



**Report of the Director General of the
Arab Labor Organization on
the Israeli Settlements and their Economic and
Social Effects on Employers and Workers in
Palestine and the Other Occupied Arab territories
(In Southern Lebanon and the Syrian Golan)**

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Introduction

This report is prepared in implementation of the decision of the Arab Labor Conference at its fifty-first session (Cairo, 19–26 April 2025), which stipulated that the Director-General of the Arab Labor Office be tasked with preparing an annual report on Israeli settlements and their economic and social impact on the conditions of employers and workers in Palestine, the Syrian Golan, and southern Lebanon. The report is also to be translated into French, English, and Spanish.

While the suffering of workers and employers in Palestine, the occupied Syrian Golan, and southern Lebanon continues to worsen under the yoke of occupation—with daily practices that violate their basic rights—we present this annual report as a living testament to the scale of the humanitarian tragedy they endure. It documents the grave violations committed by the occupation authorities, outlines the facts, and presents a realistic picture of the inhumane economic and social conditions experienced by workers and employers in the occupied Arab territories. This is supported by official information and documents from the Ministries of Labor in the concerned countries, as well as data available to the Arab Labor Organization from accredited Arab, regional, and international sources.

Due to the lack of updated information this year regarding developments in the occupied Syrian Golan and southern Lebanon, the report relies on the most recent available data, while acknowledging that the situation on the ground is evolving rapidly, increasing its complexity and severity.

To convey the true picture to the international community, this report has been translated into English, French, and Spanish for distribution to the three production parties and international organizations participating in the 13th session of the International Labor Conference in 2025.

Through this report, the Arab Labor Organization seeks to raise regional and international awareness of the arbitrary practices and systematic violations committed by the occupying authorities. It calls on the international community to assume its responsibilities regarding war crimes and acts of genocide, while reaffirming the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state with East Jerusalem as its capital. It also supports the legitimate national rights of the

peoples of the other occupied Arab territories—southern Lebanon and the Syrian Golan—to freedom, dignity, and national sovereignty, which are inalienable, imprescriptible and non-negotiable rights.

Director General

Faiez Ali Al Mutairi



Section 1

The Devastating Effects of the Israeli Occupation on the Economic and Social Conditions in Palestine – 2024

The Arab Labor Office received a detailed report from the Palestinian Ministry of Labor, containing key information on work and employment conditions in Palestine during the year 2024, as outlined below:

Introduction

The 2024 report is issued under circumstances that are even more difficult and complex than those of the previous year, in light of the ongoing aggression affecting all aspects of life in both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank—particularly in Gaza, which has been described as the largest open-air prison in the world, confining over two million people for nearly two decades.

Israeli government policies have escalated in their abuse of the Palestinian people, targeting national institutions and dismantling the foundations of development. These policies have severely impacted all sectors of the economy, undermined the role of state institutions, and disrupted their operations and strategic plans aimed at achieving sustainable development. In parallel, the expansion of settlement projects across the West Bank has created a hostile environment for Palestinians, further necessitating emergency relief interventions.

This report provides accurate documentation of Israeli violations and their repercussions on the labor sector in 2024. It presents irrefutable facts to ensure the international community is fully informed of the conditions endured by Palestinians under continued occupation.

We hope that the data and analysis presented in this report will serve as a roadmap for all partners to exert pressure on the occupying power to reverse its arbitrary measures and to recognize the full and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people—foremost among them, the right to establish an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital. Only then can the Palestinian people join the global community as active contributors to growth and sustainable development across all fields.

Executive summary

Approximately **54,000 violations** were recorded in the West Bank in 2024, encompassing a wide range of crimes and violations that directly and indirectly impacted the labor sector. These violations are categorized as follows:

First: Crimes against citizens: 46,319 Palestinians were martyred in 2024, including 45,484 martyrs in the Gaza Strip, among them approximately **17,581 children** and **12,048 women**. Additionally, around **11,000 individuals remain missing**.

In the West Bank, **835 Palestinians** were martyred, and 6,450 others were injured as a result of attacks by Israeli occupation forces and settlers. Furthermore, **9,142 citizens were arrested** in the West Bank, reflecting the ongoing targeting of activists, professionals, and civilians. The number of detainees reached **720**, indicating the persistence of arbitrary detention practices.

The **Jenin Governorate** recorded the highest number of fatalities, with **151 martyrs**, followed by **Tulkarm** and **Nablus** governorates, with 58,141 martyrs, respectively.

Second: Crimes that included restrictions and attacks: The occupation forces carried out 13,332 incursions into various areas of the West Bank and Jerusalem, accompanied by extensive inspections and set up 11,256 fixed and temporary barriers, which obstructed the movement of citizens and goods. They also raided 3,751 Palestinian homes, terrorizing residents and damaging their property, and closed 1,090 roads and areas, increasing the isolation of Palestinian communities and making it difficult to access basic services.

Third: Crimes that led to destruction and vandalism: 508 homes were demolished, resulting in the displacement of entire families, and 2,793 facilities were damaged, including shops and agricultural facilities.

Fourth: Settlement-related crimes: The fascist government confiscated a total of 46,597 dunums under various names for its settlement plans. The report documented 209 settlement activities that included confiscating lands, bulldozing areas, building roads, and approving the construction of new settlement units. Settlers also committed 2,274 attacks against Palestinian citizens, and the occupation authorities confiscated 1,180 plots of land or facilities.

Fifth: Crimes that resulted in injuries and killing: The occupation forces and its settlers carried out 2,684 shootings, resulting in casualties. 135 cases of air and missile bombardment were documented, resulting in major destruction and loss of life.

Sixth: Crimes that targeted holy sites and various sectors: 351 attacks were recorded targeting mosques and churches, as part of attempts to erase religious identity. The violations also affected the health sector. Medical teams were subjected to 172 attacks while performing their humanitarian work, and 51 cases of attacks on journalists were recorded, in an attempt to Restrict media freedom and prevent the media from exposing violations. Fifty-three cases of disruption of the educational process, whether through school closures or intimidation of students, were also documented.

Seventh: Labor sector (workers and employers)

*Since October 7, 2023, the occupation government has canceled valid legal work permits, laid off workers from within the Green Line, and then brought in foreign workers to replace Palestinian workers.

*The Israeli occupation government allowed only eight thousand workers to work within the Green Line legally and (17) thousand workers to work within the illegal settlements, meaning a total of (25) thousand workers out of (200) thousand workers who were working within the Green Line and the settlements. This resulted in depriving the Palestinian economy of more than 18 billion Israeli shekels annually.

*More than 81,634 regular Palestinian Green Line workers are deprived of benefiting from receiving a pension when they reach retirement age, due to their early withdrawal of retirement funds and compensation due to their need for them, in addition to preventing them from returning to their workplaces at the occupied interior until now.

* 153 workers suffered varying work injuries during their work in the occupied interior, of whom 21 workers died due to the unsafe working environment in Israeli facilities.

*5,000 Gaza workers laid off after October 7 are still stuck in the West Bank governorates in official and private shelters.

I. The most prominent Israeli economic violations:

Palestine is suffering from a social, humanitarian, environmental and economic catastrophe that has led to the shrinkage of the productive base and the distortion of the economic structure of Palestine. The Gaza Strip's contribution to the total Palestinian economy declined to less than 5%, while it represented about 17% before October 7, 2023. A year after the Israeli occupation forces' aggression against the Gaza Strip, and its repercussions on the West Bank, it is estimated that the gross domestic product in the Gaza Strip has shrunk by more than 85%, and about 22% in the West Bank. The Palestinian economy also declined by a third compared to what it was before October 7, 2023, and the unemployment rate rose to 80% in the Gaza Strip and 35% in the West Bank, which raised the unemployment rate in Palestine to 51%.

The collapse of all economic activities in the Gaza Strip during 2024, a sharp decline in economic activities in the West Bank, and the construction sector is the most affected economic activity.

