deposited	August 22, 2024	A bill that would impose sanctions on financial institutions, either banks or what could be interpreted as money exchange offices, located in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and that require relations with financial institutions such as banks and others inside Israel. If it is proven that they transfer funds from the Palestinian Authority to those considered by the Israeli definition as “terrorists,” meaning released prisoners and families of martyrs, the sanctions will be imposed.
Bill to imprison anyone who raises the Palestinian flag in state-funded or state-supported institutions	4779 /25 / 5	First reading	July 22, 2024	A bill that imposes a one-year prison sentence on anyone who raises the Palestinian flag in educational institutions or institutions that receive budgets and support from the occupation state.
An amendment to the Basic Law "Jerusalem - Capital of Israel" to include a prohibition on opening diplomatic missions in East Jerusalem to provide services to Palestinians.	Governmental 5 /2437 1043 25/ 5 /3570 25/	Final	October 30, 2024	It includes two identical "Basic Law" bills, submitted by two members of parliament and approved in a preliminary reading on June 6, 2024. These bills prohibit the opening of diplomatic missions in occupied East Jerusalem aimed at serving Palestinians without the approval of the Israeli government. The new law, which serves as an amendment to the law annexing occupied Jerusalem, states: "Basic Law: Jerusalem, the Capital of Israel. Following Article Six, the following is added: Official missions of foreign countries established in Jerusalem shall only be those accredited by the State of Israel. The State of Israel encourages the establishment of official missions as outlined herein.”

Two laws prohibit UNRWA's operations in areas under "Israeli sovereignty" and ban any interaction with the agency.	5/25/1416 25/4323/5	Final	October 28, 2024	The approval of two draft laws prohibits the operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) in areas under what is referred to as "Israeli sovereignty." This specifically targets occupied East Jerusalem and the towns and refugee camps annexed by the Israeli occupation into its jurisdiction, such as the Shuafat and Qalandiya refugee camps. Under the law, UNRWA's office in East Jerusalem will be closed, and the diplomatic status granted to staff, teams, and UN organizations will be revoked.
A bill calls for the resettlement of Gaza colonies.	4908 /25 /5	Deposited	October 28, 2024	A bill to amend the Gaza Disengagement and Northern West Bank Law was passed at the end of 2004 and implemented in the summer of 2005. It was amended during the current parliamentary term on the morning of Tuesday, March 21, 2023, allowing for the recolonization of northern Gaza. The new bill also calls for recolonization in the Gaza Strip.
A bill that mandates imprisonment for anyone who raises the Palestinian flag in institutions funded or supported by the state.	25/5/4779	Preliminary	January 25, 2024	.It stipulates imposing a full year of imprisonment and/or a fine of ILS 10,000 on anyone who raises the Palestinian flag in educational institutions or institutions that receive budgets and support from the state.
A bill that prevents granting an entry visa to Israel for any person or representative of an entity that supports boycotting Israel.	25/5/2455	First	January 19, 2024	It prohibits granting entry visas to any individual or representative of an international entity that supports imposing a boycott on Israel due to its policies, endorses bringing Israeli citizens (specifically military and political figures) to international courts for their actions, or denies the occurrence of the Holocaust against the Jews by the Nazis.
A bill to stop the payment of social benefits to individuals and families from the West Bank and Gaza Strip under the pretext of "terrorism."	25/5/4664	Final	November 19, 2024	A law stipulating the cessation of social benefits for those referred to as "terrorists" and their families residing outside Israel, specifically in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This applies if Israeli authorities determine that the individual has committed a "terrorism" offense under Israeli law.