The Palestinian economy is considered a service economy. About 65% of the Palestinian economy is services, while the productive sectors that support economic growth constitute only about 20% of the total size of the economy. This indicates that the Palestinian economy is a changing economy, greatly affected by shocks, and its ability to recover is faster because it is a small economy. During the year 2024, most economic activities in Palestine declined compared to the previous year, as the value of construction activity reached 332 million US dollars, recording the highest decline rate of 46% compared to the previous year.

A decrease in the volume of trade exchange to and from Palestine during 2024

Trade exchange in Palestine with the outside world witnessed a decline of 11%, and the value of exports of goods and services decreased by 13%, in addition to a decline of 11% compared to the previous year.

Poverty and living standards

Before the Israeli occupation's aggression on the Gaza Strip, poverty rates exceeded 63%. After the ongoing aggression against the Gaza Strip, it can be said that we have transcended the concept of poverty and are

talking about different levels of famine and food insecurity. Total consumption decreased by 24% (by about 13% in the West Bank, and 80% in the Gaza Strip). This reflects the direct impact on the standard of living of individuals in Palestine.

Israeli obstacles to the movement of goods (import and export of raw materials, marketing of products)

Israel prevents the entry of more than 100 types of raw materials used in the leather, construction, food, engineering, metal, textile, sewing, sanitary and other industries under security, environmental and health pretexts.

- Obstacles placed by the Israeli government against Palestinian goods contribute to high costs. The cost of transportation for the distance from Ashdod Port to the Al-Mantar crossing, which does not exceed 50 km, is equal to ten times the cost of transporting goods from the People's Republic of China.
- The high cost of freight at Israeli airports. The cost of one kilogram is \$3 for the Palestinian product, while the cost of the Israeli product does not reach \$2 per kilogram, in addition to not following up on Palestinian goods. Palestinian goods are left for long hours on the airport runway, causing damage or reducing their quality.
- Preventing the introduction of raw materials needed in industrial processes under the pretext of dual use (such as acids, fertilizers and chromium), thus forcing factory owners and farmers to use alternatives at a higher cost and lower quality of the final product.
- Preventing factory owners and merchants from transporting products to ports or to Israeli merchants except through designated crossings and using Israeli trucks, which forces factory owners to load and unload goods more than once, which increases the cost and exposes the goods to damage.
- Delaying the entry of imported goods through ports under the pretext of security inspection and other things, which causes a loss to factories and importers and the payment of flooring allowance.
- At all crossings, the Palestinian merchant must sign a pledge that his goods will be sold only in areas of the Palestinian Authority. In contrast, the Israeli merchant does not sign such a pledge, and therefore his selling area for the products is larger than the Palestinian merchant.
- Palestinian customs brokers are not allowed to follow shipments directly inside Israeli ports and airports.

- Closing the crossings between Palestinian cities and the occupied interior, such as the Jalama crossing, which remained closed for long periods, led to a decline in sales by 70% in total, and the economic sectors were significantly affected.

II. Violations against Palestinian workers:

1- The current situation of Palestinian workers and workers inside the Green Line and the colonies before the events of October 7

Palestinian workers within the Green Line and the colonies are exposed to various types of oppression, discrimination, and violation of the rights stipulated in all international charters and agreements. Rather, it extends to the laws and collective agreements enacted by the occupying state itself, and what it has committed to in bilateral agreements and understandings. The crossings into the Green Line continued to represent the ugliest form of apartheid, and dozens of permanent and temporary barriers remained, preventing the Palestinian worker from enjoying his natural right to free and easy access to his work. Which forces him to go out to work long hours in advance to get to work on time.

Israeli measures against Palestinian workers also contradict Article 25 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which stipulates that every person has the right to a standard of living sufficient to guarantee the health and well-being of himself and his family, especially in terms of food, clothing, housing, and medical care. He has the right to security for families in cases of unemployment, illness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other circumstances beyond his control that deprive him of his means of livelihood.

The occupation's policies and measures led to the weakness and fragility of the Palestinian economy, which affected the labor market very significantly, raising the unemployment rate and making it concentrated among young graduates and deepening poverty. This made the Israeli labor market a must-have option for Palestinians. Palestinian statistics indicate that the number of Palestinian labor forces in the Israeli labor market before the events of October 7, 2023, amounted to more than (200) thousand workers, meaning they constitute (20%) of the size of the Palestinian labor force. The number of Palestinian workers legally

working within the Green Line reached 105 thousand workers. (75%) of them work in the construction sector, which is the most dangerous sector. (15%) work in the agricultural sector, (10%) in the services and industry sectors, in addition to (35 thousand) who work in the settlements. There were 18,500 workers from Gaza working inside the occupied interior, and there were Palestinian workers holding permits of various types. They are not official work permits, and some of them were working unregulated.

Israeli violations fell into four main axes:

Axis 1: mobility freedom & workers' access to work in occupied territories

During their difficult and arduous daily journey to their workplaces, which begins in the early hours of the morning, i.e., 02.00 am, Palestinian workers are exposed to the ugliest types of humiliation and oppression at the permanent and flying checkpoints and Israeli occupation crossings established along the apartheid wall, including strip searches, exposure to harmful rays, and many other violations and illegal practices at checkpoints and crossings of humiliation and oppression, which cost some workers their lives by being shot.

Axis 2: Unsafe Israeli workplace & work environment for Palestinian workers

Israel occupies a leading global position in the number of work accidents and injuries in the construction sector due to the weakness in applying occupational health and safety requirements in their work environment. The vast majority of deaths and work injuries that occur are always among Palestinian workers, as the lack of appointing a sufficient number of labor inspectors to the Israeli Ministry of Labor led to a lack of field visits for inspection.

Axis 3: Evasion of paying accumulated Clearance funds for Palestinian workers

Israeli employers evade giving workers their full social rights, including annual leave, sick leave, recovery allowance, holiday allowance, clothing allowance, travel allowance and other benefits during the period

of work, and then deprive the worker of the end-of-service reward after dismissal from work or expiration of the period of work. In addition to tampering with the salary slips for Palestinian workers and not registering the true and complete working days in the salary slip (Talush), Palestinian workers are deprived of health insurance services for them and their family members because the Israeli employer usually registers less than (8) working days in addition to evading registering the workers' real salary and other social rights. The reason for this is the Israeli Labor Law, which gives the employer the right to disclose the number of working days and the rest of the other rights, and if the Palestinian worker objects to the manipulation, he will be dismissed from work immediately.

The Israeli employers evade treating the sick and injured workers, and instead they take them to the nearest crossing or throw them on the 41 side of the road so that they receive treatment in Palestinian hospitals and deprive them of treatment at the expense of the Israeli National Insurance inside the Israeli hospitals by refusing to provide the injured worker with a work injury form. This is also supplemented by lack of visits by Israeli labor offices to construction workshops, and lack of follow-up to occupational safety and health procedures on a regular basis.

Axis 4: Piracy of accumulated retirement and dismissal compensation funds from 1970 until now

Israel is not committed to implementing the Paris Economic Agreement signed between the Palestinian and Israeli sides in 1994. Despite the establishment of the Palestinian Social Security Institution No. (19) for 2016 according to Article 40 of the Paris Agreement as a requirement for transferring these funds, Israel still refuses to disclose the value of the accumulated financial savings of workers since 1970, and the occupation authorities withheld them until now under false pretexts and arguments. In addition, the occupation authorities refuse to carry out their legal duty to transfer these financial dues to the Palestinian social security institution. In doing so, it challenges the international community and its legal 47 institutions, disregarding the international agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli sides and ignoring the laws and the international conventions that guarantee these rights.

The reality of Palestinian workers inside the Green Line and the settlements after the events of the seventh of October

With the escalation of the aggression of the occupation forces and the start of the genocidal war against our people in Gaza after the events of October 7, 2023, the issue of Palestinian workers, especially Gaza workers, constituted a prominent issue. 10,000 of them were deported to the governorates of the West Bank, and 5,000 of them remain stranded in the governorates of the West Bank in shelter centers, whether official or private. In light of the escalation of crimes and systematic violations against them after October 7, 2023, until now, the occupation has practiced abuse, torture, and robbery against detained workers. This is in addition to the retaliatory measures imposed by the occupation forces on prisoners and detainees inside their prisons and camps. These measures include a policy of starvation and continuous humiliation, in addition to assaulting them during their arrest. They were held in the open and handcuffed throughout their detention, in addition to being blindfolded, a policy of starvation, thirst, deprivation of treatment, and being held in unclean places that do not respect the minimum level of human life.

The following are the most important violations that affected the Green Line workers after the events of the seventh of October

1- Israel prevented the fact-finding mission emanating from the International Labor Organization from entering the Palestinian territories to meet with the relevant Palestinian institutions, as the meeting was held with them in Jordan.

2-The occupying state is still preventing Palestinian workers laid off from their workplaces in the Israeli labor market, who reached (200) thousand workers before October 7, from returning to their workplaces within the Green Line. However, the occupation authorities allowed (8,000) workers to pass through the crossings exceptionally to return to their places of work in the occupied interior and then allowed (17) thousand to work in the illegal settlements established on the lands that were occupied in 1967. This is consistent with the policies of the occupation government regarding settlement expansion.

- The Palestinian economy incurred financial losses resulting from Israel's layoffs of Palestinian labor in the Israeli labor market, amounting to about 1.5 billion shekels per month and (18) billion shekels annually.

4- Israel refuses to pay unemployment compensation for the period of unemployment for Palestinian workers, which has so far reached (15) months, as well as the monthly wages owed to them by Israeli employers before October 7, 2023.

5- Martyrs for a Living: Due to the long period of unemployment for more than a year and the poor economic conditions they experienced, some of them risked their lives in order to reach their workplaces within the Green Line and were shot by Israeli occupation soldiers and herds of settlers.

6- More than (81,634) regular Palestinian Green Line workers were deprived of benefiting from a retirement salary when they reached old age. As a result of their financial need, they were forced to carry out an early withdrawal of retirement funds and dismissal compensation from the Baraka Fund of the Israeli company Amitim, and the value of these amounts reached (1,480,259,343) shekels. (61,076) of them had valid work permits, but they had to cancel them and withdraw their savings in the amount of (1,289,092,195) shekels.

7- 153 workers sustained varying work-related injuries while working inside the occupied interior. Of them, (22) workers died due to the unsafe working environment in Israeli facilities.

8- Israeli employers tamper with registering the actual number of working days on the monthly salary slips of Palestinian workers, which negatively leads to a decrease in the value of their financial savings in the Amitim Fund and then canceling the health insurance service when his employer registers the number of working days for him as less than (8) days.

9- Israel stopped paying monthly salaries to more than (195) injured or dependent workers, as well as (49) retired Gaza Strip workers. This is due to the difficulty of the life inspection procedures requested by the National Insurance Authority, which procrastinates in sending the inspection link to their cell phones.

10- Nearly (5,000) Gaza workers laid off after October 7, 2023 are still stranded in the West Bank governorates in official or private shelter centers10.- Nearly (5,000) Gaza workers laid off after October 7, 2023 are still stranded in the West Bank governorates in official or private shelter centers.

11- The freedom of movement of workers, reaching their workplaces, and returning to their homes has become more difficult and dangerous to their lives due to Israeli checkpoints, attacks by herds of settlers on them, and the destruction of their property.

III. The most prominent crimes and violations of the occupation:

1- Direct targeting of Palestinian people:

Apart from the devastating war on Gaza, the occupation forces and settler militias continue to pursue a policy of direct targeting of Palestinians with the intent to kill, injure, or imprison them. As a result of this destructive policy against Palestinian civilians, 835 Palestinians were martyred in the West Bank over the past year. The occupation has also continued its policy of withholding the bodies of martyrs in numbered graves and mortuary refrigerators, with the number of withheld bodies steadily increasing.

The occupation forces also injured **6,450 Palestinians**, indiscriminately targeting civilians, including unarmed women and children—no one was spared. Additionally, the occupation forces arrested approximately **9,142 individuals**, including women and children, and threw them into their **Nazi-like prisons**. At the same time, they continue to detain dozens of women and children, depriving them of even the most basic human rights.

2. Direct Attacks on Property:

The policy of demolishing Palestinian homes has been a longstanding Israeli practice since the establishment of the occupation state in 1948. Since the Nakba, Israeli authorities have destroyed more than **500 Palestinian villages** and towns. The occupation continues its racist policies of demolishing homes, structures, and Palestinian communities—particularly in Jerusalem, the Jordan Valley, areas within

the separation wall, and Area C—with the aim of emptying these areas of their residents and Judaizing them to establish settlement outposts.

In 2024, Israel's demolition policy systematically targeted Palestinian homes and structures. A large number of demolition and destruction operations were documented, affecting residential neighborhoods as well as economic and agricultural facilities. A total of **684 demolition operations** were carried out, including the demolition of **508 homes** in the West Bank and Jerusalem, leading to the displacement of hundreds of Palestinian families.

The demolitions included both inhabited homes and those under construction, under the pretext of building without a permit. Additionally, **2,793 structures** were destroyed, including commercial shops, agricultural facilities, and shelters used for housing or livestock. These demolitions resulted in the displacement of hundreds of citizens, particularly in **Area C**, which is under full Israeli control.

Geographic Distribution of Demolition Operations

*In Jerusalem, widespread demolitions targeted Palestinian homes under the pretext of unlicensed construction. Among the most affected areas were Jabal al-Mukabber, Sur Baher, and the town of Silwan.

It is worth noting that there are between 22,000 to 25,000 demolition orders currently issued in the holy city. If these orders are carried out, it would result in the displacement of approximately 100,000 Palestinian residents from Jerusalem following the demolition of their homes.

*In **Hebron**, the occupation demolished homes in **Masafer Yatta**

and its surrounding villages, heavily targeting residential and agricultural structures. It also targeted **archaeological and religious sites**, including homes near the **Ibrahimi Mosque** in Hebron.

*In **Nablus, Jenin, and Tubas**, demolition operations included the destruction of homes and agricultural facilities belonging to families who rely on farming and livestock for their livelihood.

*In **Tulkarm and Qalqilya**, reports documented the demolition of homes and economic properties, particularly in villages adjacent to settlements.

*In Bethlehem, 20 demolition notices were issued, targeting the eastern wilderness of Bethlehem

Humanitarian Consequences of Demolition Operations

- The displacement of families, including women and children, leaving them homeless.
- The destruction of income sources for farmers and merchants.
- Increased psychological and social pressure on affected Palestinian families.

Self-demolition is considered one of the most severe forms of compounded oppression faced by Palestinians, particularly in Jerusalem, due to its devastating psychological and economic impact. Its effects extend beyond the homeowner to the entire family, which loses its home, becomes displaced, and sees its dreams and memories destroyed.

Demolition orders issued by the occupation authorities in the West Bank are one of the tools used to restrict Palestinians—especially in Area C—and to prevent their urban development. The occupation controls planning in these areas and systematically denies Palestinians the right to submit or approve structural plans.

These policies aim to exploit Area C, which constitutes 61% of the West Bank, by keeping its status unchanged to facilitate settlement expansion and use it as a strategic reserve for the occupation.

3. Settlement Expansion

The Israeli government has intensified its settlement expansion policy, in line with the extremist religious ideology openly embraced by the Prime Minister—a deeply concerning development. Netanyahu and Ben Gvir have agreed to legalize illegal settler outposts in the West Bank, a move that will further entrench Israeli settlements in the occupied territories and escalate tensions with Palestinians. The rise of Ben Gvir and Smotrich—both of whom reside in settlements—is accelerating the creeping annexation of the West Bank, effectively turning it into a de facto annexed territory.