A bill expanding the definition of supporting terrorism to prevent a candidate or party from participating in elections.	25/5/5053	Deposit	November 19, 2024	A bill that expands the definition of "supporting terrorism" to include support for an individual who carried out an attack, even if they are not affiliated with an organization. The bill also permits the prohibition of candidates from a party that the election committee has decided to disqualify from running, even if the party is part of an electoral alliance.
A bill seizing funds from Palestinian tax revenues to cover fines imposed on drivers in the West Bank.	25/5/5046	Deposit	November 18, 2024	A bill that allows the Israeli government to deduct funds from the frozen Palestinian tax revenues to cover fines imposed on drivers from the occupied West Bank.
A bill allowing the Israeli Fines Collection Center to collect fines from Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.	25/5/3384	First reading	November 11, 2024	A bill that allows the so-called government fines collection center to collect fines imposed by military courts on Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The law carries the risks of annexation, in addition to enabling the further seizure of Palestinian Authority funds to collect fines imposed on Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
A bill tightening the ban on the activities of the Palestinian Authority, the PLO, and the Fatah movement in areas under Israeli sovereignty.	25/5/5011	Deposit	November 11, 2024	A bill that restricts the activities of the Palestinian National Authority, the PLO, and the Fatah movement in areas under so-called "Israeli sovereignty," including the areas of occupied East Jerusalem and the surrounding towns and refugee camps, following the 1967 aggression.
A bill prohibiting any Israeli entity from imposing restrictions on an Israeli individual subjected to international sanctions.	25/5/5012	Deposit	November 11, 2024	A bill that prevents any official or public Israeli entity from complying with or imposing restrictions on an Israeli citizen, entity, or organization that has been subjected to restrictions or sanctions by a foreign country or international organization.
A bill to confiscate Palestinian tax funds equivalent to the value of Israeli damages from Palestinian operations.	25/5/4800	Preliminary	November 6, 2024	A bill that obligates the Israeli government to allocate a monthly portion of Palestinian tax revenues, equivalent to the amount spent to cover damages incurred from Palestinian operations in various areas.

A bill to prevent the handing over of the bodies of Palestinian resistance fighters.	25/5/1219	Preliminary	December 11, 2024	A bill that prevents the handover of Palestinian resistance fighters' bodies, instead burying them in special graves under the authority of the military. The law allows the Prime Minister to hand over the bodies under certain unspecified conditions.
A bill to deduct funds from the withheld Palestinian tax funds in favor of insurance companies for stolen Israeli vehicles.	25/5/5219	Deposit	December 16, 2024	A bill that allows the Israeli government to deduct from the withheld Palestinian tax funds the money paid by Israeli insurance companies as compensation for stolen cars, on the grounds that the perpetrators are Palestinians from the occupied West Bank.
A bill to expand the definition of the Negev region to include the southern part of Hebron.	25/5/5182	Deposit	December 16, 2024	A bill that expands the definition of the southern Negev area to include the southern area of Hebron in the occupied West Bank.
A bill aimed at lifting military restrictions on colonizers purchasing "state land" in the occupied West Bank.	25/5/5090	Deposit	November 25, 2024	A bill that removes all military restrictions imposed on colonizers when purchasing so-called "state lands" in the occupied West Bank.
A bill that punishes with one year in prison anyone who raises the flag of a "non-friendly" entity.	25/5/5058	Deposit	November 25, 2024	A bill that imposes a one-year prison sentence on any group of three individuals who form a gathering and raise the flag of an enemy state, or a state or entity that is not friendly to Israel, or one that does not allow the raising of the Israeli flag within its territory, and considers this gathering illegal.
Two bills that prevent graduates of educational institutes in the West Bank from working in the Israeli education system.	+ 25/5/5451 25/5/5145	Preliminary	December 26, 2024	The proposed bills prevent graduates of Palestinian higher education institutions from within Palestine, in the West Bank, from working in the Israeli education system at all levels. However, the most targeted group is Palestinians from occupied East Jerusalem.
A bill to impose financial and movement restrictions on officials of the Palestinian Authority and the PLO.	25/5/4377	Preliminary	December 4, 2024	A bill that imposes restrictions (such as banning entry, granting permits, freezing assets, and prohibiting transactions) on officials of the Palestinian Authority and the PLO.

A bill aimed at easing and/or lifting existing restrictions on demolition orders for the homes of Palestinian resistance fighters.	25/5/5215	Preliminary	December 16, 2024	The law significantly eases restrictions on demolishing Palestinian homes and grants the authority to carry out demolitions in areas of 1948 as well.