This policy is among the most dangerous pursued by the occupation authorities against Palestinian land. It is clearly reflected in dozens of government decisions and expansionist laws that grant extremist settlers

the right to build new outposts, expand existing settlements, seize adjacent lands, and construct settler-only roads. These oppressive and unjust measures aim to depopulate Palestinian areas, forcing residents to migrate or relocate to urban centers that are increasingly turning into isolated ghettos controlled by settler militias—ultimately undermining the two-state solution.

To implement these policies, the Israeli government allocates **billions of dollars annually** to support settlement expansion. In 2024 alone, settlement activity **tripled** compared to the previous year. By the end of 2024, **173 structural plans** were reviewed (either approved or submitted), aiming to build **23,461 new settlement units** in the West Bank and Jerusalem.

Additionally, settlers established **51 new outposts**, including **36 pastoral outposts**. These were concentrated in three main governorates: **Ramallah (15), Bethlehem (11), and Hebron (11)**.

A total of 209 settlement activities were documented, including:

1. Land confiscation, where large areas of Palestinian land were seized.

- **Bulldozing agricultural areas** to prepare them for settlement expansion.
- **Constructing roads** to serve settlements and connect them at the expense of Palestinian land.
- **Building new settlement units** in several West Bank settlements.

2. Settler Attacks:

A total of **2,274 settler attacks** were recorded, including:

- Assaults on Palestinian civilians.
- Vandalism of agricultural property, such as **burning crops** and **cutting down trees**.
- Attacks on homes and structures.
- Most of these attacks occurred **under the protection of occupation forces**, reflecting clear complicity.

3. Property Confiscation:

A total of **1,180 Palestinian properties** were confiscated, including land and structures.

Objectives for Settlement Activity:

- **Expanding geographic control:** The occupation seeks to annex as much Palestinian land in the West Bank and Jerusalem as possible under Israeli control.
- **Imposing facts on the ground:** By creating geographic continuity between settlements, making the establishment of a Palestinian state impossible.
- **Isolating Palestinian cities and villages:** Through settler road networks that sever connections between Palestinian areas.

Geographic Distribution of Settlements:

- **Jerusalem:** The city witnessed significant expansion in settlement activities, including the construction of new units in existing settlements such as *Pisgat Ze'ev* and *Gilo*.
- **Hebron:** Settlement expansion was observed near the *Ibrahimi Mosque* and the *Old City*, with increased protection for settlers.
- **Nablus and Ramallah:** Wide areas in surrounding villages were subjected to settler attacks, including vandalism **and bulldozing of agricultural land**.

Humanitarian Consequences of Settlement Expansion:

- **Displacement of residents:** Settlement expansion and land confiscation have led to the displacement of hundreds of Palestinian families, especially in **Area C**.
- **Damage to the agricultural economy:** Bulldozing land and destroying crops have caused significant economic losses for farmers.
- **Escalation of violence:** Increased violence by settlers against Palestinians has heightened tensions and resistance.

IV. Land Confiscation and Bulldozing

The current Israeli government—widely regarded as the most right-wing, extremist, and authoritarian in its history—has, from its inception, adopted a policy centered on **unrestricted settlement expansion and unchecked territorial control**. Driven by this agenda, it has aggressively pursued efforts to reshape Palestinian geography. In 2024 alone, a total of **46,597 dunams** of Palestinian land were confiscated under various pretexts, including the declaration of nature reserves, expropriation orders, military seizure orders, and state land declarations.

The confiscated land can be broken as follows:

- **20,000 dunams** through 6 orders to amend the boundaries of nature reserves.
- **803 dunams** through 5 expropriation orders.
- **1,073 dunams** through 35 military seizure orders, which led to the establishment of **12 buffer zones** around settlements and military/security roads.
- **24,597 dunams** declared as “state land” through 8 official announcements, in addition to 3 announcements by what is known as the “Blue Line Team.”

As a result of settler attacks, approximately **14,212 fruit-bearing trees** were uprooted, burned, or destroyed. Homes and mosques were set on fire, and dozens of stone-throwing incidents targeting Palestinian civilians occurred on settler roads. Additionally, **wells and water tanks were vandalized**, and **irrigation systems and greenhouses** were damaged in multiple locations across the West Bank.

The Apartheid Wall: Another Form of Land Seizure

In the summer of 2002, Israel began constructing the apartheid separation wall in the occupied Palestinian territories. Although Israel claims the wall is for security purposes, in reality, it forms an integral part of the infrastructure supporting the settlement enterprise. The wall encircles and penetrates deep into the West Bank, incorporating most Israeli settlements and settlers on its "Israeli" side, while simultaneously facilitating the seizure of vast areas of Palestinian land to ensure future settlement expansion.

As a result, the wall isolates Palestinians from their lands—lands that are vital sources of livelihood. It also prevents access to educational institutions, social services, and natural resources, particularly water.

An examination of the wall’s route reveals that it surrounds illegal settlements and areas designated for future expansion, under the guise of land confiscation. This is not a genuine security measure; rather, the wall does not separate Israel from Palestinian land—it separates Palestinians from one another.

As of now:

- The completed section of the annexation and expansion wall is 489 km long.
- The planned section is 225 km long.
- Upon completion, the wall will isolate 560 km² of West Bank land.
- So far, 295 km² have already been isolated.

V. Judaization of Jerusalem

The Israeli occupation has continued its systematic violations in occupied Jerusalem—targeting its residents, holy sites, and properties—in an aggressive push to advance its settlement, Judaization, and racist agendas against the holy city and its Arab and Islamic identity. Exploiting the world’s preoccupation with the ongoing war in Gaza, Israel has intensified its policies of killing, arrests, demolitions, settlement expansion, and Judaization.

Throughout 2024, Israeli violations against Jerusalemites and Al-Aqsa Mosque persisted, clearly reflecting the criminal nature of the occupation and its ongoing plans to alter the identity of the holy city through settlement and Judaization efforts.

The following are the most prominent violations that have affected Jerusalem:

1. Targeting Al-Aqsa Mosque and Islamic and Christian Holy Sites

- **Daily Raids on Al-Aqsa Mosque:**
Al-Aqsa Mosque witnessed 59,584 incursions by extremist settlers in 2024—an unprecedented number—carried out under the protection of Israeli occupation forces. These raids included the performance of provocative Talmudic rituals in the mosque’s courtyards, particularly from the Morocco Gate (Bab al-Maghariba).
- **Restrictions on Worshippers:**
The occupation forces imposed strict restrictions on the entry of Palestinian worshippers to Al-Aqsa Mosque, especially during Islamic holidays and religious occasions. Many worshippers were forced to pray outside the walls of the Old City. Additionally, 351 violations against places of worship and religious sites were documented.

2. Forced Displacement Policy

*The occupation authorities issued banishment orders against 44 Palestinians from Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Old City, including mosque guards and Jerusalemite activists, in an attempt to reduce Palestinian presence in the city.

*A total of 119 homes were demolished in Jerusalem, including inhabited residences. Many citizens were forced to self-demolish their homes under threat of heavy fines. Demolitions also targeted commercial and agricultural structures, directly impacting on the economic conditions of the city's residents.

3. Expansion of Settlement Activity in Jerusalem

*The occupation authorities approved plans to build thousands of new settlement units in settlements such as *Pisgat Ze'ev* and *Gilo*.

*Large areas of land surrounding the holy city were confiscated to expand settlements and connect them through road networks serving settlers.

4. Restrictions on Palestinians' Daily Life

1. The occupation forces set up 2,008 fixed and temporary checkpoints across various areas of Jerusalem, disrupting residents' movement and the local economy.
2. 611 raids were carried out in Palestinian neighborhoods, accompanied by widespread searches and arrests.
3. Education was disrupted in several schools due to repeated incursions, with 53 documented incidents involving school raids and prevention of student access.

5. Attacks on Journalists and Medical Teams

- 51 assaults were recorded against journalists attempting to document violations in the city.
- 172 attacks targeted medical teams, including blocking ambulances from reaching the wounded.

Objectives and Consequences of Judaization

- Demographic Change: Demolition and land confiscation policies aim to reduce the Palestinian presence in the city while increasing settler population density.

- Control Over Holy Sites: An attempt to impose full control over Al-Aqsa Mosque and transform it into a Jewish place of worship.
- Isolating Jerusalem from its Palestinian Surroundings: Through settlement expansion and the construction of barriers, the city is being cut off from the West Bank and turned into a settlement hub.

VI. The Siege and War on the Gaza Strip:

By the end of 2024, the population of the Gaza Strip had decreased by 6%.

Since October 7, 2023, Israel has launched a brutal assault on the Gaza Strip, targeting people, buildings, and vital infrastructure. Cities have been reduced to rubble, and the scars of bombardment are etched into homes, walls, memories, and the pages of history. Entire neighborhoods have vanished, and the names of entire families have been erased from the civil registry. The human and material losses have been catastrophic, and the aggression continues across Gaza—as well as in the West Bank, which is witnessing arrests, raids, closures, and severe restrictions on movement.

Human Losses

Gaza has paid a devastating price in 2024, with over 45,484 Palestinians killed, including:

- 17,581 children, making up a significant portion of the victims.
 - 12,048 women, reflecting the direct targeting of civilians.
- In addition, around 11,000 people remain missing under the rubble, with rescue efforts severely hampered by ongoing attacks from Israeli forces.

Injuries and Forced Displacement

- More than 11,160 Palestinians have been injured, the majority of whom are women, children, and the elderly, accounting for approximately 70% of the wounded.
- Intense bombardment and forced displacement have driven approximately 108,000 Palestinians from their homes. Most now live in dire humanitarian conditions, suffering from a lack of access to clean water, food, and shelter.

Widespread Destruction of Infrastructure

1. Residential Units:

Over **438,000 housing units** were either destroyed or damaged due to intense Israeli bombardment. Among these, approximately **244,000 units** became **uninhabitable**, resulting in the displacement of tens of thousands of Palestinian families.

2. Targeting Vital Facilities:

Thousands of vital facilities—including **shops, farms, and public infrastructure**—were destroyed in an apparent attempt to paralyze the Palestinian economy and deepen the suffering of the population.

Targeting the Health Sector

3. Attacks on Health Facilities:

Israeli forces targeted 162 health facilities, including hospitals and medical centers. As a result, 76 hospitals and clinics were rendered completely out of service. Additionally, 136 ambulances were attacked while transporting the wounded and the deceased, leading to their destruction and removal from service.

4. Human Losses Among Medical Staff:

A total of 1,060 medical personnel were killed while attempting to provide aid to the injured. Another 319 medical workers were wounded, and 264 doctors and nurses were arrested by Israeli forces.

5. Health Sector Crisis:

The Ministry of Health in Gaza declared a near-total collapse of the healthcare system due to ongoing bombardment and severe shortages of resources. The sector suffers from a critical lack of medicines and medical equipment, and power generators have stopped in most hospitals, leading to the shutdown of emergencies and intensive care services.

Targeting the Education Sector: Schools and Educational Institutions

- Over 484 educational institutions were directly bombed, leading to the destruction of many and rendering them inoperable.
- Tens of thousands of students were deprived of continuing their education due to the disruption of the academic process.
- More than 755 students from various educational levels were killed.
- The sector lost 146 teachers and researchers who had been providing educational services to students.

Intense Israeli Bombardment

- The Israeli military dropped over 88,000 tons of explosives on the Gaza Strip—seven times the power of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

- Horrific massacres were committed, resulting in the deaths of 7,172 Palestinian families, with 1,413 families completely wiped out.
- In 3,467 cases, only one survivor remained from an entire family, highlighting the scale of the humanitarian catastrophe.

Deteriorating Humanitarian Conditions

1. Disease and Epidemics:

The Ministry of Health reported a widespread outbreak of infectious diseases due to harsh living conditions and a severe lack of sanitation services. Over 2 million medical cases were documented, including:

- 125,000 pregnant women suffering from a lack of medical care.
- More than 3,000 cancer patients at risk of death due to the interruption of essential treatments.

2. Living Conditions Crisis:

The attacks caused a near-total collapse of the local economy, with most economic activities halted. The destruction of agricultural lands and commercial facilities has worsened the suffering of the population, who now face severe food insecurity.

VII. Israeli crimes in the Jordan Valley, Area C, and Within the Separation Wall

The Israeli occupation employs various methods to target the Jordan Valley, aiming ultimately to empty the area of its Palestinian population, particularly the Bedouin communities, who serve as the natural guardians of the region. The Jordan Valley and the northern Dead Sea are considered the largest land reserve for development in the West Bank. The Israeli government has repeatedly declared its intention to annex the Jordan Valley, which constitutes about one-third of the West Bank. If implemented, this would eliminate any possibility of establishing a Palestinian state.

To achieve this goal, Israel has continued its policies of land confiscation, establishing new settlement outposts, constructing dozens of roads, and denying access to hundreds of dunams under the pretext of military use.

Israel also continues to seize natural resources, especially water reserves, and has declared thousands of dunams as nature reserves. Despite the abundance of water in the region, around 32 million cubic meters are

extracted annually by Israeli authorities—most of which is allocated to settlements, leaving Palestinians with almost no share. Large water pipelines serve only the settlements, bypassing the tents and homes of Palestinian residents.

According to B'Tselem, the Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories, 9,400 settlers in the area receive 45 million cubic meters of water annually from various sources (groundwater drilling, the Jordan River, wastewater, and artificial reservoirs). Meanwhile, Palestinians are forced to purchase water transported by tankers from locations sometimes more than 30 km away.

The occupation forces and settlers have also escalated their attacks on Palestinian families, including women, who are increasingly subjected to arbitrary detention. Women are among the most affected by the occupation's violations in the Jordan Valley. During demolitions and forced displacement, they suffer greatly as the primary caregivers and heads of households.

Women also live in constant fear for their husbands and children who go out to graze livestock, due to the threat of attacks by soldiers and settlers. Their anxiety is compounded by concerns for their children's safety on the way to school. In many areas of the Jordan Valley, women endure exceptionally harsh conditions, especially due to repeated evictions for military training, leading to severe psychological stress and a lack of stability.

During the reporting period, Israeli occupation measures led to:

1. Forced Displacement and Home Demolitions in Area C

Dozens of Palestinian families were forcibly displaced, particularly in Masafer Yatta, where residential homes and vital agricultural structures were demolished under the pretext of building without permits.

2. Land Confiscation and Bulldozing

More than 20,000 dunams of agricultural land were confiscated in Area C and the Jordan Valley to expand settlements and construct settler roads. The confiscated lands included fertile farmland, a primary source of livelihood for Palestinians. Thousands of dunams were bulldozed,

destroying crops and displacing farmers, who were also denied access to lands near settlements under so-called “security” justifications.

3. Settlement Expansion and Settler Violence

- **Settlement Expansion:**
New settlement projects were approved, including the construction of additional units in the Jordan Valley and around Masafer Yatta. New settler roads were built to connect settlements at the expense of Palestinian land.
- **Settler Attacks:**
A total of 2,274 settler attacks were recorded in these areas, including:
 - Assaults on farmers and shepherds during their work.
 - Vandalism of property, including the destruction of 1,180 agricultural and residential structures, crop damage, and livestock theft.

4. Denial of Basic Services

- **Water and Electricity:**
The occupation destroyed water and electricity networks serving Area C and the Jordan Valley and imposed restrictions on their repair. Water wells in the Jordan Valley and Masafer Yatta were destroyed, causing severe water shortages for residents and farmers.
- **Education and Healthcare Disruption:**
The educational process was disrupted in many schools, with 53 schools either destroyed or raided.
Health centers were targeted, and ambulances were prevented from reaching marginalized areas, worsening the health situation for residents.

5. Targeting Masafer Yatta

The Israeli occupation forces specifically targeted the Masafer Yatta area, seeking to implement eviction orders in favor of settlement projects and military training zones. Over 80 residential and agricultural structures were destroyed in Masafer Yatta during the year, resulting in the displacement of dozens of Palestinian families.

Large areas of land in Masafer Yatta were converted into military training zones, and residents were forcibly evacuated, severely impacting their livelihoods and stability.

VIII. Conclusion of the Report

This report clearly illustrates the unprecedented escalation of Israeli violations against Palestinians in 2024, marked by increased attacks on civilians and infrastructure in the West Bank, Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip, along with policies of forced displacement and denial of basic rights in Area C, the Jordan Valley, and Masafer Yatta.

The statistics reflect a tragic reality in which the Palestinian people suffer from killing, destruction, and displacement. Tens of thousands of Palestinians were killed, thousands were injured or arrested, and vital homes and facilities were destroyed. Settlement policies and systematic attacks have played a major role in altering the geographic and demographic landscape of Palestinian territories, in an attempt to impose new facts on the ground.

Gaza continues to pay the heaviest price, enduring widespread destruction of infrastructure, homes, and essential facilities, leading to a suffocating humanitarian crisis that threatens the lives of millions. Meanwhile, Israel continues its Judaization policies in Jerusalem, attempting to erase the city's national and religious identity through attacks on holy sites and its residents.

Call for International Intervention

- These violations represent a clear breach of international humanitarian law and the Geneva Conventions, necessitating that Israel be held accountable for its crimes before international courts.
- The international community must act urgently to protect the Palestinian people, ensure their right to live in safety and dignity on their land, and put an end to all forms of Israeli violations.
- It is essential to intensify international efforts to lift the siege on Gaza, halt settlement and displacement policies, and support the resilience of Palestinians in Jerusalem, Area C, and Masafer Yatta.

In light of the ongoing violations, the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories remains a humanitarian and political catastrophe, requiring immediate and serious intervention to end these abuses and ensure justice and dignity for the Palestinian people.

IX. References:

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- Palestine Liberation Organization - Abdullah Al-Hourani Center.
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Section 2

Effects of the Israeli Settlement on the Economic, Social, and Labor Conditions in the Occupied Territories (Southern Lebanon) During the Year 2023

Based on the latest report submitted by the Ministry of Labor of the Lebanese Republic, the Arab Labor Office has received updated information regarding the conditions of labor and workers in the occupied areas of southern Lebanon, summarized as follows:"

*The areas most affected by Israeli violations over the past years are the Shebaa Farms and Kfar Shuba Hills, where the Israeli occupation still has control, preventing the investment of their lands, which enjoy natural, geographical and water advantages.

*The area of the occupied Shebaa Farms is 200 square kilometers and is characterized by the diversity of its crops and perennial trees, in addition to pastures, olive and molasses presses, in addition to historical monuments such as caves, wells, and sarcophagi. The Israeli occupation prevents landowners from investing in their property, harvesting its crops, and investing in olive and molasses presses. It also prevents the establishment of factories that provide labor opportunities, by intimidating residents and farmers who are trying to harvest their crops.

*The repeated Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon have led to limiting economic growth in the region, increasing the unemployment rate, and preventing the construction of factories and institutions, due to the constant concern about the repeated attacks. Also, the mines and cluster bombs left behind by the occupying forces continue to constitute a source of concern for farmers and workers in the liberated areas, as their number is estimated at more than a million bombs and mines, spreading over large areas of land in southern Lebanon, claiming dozens of civilian casualties, including farmers and workers, and disrupting work in thousands of dunums of agricultural land. *Unemployment in the areas bordering the occupying entity is about 30 to 40 percent, depending on the businesses and activities in each district, which are linked to the security conditions there. The causes of unemployment in these areas are due to:

*Security tensions

*Closing establishments due to economic conditions and dismissal of workers

*Indecent working conditions

*Low level of wages In addition to the difficult living conditions and the lack of adequate work infrastructure, which affects employers and workers alike, Lebanon is exposed to repeated attacks on Lebanon after the Israeli war on the Gaza Strip, which has resulted, to date, about 100,000 displaced people from the villages of the south, 331 martyrs, and about 1,000 wounded, in addition to the damage occurring in the agricultural sector, where more than 800 acres have been damaged completely, and more than 340 thousand heads of livestock were killed. Also, about 75 percent of farmers have completely lost their source of income, which prompted the Prime Minister to declare the southern region an agricultural disaster zone, especially since the effects of this problem will extend over the coming years. Further to this, there is tremendous damage that inflicted the educational sector, as about 75 schools were completely closed.

Note: The source of the above-mentioned statistics and information is the latest report sent by [the Ministry of Labor of the Lebanese Republic to the Arab Labor Office in 2023.](#)



Section 3

Effects of the Israeli Settlements on the Economic and Social Conditions and the Labor Sector in the Occupied Syrian Arab Golan

According to the information and data available to the Arab Labor Office through reports previously submitted by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor of the Syrian Arab Republic, the report includes information on the conditions of labor and workers in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, as follows:

Despite the campaigns denouncing what is happening inside Syrian Arab territories, Israel contemptuously challenges the international community, violating all decisions issued by international organizations and their affiliated bodies.

In light of the information and data available to us, we can address the conditions of workers, business owners and citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan , and the arbitrary practices of the Israeli occupation authorities against them, despite the difficult circumstances and the current conditions that Syria is witnessing in general, as follows:

I. The political context: reality of occupation and prospects for the peace process:

The Israeli practices affecting human rights in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan during the period from May 2015 to date:

Israeli practices have always been described as absolutely hostile because it belongs to a number of arbitrary racist practices implemented by the occupation authorities against the people of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan since 1967, which contradict international laws and legislations. This is considered a flagrant violation of the rules of international humanitarian law, such as the four Geneva Conventions signed on 12th August 1949, the Hague 1907 Convention, the Charter of the United Nations, the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, and various international resolutions, declarations, charters, laws and agreements, especially the Charter of the International Labor Organization, the Philadelphia Declaration, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of Civilians in Occupied Territories, the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Each time, the international community demands that Israel stop changing the urban character, demographic composition, institutional structure, and legal status of the Syrian Golan, and stop establishing settlements and imposing Israeli citizenship on citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan.

II. Israeli practices against workers, employers, and citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan: The Israeli Zionist entity, since the first day of the occupation in 1967, has been practicing a repressive and arbitrary policy against workers, as is the case with all other social sectors.

The authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan fought workers who work in factories and construction works through the chairman and members of the suspicious local councils who are appointed by the occupation authorities in every village, especially the workers who resist the occupation, unlike those who cooperate with the Israeli Zionist authorities. This aggressive repressive policy covers several areas, including:

1- The field of culture and education:

- The authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity are destroying the antiquities of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan in order to falsify the archaeological and historical facts in an attempt to conceal and obliterate the Arab identity of the occupied Golan to Judaize it.
- The authorities of the Israeli Zionist entity imposed the Israeli educational curricula, making education in the Hebrew language, and forcing the students to learn the two subjects (Israeli Civics and Druze Heritage), which are not related to the history and civilization of the Arab people. This aims at severing the bonds of belonging to Arabism and Islam, and perpetuating sectarianism and national oppression to undermine the Arab and national character of our people in the Golan, and to expand Israel's aggressive policy.
- The authorities of the Israeli Zionist entity deliberately appointed unqualified teachers to implement the Israeli educational policy, while it refuses to accept the appointment of qualified teachers from Syrian university graduates who are highly qualified.

- The authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity dismissed and terminated the contracts of Syrian Arab teachers who teach history and Arabic literature to stir up the national feeling in the hearts of the students. This aims at controlling the progress of the educational process and directing the influence on the sense of national belonging to the motherland of Syria.

- The authorities of the Israeli Zionist entity obstruct the return of the people of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan to the motherland to pursue their university studies and put obstacles in front of the people of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan who graduated from Syrian universities in the motherland when they return to their villages to practice the disciplines they studied.

2- Communication with the motherland:

The authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity are harassing the Syrian Arab citizens in order to isolate them from their Arab surroundings and their belonging to their motherland, Syria, through the following practices:

- The Israeli Zionist entity's authorities carry out various practices against workers, farmers, and doctors to prevent them from going to the motherland to participate in trade union and scientific conferences.

- The authorities also prevent married men and women from the occupied Golan who studied in homeland from returning to their villages in the occupied Golan and prevent married women in the occupied Golan from visiting their families in the motherland.

- Trial of patriots from the occupied Golan who had previously visited the motherland on charges of (visiting an enemy country).

- Preventing the people of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan from crossing to and from the motherland through the Quneitra crossing, by providing the Zionist Israeli entity with full support for the armed terrorist gangs to continue controlling the crossing.

3- Health care:

The five occupied Arab villages suffer from a severe shortage of health care centers and medical clinics. There is no hospital to serve the people of those villages so that performing any operation, even if it is simple,

will force the citizen to go to the cities inside Palestine such as Nazareth, Safed or Jerusalem, which incurs exorbitant expenses as a result. The suffering continues due to the lack of first aid centers, the lack of doctors and specialized medical clinics, knowing that the citizen in the occupied Golan is subject to the sick fund tax, and the hospital and health centers tax that do not even exist. The authorities of the Zionist entity put obstacles to citizens in opening 56 laboratories and some clinics with the aim of linking the Syrian citizens to occupied Palestine, subjugating them and undermining their steadfastness.

4- Prisoners of war and detainees:

- The authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity arrest citizens in the occupied Golan on false charges and under various pretexts such as: (non-compliance to instructions - refusal to participate in a demonstration against the regime in Syria - giving information to an enemy country - contacting agents...etc.)
- The authorities of the Israeli Zionist entity also conduct medical experiments on Arab detainees and then neglect them, considering them as terrorists or criminals, but not detainees. The Israeli military intelligence practices the most heinous types of physical and psychological torture against prisoners and detainees from the occupied Golan to force them to confess to what they did not commit. One of the used methods is to inject the bodies of prisoners with pathological (viruses) that may kill them or infect them with incurable diseases and permanent disabilities, not to mention the difficulties and obstacles imposed by the authorities of the Israeli Zionist entity on the families of prisoners when they visit their relatives in the prisons of the Israeli enemy, far from their places of residence.

5- Minefields and burial of nuclear waste in the Syrian Arab Golan:

- The authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity continue to plant and renew minefields in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, as the number of mines ranges between 2 to 3 million mines, which have claimed the lives of many innocent citizens. The number of victims from Israeli mines in the occupied Golan has reached 532, among them are “202” martyrs and “329” who suffer permanent disabilities, most of whom are children. Recently, the Israeli Zionist authorities are producing mobile mines that move through the wind and rain, and there is another section that is

controlled remotely with the aim of terrorizing the Syrian Arab population to force them to flee from their villages and lands and leave them to the settlers and the occupation forces.

- The forces of the Israeli Zionist entity buried large amounts of nuclear waste (in about 20 sites) in the occupied Golan, including (Nashba al-Muqabilah - Qasr Shabib - Marj al-Manna, etc.), and also mined the ceasefire line in the occupied Golan with nuclear mines that contain tactical, neutron, radioactive 57 and explosive materials called (David's Castles), which led to an outbreak of cancer among the population there due to the emissions of buried nuclear waste.
- Soil analyses in the occupied villages of the Golan confirmed that it contains a large amount of atomic radiation, and the radioactive (Ronfin) that Israel uses as agricultural fertilizers, which leads to the leakage of this pollutant into the groundwater with the aim of poisoning the Syrian Arab citizens.

6- Exploiting the treasures of Golan:

- The average total revenue of the Israeli industry in the occupied Syrian Golan is approximately 8 million dollars, and agriculture is more than 1 billion dollars annually, as well as tourism, for the number of visitors to the Golan exceeds more than 2 million visitors per year as they go to sports centers and ski centers In the foothills of Mount Hermon, the sulfur water pools in the Syrian Hemmat, dozens of restaurants and hotels, including the huge Thai restaurant, the American Crocodile Park, the Howard and Johnson hotels, the Golan cheese and dairy factories in Katzrin, and the facilities of the "Kor and Tel Dor" companies and the "Eden Springer" mineral water company. There are also dozens of industrial laboratories and facilities dedicated to the production of advanced technology, plastic, chemical, food, cement, steel, and petroleum products, as well as tanning, metallurgical and military industries, in addition to fruit and olive presses. There are also industrial and agricultural technology centers, wood factories, bottled water, mills, textiles, paper industries, teaching aids, cow farms and breeding them for milk and meat, potato and fruit farms. etc. All of this has stimulated activity in the tourism movement towards the occupied Syrian Arab Golan.

- The Israeli Ministry of Energy and Water took advantage of the crisis in Syria and resumed the exploration process for oil, minerals, gas and antiquities in lands belonging to the Syrian citizens who were deported from their villages and lands through forging ownership documents, considering that the ownership of those lands belonged to Jews since the period before the occupation. Machines of the (Genie Energy) company, which is owned by the former Minister of Infrastructures (Avi Eitam), began exploration work, and Eitam stated that Israel needs approximately 300 thousand barrels of oil per 58 days, and he will work through his company to secure part of it from the occupied Syrian Arab Golan.
- The authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity focus on establishing a project for power generation stations by investing in the continuous wind movement in establishing and expanding a project for a field of wind turbines over the occupied Syrian Arab Golan.
- Linking the economy of the Golan villages to the Israeli economy, attempting to make it totally dependent on the Israeli companies.

III. The percentage of taxes and deductions imposed on Syrian Arab workers and those working in agriculture by the occupation authorities and the types of these taxes:

The authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity pursued a tax policy that the Syrian Arabs in the occupied Golan could not bear, as it imposed a labor tax on Syrian workers ranging between 7 and 35% of the output of daily or permanent work, while not exempting them from the so-called income tax, which amounts to about " 25% of the net income. Therefore, the tax rate on the labor force amounted to about "55%" of the general income, and a 30% tax on contractors. For owners of refrigerators and apple showrooms, a rate estimated according to the profits is decided for income tax. This prompted Syrian workers to work according to what is known as the overtime system for a period of three continuous hours of work, as their Jewish counterparts work six and a half hours a day and are not subject to the taxes that we referred to previously. This constitutes a blatant plunder of the money of the Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan. The tax rates are temperamental, as the authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity allow Syrian citizens to open light factories such as

household appliances, detergents, soap, and other agricultural businesses, and impose exorbitant taxes on them.

The Israeli occupation authorities also set the limits and borders of the villages, as the enemy recently set a regulatory belt for the inhabited villages of the Golan and prevented any citizen from building outside this belt. Building permits are not given except with the approval of the local council appointed by the Israeli authorities after paying exorbitant fees and taxes on each permit.

The authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity also sell real estate and property originally belonging to Syrian citizens who were deported from their villages, such as the villages of (Jabata Al-Zayt - Baniyas - Zaoura - Ain Fit - Wasit), promising those who respond to these offers to have building permits and loans and the best services.

The main goal of this is to create disputes between families and neighbors, who will inevitably return to their lands and homes upon the evacuation of this colonial entity.

It is worth noting that all types of tax mentioned above are classified in the General Tax Law, but it exceeds the law by up to 25%, given that the Syrian Arab citizen is in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, especially workers who are not covered by the so-called compulsory service. for Israeli citizens.

At the same time, the people of the occupied Golan do not benefit from the aids provided by global and local financial funds for what Israel calls (residents of the border areas). Therefore, the difference between the income of the Jewish settler and the income of the Syrian Arab worker becomes vast, i.e. more than 70%, considering that the Jewish settler is exempted from taxes and does not perform the work that the Syrian worker is forced to do.

IV. Social insurance, compensation and health leave for the Arab worker compared to the Israeli worker:

The Israeli Zionist entity authorities refuse to pay or deliver hospitalization compensations to workers with permanent or partial injuries, who need health care, especially because of work injuries, as they are not covered by the compensation law, and under the pretext that

they received medical treatment in private clinics for doctors from the Golan who graduated in Syrian universities.

V. Work that workers in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan are allowed to practice:

According to the Israeli applicable procedures with regard to Syrian Arab workers, these workers are classified as "third-class workers" after Jewish and foreign workers. This racist classification allowed the authorities of the Israeli Zionist entity and the various employers to exploit the labor force (the Syrian worker) in the Israeli work 60 sectors that the Jewish or foreign worker refuses or cannot perform. Most of those jobs are classified in Israel as "hard and dirty work, which is a racist Zionist term. These jobs are designated for the Arab minority, including, but not limited to:

1. Iron works such as portering, fabrication and installation, especially in dangerous workshops and projects.
2. Manual excavation, cutting and transporting rocks to places where machines cannot be used.
3. Work in dyeing, paint and industrial oils factories, as well as in factories for spinning materials, most of which cause cancerous diseases.
4. Work in military fortifications near or surrounded by minefields, some of which repeatedly explode, causing deaths among Syrian workers.
5. Work in construction, especially in Israeli settlements and colonies, and this includes, of course, various professions (electricity - blacksmithing - carpentry - tiling – painting, etc.)
6. Work in the field of general mechanics and machinery services.

VI. Land confiscation, water stealing, and restrictions on agricultural production:

The policy of annexation of land and natural resources in the occupied Golan continues for the benefit of the occupiers. The Israeli exploitation of the occupied lands in the Syrian Golan coincided with the operations of confiscating, stealing and exploiting water. The majority of the Golan lands that were exploited by the authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity

during the past years are arable lands that were cultivated by Syrian Arab citizens before 1967.

The Israeli Zionist entity authorities adopted several methods to confiscate them, the most prominent of which are:

- Confiscating the lands of the displaced and deported people, considering them the property of the state under the pretext of the absence of their owners, and confiscating public lands owned by the population in general, for example, public lands in the village of Masada.
- Confiscation of land near the ceasefire line and planting it with mines.
- Confiscating lands to establish camps and military sites and paving roads in lands far from the ceasefire line.
- Confiscating lands for the construction of settlements and agricultural and industrial facilities.
- Fencing a lot of lands under the pretext of placing them at the disposal of the Nature Protection Authority (the total area of these lands is estimated at about 100,000 dunums).
- The Israeli enemy forces continue to advance their equipment into the occupied Syrian Arab Golan near the cease-fire line with the aim of bulldozing soil and transporting it into occupied Palestine, and uprooting trees in the area between the barbed wire and the cease-fire line.
- As for the water sources, the policy of the Israeli Zionist entity authorities continues to deny the Syrian citizens in the occupied villages from benefiting from the water resources available in those villages. They have destroyed a large number of surface dams and reservoirs that the Syrian citizens had built, as they are prevented from digging wells and building storage tanks for rain and snow water. They are also denied exploiting the waters of Lake Masada, at a time when its waters were stolen by diverting the waters of the lake to the Israeli settlements in the occupied Golan. Meanwhile, the Israeli Zionist entity authorities are digging many wells for the benefit of the settlements, which led to a decrease in the groundwater level. The authorities of the Zionist Israeli entity deliberately reduce the prices of apples, impose exorbitant fees and taxes on their transportation and marketing, and seek to obstruct the

process of shipping them to the motherland with the aim of pressuring and harming farmers, noting that the apple crop is the main product in the occupied Syrian villages of the Golan.

VII. The total number of Israeli settlements and the number of settlements recently established or expanded in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan:

The frenzied Zionist Judaization and settlement campaigns throughout the occupied Arab lands coincide with the implementation of the Israeli plan that has started years ago to implement a settlement plan according to which Jewish settlement in the occupied Syrian lands will be encouraged and established within the next three years, 62 provided that nine new settlements are established and added to the 32 existing settlements (registered with the Israeli Ministry of Interior). This tends to settle 200 Jewish families every year in the occupied Golan. Right now, Israeli authorities consider how to increase the number of settlers in the Golan Heights to 50,000 in the short term, and they tend to remove all barriers to achieve this goal. Four years ago, and as part of the plan to strengthen the "Jewish settlement" in the Golan Heights, the Zionist-Israeli authorities had announced the start of settlement expansion over new lands with an area of 80 dunums in Al-Bateha area, south of the occupied Golan, at the junction of the Jordanian-Syrian-Palestinian border, in order to build a tourist village in "Tal al-Sayadin" area on the eastern coast of Lake Tiberias in Kursi area of the occupied Syrian territories. The unjust Zionist settlement campaign is currently witnessing a great momentum in construction, which it has not witnessed for many years, as it recently recorded a rise of more than 400% in the purchase of settlement apartments in the occupied Golan Heights. The result of this is that the unjust Judaization operations over the occupied Golan lands have reached the limits of establishing (46) settlement sites, i.e., a colony, the nucleus of a colony, and a colonial site, from Al-Nahal colonies, the collective agricultural and industrial kibbutzim, the moshav cooperative colonies, and the religious colonies. It is also reported that the government of the Israeli Zionist entity approved in one of its meetings a five-year settlement plan to develop large areas of unused agricultural land in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, which will be allocated to Jewish farmers in the region. The authorities of the Israeli Zionist entity seek through this settlement plan to develop agriculture in

the Golan, where "750" new agricultural settlement facilities will be inaugurated during the next four years. The Israeli Zionist entity authorities will spend about "400" million shekels (115 million US dollars) on this plan, which tends to be extending water networks and removing mines between these areas and a Hebrew site. In the framework of this plan, about 30,000 dunums of land will be rehabilitated for agriculture near the current settlement blocks in the occupied Golan, with the removal of some minefields in an area of about 10,000 dunums. These 63 expansions will be exploited to create new job opportunities for settlers, and to encourage tourism and agriculture. The site also quoted the head of the Golan Settlements Council (Eli Malka) as saying that this plan will allow them to receive hundreds of new Jewish families of young people who will form the second generation of the Israeli settlement project in the occupied Golan.

VIII. Child labor rate in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan:

The authorities of the Israeli Zionist entity in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan focus their efforts on the use of child labor, for two main purposes: a) Cheap child labor wages b) To strip the children of their society and attempt to mix them into the cheap labor market while they are young to complete the scheme of Judaization and integration. Therefore, according to divergent numerical and statistical data conducted by some interested parties in the occupied Golan, the percentage of child labor under the age of seventeen has reached more than 60% of the workforce. This, of course, led to a large percentage of dropouts from primary and preparatory schools, while the dropout rate from those schools has reached more than 20%, which prevails high rates of ignorance among the younger generations. Therefore, child labor has been an occupation approach to prevail ignorance among younger Arab generations and cutting off their relationship with their communities, and by proxy the motherland. It was also reported in local statistics that the crime rate among the younger generations, i.e., child workers, reached record rates that contributed to the spread of using and trading drugs, which helped in diverging the society from its customs and traditions, so that it becomes a hybrid society consisting of a culture derived from the past and a distorted culture imposed by the reality of the occupation and the policy of Judaization. It is worth mentioning that the Israeli occupation

laws prohibit child labor for Jews, but it ignores applying that in Arab societies in general and Golan society in particular.

Note: The source of the statistics and information mentioned above is the latest reports sent by [the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor of the Syrian Arab Republic](#) to the Arab Labor Office regarding " The impact of Israeli settlement on economic and social conditions and the labor sector in the occupied Syrian Golan ".



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Arab Labor Organization on
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Palestine and the Other Occupied Arab territories
(In Southern Lebanon and the Syrian Golan)**

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